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SIGHT & SOUND NEWS ...

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AFTER STOCKTAKE SALE - BE QUICK AND YOU WILL REAP THE BARGAINS

THE PRINTER PEOPLE' SPECIALS

NEW CP-80 PRINTER SPECIFICATIONS

Functional Specifications

Printing method — Sectifications Printing method — Sectial impact dot matrix Printing format — Alpha-numeric — 7 x 8 in 8 x 9 dot matrix field. Semi-graphic (character graphic) — 7 x 8 dot matrix. Bit image graphic — Vertical 8 dots parallal. horizontal, 640 dots serial/line Character size — 2.1mm (0.083")-W x 2.4mm (0.09")-H/7 x

Character size

- horizontal; 640 mdg sental/line
 Character size 2.1mm (0.083')-W x 2.4mm (0.09")-H/7 x 8 dot matrix
 Character size 228 ASCII characters; Normal and Italic alpha-numeric fonts, symbols and semi-graphics
 Printing speed 80 CPS; 640 dots/line per second
 Line feed lime Approximately 200 msec at 4.23mm (1/6') line leed.
 Printing direction Normal Bidirectional, logic seeking. Superscript and bit image graphics -Undirectional, left to right
 Dot graphics intensity Normal 640 dots/190.5mm (7.5') line horizontal. Compressed characters 1.280 dots/190mm (7.5') line horizontal Line spacing Normal 640 dots/190.5mm (7.5') line horizontal. Compressed characters 1.280 dots/190mm (7.5') line horizontal Line spacing Normal 640 dots/190.5mm (7.5') ne horizontal. Compressed characters 1.280 dots/190mm (7.5') line horizontal
 Columns/line Normal 640 columns. Double width 40 columns. Compressed print 142 columns. Compressed/double width 71 columns. The aboves can be mixed in a line.
 Paper led Adjustible sprocket leed and friction feed.
 Paper lype Fantoid. Single sheet. Thickness 0.05mm (0.002') to 0.25mm (0.01''). Paper width 101.6mm (4'') to 254mm (10'').
 Number of copies Orlginal plus 3 copies by normal thickness paper.

- thickness paper

PRINTER SPECIALISTS

B 51

B 52

B 91

B 92

Mining's puper.
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 Mining's puper.
 Million Ilnes (excluding print head life)
 Print head life — Approximately 30 million characters (replaceable).
 Dimensions — 377mm (14,8") -W x 295mm (11.6") -D x 125mm (4.9")-H incl. sprocket cover.

Parallel CP80 \$495 plus tax Serial CP80 \$595 plus tax

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\$395 + tax	
\$470 + tax	P.O.A.
\$560 + tax	P.O.A.



STAR PRINTER SPECIFICATIONS

Printing system — Impact dot matrix Interface — Centronics standardized parallel Interface (TTL

- level) built in printer Matrix Character mode: 9 x 7 matrix. Graphic mode
- 6 x 6 matrix
- 6 x 6 matrix
 Printing direction Character mode: Bi-directional printing with logical seeking function. Graphic mode: Uni-directional printing from left to right
 Number of characters per line 80/96/131 (40/48/66 for double-width characters)
 Printing speed 80 characters/see
 Character set JIS 160 codes/ASC(196 codes + International character codes 64 graphics patternms
 Character set 20 (W) x 2.6 (H) in mm. In case of 80 columns/line
 Character 12 Mann 12(H) in the large of 80.

- columns/line Character space 2.54mm (1/10 inch) In case of 80 columns/line Line space 1/6, 1/8 or 1/12 inch Paper feed system Friction type: Friction feed, Tractor type: Variable sprocket feed or friction feed Line feed speed 7.5 lines/see at 1/8 spacing, 10 lines/ sec at 1/8 inch spacing Buffer capacity 2K bytes Other important functions Form feed, Diagnostic printi No-paper detection, Buzzer

Form feed. Diagnostic printing.

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M4853

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5 Megabyte \$1000 + tax10 Megabyte \$1250 + tax Controller to suit \$450 + tax Box and Power Supply \$225 + tax

BIG BOARD (1) NEWS

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IT SEEMS the age of the 'personal robot' is virtually upon us. It was but five scant years ago that the 'personal computer' made its debut - and just look what happened! It's now a multi-billion dollar industry on a worldwide scale. What the ultimate social and industrial effects of the computer 'boom' will be, we are yet to see. The implications for us with a similar boom in robotics are difficult to contemplate.

But, just as the personal computer is now well and truly a fact of everyday life, robots - at all sorts of levels, right down to the personal robot - seem set to develop along parallel lines. With personal computers it has already reached the stage where they are made and marketed virtually as 'toys'.

Industrial robots have long been with us, and their rate of increase and application proceeds apace. Tertiary institutes in this country are turning their attention more and more to the subject, and at least one has set up a department of robotics.

Just as personal computers advanced the march of computers into everyday life, so personal robots are being intro- Roger Harrison duced to do the same job. The number of US companies Editor making and marketing personal robots a year or so ago could be numbered on one hand. It seems there are now five or six times that many - and the growth rate is accelerating.

Will robotics enrich our working environment and advance our sophistication, are they job destroyers - or are they going to become more "... toys for a bored consumer society"?

The next 12-24 months will tell.



COMMENT

Roge Ham

NEXT MONTH

FET COOKBOOK

Another 32-page cookbook chock full of data and circuits on VFETs, MOSFETs, JFETs and BiMOS and BiFET op-amps. Not to be missed!

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This simple-to-build, low-cost project allows you to drive up to five video monitors etc from the output of one VCR. Great for monitoring while dubbing from VCR to VCR or for driving multiple monitors for an audio-visual demonstration, etc.

20 MHz HANDHELD

DIGITAL FREQUENCY METER This project features a 41/2-digit liquid crystal display and is completely portable as it's battery powered. It counts to 20 MHz in four ranges — 2 kHz, 20 khz, 2 MHz and 20 MHz — and features the Intersil ICM7224IPL CMOS counter chip.

SIX COMPACT DISC PLAYERS REVIEWED

Is digital audio all it's cracked up to be, or are the players letting the side down? The first full technical review in Australia of six top brands shows some surprising results!

RADIO FACSIMILE TO COMPUTER DECODER

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NEWS DIGEST

Judge urges more communication by scientists

Computerists should be learning to communicate with the rest of society, according to Mr Justice Kirby, the chairman of the Australian Law Reform Commission.

Addressing the International Conference on Tertiary Education for the Age of Communications, held at the **Roval Melbourne Institute of** Technology, Mr Justice Kirby said the impact of computerisation on Australian tertiary education was pro-ceeding "in isolation and in an unco-ordinated fashion." This was largely due to insufficient communication between different faculties and departments.

Computers should be thought of "as electricity was at the beginning of this century — its implications for every aspect of life will be just as profound."

He called for computer technologists to play an active part in opening up dialogue between different faculties in Australia's tertiary institutions.

"I hope that the universality of communications technology will result in an acceptance by communications scientists and technologists of their obligation of dialogue," Mr Justice Kirby told the conference.

"We must break down the barriers between the faculties. We must remove the walls between the departments and the schools.

"The new information and communication technology will facilitate a return to the universe of knowledge. And in doing this, it may provide an explosion of lateral thinking and interdisciplinary creativity, muted by more than a century of living separately and apart under the same roof.

"In the age of reconciliation, let the disciplines be reconciled."

Mr Justice Kirby also urged provision of adequate funding for computing departments to meet, in times of 'no growth', community and market pressures for computer graduates.

Pocket pagers display words

A pocket pager which displays sentences on a small LCD screen should be available in Australia by the end of the year.

NEC already markets an advanced, microprocessor-controlled display pager, which comes in low-band R1D3-1B and high-band R3D3-1B models. This pager, which weighs 120 g, can store up to 40 digital characters, comprising numbers and the letters a, b, c and d, in its memory.

However, the new pager, now being developed for NEC, will have both numerals and the complete 26-letter alphabet.

On the existing model, the 40 characters can be screened up to 20 per message on the LCD screen, in the form of telephone numbers to be called by the user. Up to four separate phone numbers can be stored in the mo memory, and the a, b, c and d is



used to code the numbers in order of importance.



Invention earns Government grant

A signal sampling and conversion system has earned a \$3310 grant from the Federal Department of Science and Technology's Assistance to Inventors Scheme.

David Spalding, of Castle Hill (NSW), has designed an electron-beam system that processes and analyses complex and

Jobs for the boys

Basic skills in electronics are being taught to young people at Sydney's Strathfield Technical College, as part of a Transition Education Programme to assist unemployed youth to find work in electronics.

The Strathfield Technical College courses, which are geared to the employment needs of the 15-19 age group, are fulltime and run from 12 to 18 weeks.

Those participating receive a transition allowance which is equivalent to the unemployment

fast electronic signals.

Announcing the grant, the Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Barry Jones, said the invention could have important applications in advanced computer and communication fields.

The grant will be used to fund the design and manufacture of optical photodiode arrays and integrated circuits for the system.

benefit plus \$6 a week, as well as travel and health-benefit concessions, a \$30 book allowance and a living-away-from-home allowance.

The Transition Education Programme is a joint effort by the Federal and State Governments.

\$10 million up for grabs

Jendell Consultants, a Sydney-based firm that specialises in assisting companies to apply for government grants, has revealed that the Federal Government's Industrial Research-and-Development Incentive Scheme is "flush with funds and looking for projects".

One of the last acts of the Fraser Government, unseated in March's federal election, was to inject \$10 million into the scheme. However, Jendell Consultants says thousands of manufacurers have missed out on grants through ignorance, lack of time or an obstructive public service.

The grants are provided by the Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentive Board to foster the growth of Australian industry, new systems and technology, and, ultimately, the export of Australian products and technology.

In theory, any manufacturer engaged in research that leads to the development of new products or technology is eligible for a grant.

Funds are available through two different types of grant. The lower level grant, called a Commencement Grant, can give manufacturers \$40,000 per annum, on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar, toward their researchand-development costs. Commencement Grants are paid for work carried out in the preceding financial year. Applications must be lodged by September 1983.

The second type is a Project Grant, payable at up to \$750,000 per annum. The rate is a minimum of 50 cents in the dollar. Applications may be made at any time, but only expenditure which is incurred after application is eligible. Grants may be paid before the research-and-development work is carried out.

"The time that it takes to identify the area of eligible expenditure, draft the application, avoid all the pot holes and prepare for the hearing of the application can be lengthy," Dell Jenner-Hillard, of Jendell Consultants, told ETI.

"To puruse an application requires considerable perseverance or an intimate knowledge of the Act and the workings of the board.

"For companies that have spent, or plan to spend, money on research-and-development work, now is the time to plan applications. Leaving them until later can spoil the chances of getting much-needed funds. Make no mistake, the government has funds available now."

Generally, Industrial Research-and-Development Incentive Scheme grants cover salaries, plant materials, direct labour, contract labour, overheads and technical information.

For further details, contact Jendell Consultants, 194 Miller Street, North Sydney NSW 2060. (02)929-4311.

Systems battery range enlarged

Chloride's Exide family of 6 and 12 V RELB batteries for use in systems — either under standby duty or for heavy cycling — has gained a 4 V, 3 Ah model.

The lightweight Exide RE4-3 measures 90 x 33 x 60 mm. The 3 Ah capacity is at the 20-hour rating.

The addition makes the RE series the most comprehensive RELB — recombination electrolyte lead battery — range available in Australia.

The RE4-3 has no holes, vents or screwtops. It does not need topping up, and cannot spill, seep, gas or corrode.

For further information, con-



tact Chloride Batteries Australia, 147-149 Woodpark Road, Smithfield NSW 2164. (02)604-0522.



Microwave centre chases \$200,000 contracts

Contracts for more than \$200,000 are expected to be written in the coming year by the Microwave Technology Development Centre (MITEC), which was established two years ago by the University of Queensland and the Federal Department of Science and Technology.

The aim was to make university expertise available to Australian industry for research, design and development work in microwave technology. The main efforts of MITEC, up to the present, have been concerned with microwave communication systems for civilian, defence and satellite applications.

The centre's director, Professor Morris Gunn, says he believes MITEC will be fully established and self-supporting by 1986. To get the operation started, the Federal Government had provided an initial grant of \$700,000 for three years.

"Progress so far has been most encouraging," Professor Gunn said. "We've estabished useful and productive links between industry, government and the tertiary sector, and we fully expect that these will be maintained and developed."

The centre, which is based on the University of Queensland's St Lucia (Brisbane) campus, has a full-time staff of four professional engineers and technicians.

One of the centre's most notable successes in the past two years has been a new shorthaul microwave communications system.

The system was designed to meet the needs of those requiring information transfer within a specified area, such as office to office or base to headquarters, and operates by line-of-sight over a maximum of 10 kilometres. It has low-power requirements and can function on 8 V provided by either conventional energy sources or solar power cells.

AS changes: the buck stops here

The Energy Authority of New South Wales has warned manufacturers and importers that recent amendments to the AS 3100 and AS 3300 series of Approval and Test Specifications apply to all equipment already on the market, as well as new equipment.

The amendments, issued by the Australian Standards Association, included limits on the allowable direct current flowing in the equipment neutral.

Similar limits were also imposed in specifications AS 3159 and AS 3250, for electronic sound and vision equipment.

Thet Energy Authority has pointed out that it is the responsibility of each individual manufacturer or importer of articles for sale in Australia to ensure that its equipment complies with the amended reouirements.

A STAR IS BORN

A star forms because of a local dense area in a dust and gas cloud. The inner regions of the knot grow denser and denser until nuclear burning is triggered and a star is born.

At that Instant the pattern of the dust cloud is disturbed. Material that had been falling unimpeded towards the centre, under the influence of gravity, now encounters a new force. Newly created photons, hurrying on their outward pilgrimage, bump into the inwardmigrating dust grains, halting them and even reversing their motion.

Young stars radiate strongly in the infrared because of the dust clouds that envelope them. As the star evolves it may adjust its weight by throwing off some extra material in the form of dust, prolonging the dust cloud phase. This dust, however, disperses long before the stars take on the adolescent responsibilities of the 'main se-

The HII regions are areas in which stars may form and usually contain young clusters. Astronomers expect some infrared signal from them as they consist of gas and dust in a ratio of about 100:1 by weight.

The large and small Magellanic clouds are the two galaxies closest to our own. To us they look like two fuzzy, cloud-like patches in the southern sky. Even though they are regions where stars are starting to form, astronomers have found that they are very empty with no dust or gas. The mechanisms of star formation are not completely understood.

Carbon stars are intense sources of infrared radiation as they are very cool. They are fairly rare and rich in carbon and oxygen. They have reached a stage in their evolution where they are obese and, in order to lose some of their outer layers, put out soot! The Cone Nebula is part of an enormous cloud of gas and dust. Within and around this cloud are many recently formed stars.





THE INFRARED REGION

Infrared can be thought of as radiant heat; it is the energy radiated by cool objects.

When a molecule is hit by an atom or electron it emits an infrared quantum of radiation; this means that the molecule radiates only at well-defined wavelengths. The specific wavelengths of the spectral lines are characteristic for each molecule, like a fingerprint, enabling the molecule in space to be uniquely identified.

The width of the lines is a measure of turbulent velocities in the gas, and their relative intensities provide an identification of gas densities in space. Temperature and chemical information can also be learnt.

The infrared portion of the spec-

trum was discovered at the end of the eighteenth century by Sir William Herschel, opening up the electromagnetic spectrum beyond the visible region.

The infrared region lies between 1.1 um (1.1 microns) and 1 mm. At the long wavelength end of this region the detection techniques of radio astronomy are more suitable.

Ultraviolet and optical astronomy deal mainly with stars and nebulae whose temperatures equal or exceed the surface temperature of the sun, about 6000° K.

Infrared astronomy is most powerful in observing sources whose temperatures range from 3° K to 3000° K: Interstellar dust clouds and giant dusty galaxies; regions in which stars appear to be forming; and dying stars enshrouded by dust.



Hitchhiker's guide to the infrared galaxy

Jennie Whyte

If Galileo had lived long enough to collaborate with Leonardo da Vinci, no doubt they would have invented the airborne observatory. However, the task was largely left to the efforts of a United States astronomer, Gerard P. Kuiper, who pioneered airborne observations in the 1960s, for whom the latest NASArun airborne observatory is named. This is the story of its recent Australian expedition.

ONE CLEAR, COLD NIGHT, 13 km over South-East Australia, I met Lupis, the Chaemeleon and the Coalsack amid the roar of four jet engines and the chit-chat of their long-time familiars.

These three 'characters' are not some jet-age hitchhikers who stole aboard a transport, but celestial objects being investigated by a group of astronomers from here and half the world away.

I was a passenger, for eight hours, on the Gerard P. Kuiper Airborne Observatory (KAO), an astronomical research facility operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Centre.

On board is an open-port infrared telescope which has an aperture with a diameter of 910 mm (36 inches). With its associated control and computer equipment it permits scientists to precisely measure the infrared (heat) radiation from planets, stars and galaxies.

Studying the infrared radiation from celestial objects has given astronomers a great deal of new information about how stars are formed out of gas and dust clouds in space, and how stars decay in their old age.

The flying telescope was recently in Australia for seven weeks of astronomy research. It was based at the Royal Australian Air Force base at Richmond, New South Wales, operating under the joint auspices of the Australian Department of Science and Technology and NASA.

Two Australian and seven American astronomers, with their respective research teams, were involved in the programme in May and June.

The KAO made 12 research flights over Australia, logging about 70 hours of flying time. However, the results won't be known for at least six months as it will take that long to process all the information.

This was the second working trip to Australia for the NASA facility. During its first trip, in March 1977, on a flight out of Perth, the astronomers on board the KAO made the unexpected discovery that there are at least five rings around Uranus, the seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.

Kuiper Airborne Observatory

The KAO is a highly modified version of the Lockheed C-141A military cargo transport. The fuselage is 44 metres (145 feet) long, the wingspan is 50 metres (160 feet) and the total take off weight is about 150 tonnes. The plane is packed full of electronic equipment which, with the telescope, takes up most of the room.

The telescope is stabilised by a system that includes four vibration isolators, an air bearing, three gyros and a video star tracker. The pointing stability of the telescope during a mission is three seconds of arc (about 0.001°).

Since the first flights with the KAO early in 1974, more than 370 research missions have been flown. Now it is making about 80 research flights a year.

Each year, about 20 different experimental teams from various universities or research agencies use the facility to conduct research in infrared astronomy. Each experiment may require two to six research flights to collect all the information.

There are usually at least 12 people on board during a research flight: the flight crew (pilot, co-pilot and flight engineer), five observatory staff members, three or more members of the experiment team and a meteorologist.

The KAO flies at altitudes of 12 to 13.5 km (39 000 to 45 000 feet); it is then above 99 percent of the obscuring water vapour in the atmosphere. In winter these altitudes are in the lower part of the stratosphere at mid and high latitudes.

Most of the infrared radiation from celestial objects cannot be observed at the earth's surface because it is absorbed by the atmosphere, particularly water vapour. This is why astronomers must take their equipment above the lowest 12 km of air.

Understanding astrophysical phenomena often requires an astronomer to obtain data at several different wavelengths, so the KAO and other observatories work in with each other, sharing information.



2 The Kuiper Airborne Observatory is a modified version of the Lockheed C-141A military cargo transport and carries an open-port telescope which detects Infrared radiation through a hatch in the roof of the plane.

3 The infrared telescope has an aperture of 910 mm (36 inch) and during a mission has a pointing stability of three seconds of arc.

4 There is no direct access to the telescope during a flight except via its control equipment. The tracking system keeps the telescope on target and the plane moves around it, controlled by the Inertial Navigation System





DETECTION TECHNIQUES

The pioneer infrared astronomers detected radiation from celestial bodies with a thermopile which is no more than a number of thermocouple junctions unlted in one cell.

An early discovery showed that the moon was covered, not with rocks, but with flne powdery dust. At the time it was a controversial finding but it demonstrated that infrared astronomy was a powerful tool.

These astronomers didn't know anything about the spectrum beyond 10 um. Based on the ground, their detectors couldn't penetrate the atmospheric layer which effectively blocks the radiation from penetrating to ground level. And that's not the only problem introduced by the atmosphere; the sky emits strongly in the infrared and is particularly intense in the 10 um band. So astronomers have to be able to discriminate the radiation of a star from that of the sky.

The first 20 um observation was of the sun in 1942. There was a breakthrough In 1947 when Golay published details of a subtle pneumatic detector for infrared radiation.

In general, any optical telescope which relies entirely on reflecting surfaces can be used for Infrared photometry. As water vapour is the main cause of the atmosphere's absorption and thermal radiation, telescopes at high-altitude sites in very dry climates are usually the best for infrared work. Cassegrain focus is usually selected because of its convenience.

All infrared photometry uses a procedure known as chopping. Two neighbouring patches of sky (beams) are presented alternately to the detector and their difference is taken electronically by synchronous rectification. The frequency of chopping between the two beams is chosen to suit the response time of the detector and may be anywhere between about one and 1000 Hz.

The chopping frequency of the telescope on board the KAO is 42 Hz. The chopping component is the Cassegrain secondary mirror which is tilted back and forth. Introducing a wobbling secondary linto the light path has the effect of moving the focal plane of the

telescope back and forth in front of the detector.

Chopping is used because it is much easier to stably amplify an alternating than a direct current and considers the fact that the response of the detector may vary if the incident flux does not change. Chopping also provides the necessary discrimination against a bright sky.

The portion of an infrared astronomer's equipment which is attached to the telescope comprises two basic items: a photometer and a Dewar.

The photometer contains the chopping mechanism and the eye pleces. It is bolted onto the mounting plate of the telescope immediately behind the primary mirror, and light enters directly from the secondary.

The Dewar contains liquid helium which cools all the instruments to 4.2° K. The Dewar is fitted with a small transparent window which can withstand the vacuum behind it and through which the detector 'sees'.

On-board the KAO, a pumped liquid helium Dewar system cools all the spectrometers and photometers to 1.2° K. (Man, that's cold!)

The photometers measure the total brightness without going into spectral resolution. They consist of a doped germanium bolometer detector which measures temperatures in the range of 10° K to 200° K.

These photometers are effectively a thermometer which absorbs infrared radiation, causing the temperature of the element to rise. The electrical resistance changes with temperature and the sensitivity is 10⁻¹⁵ watts in one second of integration time. Filters are used to determine the wavelength.

Spectrometers are capable of better sensitivities than photometers, using the same detector. 5×10^{-17} watts per second sensitivity can be achieved by directly converting the infrared radiation to electrical current.

A spectrometer comprises a broadband detector preceded by a narrow band filter. The spectral lines at specific wavelengths allow identification of atoms and molecules. For example, several ground-based radio astronomers use the KAO to get data at the shorter wavelengths in the submillimeter region; others use both the KAO and the joint NASA/UK International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE) satellite to obtain relevant data. Many astronomers complement their airborne work with an observing programme at the NASA Infrared Telescope Facility (IRTF) on Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

Flying high

Having heard about the plane and its mission I wanted to find out more about the research that had been planned for the Southern Hemisphere. So when Roger and I were asked if we would like to 'hitch a ride' on a flight one night we jumped at the opportunity.

We arrived at the RAAF base at Richmond at 5.30 pm, in time to meet the crew and scientists, hear a briefing on the flight and be fitted with oxygen masks.

This converted military cargo transport plane is not your typical comfortable passenger airliner with stewardesses to explain what to do, in the case of an emergency, when an oxygen mask drops down to dangle in front of your face.

They had a bit of trouble getting an oxygen mask to fit me as they don't usually have to cope with the shape of a woman's face; the masks are cumbersome contraptions which must fit tightly with a seal around the mouth and nose, otherwise the oxygen can escape. But eventually it was sorted out to everyone's satisfaction.

We boarded the plane at 6.20 pm. Roger and I were allocated seats at the back of the plane, behind the air compressors and radiometer control equipment; on this plane the scientific equipment has the priority. Our oxygen masks were attached to the gas supply lines and we were given a headset each and shown how to use it.

The headset has two functions: Fitting snugly over the ears it keeps out most of the engine noise — if you took the headset off it was almost impossible to hear anyone speak; it also allows you to hear conversations, when you are plugged into one of the communication lines, and talk back through the microphone which is just in front of your mouth. But you must remember that the microphone must be moved out of the way when putting your sandwich into your mouth; sprouts hanging off the microphone are very unbecoming.

The idea is that you keep the headset on all the time. Once the plane is airborne you can walk around, plugging into the nearest available communication line. One channel was strictly for the astronomers to talk on; listening in was interesting but you couldn't ask questions. However, the instrument panel in front of each scientist had the facility to switch to a private channel so it was possible to talk individually to some of them.

Take off was at 7.06 pm with 18 people on board. We headed in a north easterly direction over the ocean. As soon as I saw the scientists out of their seats, setting up their equipment, I moved closer to the action where I could see what was happening on the instrument panel monitors. A little toy koala bear was tied to one of the control panels; a mascot they had acquired on their first flight to Australia. We climbed to an altitude of 13 km

We climbed to an altitude of 15 km (41 500 feet) and stayed at that height for the entire flight. I had dressed warmly, prepared for a cold night, but I still found it pretty cool underfoot as I walked around on the metal floor. What could you expect when the temperature outside the plane was -25° C?

I was a bit disappointed that I couldn't see the stars very well. At that height, away from the city lights, I had thought that the stars would be brilliant, sparkling against a clear, dark sky.

The problem was to find a window to observe them, the entire plane being geared up for infrared observations through the telescope. There were two small windows but they were behind the wings with their flashing lights.

The only other windows were around the cockpit; so I spent quite a bit of time crammed into a corner of the cockpit, peering out the window, trying to recognise different constellations.

This was one time when I wished that the moon hadn't been there, in all its shining glory. It was almost full, a beautiful sight; reflecting off the clouds below, it lit up the sky. And the stars faded away.

We had been heading in a north-easterly direction, over the ocean for the first part of the flight. Then about an hour after take off, on the third leg of the flight, the telescope was locked on to Saturn, which appeared on the instrument panel television monitors as a solid ball of light.

Saturn is used as a calibration source. Its temperature can be calculated fairly easily and is well known. Accurate information has been obtained from satellites flying close to this planet. By checking the known temperature against the reading obtained by the infrared telescope, the astronomers are able to calculate the accuracy of their equipment. This calibration is done twice on each flight.

Mars is also a good calibration source, so all is not lost if Saturn isn't up. The telescope was locked on to Saturn for 15 minutes and then the flight path was altered for a more southerly direction.

The flight plan had been carefully worked out before the KAO left the ground, the path based on the stars the astronomers wanted to investigate. The ground speed of the plane was calculated, varying on each leg to give the scientists optimum time for their observations.

By this time I had been given a seat at the main telescope control console, between the mission director and the telescope operator. There I had a good view of the monitors displaying the scene through the acquisition camera and the tracking camera. But to the uninitiated the sight wasn't particularly earth-shattering; just different patterns of white blobs on the screen. Not something to keep one fascinated for hours.

The acquisition camera has a zoom lens. It enables one to look at a fairly large fraction of the sky, then zoom in to look at the small region of interest.

The scientist operating these cameras

must have an extremely good knowledge of the stars and galaxies and their relative positions. This person is responsible for locking the telescope on to the source that the astronomers want to investigate. Once the acquisition camera has pin-pointed the area the tracking camera is brought into action.

The tracking camera is on an offset guider, attached underneath the telescope and just below the instruments, such as the photometers. The light coming through the telescope is picked up by the tracking camera. A guide star is selected and, using the light from that star, the telescope is locked on to the auto-guider system. If turbulence causes the plane to deviate slightly off course the tracking system will maintain the telescope on target and adjust the attitude of the aircraft via the Inertial Navigation System (INS).

Heading in a southerly direction on the fourth leg of the flight, the telescope was locked on to Lupis for one hour. Lupis is a young star and the astronomers had expected to find copious amounts of radiation coming from the cool dust; but they didn't find any, according to Dr A. Hyland, an Australian astronomer at the Mount Stromlo and Siding Springs Observatories and one of the principal investigators on the KAO's Australian expedition. "Perhaps this means that our ideas of how stars form in dust have to be revised". Dr Hyland said.

At 9.20 pm the course of the plane was changed slightly, to more of a southwesterly direction, still way out over the ocean, south-east of Australia. The astronomers were investigating a region known by the code-name RCW 108; an obscured region of ionised hydrogen. It was actually found only two weeks earlier by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS).

The astronomers were trying to map this region in an effort to determine its structure and find out more about the dense cloud of dust. Their work will be followed up with ground-based operations, perhaps using the Anglo-Australian Observatory telescope at Siding Springs in north-west NSW.

Just after 10 pm the KAO made a 90-degree turn on a course which took it over the north-east tip of Tasmania, heading towards Western Australia. For the next 100 minutes the telescope was pointed at Chaemeleon 53083, a nearby dark cloud region of star formation in our galaxy. It is approximately 450 light years away which is close, in astronomical terms.

The purpose of the investigation was to find out how the small, low mass stars being formed in the region are heating the thick dust out of which they are formed. When the dust is heated by the stars, to a temperature of less than 100° K, it reemits radiation. The astronomers were measuring the energy that was emitted, at wavelengths of 50 um and 100 um.

The Coalsack, a region close to the Southern Cross, was the next infrared source studied by the scientists. To us it looks like a black patch in the sky or a hole, hence its name. It's really an area of clouds of dust and gas between us and the Milky Way, completely obscuring a region of ▶

The infrared galaxy

stars. However, using the techniques of infrared astronomy scientists can see into and right through the Coalsack to the Milky Way beyond.

After 40 minutes of looking through this 'hole in the sky' another change of course was ordered and the KAO turned to the right, heading over Port Pirie in South Australia. It was 12.20 am and the telescope was again locked on to Saturn, allowing more calibrations to be made and the accuracy of the equipment checked.

While all the calibrations were in progress I was talking to the flight crew in the cockpit. It was very comfortable there, in the dim lighting. The profusion of lights on the vast instrument panel glowed and blinked and outside, the moon light, reflecting off the glowing clouds way below us.

It was warm in the cockpit, compared to the rest of the plane. The temperature seemed to decrease rapidly as I walked from the nose to the tail. And it was quiet there, so the headset wasn't needed to keep the noise level down.

Apart from all these obvious attractions to the front of the plane, it was interesting talking to the flight crew, getting a different perspective on what this mission to Australia meant to them.

Once the plane had been set on its course, at the beginning of each new flight leg, and the automatic pilot programmed, the pilot, Warren Hall, and the co-pilot, Tom McMurtry, were able to relax and talk to any visitors in the cockpit.

For Warren Hall, research pilot with NASA, flying the KAO was a very routine, mundane task. But this particular mission to the Southern Hemisphere had attracted him as it was a chance to visit Australia. In the United States he would normally be test flying some strange and unusual aircraft. It sounds as if science fiction predictions for flying craft of the future are rapidly materialising.

At 12.50 am the flight crew went into action again. We made a sharp turn to the east, above South Australia, and we were then heading back towards New South Wales.

With the astronomers again, drinking my fourth cup of coffee, I was looking at more white blobs on the monitors. It was a very large region of ionised hydrogen in our galaxy, code-named W33A. Paul Harvey was particularly interested in this source.

Principal investigators on the KAO's Australian missions

Dr Paul Harvey, of the University of Texas, has spent several years in the United States working on his project. He was using a six-detector array photometer at the Cassegrain focus, measuring the spectrum between 40 um and 200 um, to collect more data to complete his work.

W33A was not the only infrared source he was interested in. On his Australian flights he was mapping regions of star formation in the Magellanic Clouds and HII regions in our own galaxy. He was observing, in the continuum, the same HII regions that Dr John Storey was observing in the far-infrared excited state CO emission.

Dr Storey, an Australian astronomer with the Anglo-Australian Observatory, was using Dr Charles Townes' cooled Fabry-Perot high resolution scanning spectrometer. He was looking at excited state CO emission and far-infrared fine structure lines to probe southern HII regions and Magellanic Clouds.

Dr Martin Cohen, who works in the Astrophysical Experiments Branch of the NASA/Ames Research Centre, was also using Paul Harvey's infrared array photometer to study temperature and density conditions in the clouds of gas and dust around certain southern planetary nebulae.

The Harvey photometer was the instrument used by the other Australian principal investigator on this KAO mission. Dr A.R. (Harry) Hyland, of the Mount Stromlo and Siding Springs Observatories, was extending observations of Southern Hemisphere objects to longer wavelengths, around 200 um. Previous photometry of these sources had been limited to groundbased atmospheric windows.

Dr Charles Townes, of the Physics Department at the University of California, was studying wavelengths between 50 um and 135 um with his cooled Fabry-Perot scanning spectrometer. Using fine structure lines as a probe of excited atomic gas in warm neutral or partially ionised clouds, he was particularly interested in investigating and detecting molecular lines. Ground-based supporting work has been done at the Very Large Array (VLA) telescope complex in Mexico and also at the Infrared Telescope Facility (IRTF), using a 3m mirror, on Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

Dr Townes' Fabry-Perot spectrometer was also used by Dr Michael Werner, of the Astrophysical Experiments Branch, NASA/Ames Research Centre, to do farinfrared spectrometry of the 63 um line in the spiral arm of the HII regions. He was doing similar observations at 52 um, 57 um and 88 um in planetary nebulae and HII regions.

The data that is obtained from measuring the intensities of wavelengths emitted from ions and molecules gives information about the electron density, the gas temperature and abundance of each atomic species in and around distant astronomical objects.

Dr James Elliot, from the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the planetary astronomer whose team discovered the Uranus rings in 1977. Using a three-channel occultation photometer, measuring at wavelengths between 0.3 um and 1.2 um, he was looking for a ring system around Neptune, the eighth planet from our sun.

The event that he was particularly interested in observing, an occultation, occurred on June 14 and was visible only for a couple of hours in a limited region of the Southern Hemisphere. The airborne telescope had to be flown to the optimum point for these observations. It was one of the rare times when the Kuiper Airborne Observatory was used for visible observations.

An occultation occurs when a planet, in this case Neptune, passes exactly in front of a fairly bright star. With the telescope locked on to the star, measurements could be made as Neptune passed in front. Any rings around the planet would have blocked out the light coming from the star.

By carefully timing and measuring the characterisitcs of the star-light as Neptune moved between the earth and the bright star, the diameter and ellipticity of the planet could be measured. Information on Neptune's atmosphere and its range of densities could be gained from measurements when the planet's atmosphere passed in front of the star.

Several ground-based telescopes in Australia and Hawaii were also observing the occultation, but no one found any rings. However, we'll have to wait until the results of the KAO's observations are published before we know definitely one way or the other.

Dr Harvey Moseley, from the NASA/ Goddard Space Flight Centre, was observing Neptune and Uranus in an effort to understand why Neptune has an internal heat source (radiates more than twice the absorbed solar flux) while Uranus apparently re-radiates only about the same energy that it receives from the sun.

Using a six-channel grating spectrophotometer, Dr Moseley was also studying Neptune, Uranus and Saturn to obtain accurate data in the 28 um to 53 um region for cross calibration with IRAS data. As well, he was observing both Magellanic Clouds, with an emphasis on dust studies by measuring the 30 um carbon star emission.

Dr Al Harper, from the University of Chicago's Yerkes Observatory, was studying the large and small Magellanic Clouds and other external galaxies (in particular, Centaurus A and M83) to map star formation regions. Measurements were made with helium-cooled array photometers at wavelengths between 100 um and 300 um.

Return flight leg

South of Sydney, at 2.30 am, we set our course for Richmond. At the end of the tenth leg of the flight we were actually further south of Sydney than the original flight plan had intended. The course had been altered in mid-flight to extend the observation time of W33A.

For the first time ever, I was right up front for the landing. Sitting behind the pilot I had an excellent view of the runway lights zooming up to meet us. With the headset on I was also listening to the landing instructions. It was, of course, a perfect landing.

At 3 am, when we stepped on to planet Earth, it was exactly eight hours since we had taken off; we'd flown 3132 nautical miles.

My feet may have been on the ground but my head was still up there with the stars.

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Dailey/NPA 208

Compact-disc sales boom

World sales of compact-disc players have exceeded expectations and are now predicted to be between 600 000 and 700 000 units up to the end of 1983, divided mainly between Japan and Europe.

Total worldwide production capacity is expected to reach around 800 000 players at the end of the year, by which time the United States market will have started to play a part.

These revised figures, which represent a significant increase on initial predictions, have followed the highly successful European market launch of the compact-disc player.

The European market has initially been dominated by Philips, Marantz, Sony and Hitachi, but dealer shipments have recently been started by Denon, Sanyo, Sharp, Thomson and Toshiba, and it is expected that around 20 brands will be represented in Europe by October.

Manufacturers report that consumer and dealer demand for compact-disc players far exceeded all expectations in Europe. Both players and discs sold out quickly at virtually all locations, despite relatively high levels of supply to dealers.

Polygram at present controls almost the entire compact-disc market in Europe, with Japanese labels accounting for less than 10 per cent of sales up to the end of June. The worldwide pressing capacity of compact discs is expected to reach 10 million discs by the end of 1983.

Feedback received from "compact-disc club" cards, returned by buyers of compactdisc players, has shown that, on average, European consumers have purchased seven or eight discs at the same time as their players, compared with 9-10 discs per player in Japan.

The cards also show that around two-thirds of buyers are in the 25-45 age group, with 99 per cent of sales being separate players for addition to existing hi-fi systems.

Combination video enhancer and stabiliser

A combination video image enhancer, stabiliser and distribution amplifier especially designed for the PAL television system, the MFJ-1421 (PAL) has been released in Australia.

Manufactured in the United States by MFJ Enterprises, the unit is unique in a number of areas, including its built-in noise cancel control. This control overcomes the problem of increased picture noise as enhancement is heightened.

It also features a built-in sync stabiliser, for improving video with poor synchronisation, and a video gain control.

Price of the MFJ-1412 (PAL) is \$224, plus freight

For more information, contact the Australian distributor, GFS Electronic Imports, 15 McKeon Road, Mitcham Vic. 3132. (03)873-3939.



Waterproof radio waves

Pioneet Electronics has added four models to its GF cone series of water-resistant car stereo speakers.

They are the TS 465 (10 x 15 cm, 30 W, dual cone, \$65), TS 1044 (10 cm, 30 W, two-way coaxial, \$79), TS 1633 (16 cm, 60 W, two-way co-axial, \$99) and TS 1655 (16 cm, 90 W, three-way, \$145).

Pioneer claims the speakers, which do not require waterjacket protection when fitted to car doors, overcome all water and humidity problems. They feature Pioneer's GF cone paper, a combination of wood fibre, glassfibre and epoxy resin which

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provides low distortion, flat frequency response and clear sound.

The four new speakers boost the GS cone range of car stereo speakers to seven models — the TS 1222 (13 cm, 20 W, dual cone), TS 1622 (16 cm, 25 W) and TS 1644 (16 cm, 25 W) were released late last year.

For more details, contact Pioneer Electronics Australia, 178-184 Boundary Rd, Braeside Vic 3195. (03) 580-9911.

The pure chrome advantage

Pure chromium dioxide video tape stands up better to repeated playings than non-chrome tape, according to one of the world's leading video engineers.

Ontje Arpe, BASF's chief engineer of video applications, said tests showed that after 100 passes of the video head, the pure chrome tape had a 1.5 dB to 2.0 dB advantage in playback over cobalt-doped ferric oxide video tapes.

On a recent visit to Australia from West Germany, Herr Arpe said the other advantages of pure chrome tape included clearer colours and greater stability over a wider range of temperatures.

However, ferric oxide tapes continue to set the pace in the audio market: BASF has just released the latest in audio tape technology, the LH Extra 1, which replaces the highly successful BASF LH/SM audio tape.

BASF says the LH Extra 1, a 90-minute cassette tape, features a greatly improved dynamic range, particularly in the highfrequency region.

For more details contact BASF Australia, 55 Flemington Rd, North Melbourne Vic 3051. (03) 320-6555.







Sanyo's amorphous head

Sanyo has announced the development of a unique 'amorphous head' for playing high-density video tapes.

The development makes use of amorphous ribbon, allowing a narrow gap and track with high precision. The amorphous head also enables efficient recording on metal tapes as it possesses a high coercive force, comparable to a ferrite head.

As a result of the development, Sanyo claims it is now possible to have a recording density twice as high as that produced with conventional video-cassette recorder heads.

The video market has seen a rapid improvement in the density of video tapes and this has created a demand for magnetic heads to match the highperformance tapes.

The amorphous head research programmes followed hard on the heels of Sanyo's release, last year, of its sendust head for metal tapes.

The amorphous head is capable of working with both evaporation-coating tapes and chrome tapes, and can also be used as an 8 mm video or vertical magnetic recording head.

Sanyo has not yet announced when the amorphous head will go into full-scale production.



ILP's power-booster amplifier

England's ILP Electronics has introduced the C1515, a stereo version of its 15 W mono power-booster amplifier, the C15.

Both models are designed to increase the output of low wattage car radio-cassette players, overcoming road and engine noise without introducing distortion.

Compact and robust, and in

encapsulated modular form, the units have such features as easy two-hole fixing, screw terminal connection blocks for uncomplicated wiring-up, automatic supply on switch-on, selectable input level facility and output protection circuitry.

For additional details contact ILP Electronics, Graham Bell House, Roper Close, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7EP, United Kingdom (telex 965780).

The new Voice of the Theatre

For the first time in more than a decade, a new Altec Lansing loudspeaker system has been added to the Californian company's Voice of the Theatre loudspeaker family.

The new Voice of the Theatre Model A6A matches a very compact, optimally tuned, dualwoofer enclosure with Altec's newly developed mid-size Mantaray II constant directivity horns.

Altec engineers designed the new system to produce essentially the same body, punch and volume levels in the theatre or cinema as the Model A4 system, which has 10 times the cubic volume of the Model A6A.

Overall, the Model A6A is less than 50 cm deep. Its twin woofers each measure just over 40 cm.

For further information contact the Altec Lansing Corporation, 1515 South Manchester Avenue, California 92803, United States.



Hills updates Telesat system

The South Australian-based electronics company Hills Industries has slashed the cost and increased the efficiency of its Telesat television-receiving system.

The Telesat system, which brings television within the reach of people living in remote areas of Australia, was introduced in 1981.

Hills Industries has now developed a 3.7 m glass-fibre parabolic dish antenna, which replaces the reflector panel and horn assembly of the original system.

"The glass-fibre dish is cheaper, lighter, more efficient on a size-for-size basis, and it doesn't require trained crews to install, as was the case with the earlier reflector panels," said Ralph Aston, Hills Industries' assistant managing director. Originally, the Telesat system cost about \$7000 installed in outback locations. However, the new model will sell for \$4500 on an 'install-it-yourself' basis.

The glass-fibre dish has been designed for the 4 GHz frequency of Intelsat Four-A, but as it can accept frequencies up to 12 GHz, it will be able to receive signals from the Australian domestic satellite, which is scheduled to go into operation in 1985-86.

For further information, contact Hills Industries, P.O. Box 78, Clarence Gardens SA 5039. (08) 297-3888.

Seven hip stereo cassette players reviewed

AIWA HS-P02 AKAI PM-06E KLH SOLO S-200 NATIONAL WAY RQ-WJ1 SANYO M-G12 SONY WALKMAN F2 TOSHIBA KT-AS1

Mae West would have loved hip stereo players: "Is that a cassette player in your pocket, or are you just pleased to see me?" Hullo, hullo, did anybody hear me?

Louis Challis

IT IS NOW approximately three years since I first saw a Sony Walkman cassette player in Japan. That unit was being touted by a member of a group of international reviewers with whom I had the good fortune to be travelling on the famous Japanese Bullet Train.

The Canadian reviewer was quite excited about his new Walkman. Apart from its obvious ergonomic advantages, this particular unit was the first of the Japanese units to feature a supra-aural set of head phones with extremely good quality sound.

As we all know, in a little less than two years, the popularity of these 'hip stereo' players has mushroomed and a new market has developed for the high fidelity industry. They are in great demand with the majority of the sales being to young people, people working at sedentary occupations and people on the move.

The best example that I have seen of how these players have revolutionised personal listening can be seen in the drawing office of one of the busiest firms of architects in Canberra. There, more than three-quarters of the staff of 100 architects and draughtsmen are either listening to a personal portable cassette recorder or have one beside their desk ready to listen to as soon as they are able.

The problem facing the intending purchaser of a hip stereo player is the bewildering array of new and exciting models available in the market place. Nowhere has this been more of a problem than for yours truly and the editor. We had to decide which units to select for this review and what criteria should be applied to that selection.

Rather than choosing a group of units based on comparable price, comparable features or similar appearance, the editor selected a sample from the units available. They are representative of those on sale, offering a wide range of prices and a wide range of features. When I was first advised of these intentions, I must admit my jaw dropped. However, in retrospect I believe the editor was right and that this is what the readers will most appreciate.

Many readers may not be aware of the peculiarities of the terminology and meaning of the objective test results that we present. So I shall explain, in as simple a manner as possible, the terminology and criteria of acceptability. Then, it will be possible for you to understand the advantages, disadvantages and idiosyncrasies of each of the units that will be described here.

Terminology

The most important term used to evaluate the technical performance of a hip stereo player is 'frequency response'. This describes the usable frequency range of the device, based on a standard testing procedure, indicating the upper and lower bounds of acceptability.

By international agreement the bounds of acceptability are normally plus or minus three decibels (which is usually abbreviated to read \pm 3 dB) or plus or minus six decibels (\pm 6 dB). This magazine, following a commonly accepted practice, has always used \pm 3 dB limits for electrical measurements and \pm 6 dB for loudspeaker and acoustical measurements.

A good frequency response for a cassette player's electrical output would be from 40 Hz to $9 \text{ kHz} \pm 3 \text{ dB}$ or better. A good electro acoustic frequency response (measured at the headphone output) would be 80 Hz to 6 kHz or better.

The next important parameter is the signal-to-noise ratio, sometimes abbreviated as S/N ratio. This is expressed in terms of being either weighted or unweighted. An unweighted (linear or Lin) figure ignores the effects of audible perception. Where the weighted figure is stated the weighting used is the (A) scale weighting network which corresponds to the acoustical weighting scale used in most sound level meters to produce an objective measurement similar to that provided by the human ear.

A good linear, or unweighted, signal-to-

noise ratio for the players would be 48 dB; a good (A) weighted signal-to-noise ratio would be typically 53 dB (A). Some of you will realise that these figures, and particularly the (A) weighted figures, are not very good. Most people would desire (A) weighted signal-to-noise figures for high fidelity systems which are better than 58 dB and preferably up to 68 dB (A).

AIWA HS-P02

Manufacturer: AIWA in Japan Distributor: AIWA (Aust) Pty Ltd, 14 Gertrude St, Arncliffe NSW 2205. (02) 597-2388.

AKAI PM-06E

Manufacturer: Akai in Tokyo, Japan Distributor: Akai Australia Pty Ltd, Unit 11, Eden Park, 31 Waterloo Rd, North Ryde NSW 2113. (02) 887-2311.

KLH SOLO S-200

Manufacturer: Cybernat Electronics Corp, Tokyo, Japan Distributor: Concept Audio Pty Ltd, 22 Wattle Rd, Brookvale NSW 2100. (02) 938-3700

NATIONAL WAY RQ-WJ1

Manufacturer: Matsushita Electric Trading Co, Osaka, Japan

Distributor: National Panasonic (Aust) Pty Ltd, 95 Epping Rd, North Ryde NSW 2113. (02) 887-5333.

SANYO M-G12

Manufacturer: Sanyo Electric Trading Co Ltd, Osaka, Japan

Distributor: Sanyo Aust Pty Ltd, 225 Miller St, North Sydney NSW 2060. (02) 428-5822.

SONY WALKMAN F-2

Manufacturer: Hi-fi audio division of Sony Corp, Japan

Distributor: Sony, 453 Kent St, Sydney NSW 2000. (02) 266-0655.

TOSHIBA KT-AS1

Manufacturer: Toshiba Corp, Tokyo, Japan Distributor: Toshiba (Aust) Pty Ltd, Cnr Talavera and Alma Rds, North Ryde NSW 2113. (02) 887-3322.



These sorts of figures can be provided by many of the noise reduction systems available.

The most common and universal noise reducing system is the Dolby B system which most of the larger cassette players and a significant number of the hip stereo players now incorporate. Where a Dolby B system is incorporated, the signal-to-noise figures tabulated are typically 9 dB (A) better than the simple A-weighted figure where the Dolby B system is not used with a Dolby encoded cassette tape. With the Dolby system activated when using a Dolby encoded tape, the quality of the sound is enhanced by the reduction of hiss.

The next important parameters that we measure are 'wow' and 'flutter' which are two separate sets of measurements of the tape speed variation resulting in audible fluctuations in the uniformity of sound. The 'wow' is the measure of very low speed fluctuations in speed stability. The 'flutter' is a measure of the high speed fluctuations in speed stability.

Both of these parameters can be expressed in terms of either a 'peak-to-peak' or a 'RMS' value. The peak-to-peak value refers to the absolute maximum excursions while the RMS value refers to the weighted, averaged value of the fluctuations.

Again by convention, this magazine always refers to wow in terms of the peakto-peak value as we believe that this is the most appropriate description. Flutter is referred to in terms of the weighted RMS value which is now also the industry standard. Good values of wow for a hip stereo player are 0.05% peak-to-peak; good values of flutter are 0.2% RMS or less.

While wow and flutter figures are obviously relevant to stationary equipment, they are even more relevant to hip stereo players where the user may be jogging at 10 or 15 kilometres per hour. The dynamic stresses and strains on the unit may manifest themselves as movement-induced fluctuations in the sound.

The Sony Corporation produced the first of its dynamic rolling mechanisms in the early seventies to counteract this problem. Many other manufacturers have followed suit, but obviously not all. We studied this problem as part of the testing programme and it produced some exciting results as you will see later.

Another important parameter that the user really needs to know about is the pressure applied by the headphones. With supra-aural headphones of the type now utilised by all the hip stereo players, this is not as critical as it was with the conventional heavy muff-type headphones. However, this parameter still needs to be determined. The units of force used for measuring the clamping force are Newtons and typical values should be in the range of two to three Newtons in order to avoid a feeling of pressurisation which many of the early muff-type headphones produced.

Other parameters which are important are the weight, the battery life, particularly where you only have two AA cells, and last but not least, the maximum sound pressure level before the onset of significant distortion.

Obviously, the ability to produce transients without significant distortion is important; intermittent peaks should be able to be heard without gross distortion. However, this particular parameter has become a very vexing one for both the National Acoustic Laboratories and us. This is since we have become aware of a number of instances where young people, and specifically children under the age of

SOUND REVIEW

fifteen, have suffered significant loss of hearing as a result of extended listening to hip stereo units at sound levels which you or I would classify as extreme.

Extended listening to these players, with the average sound levels exceeding 90 dB, is likely to result in premature and irrevocable loss of hearing. I find this situation particularly disturbing.

Because of my long-standing concern and involvement with the reduction of the intrusive levels of entertainment sound (for a variety of reasons), I must caution you to avoid long periods of high level listening. If you are a parent you must make sure that your children do not become 'hooked' on such practices which can be particularly dangerous for their hearing.

Objective testing

We certainly had a considerable number of parameters which we could have tested to evaluate each machine. We even had to develop some new testing procedures, to the best of our ability, as for some there are neither international nor national testing standards.

We decided to base the objective testing on the evaluation of the following parameters.

The replay frequency response was tested, although the Sony Walkman unit also provides a record facility as well. The replay test was performed at levels of 0, -10 and -20 VU, using a gamma-ferricoxide replay test tape with recorded sine wave frequency response data extending from 10 Hz to 20 kHz.

This particular test not only evaluates the frequency response of the player, but is also affected by the azimuth alignment of the replay heads which, as the results show, has a significant impact on the overall performance of each unit. Until all the manufacturers follow exactly the same azimuth standards, we will continue to strike this problem which, regrettably, affects your audible pleasure.

The electrical output response was recorded on three individual graphs, clearly showing the frequency response at each of the three replay levels. The results at -20 dB are basically unchanged at lower levels and are representative of the unit's best performance.

The acoustical output was measured at -20 VU on an artificial ear, Bruel and Kjaer type 4153, with the supra-aural headphones mounted on a plate on top of the microphone assembly.

For each unit the measured frequency responses fall short of the electrical signal capabilities of the cassette player, indicating that the manufacturers' choice of headphones is not necessarily up to the standards of those evaluated by us in the 1983 Headphone Review (see April issue of ETI).

Your ears can tell the difference, although obviously your subjective frequency assessment will be determined by the programme content on your cassette *Continued on page 22*



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AKAI PM-06E

FREQUENCY DEVIATION

AKAL PM-06

Louis A. Challis

22



tapes. This is, in itself, a vexed question as without the use of Dolby noise reduction what you become aware of at the highest frequencies tends to be only hiss.

The artificial ear closely replicates, but does not exactly duplicate, the frequency response characteristics of a real human ear. In each case, the headphones modified the electrical output of the player. It is apparent that better headphones could further improve the audible response as can be seen by comparing the electrical output level recordings.

Realising the importance of wow and flutter we did more testing than normal. A conventional 'static' wow and flutter test tells you a great deal about the machine's performance. However, it was our belief that it was equally essential to provide a more realistic test of the same parameters when each of the machines was moving cyclically up and down.

With this aim in mind, we set up a simple mass-spring system utilising a daisy chain of elastic bands which was then used to support a small tray in which each of the cassette players could be placed. This was then oscillated up and down to provide an amplitude of vibration of \pm 150 mm at a frequency of 1 Hz. While subjected to this motion the output of the cassette player was monitored to show how each tape player would perform when being subjected to a 'stylised' jogging-type motion.

Some of the results of this testing were, to say the least, surprising and the graphical results highlight the need to purchase a hip stereo player designed to cope with motion if you really do intend to use it that way.

Many of the cassette players incorporated special features such as plug-in optional FM or AM/FM cassette modules, special integrated external power amplifiers, external speakers, record facilities and even separate battery chargers. However, we did not separately evaluate or test these features, although we did note their presence.

What we have done is to provide accurate and detailed testing of the cassette replay characteristics of each of the seven machines. We evaluated what we regard as the most important technical and ergonomic features, presenting them as a direct tabulation.

With this tabulation, you can intercompare the important primary features of each unit. This will be expanded with further discussion in our subjective assessment, following listening tests with a series of reference tapes.

Subjective testing

The subjective assessment of the seven cassette players was no easy task. I was confronted with such a wide range of features and different conceptual approaches to the basic design that at first I thought I might be biting off much more than I could chew. My fears, however, were soon dispelled as the attributes and limitations of each of the cassette players were easily discernible during the subjective assessment using pre-recorded cassettes.

I selected three pre-recorded tapes for the assessment. The first was produced by Nakamichi, pre-recorded in Dolby B on metal tape described as 'metalloy sound', catalogue number S004; the second was a Mobile Fidelity pre-recorded original Master Recording, 'The Power and the Majesty', catalogue number NFSL C004; the third was an older pre-recorded tape without Dolby 'In Touch with Peter and Gordon', World Cassette Stereo TCS-4891.

These three tapes provide adequate signal-to-noise ratios, a very wide frequency response and quiet passages suitable for assessing the impact of tape hiss with Dolby or noise reduction either on or off, as the case may be. Each of the machines was evaluated individually and certain features soon became apparent.

The AIWA HS-P02 is billed by the manufacturer as being the world's smallest continuous player. I could not agree with that accolade as two of the other players were marginally smaller. The noise reduction system incorporated is not Dolby B, although it is quite effective and achieves worthwhile results.

This machine has many attributes, including a strongly made lightweight metal case, excellent fidelity, excellent ergonomic controls, extremely simple loading and unloading of tapes and one feature that I believe is essential for hip stereo players that will be used by people on the move, namely auto-reverse. Added to this.

KLH SOLO S-200









the unit achieves commendable signal-tonoise ratios, a good frequency response, low distortion and has a low weight suitable for a jogger.

The overall performance could really only be bettered by a small improvement in the high frequency response of the headphones. My personal assessment of this unit is that it warrants a five-star rating and it sets the pace for some of the other units evaluated.

With the Akai PM-06 cassette player the quality of sound when playing through the integrated amplifier and loudspeakers is substantially better than it is with the headphones. While this machine is capable of being used in a mobile mode, I would not recommend it for that purpose, nor do I believe that the designers seriously considered that as being its forte.

One should consider the price of the unit and what is provided by way of additional components and functions. This is particularly important for a younger person as this may constitute their first real sound system so Akai must be complimented for its ability to provide so much hardware for what is in effect so little money.

The only feature of this machine that I did not like was the extremely high wow and flutter (tape speed variation) when subjected to vertical excitation of the type that would be produced when running, jogging or when moving in a car on a rough road. This unit could not really be classified as a good example of a hip stereo player, although it has other attributes which will endear it to many other situations and users. Overall this unit still warrants a three-star rating for its marketing potential and for its wide range of domestic features and possible uses.

The KLH Solo S-200 is a good example of how a small cassette player can be effective. This unit achieved an exceptional frequency response in terms of its electrical output. It is 18 Hz to 17 kHz which many mains operated machines would be hard pressed to equal.

It was one of the more expensive units tested, although it should be noted that it also contains an FM cartridge which extends its range of possible uses. The unit also features auto-reverse, which I believe is an essential attribute for the best hip stereo players and is well engineered, as well as being extremely small in size.

The only factors that really let this unit down are the moderate level of peak wow and the frequency response achieved by the headphones, which are not quite up to the other parameters that the machine provides.

Given a change of headphones (comparable with any of the better units reviewed in the April issue of ETI), the performance of this machine would be brilliant and most probably better than any of the other machines tested. Based on the parameters measured however, the machine still warrants a four star rating and its good design is capable of being simply upgraded but at additional cost.

The National Way cassette player

appears to constitute particularly good value for money. It is the second least expensive of all of the units evaluated while also being the lightest weight unit of all of those tested.

The ergonomic design features provided for fast forward and reverse and are deceivingly simple, yet incredibly effective. Although it lacks many of the frills and some of the thrills of the other units, it provides a good compromise between cost and performance, although the first unit that we saw exhibited higher wow and flutter than most people would consider acceptable.

This unit, like all of the others, would benefit greatly from better headphones and there is an obvious message there for all of the manufacturers to pull up their socks and face the problem of headphone quality fairly and squarely. This unit still warrants a three-star rating because of its good mix of ergonomic attributes and reasonable performance.

The Sanyo M-G12 was the cheapest unit evaluated. It provides acceptable performance at almost one third of the cost of the most expensive unit. Sanyo does produce better models, with unquestionably better performance.

Notwithstanding, Sanyo has tended to be a price leader in the bottom end of the market and the M-G12 shows how it achieves it. It has even managed to put in rechargeable batteries and a battery charger at the incredibly low recommended retail price of \$77.







Even though it is the least expensive of the units, its wow figures are as low as any of the units tested, although its flutter was as high as the highest measured. The frequency response on replay through electrical output and headphones is still reasonably good.

Way

Although its performance is not outstanding, when you take into account the price, and the fact that it will cost so little to run, this unit must still warrant a threestar rating.

The Sony Walkman F2 is an excellent unit. It contains a built-in FM receiver, a tape counter and has a generally good ergonomic design. Although it should be noted that the tape transport controls are located on the opposite side from the cassette well.

The unit features a plastic and metal casing but regrettably does not incorporate an auto-reverse function which I now believe to be an absolutely essential feature in the best hip stereo players. This unit, it must be stated, is best suited for your desk top or bedside table. However, it will function extremely well when attached to your waistband or placed in your shirt pocket.

The dynamic wow and flutter figures are low and are only really bettered by one other machine. The only factor detracting from the performance of this unit are the headphones, which do not appear to have been as well engineered as the rest of the unit. The high frequency replay performance on this unit also suffers a little because of a slight imperfection of the azimuth alignment.

It is the most expensive unit of the seven tested, however, it does incorporate recording facilities by which the output of a stereo microphone can be recorded. This makes the unit one of the smallest and lightest stereo recorders available in the market place. The unit is well engineered, well conceived and certainly warrants a four-star rating.

The last unit to be evaluated is the Toshiba KT-AS1 which contains most of the features that outdoor audiophiles really want. As well as auto-reverse, it also incorporates an AM/FM cassette (surprisingly the only unit tested that does, the tendency being to provide FM only). It contains a Dolby B noise reduction circuit that works well to achieve an effective 60 dB (A) noise reduction with Dolby prerecorded tapes. It also has equalisation for metal and normal gamma-ferric-oxide tapes and dimensions that are as small as any of the units tested.

The simplified controls, particularly the fast forward and rewind buttons, are mirrored in part by the National Way. However, that unit does not offer such a good performance, particularly in terms of the excellent wow and flutter figures. The Toshiba's low wow and flutter figures are particularly evident in the dynamic vibration mode. Other good design features noted are folding headphones and an external battery pack for longer listening. Even the frequency response on replay of 70 Hz to 8 kHz gives the unit a reasonably notable performance. The Dolby noise reduction system makes it possible to hear the highest frequencies in the relative absence of hiss. This feature makes the Toshiba KT-AS1 a particularly good unit and helps it to earn an unquestioned five-star rating.

Zero Level

Conclusions

cy Scale by

Surprisingly, all of the units tested had a wide range of attributes with very few of them having any totally unacceptable or disturbing operational features. You should not consider that these are the only good hip stereo units in the market place.

When selecting your purchase you must evaluate each unit's objective and subjective features. In particular, the usability of the controls and the most likely way in which you will make use of those controls must form the basis for your own personal assessment.

When you start to talk to the retailer intent on selling you one or more of his preferred brands, draw up your own list of pre-requisites and tick off the pros and contras before making your purchase.

Continued on page 29

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Make and Model	Recom. Retail Price	Dimensions & Weight	Construction Material	Strlp Cradle or Carrying Case	Headphone Cord Length & Band Size	Head- phone Weight	Number of Headphone Sockets
AIWA HS-P02	\$179	88 x 111 x 31 mm 310 g	Metal & plastic	Case. Shoulder strap. Belt hanger.	1300 mm Excellent	40 g	2
AKAI PM-06E	\$179	100 x 158 x 36 mm 560 g	Plastic	Plastic case. Shoulder strap. Belt clip. Cassette pouch.	1300 mm Reasonable	45 g	2
KLH SOLO S-200	\$225 87 x 115 x 33 mm 350 g		Plastic	Case*. Belt attachment. Shoulder strap. Wrist strap. Cassette pouch.	1100 mm Reasonable	40 g	2
NATIONAL WAY RQ-WJ1	\$139	75 x 110 x 28 mm 223 g	Plastic	Plastic screw on belt cradle. Shoulder strap.	1600 mm Reasonable	54 g	2
SANYO M-G12	\$77	92 x 140 x 35 mm 399 g	Plastic	Case*. Strap.	1200 mm Good	60 g	1
SONY \$239 80 x 140 x 34 mm WALKMAN 370 g		Plastic & metal	Plastic case*. Belt attachment.	1250 mm Good	45 g	2	
TOSHIBA KT-AS1	\$199	80.5 x 108 x 29 mm 290 g	Plastic	Plastic belt cradle. No restriction. * Must remove to eject cassette	1600 mm Good folding headband	50 g	2



Make and Model	Tape Transport Controls	Provision of Pause or Mute	Tape Counter	Auto Reverse	Demonstration or Blank Tape	Extra Features FM Cassettes (Not Tested)	Batteries	Battery Condition Indication	Dolby B Noise Reductio
AIWA HS-P02	Véry good Has eject	Pause	NO	Yes	-	Pause control Reverse pushbutton Stop/eject button	3V 2 x AA	Yes	Yes
AKAI PM-06E	Good Has eject	Mute	No	No		Microphone External amplifier Speakers, Cassette pouch, FM cassette Battery eliminator	6V 4 x AA + Ext. socket	Yes	No
KLH SOLO S-200	Good	Mute	No	Yes	-	FM cassette tuner	3V 2 x AA + Ext. socket	Yes	No
NATIONAL WAY RQ-WJ1	Very good	Pause	No	No	Yes	External battery case for 2 D-cells to attach to belt	3V Yes 2 x AA + Ext. socket		No
SANYO M-G12	Good	Mute	No	No	Blank tape	Rechargeable batteries + Battery charger (Folding), Mute, Tone. Batance	4.8V 4 x AA Ni-Cd supplied or 4 x AA normal + Ext. socket	Yes (rechargeable cells)	No
SONY WALKMAN F2	Very good	Pause	Yes	No	Yes	Microphone jack Internal FM storeo	3V 2 x AA + Ext. socket	Yes	No
TOSHIBA KT-AS1	Very good	Mute	No	Yes		External battery pack tò attach to belt. Folding headphones FM/AM cassette	3V 2 x AA	Yes	Yes



Ferric Oxide or Metal	Frequency Response Hz at Socket re 1 kHz	Frequency Response Hz at Headphones (± 6 dB)	P to P Wow and RMS Flutter	Audible Wow and Flutter	Signal to Noise re 0 VU (dB)	Orchestral Fidelity	Maximum SPL dB @ 1 kHz	Overa Rating
Ferric oxide or metal	25 Hz-12 kHz	55 Hz-7.5 kHz	0.05% 0.14%	Not audible	-47.5 Lin -52(A)	Good. Audible hiss. Noise reducn. effective.	117.5	*****
Ferric oxide or metal	30 Hz-14 kHz 4.5 kHz-7 kHz	55 Hz-4 kHz	1% 0.3%	Low when stationary, pronounced when moving.	- 47 Lin - 52(A)	Fair. Hiss not pronounced.	116	***
Ferric oxide or metal	18 Hz-17 kHz	65 Hz-3.2 kHz 5 kHz-10 kHz	0.2% 0.25%	Not audible	-46 Lin -51(A)	Good. Audible hiss.	110	****
Ferric oxide or metal	70 Hz-13 kHz	100 Hz-6.5 kHz	0. 0 5% 0.25%	Just audible	- 48 Lin 53(A)	Fair. Audible hiss.	114	***
Ferric oxide	40 Hz-9 kHz	55 Hz-5.5 kHz	.05% 0.3%	Not audible	-4 6 Lin -50(A)	Fair. Audible hiss.	116	***
Ferric oxlde	28 Hz-8.6 kHz	90 Hz-3.2 kHz	0.1% 0.2%	Not audible	-45 Lin -50(A)	Very good. Audible hiss.	115	****
Ferric oxide	20 Hz-10.5 kHz	70 Hz-8 kHz	.06% 0.13%	Not audible	- 46.5 Lln - 51(A) - 60(A) with Dolby	Very good. Dolby hiss reduction.	116	*****

Medfly can tax your mind, mind your tax, and let you play in space.

The Medfly home computer is compatible with the largest library of software available today. What this opens up to you and your family is simply amazing.

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For family entertainment — you'll

be able to share the fun of Action Games, Strategy Games and Adventure Games, which you can plug straight in to your home TV screen.

Medfly is a thinking machine to expand young minds; a working machine for home or business accounting; a games machine for family fun. And above all, Medfly is a value machine, with quality electronics by Siemens and with more features, capabilities and addon potential than many costlier microcomputers.

The basic Medfly microcomputer system — alpha/numeric keyboard and processor — is available now for

just \$1,995 including sales tax.

putting the value buzz into home computing

VICTORIA: Medfly Basis (Vic.) Pty. Ltd. 43 Atherton Rd. OAKLEIGH, VIC. 3166 PH: 569 0169.

> ALL OTHER STATES DATA UNIVERSE 2/190 George Street, PARRAMATTA. PH: (02) 689 2599

COMPUTING TODAY



Just say "... CC ... "

Small enough to be carried in a briefcase, Texas Instruments' new CC-40 — CC for 'compact computer' — has an integrated LCD display, is programmable in Enhanced BASIC, and can run preprogrammed applications software loaded from either plug-in-solid-state cartridges or from small tape cartridges.

The battery-operated system is designed to be used as a small, desktop, cordless computer and for data communications. Launched this month, the CC-40 has a suggested Australian retail price of \$350.

It contains 6K of useraddressable RAM and can be expanded to 18K.

The CC-40 console is 242 x 146 x 26 mm and weighs 720 g. The display is a scrollable 31-character LCD capable of displaying both upper- and lower-case characters. In addition, there are 18 built-in indicators for user feedback, including shift, control, function, degrees, radians, grads, input/output in progress, upper-case lock, error, low battery, left and right scroll flags, and six user-settable flags.

The keyboard has a staggered QWERTY key arrangement with a numeric keypad. Key spacing allows for easy key entry without making the unit excessively large. A tilt stand is built into the back of the console to provide an optimum viewing and keying angle.

Four AA alkaline batteries provide power to the console for up to 200 hours. Memory contents are retained even when the unit is turned off. The unit may also be connected to a standard 240 V ac power outlet using an optional ac adaptor.

For more details, contact Texas Instruments Australia, 6-10 Talavera Road, North Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-1122.

Macpro and the Peter Principle

Macpro Computers Australia has launched a range of locally manufactured microcomputer systems aimed at the business community.

The result of more than two years research and prototyping by Peter McRae and Peter Paprota, the systems have been designed to offer high performance and reliability at a competitive price.

Both Peters are development engineers and they say their main aim in launching Macpro was to prove the concept of total modularity and produce a viable range of products that would grow with the user's needs.

The entry level in the Macpro range is the System 250, a Z80Abased single terminal with a clear upgrade path to a 16-bit system. To be sold in Australia and overseas, the system consists of the central processing unit, a 30 cm CRT, a detachable keyboard and dual 20 cm floppy-disk drives with 2.5M capacity. The basic model is priced under \$11,000.

Maximum configuration at this stage is 16 terminals and printers, nearly 40M of harddisk storage and RAM expandable in 256K stages. For additional details, con-

For additional details, contact Macpro Computers Australia, 183 Bank Street, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)699-3100.



CP/M3



CP/M3 USERS

DRC-II. The board for multi-user installations. 256K dynamic RAM card, bank select, fast 4 Mhz operation, onboard memory prom, dip-switch selectable boundaries, bank mode allows up to 2 boards on bus, hidden refresh, phantom disable, List Price \$995.

5 OUR



CRC-64. Fool-proof memory system. State of-the-art 64K CMOS memory card with memory protection, on board battery backup. compatible with DRC-II, write protection enable/disable. List Price \$675





FDC-II. Enhanced floppy disk controller. IBM 3740 compatible, operates 5" & 8" and single/d. density drives, handles up to 4 drives, runs multi-density CP/M2.2 & MP/M 2. Vectored interrupt operation optional: List Price \$465





SBC-800. 4 Mhz Z-80 CPU. two serial RS232 ports. software programmable Baud rate gen. Centronics parallel port. 22 prog. O lines, real time clock (battery backed). 2K CMOS RAM, power on reset/power fail detect, battery backed as standard, etc. List Price \$495

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MPC-6 Dartbaud. Z-80 based six channel intelligent RS232 I/O card for Multiple-User type systems. Independant programmable baud rates, on board 6K battery backed Memory, and user programmable features for system tailoring

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Business.
Process control. Other. KN 541



SPC-29. High performance dual serial & 9 parallel port I/O CARD, with full I/O address decoding. Switch selectable baud rates. Link patch area, programmable modes for strobed/latched I/O. List Price \$295.





MINI CARD CAGE Compact card cage frame with 5-slot motherboard plated through hole. Five edge connectors. Was





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Imagic backs video games

A leading Australian distributor has scoffed at reports that the video computer-game market faces imminent collapse.

"The Australian market will certainly continue a healthy growth pattern," Imagic Australasia's director of marketing, Mark Bollinger, said on his return from the Consumer Electronics Show in Chicago.

"Some United States market analysts were plucking figures from the air after the initial explosion in hardware and software. The result was that almost a hundred manufacturers rushed the market, each targeting for 5-10% penetration. Something had to give.

"The shake-out that followed has meant the survival of the fittest and, equally important, better products all round.

"Consumers are as keen to purchase games software as ever, but they're demanding a level of sophistication that the 'cheapie' manufacturer can't produce." This was because only the major software companies could afford to employ the design talent and technical expertise that was essential to produce a successful game program.

"American retailers report that cheap Asian imports just aren't making it, despite prices as low as \$5," Mr Bollinger said. "Gone are the days when almost anything that moved on a screen could be called a game and be expected to sell.

"The Australian market has the advantage of learning from the American experience, and those retailers who are on the ball will avoid many of the obvious problems ahead."

Video monitor

A new budget priced video display is available from AED Microcomputer products.

The display offers 22 MHz video bandwidth which AED claims is an improvement over competing products. The display has a swivel and tilt facility which can be easily modified by the operator.

The monitor can be used on any computer system that produces a one volt peak-to-peak video signal or any computer that uses a descreat video card.

There is considerable space in the monitor for a 270 mm x

Fast, intelligent digital plotters

Two new National digital plotters are now available from Scientific Devices.

The VP-6802A is an A-3 type digital plotter with eight-colour graphics and a plotting speed of 450 mm/s.

The VP-6801A is an A-4 type

320 mm printed circuit board as well as a suitable power supply which allows the monitor to be turned into a complete stand alone computer or terminal.

The display is capable of 80 character x 24 line format as well as 64 x 16 or 32 format.

For further information contact AED Microcomputer Products, 130 Military Rd, Guildford NSW 2161. (02)681-4966.

digital plotter with six-colour graphics and a plotting speed of 400 mm/s.

Eight-bit parallel, RS232-C and GP-IB interfaces are optional with the VP-6802A and VP-6801A, allowing these plotters to be used as computer graphics devices.

More information can be obtained about these plotters from Scientific Devices Australia Pty Ltd, 2 Jacks Rd, South Oakleigh Vic. 3167. (03)579-3622.





Master the microprocessor

The Australian School of Electronics, which has the practical LernaKit course in basic electronics, is now offering a new, 'hands-on' practical course on the fundamentals of microprocessors, incorporating a built-up, ready to use microprocessor.

The training program has been designed and produced by the computer technology division of the British National Radio and Electronics School.

The course, which can be studied at home in your own time, provides the necessary basic information to enable the student to understand the functioning of microprocessors and their supporting circuitry. You'll be shown how to program in machine code and given an understanding of how Assembler and higher level languages relate to this. Provision is made for BASIC programming if required.

No previous knowledge of computers is necessary, though a little basic knowledge of electronics plus digital and logic circuits will be helpful. A special introductory short course is available to provide this background information, if required by a student doing the course, with no extra charge.

The fees cover all hardware and software required for the course, and special rates are available for groups sponsored by firms. A specially monitored Industrial Training Program is offered to companies.

Further details of these courses are available from The Registrar, P.O. Box 108, Glen Iris Vic. 3146. (03)523-5622.

Commodore redesigns the Rat Race

Rat Race is the latest game released by Commodore Computer for its VIC-20 microcomputer.

In Rat Race, the player becomes a mouse and the objective is to eat 10 cheeses, dotted around a maze, before time runs out or the chasing rats catch up.

To move around the maze, the player can use either the VIC-20. keyboard or the joystick.

Available on either cartridge or tape, Rat Race is distributed by Video Classics Computer Games, 286 Pacific Highway, North Sydney NSW 2060. (02)438-4866.





Fully encoded Preh keyboard

Preh's keyboard division has introduced the Preh Commander, a programmable intelligent keyboard built around a single-chip EPROM microprocessor.

The keyboard's electronics allow a number of software changes to be made by the user, including parallel or serial output, positive or negative strobe pulse, seven baud rates (150 to 9600 baud), one or two stop bits, auto-repeat and caps-lock on or off, and data-release line.

All up, more than 200 internal characteristics can be defined.

The Preh Commander's dimensions are 446 x 190 x 30 mm. For further information, contact Mayer Kreig, 246-248 Angas Street, Adelaide SA 5000. (08)223-6766.

Scoop: A program what can tell where youse come from but

An experimental artificial intelligence (AI) program being conducted at IBM's American research facility may lead to machine recognition of social class.

According to a 167-page research report from International Resource Development, a United States market-research firm, the IBM program can evaluate the style of a letter, document or memo and can critique the writing style, syntax and construction.

Though IBM's immediate application for this technology is to highlight 'inappropriate style' in documents being prepared by managers, the IRD researchers see the program being applied to determine the social origins, politeness and general character of the writer.

The experimental IBM system is named Epistle (Evaluation, Preparation and Interpretation System for Text and Language Entities). Its long-range objective — to provide office workers with intelligent applications for natural-text processing, particularly related to business correspondence — is directed primarily toward aiding middle-level managers.

Eventually, the project is expected to diverge into two major

classes of applications. The first would address incoming textual material, providing such services as preparing a synopsis of letter contents, highlighting items known to be of interest to the particular manager involved, and automatically generating indexing terms for future document retrieval.

The second class of applications, which is currently receiving most of the attention, will apply to critiquing documents being prepared by the manager. Critique outputs from Epistle would initially be referred to draft documents, and would comment on 'inappropriate style' (phrases which are overworked, outdated, stilted, too lengthy, too formal, obscure or otherwise likely to be found objectionable by the recipient). and syntactical error correction (improper verb forms, structural disagreements between subject and verb, and so on).

However, the program is not likely to stop there, according to the IRD report: "The heuristic self-teaching capability of the

EPROM programmer

The CRC-80 is a new, low cost programmer which can program several types of EPROMs as well as emulating these PROMs in the actual custom system.

EPROMs which may be programmed are 2708, 2758, 2716, 2516, 2732, 2532. An additional module is available to allow it to also do the 2764 and 2564 EPROMs. Another personality module allows programming of the 8741, 8748 and 8749 series of single chip microcomputers.

The programmer comes with an in-built serial interface that may be configured to be RS-232, TTL or 20 mA current loop. This allows it to operate with a terminal or from a host computer.

A cassette interface allows the user to store and retrieve PROM data from an ordinary audio cassette recorder.

Emulation probes allow Z80 or 8085 microprocessors to be incircuit debugged.

More information is available from Alfatron Pty Ltd, 1761 Ferntree Gully Rd, Ferntree Gully Vic. 3156. (03)758-9551.



artificial-intelligence system will enable the system to learn and recognise which style or pattern of writing originated in the Bronx, which in Harlem, and which in San Diego."

The report says that the style of the letter will, in many cases, permit the program to deduce level intelligence. the of assertiveness and refinement and certainly the writer's sex and age. This capability enables the Epistle program to respond to a letter in a mode appropriate to the writer and the occasion. For example, having ascertained that a letter had been sent by a 55-year-old lady of Armenian background, Epistle would help a manager to respond to the letter in terms to which the lady would directly relate.

Further details on the US\$1650 report, which is entitled Artificial Intelligence, including a free description and table of contents, are available by writing to International Resource Development, 30 High Street, Norwalk, CT 06851, United States. Telex 643452.

Flex Electronics expands

Flex Electronics has been appointed the Victorian agent for Energy Control, a Brisbane based firm.

Flex Electronics has a broad range of 68xx and 65xx family components and modules from manufacturers such as Synertec, Rockwell, The Computerist and others.

Also available from Flex Electronics is a single board computer capable of running FLEX9. The board, manufactured by The Computerist, is known as the Flexi-plus and features 56K static RAM, a monitor program, cassette interface, floppy disk controller, RS-232 port, IEEE-488 buss interface and two parallel ports.

A broad range of software is available to run on the board. For details contact Flex Electronics, P.O. Box 75, Camberwell Vic. 3124. (03)830-1668.


Webster's mighty mux attracts \$1 million American orders

Australian computer manufacturer D.D. Webster Electronics has received more than \$1 million in United States export orders for its asynchronous eight-line multiplexer, launched last February.

Designated the SZV11, the multiplexer was developed by the Melbourne-based company to plug terminals and printers into Webster Electronics' locally designed Spectrum 11 range of minicomputers. However, it was also intended as a stand-alone product, targeted to the computer Q-bus market in general.

Like all Spectrum products, the SZV11 is compatible with the internationally popular PDP-11 systems of the giant Digital Equipment Corporation. As a result, the SZV11 has proved to be an efficient eight-terminal interface to DEC LSI-11-based computers.

This compatibility is the basis of the American orders, deliveries of which are already underway to Webster Electronics' United States distributor, Saturn Systems, of Minnesota.

At 14 cm high, the SZV11 is half the size of DEC's popular DZV11 multiplexer, yet it offers eight lines compared to the DEC unit's four.

A single SZV11 sells in Australia for \$1150.

For further details, contact D.D. Webster Electronics, 17 Malvern Street, Bayswater Vic. 3153. (03)729-8444.

Show business

The second annual Australian Personal Computer Show is to be staged at Sydney's Centrepoint complex from March 14-17 next year.

The event, to be held over four days, has drawn an immediate response from previous exhibitors — IBM, Digital Equipment, Apple, Tandy, Commodore and NEC have already booked prime sites. Further details can be obtained from Australian Exhibition Services, 1250 Malvern Road, Malvern Vic, 3144. (03) 20-1208.

MicroBee budgetting package

After extensive debugging and rewrites, Allsoft Computer Services has released its first software on to the Australian market — a home budgetting package for the MicroBee.

The \$28.90 package, which is available from MicroBee soft-

ware dealers, consists of two independent programs, BACCS for Home Accounting and BPLAN for Budget Planning. A comprehensive user manual is included.

For further information, contact Allsoft Computer Services, P.O. Box 78, Charnwood ACT 2615. (062)58-6864.

How can I write better software, faster? Write it in BASIC/Z!

BASIC/Z. A new standard in compilers for the CP/M system. BASIC/Z is the most powerful implementation of the BASIC language on CP/M. BASIC/Z generates executable machine code compatible with 8080, 8085, Z-80 under CP/M 80 and 8086/8088 processors under CP/M 86 and MS-DOS.

Syntax testing as you type. BASIC/Z has a powerful program editor with built in syntax testing as you type. Time saving features include global search and replace, filteen local edit commands and extensive debugging facilities. Line trace, error line retention, and the unique ability to 'single step' a program with a continuous display of selected variables are just a few of the features which will save you time.

Multitiered error handling allows your program to trap logical errors, including previously fatal BDOS errors. Only BASIC/Z can trap that 'BDOS ERROR ON A: READ ONLY' before it happens.

Printer/terminal customizing is built in. The runtime library of BASIC/Z (included in the package) includes installation routines for the majority of CP/M machines on the market. Your software will have near universal application without further modification. Just one set of programs will run on practically any hardware.

Unsurpassed accuracy. Floating point numerics with a range of 1E-61 to 1E+61, with a choice of precision from six to eighteen digits. All floating point maths are performed in decimal (BCD), avoiding rounding off errors. Powerful executive functions aid programming. Using SORT, it can sort 2,000 elements in two seconds. User defined functions are fully recursive, support multiple arguments and may contain an unlimited number of statements.

No Royalties. BASIC/Z has no royalties nor runtime charges. The license agreement confers the right to distribute support software such as the BASIC/Z runtime module and the installation hardware configuration utility, subject only to specified copyright acknowledgements. What does it all cost? BASIC/Z documentation & Software: \$495* inc. tax. Available from your computer supplier of from Software Source direct.

Available from your computer supplier of from Software Source direct. Available on 21 days approval (if software seal not broken). Or clip out the coupon and send in for further details.



Master the Microprocessor

Learn how Microprocessors really work . the practical way.

The Purpose of this Course

There is a considerable, expanding and world-wide demand for people with a real knowledge of microprocessors and general computer technology. Such people are needed to design and evaluate systems and to assess and develop the enormous range of possible applications, both present and luture, of microprocessors and to understand the installation and servicing of the main types of equipment of which they may form the most vital

component. (A microcomputer has already been produced to replace the mechanical programmer on a domestic

washing machine, for example.) This Course provides the necessary basic information to enable a student to really understand the functioning of microprocessors and their supporting circuitry.

usually referred to as the "hardware". This is backed up by showing how to program a microcomputer (or produce its "software") in the most fundamental form of computer language called "machine code". No previous knowledge of computers is necessary, though a little basic knowledge of electronics plus digital and logic circuits will be found helpful

A special introductory short course is available to provide this back-ground Information, if required by an individual student on the course without extra fee.

Student-Tutor Contact

A qualified Tutor is available to every Student throughout this Course in order to deal with any queries which may arise and to assess certain questionnaires which are issued to Students throughout the period of training

Certificate Issued to all Students completing the Course successfully, Course covers main requirements of the City and Guilds Certificates in Computers.

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How the Course is organised

The basis for the practical work in the Course is the Microcomputer. This is supplied completely assembled and ready to use

The Course text is carefully arranged in sequence so that each new section follows logically from previous work. Hardware description and programming technique progress together, so that the Student is discouraged from treating them as distinctly separate subjects. Following each section of descriptive text, detailed instructions are given in order to use the Microcomputer to provide a practical demonstration of each new function or technique. This provides a very powerful way of learning precisely how the system operates, and enables any possible ambiguities in the Student's mind to be quickly resolved

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Power House Museum's computer lab

Sydney's Power House Museum has established a 'computer lab' to allow groups of visitors the opportunity to use microcomputers and explore their potential for learning and leisure.

The 16 Tandy TRS-80 Ex-tended Colour computers, donated by Tandy Australia, may be operated independently or connected, via a controller, to a master microcomputer for access to disk drives and a printer. The laboratory is staffed by

members of the museum's education service. A wide range of ready-made programs includes educational programs on art, mathematics and typing.

Sessions for the general visitor

are held at 11.45 am and 2.45 pm on week days during the school term, and at regular intervals during weekends and public holidays. Entrance is free, but is restricted by the number of computers available.

Sessions for groups of 32 or less may be booked through the muesum's education service.

For further details contact Power House Museum, Mary Ann Street, Ultimo NSW 2007. (02) 217-0111.



Alpha—80 dot matrix impact printer

Intermec Australia Pty Ltd has released a new small business printer, the Alpha-80.

The printer is a small, compact and low cost unit which operates in applications designed for the Epson FX-80 or MX-80 with Graftrax option. Control sequences and codes to select any of the operating modes are the same.

The Alpha-80 has both standard printing and an italics

Apple makes Fortune

Apple Computer has been listed in the Fortune 500 index of leading United **States industrial** corporations, and is the first company to achieve Fortune 500 standing after less than five years operation.

Apple entered the personal computer market in 1977. By the

character set. The user can select emphasised or double strike printing, compressed or expanded characters, superscripts or subscripts.

There are true descenders on lower-case characters and underline. A full pin-addressable graphics mode is standard as well

The printer is supplied with both tractor and friction feed, a paper catch tray and a long-life cartridge ribbon. The cartridge is a re-loadable type for greater economy.

For more information contact Intermec Australia. 1761 Ferntree Gully Rd, Ferntree Gully Vic. 3156. (03)758-7983.

topped US\$583 million, moving

Apple comfortably into the For-

tune 500, ranking 411th on sales,

201st in profit and 26th in return

on equity. In its highest category

ranking, Apple occupied the

number two spot in sales in-

Hewlett Packard chose Spellbinder over all other CP/M wordprocessors.

Why?

Hewlett Packard conducted exhaustive research before selecting a CP/M wordprocessor program to run on their HP125 business computer. The result? Spellbinder was judged superior in all key areas. Here are some of the reasons:

Spellbinder is fully customizable. Function keys and cursor keys really work on Spellbinder! This means faster training and more efficient use

The most useful and workable mailing list capabilities. Sort by post code then merge any individual information from a mailing list into text. Powerful sorting facilities. Sort clients by income and then print out a list in order of income with telephone numbers. Sort alpabetically or numerically. Eg. Print up mailing labels for only NSW customers from an all states list and have them sorted by post code. Note: These facilities are built in.

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Project 649



The 'screen spotter' - a light pen for the Microbee

This simple, low cost device plugs into the Microbee's 8-bit port and gives you an 'entry' into the world of light pens and interactive software. The project has been developed from an idea submitted by a reader, Andrew Allen, of Manly Vale NSW.

Design

Geoff Nicholls

ADDING A LIGHT PEN to your computer can open up a whole new range of possibilities to explore in software and the interaction between people and computers. This project should give Microbee owners an 'entry point' to some of those possibilities.

The video display chip in the Microbee has a 'light pen' input but this is not readily accessible for external connection. Hence, other avenues for adding a light pen had to be explored and the eight-bit port seemed like a simple way to go about it and that's where this project plugs into the 'Bee.

To get a photosensitive device to 'see' a single pixel on a VDU screen requires some pretty fancy optics, way beyond the re-sources of the home constructor, but detecting a single low-res graphics 'block' is no problem. For that reason, this project has been dubbed the 'screen spotter'.

Mechanically and electronically, the project presents few difficulties. The software, we'll leave to you - apart from a demonstration program, reproduced later.

computer. The interface unit is a small board mounted on a DB15 plug which fits in the Microbee's 8-bit port. This board contains circuitry which provides the appropriate signals to the computer.

There are two parts to the Screen Spotter

is housed in a plastic logic probe case and

contains a phototransistor to detect light

from the VDU screen, plus pulse-forming

circuitry and a momentary-action pushbut-

ton so you can signal a 'response' to the

the 'head' and the 'interface'. The head

The head and interface units are connected via a coiled cord of three wires plus a shield.

A coiled cord (rather like the one on your telephone) keeps itself out of the way when the unit is not in use. This cable does not have to be shielded, a four-wire cable will serve just as well.

Housing the head gave me a few headaches! Putting the bits in the barrel of a suitable pen is possible, but very difficult. Cigar tubes are great, but not everybody smokes cigars! If you're not fussy, a housing is unnecessary — but the ability of the phototransistor to discriminate between adjacent spots on the screen is not good without some method of restricting its 'view'.

After some considerable searching and discussions with suppliers, I settled on a locally available logic probe case made by the General Specialties Corporation (USA), which was obtained from Jaycar. This comes complete with probe tip, etc, but only the case part is used. The phototransistor neatly fits in the moulding intended for the probe and this provides a tube which restricts the view of the phototransistor sufficient for the purpose here.

The pc board containing the head components was designed to fit snugly in the case. A hole has to be accurately drilled in the case top for the pushbutton key switch.

The head could be housed in some other sort of container, but that shall have to be left to your ingenuity and resourcefulness.



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE 'SCREEN SPOTTER' AND THOSE 'BIG BUCK' LIGHT PENS-

A light pen is a device that allows a computer to locate the position of a sensor placed on the face of the computer's video monitor. Light pens simplify the entry of data to the machine, allowing easy input of graphic information, selections of options from a menu or entry of moves in games, such as chess.

The performance of light pens is limited by the hardware, which boils down to "you gets what you pays for". The ETI-649 uses a very simple hardware technique which trades off speed of response for economy. There are basically two types of light pen, the complex hardware type and the complex software type. The ETI-649 is the latter.

The complex hardware light pen works by incrementing a pair of counters in sympathy with the scanning electron beam in the video monitor. One counter counts the lines on the screen while the other counts the dots (pixels) In each line. The line counter Is reset at the beginning of each frame (vertical sync.) while the dot counter is reset at the beginning of each line (horlzontal sync.).

The counters are read by the computer when the light pen detects the scanning beam. The sensor in this type of pen has to be very well made, with extremely fine optics, in order to resolve individual dots on the screen.

The video generator chip in the Microbee has provision for this type of light pen, but the designers of the 'Bee have cleverly used this feature to simplify the keyboard scanning circuitry. It would be possible to duplicate the light pen hardware and tap into the horizontal and vertical sync. signals inside the Microbee, but the circuit would be tricky to install and the problem of making a good sensor would remain. Perhaps some enterprising hardware buff will address the problem and develop a future ETI-XXX high resolution light pen?

The ETI-649 uses a cheap and common phototransistor to sense the light from a block on the VDU and relies on the software to scan the screen and keep track of the location. The biggest drawback is that the screen cannot be updated faster than every 20 ms because of the frame refresh of 50 Hz. Any attempt to scan faster means the video information is written to the video generator and then erased before It actually has time to output it. Although this seems a major drawback, there are techniques in programming to reduce the scanning time. No doubt readers will devise programs to utilise the project in games, etc.

Project 649

Construction

The unit is quite straightforward to construct. Start with the pc boards. Whether you've bought them or built your own, check the tracks for little 'bridges' where they run close together, particularly at the IC pins, and for tiny cracks. See that all the holes are drilled and that they're the correct size. Note that the mounting hole positions for the DB15 plug will depend on the brand and type purchased.

Before assembling the head board, use it as a template to mark out the hole position for the pushbutton key switch in the probe case top. Alternatively, you could measure its position. Do this carefully and you should get the whole assembly to fit together quite easily.

Assemble the components to the head board first (ETI-649a). Solder the resistors and capacitors in place as a first step, making sure you get the electrolytic capacitor, C5, the correct way round. Mount the transistor, the two diodes and IC next, making sure you get them correctly orientated, too. If you wish, an IC socket may be used for IC1. The phototransistor is mounted at full lead length so that it may be bent over and placed in the original probe moulding. Identify its leads carefully and cut the base lead short. Last of all, solder the pushbutton key switch in place. Check it thoroughly when you've finished.

Tackle the interface board next. Install

the two links first. Note that one is under IC2. Solder the resistors and capacitors in place next, followed by diode D3, making sure you orientate it correctly. An IC socket may be used for IC2. Install this or the IC next, ensuring it faces the correct way (pin 1 faces away from the DB15 connector). Now mount the DB15 plug, bolting it to the pc board before soldering the pins. Check it thoroughly when you've finished.

Now solder the connecting cable to the two boards. Use a pc stake or piece of tinned copper wire for the shield connection.

The probe tip moulding in the probe case should be heavily blackened with a Pentel or other marking pen before assembling the head unit. See the accompanying photograph.

Lay the head board in the probe case bottom and bend the phototransistor so that it lays in the probe tip moulding (see photograph). Arrange the cable wires so that they won't foul the assembly and then screw the probe case top in place.

Now you're ready to go.

Plug in the interface board and power up the Microbee. Use your multimeter to check that +5 V is on lead A of the cable (measured with respect to 0 V — the shield). Enter the demonstration program reproduced here and give it a try.

If the unit doesn't work, switch off, unplug it and look for misplaced components, any unsoldered joints or incorrectly orientated semiconductors. -PARTSLIST-ETI 649-

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R14, R1510k
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IC1TL072
IC2
Q1
Q2BC547
Miscellaneous
SW1keyswitch(e.g: D.S.E.
S-1200 or similar)
ETI-649 pc board; case—GSC type CTP1 or
similar; DB15 plug; "curly cord" (if
equired)-about 1-11/2 metres long, etc.

Estimated cost: \$17-\$35

Kits & Components. Suppliers of kits and components for this project can be found on the Shoparound page in this issue.

> **eti** 649b







Microbee light pen

```
00100 REM .... SCREEN SPOTTER DEMONSRATION ....
00110 REM
00120 REM This program dispays a menu of 7 music notes,
      and scans
00130 REM them with a white block to locate the
     spotting pen.
00140 REM The scanning block stops at the pen, and will
      play
00150 REM the relevent note if the pushbutton is
     pressed.
00160 REM
00170 REM Clear screen and label notes.
00180 REM
00190 CLS:LORES
00200 FOR N=0 TO 6
00210 CURS 57.N+2+1
00220 PRINT CHR (N+65) ;
00230 NEXT N
00240 REM
00250 REM
            Scanning routine loops until pen is found
     (A=16 or
           17 if switch on), then executes the selected
00260 REM
     play
00270 REM
           subroutine.
00280 FOR X=1 TO 13 STEP 2
00290 CURS 60.X
00300 PRINT CHR(191); CHR(191);
00310 FOR N=1 TO 6:NEXT N
00320 A=IN(0)
00330 IF A=16 THEN 320
00340 IF A 17 THEN GOTO 390
00350 GOSUB (X+1000)
00360 REM Software debouncer
00370 A=IN(0)
00380 IF A=17 THEN 370
00390 CURS 60, X
00400 PRINT CHR(32); CHR(32);
00410 NEXT X
00420 GOTO 280
00900 REM The play subroutines. These could be
      replaced with
00910 REM gosub calls to execute other programs etc.
      If the
00920 REM programs are not written as subroutines,
     then you
00930 REM must change line 00350 to GOTD (X+1000) and
     LISE
00940 REM GOTO's to the other programmes.
01001 PLAY 1
01002 RETURN
01003 PLAY 3
01004 RETURN
01005 PLAY4
01006 RETURN
01007 PLAY 6
01008 RETURN
01009 PLAY 8
01010 RETURN
01011 PLAY 9
01012 RETURN
01013 PLAY 11
01014 RETURN
02000 END
```

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Figure 1. Block diagram of the MPF-1B and its add-on options.

Developing the MPF-1B Microprofessor

The MPF-1B Microprofessor, reviewed in the October 1982 issue of ETI, has enjoyed a certain 'cult' popularity among students and 'hackers'. Here's how to exploit its possibilities a little further.

Lance Wilson

Holme Bldg, Box 186, University of Sydney NSW 2006

THE MPF1-B is a Z80-based educational development system which may be extended to control various devices or as a compact general purpose computer. It is supplied with 4K of EPROM in which resides the monitor and a tiny 2K BASIC interpreter. The standard RAM is 2K and there is a socket for an extra 2K-4K of RAM or EPROM.

A desirable accessory for the serious assembly language programmer is the thermal printer which contains 4K of character generation ROM and PRT monitor with space for another 4K of EPROM which may be used for general programs. (Similarly, the 4K of RAM on another accessory, the EPROM programmer, may be used for general purposes.)

The printer outputs 20 characters per line and includes memory dump, disassembler and BASIC listing facilities in its ROM. Particularly useful is the disassembler as it allows one to check an assembly language program for errors after entering it in machine code.

Documentation with the MPF1-B includes a User Manual, giving the fundamentals of the Microprofessor's operation, an annotated listing of the monitor program with its subroutines and an Experiment Manual which explores most of the programming avenues available on the MPF-1B.

The processor board has a six-piece 7-segment display controlled by the monitor subroutines which are user-accessible. As program is entered, the location (two bytes) and its contents (one byte) are displayed.

As an exercise in extending the capabilities of the MPF-1B towards those of a full microcomputer, a program was developed to utilise alphanumerics via the on-board key array, of which 32 are usable for such a purpose.

The two alternatives were therefore to utilise the keyboard in a QWERTY style array by means of a shift key or to delete some little-used or synomorphic characters from the 32 keys.

Initially, the second alternative was undertaken with the marked keys 0-9 and A-F taking their marked values and another 16 taking other alphabetic characters; the use of Z,K, V and O were replaced by 2,H,U and O respectively. Q was temporarily deleted. As each character is entered, it is displayed on the LED array and the ASCII equivalent is deposited in a buffer.

When a line is complete it is printed out from the buffer by the thermal printer.

GHIJCDEF	
LMNP89AB	
RSTU4567	
WXY 0123	
32-CHARACTER SET	

Because the MPF-1B is programmable in machine language utilising the very powerful Z80 block instructions, with memory directly accessible, this program can be the beginnings of a primitive but very useful text editor. Note that a 7-segment display is limited in the variety of characters that it will create so artistic license is occasionally necessary.

The program may be adapted for use with 40 or 80 column printers. The files created may be written onto cassette tape using the MPF-1B's own inbuilt system, for later correction and manipulation, such as file-searching using the Z80 block instructions.

For example, one may set up a names and addresses file, entered from time to time in chronological order, and using Z80 sort programs from Rodney Zaks' "Programming the Z80" or one of the other sources, it is possible to put the list into alphabetical order, use it to print address labels or search out particular material.



Specifically, this could be used to list journal references and provide key-word searches for particular topics.

Overall therefore, there is a host of programming exercises with practical spinoff at a price that won't put you in hock for the next ten years.

The simplified version of the alphanumeric program provides the benefit of simplicity of use at the expense of a limited ASCII character set. This program and the one using SHIFT may be entered along with other utility programs onto EPROM where it would be accessible by means of a simple CALL.

Similarly one could, with a rather a larger amount of work extend the range of the printer to such things as Japanese symbols by modifying the PRT monitor onto another EPROM utilising a home-grown character set.

One of the great attractions of the Microprofessor is the relatively easy access to its monitors, for reasons both pedagogical and practical.

PROGRAM DETAILS ASCON1:

Simple 32 character version.

After initialisation, which sets up buffers in the expansion RAM area, there is the setting up of a new line, setting up of a new word and it goes on to fetch the next character from the keyboard. The SCAN subroutine in the ROM monitor displays what is in the DISBUF and drops out of this subroutine when a key is pressed. A keycode is left in register A.

To use this on our 7-segment display and in ASCII for the printer, we have to convert it to the appropriate codes. This is done by means of look-up tables which, with register HL as a pointer, uses the keycode in A as an offset to find the location holding the appropriate code.

The 7-segment character is loaded into DISBUF and the ASCII into OUTBUF. The pointer IX is decremented ready for the next character and this also means that the display on each SCAN moves one place to the left so that the words, as they are entered, pass in from the right across the display.

Register HL is incremented for the next character also; the fact that IX and HL require opposite adjustments is due to the operation of the monitor.

A space denotes the end of a word and when this occurs the free spaces left in the 20-character line are displayed for about a second before we go back for the first character of the new word.

Carriage return is by end of line or SPACE + X. Carriage return and end-ofline insert 0D (stop print) until the line is printed and this is replaced by 0A (line feed) to separate lines. Any block of text for later printing needs to have 0D inserted for termination.

This simplified version is intended for

experimentation. One may easily change the characters produced by accessing the 7-segment (7seg) and ASCII tables. With the rather more difficult job of getting into the print monitor, one may even produce new characters.

ASCON2: 56 characters with SHIFT, CR, BACKSPACE.

With this more complex program it was desired to be able to produce the (almost) full Microprofessor character set in order to create simple files, drive phoneme generators and all the other inconsequential things a computer buff desires to do without straining the pocket too much.

There is a shift key which, when pressed, exchanges the 2-character tables with two others in the pointer instructions to obtain the shifted characters.

There is a carriage return key and a backspace which allows one to make corrections. This program does not display free spaces left in the line; it is left as an exercise for the enthusiastic programmer to transfer this facility from the 32 into the 56.



Figure 2. Flow charts for the two character set programs.

Neither program is perfect; the 32 will miscount free spaces and not to return automatically if one uses the SPACE key at the end of the line. However, if all the bugs were picked off its backside and all the possible extensions incorporated this article would never see the light from the topside of a round filing cabinet!

There are certain intrinsic strengths, such as easy access to the buffer itself to play with the characters or their formatting. The programs can be put on EPROM using the Microprofessor programmer and placed in the printer extension socket. In this case, any internal calls need to be to the appropriate 7000 location.

As previously mentioned, the program can be easily modified to accommodate 40 or 80 character lines and thus interface to larger printers. To print out the full text one can use the routine from the PRT-MPF manual:

DD	21	01	20	LD IX, 2001
CD	AC	65		CALL MTPPRT
76				HALT.

For the printer to terminate, OUTBUF needs to hold 0D as its final code; this is most easily inserted by directly accessing the buffer to replace the 0A left by ASCON with 0D; the pointer to the last line is in IFFF/2000.

Useful references.

• A. R. Miller. 8080/Z80 Assembly Language, Techniques for improved programming. Wiley (About \$17.55).

• Rodney Zaks. Programming the Z80. Sybex. (Under \$16 at Tandy and D.S.E.; others \$26). William Barden Jr. TRS80 Assembly Language Programming. Tandy (\$5).
William Barden Jr. The Z80 Microcomputer Handbook. Sams (\$11-\$15).
Joseph Carr. The Z80 User's Manual. Prentice-Hall (ETI Book Sales, \$25).
M. Sargent and R. L. Shoemaker. Interfacing Microcomputers to the Real World. Addison-Wesley. (About \$15).
Howard Boyet. 8080 Microcomputer Experiments. \$14+
William Barden Jr. More TRS-80 As-

• William Barden Jr. More 1RS-60 Assembly Language Programming. Tandy \$7. (The 8080 Bugbook is also useful.)

The Microprofessor MPF-1B is available from Emona Computers, George St., Haymarket, Sydney and David Reid, York St., Sydney. Price of the basic machine is about \$138 and the printer, about \$105, (+ sales tax).

		1849 CD CALL 1880	1883 00 NDP
ASCON 1	GHIJCDEF	184C 00 NDP	1880 00 NOP
	LMNP89AB	184D 79 LD A,C	1880 00 NEP
Initialise by nominating DE as	RSTU4567	184E CD CALL 0678	188E 00 NOP
OUTBUF pointer and clearing	WXY 0123		
OUTBUF. The lead address of the	Anti Bilo		183F 00 NDP
current line is held in 1FFF/2000		1853 CD CALL 0624	1890 DD DEC IX
which impinges on the printer stack.	1800 11 LD DE,2001	1856 10 DJNZ 1853	1892 F5 PUSH AF
Characters per line is loaded into C, and 1X is nominated to point to	1803 62 LD H,D	1858 00 NOP	1893 CD CALL 1900
DISBUF for 7 segment display. Fif-	1804 6B LD L.E	1859 F1 PDP AF	
teen locations are cleared within	1805 06 LD B,FF		
DISBUF.			1899 00 NOP
Go to SCAN monitor subroutine		185D 18 JR 1820	189A 00 NDP
for key-in and to display anything in	180A 00 NOP	185F 00 NDP	189B F1 PDP AF
DISBUF. The keycode transferred	180B 00 NOP	1860 00 NOP	189C CD CALL 1940
via register A is decoded into	180C ED LD (1FFF), D	1861 00 NOP	
7-segment and ASCII via look-up tables and dropped into DISBUF	1810 OE LD C,14		
and OUTBUF.			18A0 13 INC DE
End-of-line is checked by decre-	1812 DD LD IX,27F0	1864 12 LD (DE),A	18A1 C9 RET
menting the counter with each	1816 00 NDP	1865 DD LDIX; (1FFF)	1000 01 10 10 100
character. End-of-line or SP and X	1817 00 NOP	1869 CD CALL 65AC	1900 21 LD HL,1910
initiate a line print, effectively a car-	1818 21 LD HL,27E0	1860 3E LD A,0A	1903 85 ADD A,L
riage return. If SP is not followed by an X the indication is for a new word:	181B 06 LD B,1F		1904 6F LD L,A
the number of free spaces left in the			1905 7E LD A, (HL)
line is then displayed.		186F 13 INC DE	1906 00 NDP
The CLRBUF subroutine at 1880	1820 00 NOP	1870 18 JR 180C	
loads 00 int (B) memory locations	1821 00 NOP	1872 76 HALT	1907 C9 RET
after the initial one indicated by	1822 C5 PUSH BC	1873 00 NOP	1908 FF RST 381
(HL).	1823 CD CALL 05FE	1874 00 NDP	1910 BD 30 98 BA
The DECODE subroutine at 1890 points HL firstly at the 7-segment			A REAL OF THE DIT
lood-up table and uses the keycode	The state total	1875 00 NOP	1914 36 AE AF 38
in A to offset to the appropriate	1829 00 NOP	1876 00 NDP	1918 BF BE 3F A7
character and then the same for	182A C1 POP BC	1877 00 NOP	191C 8D B3 8F 0F
ASCII.	182B OD DEC C	1878 00 NEP	1920 B6 B8 37 AE
The LPRINT subroutine firstly	182C 28 JR Z,1860	1879 00 NDP	1924 B5 30 37 3A
loads a CR/STOP PRINT character	182E 00 NDP		
into OUTBUF, calls the printer sub- routine to print out the line and then			
replaces it by a line-feed character.	182F 00 NOP	187B 00 NOP	192C AD 85 1D 3A
At the beginning of each new	1830 FE CP 20	187C 00 NOP	1940 21 LD HL,1950
word the number of free spaces in	1832 20 JR NZ,1820	1870 00 NOP	1943 85 ADD A.L
the line is displayed by converting	1834 00 NOP	187E 00 NOP	1944 6F LD L;A
the contents of register C to	1835 CD CALL OFFE	187F 00 NEP	
7-segment on the LEDs. Remember: When placing these	1838 0D DEC C		1945 7E LD A, (HL)
programs into a memory location,		1880 AF XOR A	1946 C9 RET
e.g: in a particular chip socket, any	1839 FE CP 12	1881 '7 LD (HL),A	1947 FF RST 38H
internal CALLS must be made to the	183B 28 JR Z,1860	1882 23 INC HL	1950 4F 31 32 33
correct location, i.e. to within that	183D 00 NOP	1883 10 DJNZ 1881	
chip's area of addresses.	183E 00 NOP	the second sources	
Using the empty EPROM socket		1885 C9 RET	1958 38 39 41 42
in the printer the CALL CLRBUF (CD 8018) needs to be modified to		1886 76 HALT	1950 43 44 45 46
CD 8070, location 7080, which is In	1840 DD LD TX,27F0	1887 00 NEP	1960 59 54 58 53
the relocated program.	1844 DD PUSH IX	1888 00 NOP	1964 55 49 48 4D
	1846 E1 POP HI	1889 00 NCP	1968 4A 20 4E 50
	1847 06 LD B,04		
and the second se	1017 00 LD D104	138A 00 NOP	1960 47 40 52 57

ASCON 2 1820 CD CALL 05FF				
	1866 00	NOP	1899 F1 PDP AF	
1823 FE CP 03	1867 00	NOP	189A CD CALL 1900	
Similar to ASCON 1, but in- 1825 28 JR Z,1870	1868 00	NOP	1890 12 LD (DE),A	
SPACE + X, there is a CR key	1869 00	NOP	189E 13 INC DE	
and no display of free spaces in 1828 FE CP 1F	186A 00	NOP	189F C9 RET	
the line. 182A 20 JR NZ,184D	1863 00	NOP		
After initialisation the pro- 182C 00 NDP	and the second second second		18A0 00 00 00 00	
orem shadle the last and	186C 00	NOP	18A4 00 00 00 00	
branches if the key-in is a CB to		NOP	18A8 00 00 00 00	
print the line. If it is any other	186E 00	NOP	18AC 30 19 E0 18	
key except SHIFT it branches 1831 2A LD HL + (1901)	186F 00	NOP		
to 184D where the check for a 1834 22 LD (18AC), HL	1870 3E	LD A:0D	18B0 21 LD HL,18C0	
BACKSPACE and consequent 1837 D9 EXX	1872 12		1883 85 ADD A,L	
operations is performed. If no 1838 22 LD (1901), HL		LDIX, (1EFE)	18B4 6F LD L,A	
DACKSPACE IL goes on to de-	1877 CD		1885 78 LD A, (HL)	
code the character and deposit		CALL 65AC	1886 00 NOP	
it in OUTBUF. If this is space it 1830 2A LD HL, (18AE)		LD A,0A	1887 C9 RET	
goes back to NEWWORD in- 183F D9 EXX	1870 12	LD (DE),A		
stead of NEXC. 1840 2A LD HL, (18B1)	187D 13	INC DE	18E0 00 BD 5B 00	
If the key was a SHIFT the 1843 22 LD (18AE), HL	187E 18	JR 180C	18E4 AE AF 38 BF	
pointer in the program to	1880 AF	XER A	18E8 07 13 32 02	
to look at the shifted char- 1845 D9 EXX 1847 22 LD (18B1),HL			18EC EF 83 A2 82	
			18F0 BE BA 70 9B	
	1882 23	INC HL		
184C 00 NDP	1883 10	DJNZ 1881	18F4 36 14 10 EE	
1800 11 LD DE,2001 184D FE CP 19	1885 C9	RET	18F8 BB 00 90 28	
1803 62 LD H,D 184F 20 JR NZ,1858	1886 76	HALT	18FC SD A3 30 FF	
1804 6B LD L,E 1851 1B DEC DE	1887 00	NOP	1900 21 LD HL,1910	
1805 06 LD B,FF 1852 DD INC IX	1888 00	NCP	1903 85 ADD A.L	
			1904 6F LD L.A	
ICO. IO DR IOLO	1389 00			
	188A 00		1905 7E LD A, (HL)	
180B 00 NOP 1857 00 NOP	188B 00	NOP	1906 C9 RET	
180C ED LD(1FFF); DE 1858 CD CALL 1890	1880 00	NOP	1930 20 30 3F 00	
1810 OE LD C,14 185B OD DEC C	188D 00	NOP	1934 35 36 37 38	
1812 DD LD IX,27F0 185C 28 JR Z,1870	188E 00		1938 2A 2F 2B 2D	
	1885 DA	NOP		
	188F 00		1930 26 3C 3E 3D	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20	1890 DD	DEC IX	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820			1930 26 3C 3E 3D	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817	1890 DD	DEC IX	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD	DEC IX PUSH AF	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B 194C 28 23 31 FF	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP MEMORY LOAD 56 CHARACTER 1800 11 01 20 62 1854 18 CA 00 00	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B 194C 28 23 31 FF	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP MEMORY LOAD 56 CHARACTER 1800 11 01 20 62 1854 18 CA 00 00	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD 1888 00 1886 10	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A 00 00 00 19 C0 18	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B 194C 28 23 31 FF	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP MEMORY LOAD 56 CHARACTER 1800 11 01 20 62 1854 18 CA 00 00 1804 6B 06 FF CD 1858 CD 90 18 0D 1808 80 18 00 00 185C 28 12 00 FE	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD 1886 DD 1888 00 1880 21	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A 00 00 00 19 C0 18 E0 18 85	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B 194C 28 23 31 FF 18FC 8D A3 30 FF 1900 21 30 19 85 1904 6F 7E C9 FF	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP MEMORY LOAD 56 CHARACTER 1800 11 01 20 62 1854 18 CA 00 00 1804 6B 06 FF CD 1858 CD 90 18 0D 1808 80 18 00 00 185C 28 12 00 FE 1800 ED 53 FF 1F 1860 20 20 BD 18	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD 1886 DD 1888 00 1880 21 1884 6F	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A 00 00 00 19 C0 18 E0 18 85 7E 00 C9	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B 194C 28 23 31 FF 194C 28 23 30 FF 1900 21 30 19 85 1904 6F 7E C9 FF 1908 FB FF BB FF	
1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP MEMORY LOAD 56 CHARACTER 1800 11 01 20 62 1854 18 CA 00 00 1804 6B 06 FF CD 1858 CD 90 18 0D 1808 80 18 00 00 185C 28 12 00 FE 1800 ED 53 FF 1F 1860 20 20 BD 18 1810 0E 14 DD 21 1864 B2 00 00	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD 1886 DD 1888 00 1880 21 1884 6F 1888 FF	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A 00 00 00 19 C0 18 E0 18 85 7E 00 C9 FF EE FF	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B 194C 28 23 31 FF 1900 21 30 19 85 1904 6F 7E C9 FF 1908 FB FF BB FF 190C FE FF BF FF	
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1817 21 LD HL,27E0 185F FE CP 20 181A 06 LD B,1F 1861 20 JR NZ,1820 181C CD CALL 1880 1863 18 JR 1817 181F 00 NDP 1865 00 NDP MEMORY LOAD 56 CHARACTER 1800 11 01 20 62 1854 18 CA 00 00 1804 6B 06 FF CD 1858 CD 90 18 0D 1808 80 18 00 00 185C 28 12 00 FE 1806 ED 53 FF 1F 1860 20 20 BD 18 1810 DE 14 DD 21 1864 B2 00 00 00 1814 FO 27 00 21 1868 00 00 00 00 1818 18 00 1870 3E <td< td=""><td>1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD 1896 DD 1886 DD 1880 21 1884 6F 1888 FF 1888 FF 1888 FF 1880 DF 1800 00 1804 A7 1808 AD 1800 B5 18D0 F5</td><td>DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A 00 00 00 19 C0 18 E0 18 85 7E 00 C9 FF EE FF FF F5 FF BD 40 00 3D BA 85 27 B1 97 B6 30 1F 3D 01 37 8F BA AE</td><td>193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B 194C 28 23 31 FF 194C 28 23 31 FF 1900 21 30 19 85 1904 6F 7E C9 FF 1908 FB FF BB FF 190C FE FF BF FF 190C FE FF BF FF 1910 20 4F 2E 00 1914 42 4E 4D 4C 1918 47 48 4A 4B 191C 54 59 49 50 1920 55 43 2C 58 1924 56 45 57 53 1928 52 00 44 46</td></td<>	1890 DD 1892 F5 1893 CD 1896 DD 1896 DD 1886 DD 1880 21 1884 6F 1888 FF 1888 FF 1888 FF 1880 DF 1800 00 1804 A7 1808 AD 1800 B5 18D0 F5	DEC IX PUSH AF CALL 18B0 LD(IX+00),A 00 00 00 19 C0 18 E0 18 85 7E 00 C9 FF EE FF FF F5 FF BD 40 00 3D BA 85 27 B1 97 B6 30 1F 3D 01 37 8F BA AE	193C 26 3C 3E 3D 1940 39 33 21 32 1944 34 22 27 24 1948 29 00 3A 3B 194C 28 23 31 FF 194C 28 23 31 FF 1900 21 30 19 85 1904 6F 7E C9 FF 1908 FB FF BB FF 190C FE FF BF FF 190C FE FF BF FF 1910 20 4F 2E 00 1914 42 4E 4D 4C 1918 47 48 4A 4B 191C 54 59 49 50 1920 55 43 2C 58 1924 56 45 57 53 1928 52 00 44 46	
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BIG BOAR



EPROMs shown only for clarity.

Prototyping Area

Bus Connector

STD

Jim Ferguson, the designer of the "Big Board" distributed by Digital Research: Computers, has produced a stunning new computer that we will begin shipping in November called "Big Board II", it has the following features:

4 MHz Z80 - CPU AND PERIPHERAL CHIPS

The Ferguson computer runs at 4 MHz. Its monitor code is lean, uses Mode 2 Interrupts, and makes good use of the Z80-A DMA chip.

64K DYNAMIC RAM + 4K STATIC CRT RAM + 24K E(E)PROM OR STATIC RAM

"Big Board II" has the three memory banks. The first memory bank has eight 4164 RAMs that provide 60K of user space and 4K of monitor space. The second memory bank has two 2Kx8 SRAMs for the memory-mapped CRT display and space for six 2732 As, 2Kx8 staticRAMS, or pin-compatible E(E)PROMs. The third memory bank is for RAM or ROM added to the board via the STD bus. Whether bought as a bare board, a full kit, or assembled and tested, it comes with a 350 nS2732 EPROM containing the monitor

MULIPLE-DENSITY CONTROLLER FOR SS/DS FLOPPY DISKS

The new Ferguson single-board computer has a multiple density disk controller. It can use 1793, 1797, or 8877 controller chips since it generated the signal with TTL parts. The board has two connectors for disk signal with 34 pins for 5.25" drivers, the other with 50 pins 8" drives.

VASTLY IMPROVED CRT DISPLAY

The new Ferguson SBC uses a 6845 CRT controller and 8002 Video Attributed controller to produce a display that will rival the display of quality terminals. Characters are formed by a 5x7 dot matrix on 15.75 KHz monitors and 7x9 dot matrix on 18.60 KHz monitors. The display is user programmable with the default display 24 lines of 80 characters. 8002a chip supplied for 18 to 60 kmz monitors

STD BUS CONNECTOR

The Ferguson computer brings its bus signals to a convenient place on the PC board where users can solder an DSTD, bus cards can be plugged directly into it, and it can as well be connected by bus cable to industry-standard card cages.

DMA

The new Ferguson computer has a Z80-A DMA chip that will allow byte-wise data transfers at 500K bytes per second and bit serial transfers via the Z80-A S10 at 880K bytes per second with serial processor overhead, though the monitor for the new computer uses the DMA chip mainly for transferring data to and from disk, the chip can complete data the base of the breathtaking disk performance possible.

Errors and omissions excepted

"SASI" INTERFACE FOR WINCHESTER DISKS

The "Big Board II" implements the Host portion of the "Shugart Associates Systems Interface". Adding a Winchester disk drive is no harder than attaching a floppy-disk drive. A user simply 1: Runs a 50-conductor ribbon cable from a header on the board to any of several inexpensive controller cards for Winchester drives that implement the controller portion of the SASI interface. 2: Cables the controller to an appropriate drive, and 3: Provides power for the controller-card and drive. Since our CBIOS contains code for communication with hard-disk, that's all a user has to do to add a Winchester to a system!

A Z80-A S10/0 = TWO ASYNCHRONOUS/SYNCHRONOUS SERIAL PORTS

A PARALLEL KEYBOARD PORT = FOUR OTHER PARALLEL PORTS **USER 1/0**

The new Ferguson single board computer has one parallel port for an ASCII keyboard and four others for user defined 1/0. When the computer is powered up or reset, the monitor looks for a carriage-return at the keyuboard and serial ports. If the first carriagereturn the monitor gets comes from the parallel keyboard, the monitor uses the board's video display circuitry to communicate with the user via a CRT. If the first carriage return is typed at an ASCII terminal attached to a serial port, the monitor autabauds and makes the terminal the system console.

TWO Z80-A CTCs = EIGHT PROGRAMMABLE COUNTERS/TIMERS The new Ferguson computer has two Z80-A CTCs. One is used to clock data into and out of the Z80-A S10/0, while the other is for systems and application use.

PROM PROGRAMMING CIRCUITRY AND SOFTWARE

The new Ferguson SBC has circuitry and drivers for programming 2716s, 2732(A)s, or pin-compatible (E)EPROMs. Sonware S25 extra CP/M

CP/M with Russell Smith's CBIOS for the Ferguson computer is available for \$220. The CBIOS is available separately for \$65. Actual board size: 39.6cm x 22.2cm. 5 inch BIOS being developed. Approx price \$95.

Pricing and Availability:

Availability: 2 weeks delivery In single quantities, full kits cost \$775.00 + tax, and A&T'd computers cost \$895. There are attractive discounts that range to 35% for OEM's and dealers. For details about them please call Rod Irving on (03) 489 7099. le: 3 Ferguson II "Big Board" are less 20% off the one-off price, hard disks disk controllers, boxes and power supply to sult both 8" & 514" systems will be available.

Bare board with main chips now available (includes PCB, Manual, PALS, Monitor ROM, SMC chips). You have to add rest of components at \$495 + tax



POWER AMPLIFIER

Please note that the "Superb Quality" Heatsink for the power amp was designed and developed by Rod Irving Electronics and is being supplied to other kit suppliers. This product cost \$1,200 to develop so that your amplifier kit would have a professional finish as well as sound We also have a new range of rack mounting boxes which will be released soon.

SPECIFICATIONS 100W RMS into 8 ohms (\pm 55 V supply). 8 Hz to 20 kHz, $\pm 0 - 0.4$ dB 2,8 Hz to 65 kHz, $\pm 0 - 3$ dB. NOTE: These figures are determined solely by passive filters.

Power output: Frequency response:

Input sensitivity: Hum: Noise

No.

Signature

2nd harmonic distortion:

3rd harmonic distortion:

Total harmonic distortion

Intermodulation distortion Stability

Ingures are determined solely by passive linters. 1V RMS for 100W output. - 100dB below full output (liat). - 116 dB below full output (liat). - 116 dB below full output (liat, 20 kHz bandwidth). < 0.001% at 1 kHz (0.0007% on prototypes) at 100 W output using a ±56 V supply rated at 4 A continuous. < 0.003% at 10 kHz and 100 W. < 0.0003% for all frequencies less than 10 kHz and all powers below ethoding. Clobols and an equation of the second second

Unconditional

THIRD OCTAVE GRAPHIC EOUALIZER



20 kHz bandwidth Distortion

 SPECIFICATIONS
 E.T.I.
 Dec.
 1982

 Bands:
 28 Bands from 31.5 Hz to 16 kHz
 28 Bands from 31.5 Hz to 16 kHz

 Noise:
 <0.008 mV, sliders at 0, gain at 0 (-102 dB),</td>

Frequency Response: Boost & Cut:

0.007% at 300 mV signal, silders at 0, gain at 0; max, 0.01%, silders at minimum. 12 Hz-105 kHz, +0, -1 dB, all controls flat. 14 dB

omissions excepted

and

Errors

MA 1200 Sales tais month only 1 unit \$189 MX-1200 MICROPHONE/AUDIO MIXER 2 units \$359 000 . 5 5. 00 EXTRA FEATURES OF OUR KITS POWER AMPLIFIER KIT PRICE S299 P&P S8.00 0 every kt SUPER FINISH Front panel supplied with every kit at no . SUPER FMUSH Front panel supplied with every kit at no extra cost to you We are so confident of this kit that we can now offer hi assembled and tests: of shart popple who on th have the time can appreciate the sound that this applifer puts sut. Thesi done on a per order basis delivery approx. No weeks after placement, only \$425 *All parts available separately for both kits . This unit features: 12 microphone line inputs with pan, bass, treble, effect and lod back controls for each channel = LED peak indicators for each channel e 2 unitable inputs with cross-face and mixrouldal output controls • master equaliser for bass, midrange and treble • variable headphone output etc, etc. • complete with carrying case. PREAMPLIFER KIT PRICE \$259 P&P \$8.00 KIT PRICE 3239 Par 36,00 1% Metal Film Repistors are supplied 14 metres of Low Capacitance Shelded are supplied (a bit extra in case of matakes) English "Lorlin" Switches are supplied no substitutes as others supply We have built and tested this unit and so know what needs to no unit memory. Will Barkcard mail orders welcome FADER & CONTROLLERS 12 channel fader; Side, 80m/m; LOG 25% 24 stear fader; Side; 80m/m; LOG 15% 12 FB Votame; 30d; LIN 17 FB Vaster Have; 30d; LIN 17 FB Vaster Have; 30d; LIN 12 fiber; 50m; 30d; LOG 15% 2 Phone; 30d; LOG 15% 1 Heat Phone; 30d; LOG 15% SPECIFICATIONS Bentestant of the former of th -rK -rERED x 2 (2mv) at -rERED x 2 (2mv) at -reread at 0 double -research at 0 double NPU 15 .evel/Impedance Mic. .46 db/1K .ine .22 db/16K x 12 Phono .52 db/50K STEREO x 2 (.2mv) at Expity Date.

REQUENCY RESPONSE: 20-20 KHz

han 0,1% METER: 2 Huminated VU Meters Odb =

V INDICATOR: 12 LED Peek Indicators AGE: 240 VAL 50Hz ER CONSUMPTION 7.2 watts NSIONS 620 (W) a 396 (D) x 108 (M) mm Ned complete with carrying case)

- .
- We have out and tested this unit and so know what needs to,go into every kit Specially imported black anodised aluminium knobs Again as with the power and we are offering this kit A & T at a pince which we do not believe there is a commercial unit available that sounds as good. Same delivery as the PA only \$425

VING ELECT NCHES: 425 High St. Northcote, Ph.: (03) 489 8131 48-50 A'Beckett St. Melb. Ph.: (03) 347 9251 Mail orders: P.O. Box 235 Northcote, Vic. 3070

THE VIC-20 COLUMN

She was only an amateur's daughter, but she dit what her dah dah dit.

If you use Morse code and want to be able to listen to it before sending it off, you'll find the 'Morse Code

Ozi-Soft, in conjunction with Computer Technics, is offering to donate a VIC-20 expansion board for the best software item submitted to this column every month.

The board is Australian designed and manufactured and simply plugs into the VIC-20's expansion slot. It features three sockets that can be independently switch-selected, plus an on-board reset switch. With it you can plug in up to three separate expansion units to Tutor' program very useful.

Neil Duncan, who wrote the program, has won the VIC-20 expansion board for the best software item this month.

your VIC-20 and avoid the hassle of plugging things in and out and turning the computer on and off each time. It is distributed by Computer Technics, P.O. Box 25 Kogarah NSW 2217 and costs \$59.95.

All submissions must be accompanied by a signed letter from you stating that it's your original work. The winning submission will be judged by the Editor and no correspondence will be entered into. All published submissions will be paid for.

Send entires to: The Editor, VIC-20 Column, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017.



loop will happen only once. If several loops are required, press the F2 key the required number of times.

The sophistication of editing, deletions, etc, has not been included. Neither has the facility to 'trim' the weighting of the Morse. The length of the listing of such a modified program starts to become a problem.

The underlined code in lines 120, 500 and 9010 refer to special keys on the VIC-20.

MORSE CODE TUTOR

Neil Duncan, Heathmont Vic.

There are several ways of bringing your Morse up to scratch, but you want to be able to listen to code before sending it at any given speed.

This program allows the VIC-20 to send code to you without the noise problems of 'off air' Morse or having to use the skills of another person. To use the program, type in the text (only numerics and alphabet letters are programmed) and play it back at the required speed. You may type in up to 1000 characters, which should be sufficient for a good work-out! The text may be replayed as often as required, and at whatever speed you wish.

To enter text, do not use the RETURN button. The F1 key will terminate the text. The F2 key will loop the playback to the start of the text. This

```
MORSE CODE TUTOR
                                                        760 IF X>40 THEN 810
10 DIM A$(36):L1=100
20 COSUB 9000
30 PRINT "TYPE IN TEXT (1)"
40 PRINT "SELECT SPEED (2)"
50 PRINT "RUN CW
                          (3)"
60 PRINT "EXIT
                          (4)":
70 INPUT A
80 IF A>3 THEN END
90 IF A<1 THEN 30
100 ON A GOSUB 120,500,700
110 GOTO 20
120 PRINT "clear, home TYPE TEXT, NO RETURN."
130 PRINT "FI FOR EXIT"
140 PRINT "F2 FOR LOOP"
150 PRINT "OR JUST TYPE .... "
160 P=0
170 GET AS: IF LEN(A$) <>1 THEN 170
180 A = ASC(A\$)
190 IF A=32 THEN A$=CHR$(96):A=96:GOTO 275
200 IF A<48 THEN COSUB 300: GOTO 170
210 IF A<58 THEN A=A-47 :GOTO 275
220 IF A<65 THEN GOSUB 300:GOTO 170
230 IF A< 91 THEN A=A-54:GOTO 275
240 IF A=133 THEN RETURN
250 IF A=134 THEN GOTO 275
260 COSUB 300: COTO 170
270 IF P>1000 THEN RETURN
275 P=P+1:POKE M1+P,A:SYS(830)
280 B=ASC(A$):IF B>57 THEN B=B-64
290 POKE S1+21, B:GOTO 170
300 POKE P9,8:POKE T1,135:POKE V1,15
310 FOR I=1 TO 100:NEXT I
320 POKE V1, 0: POKE P9, 27
330 RETURN
500 PRINT "clear, home SELECT SPEED 1-5";
510 INPUT S:1F S<1 OR S>5 THEN COSUB 300:GOTO 500
520 L1=30*(6-S)
530 RETURN
700 P1=0
710 P1=P1+1
720 IF P1>P. THEN RETURN
730 X=PEEK(M1+P1)
740 IF X<1 THEN 710
750 SYS(830)
```

770 M\$=A\$(X):M2=LEN(M\$) 780 Y=X-10:IF X<11 THEN Y=Y+57 790 POKE S1+21, Y 800 GOSUB 1300: GOTO 710 810 IF X=134 THEN POKE(M1+P1),0:P1=0 820 POKE S1+21,96:GOSUB 1200: GOTO 710 1000 REM DASH 1010 POKE T1,225:POKE V1,15 1020 FOR L=1 T0 3*L1:NEXT L 1030 POKE V1,0 **1040 RETURN** 1100 REM DOT 1110 POKE T1,225:POKE V1,15 1120 FOR L=1 TO L1:NEXT L 1130 POKE V1,0 1140 RETURN 1200 REM SPACE 1210 L2=L1:IF L1>80 THEN L2=L2*1.5 1220 FOR L=1 TO 4*L2:NEXT L 1230 RETURN 1300 FOR J=1 TO M2 1310 FOR L = 1 TO L1/3:NEXT L 1320 IF MID\$(M\$,J,1)="-" THEN GOSUB 1000: GOTO 1340 1330 GOSUB 1100 1340 NEXT J 1350 L2=L1:IF L1 >80 THEN L2=L2*2 1360 FOR L=1 TO L2*3:NEXT L **1370 RETURN** 9000 REM INITIALIZE 9010 PRINT "clear, home ":S1=7900:C1=38620: V1=36878:T1=36875:P9=36879 9020 FOR I = 830 TO 858:READ X:POKE I,X:NEXT I 9030 M1=6500 9040 FOR I=1 TO 36:READ A\$(I):NEXT I 9050 RESTORE:RETURN 9060 DATA 72,8,162,0,160,1,185,220,30,157 9070 DATA 220,30,169,0,157,220,150,157,241,150 9080 DATA 232,200,224,21,208,236,40,104,96 9100 DATA -...,--...,---..,---. 9110 DATA .-,-...,-.-.,-..,.,.,...., 9120 DATA .---,-.-,...,--,-.,-.,...,-., 9130 DATA .-.,...,-,..-,..-,..-,-...,-...



A joystick-operated 'sprite' editor for the Commodore 64

Here is a sprite editor for the Commodore 64 that simplifies the otherwise laborious job of designing animated characters or graphics for games.

Mark Lingane

THE UNIQUE FEATURE about this sprite editor is that it uses the joystick to do everything: save, load, change colour etc. When you run the program you will see a large grid on the left and several small grids on the right of the screen with the cursor in the large grid. You move the cursor by moving the joystick.

When you have located the point where you want to begin the graphic, be it a space ship or cartoon character, then press the fire button. If there is no dot, pressing the button puts one there. If there is one, then pressing the button removes it.

The boxes on the right hand side of the screen comprise the control section. Placing the cursor in any of these boxes followed by a press of the button does various jobs.

They are:

- The top box is for identifying page number (you can save several sprites on different pages and recall them at will). You can change the page number by placing the cursor in the top box. To get there you have to move the cursor out of the sprite editor grid through the gap in its right hand wall.
- To select a page number push the joystick left or right and the page is displayed in the box. When the desired page has been reached press the button again.
- The second box is for selecting high resolution and multicolour: When the button is pressed while the cursor is in this box it will toggle (switch) the sprite between high-res and multicolour.
- The third to sixth boxes are for colour selection: Pressing the fire button while the cursor is in these boxes will change the colours. If the sprite is in multicolour mode then the colour one will change. The same happens for the next two boxes. The sixth box is the screen colour, it operates as all the others do.
- The seventh box: X expand, Y expand, Save sprites, Load sprites: Pressing the button while on the X to expand or contract. The Y has the same function but expands and contracts on the Y axis.

Saving and loading are also achieved by joystick control. Move the cursor to either S or L (Save or Load) and then simply press the button.

Pressing the button on either of these letters (S or L) will cause the cursor to jump to the line of characters on the bottom line. The computer will ask a few questions which you answer by moving the cursor along the line and pressing the button on the chosen characters.

If you make a mistake, cursor along to the second last character (the back arrow) and press the button. When the input is complete cursor along to the last character on the end (the reverse M) and press the button. You will know it is right because it will say "loading sprites" or "saving sprites".

• The bottom box: Clear, Reverse, Quit: pressing the button on C will cause the sprite grid you are working on to be erased. Reverse will cause the sprite grid to be reversed. Q will quit the programme.

That's all there is to it! It is a lot harder to explain than actually do.

This program saves hours of work once you can get the hang of using the joystick — and it's cheaper than a light pen!

```
10 PK=1065:54=53281:VC=53248:DIMCOL4(15):PG=200:S1=VC+39:C1=PEEK(S1)AND15
20 S2=VC+38+C2=PEEK(S2)AND15+C4=PEEK(S4)AND15+S3=S2-1+C3=PEEK(S3)AND15
                                     " : FOR I = 1 TO 1 1
30
   PRINT - UN
32
  PRINT 2
                                    S PINEXT
  PRINT 3
33
                                     " (FOR 1 = 1 TOS
                                    S "INEXT
34 PRINT 2 .
35 PRINT S
                                    31
42 LI=13:COL=5:STS= "ONE MOMENT PLEASE": GOSUB2000
   FOR I =010999 : POKE55296 + I , 1 ! NEXT
45
  LI=1:0=28:ST$=" "
                            STORE BORNER I PAGE :
                                                  · · : GOSUB20
50
00
                                                                       - - : 60SUB20
51 LI=4:00=28+ST#=" -
                            00
52 LI=7:0=28:ST#=" -
                                                  ت د
                                                                      - · GOSUB20
                           - -
00
                                                  ے بے
                                                                       - "160SUB2
53 L1=10:00=28:ST#=" _____ _
                            11
000
                                                                        - - LGOSUB2
                            TARAGE BERNESS IX/Y/S/L INDER BREEKES
54 LI=13:C0=26:ST#=" ---
000
                            -----
                                                                        - " : GOSUB2
55 LI=16:00=28:ST#=" -
000
56 FORI=1T026: POKE1983+1, I:NEXT: FORI=0T09: POKE2010+1, I+48:NEXT: POKE2020,31
  MC = 12+4096 : POKE2021 , 14-1
57
58 READA: IFA =- 1 THEN60
53 POKENC . A : MC = MC + 1 : GOTO58
FOR 1=0TO15:READCOL #( 1) :NEXT
61 LI=5:C0=29:ST#= "HIGH-RES": IFPEEK(VC+28)AND2*CSTHENST## "MULTICOL"
  GOSUB2000
53
TO GOSUES00: GUSUE75: GOSUE60: GOTO 100
75 POKE2040, PG: POKEVC+16, 2 +CS + POKEVC+CS+2, 20 : POKEVC+1+CS+2, 200 : POKEVC+21, 2 +CS
76 GOSUB2010:RETURN
80 LI=8:CO=29:ST$=COL$(C1):GOSUB2000
82
  L1=8:C0=34:ST#=COL#( C2): GOSUB2000
34 LI=11:CO=29:ST#=COL#(C3):GOSUB2000
36 LI=111C0=34:ST#=COL#(C4):GOSUB2000
39 RETURN
100 V=PEEK(RK+PX+PY+40):POKEPK+PX+PY+40,1280RV
101 IFPEEK(56320)()127THEN120
110 GETAS: IFAS=" THENIOT
120 J=PEEK( 56320) : POKEPK+PX+PY+40 .V
122 IFAS= "B"OR( ( JAND2) =0) THENPY=PY+1
125 IFAS= "0"OR( ( JANO 1 )=0) THENPY=PY-1
130 IFAS="N"OR(( JAND3)=0) THENPX=PX+1
135 IFAS= "H"OR( ( JAND4)=0 ) THENPX=PX-1
    IFPEEK( PK+PX+FY+40)( )160THEN150
140
   IFPX=- 1THENPX=23
142
144 IFFX=24THENPX=0
146 IFPY=21THENPY=0
143 IFPY=-1THENPY=20
150 IF( JAND 16) = BORAS=" STHENGOSUB400
```

152	IFPX)37THENPX = 37
	IFPY>21THENPY=21
	IFPY(OTHENPY=0
	GOTO100 IFPX)24THEN450
	PF=PG+64+INT(PX/8)+PY+3
405	IFPEEK(PK+PX+PY+40)=32THENPOKEPK+PV+PY+40 Attontogen
407	IFPEEK(PK+PX+PY+40)=8ITHENPOKEPK+PX+PY+40,32+B0T0415
410	POKEPP, PEEK(PP)OR(2 f(7-(PX-1NT(PX/B) +B))) + GOTO420
420	POKEPP, PEEK(PP)AND255-(2*(7-(PX-INT(PX/8)+8)))
	IF(PX)27ANDPX(36)ANDPY=0THENGOSUB1000:RETURN
455	IF(PX)27ANDPX(36)ANDPY=3THENQQ=28+G0SUB600+L1=5+C0=29+ST\$=*MH TICOL+
456	IF(PX)27ANDPX(36)ANDPY=3ANDTG=ITHENST#="HIGH-RES"
457	IF(PX)27ANDPX(36)ANDPY=3THENGOSUB20001RETURN IFPX=28ANDPY=12THENQQ=291GOSUB600
	IFPX=30ANDPY=12THENQQ=23:GOSUB600
464	IF(PX)27ANDPX(31)ANDPY=6THENC1=(C1+1)AND15(PDKES1,C1)BOSUB80
466	IF(PX)32ANDPX(36)ANDPY=6THENC2=(C2+1)AND151P0KES2_C2+00SUB92
468	IF(PX)27ANDPX(31)ANDPY=9THENC3=(C3+1)AND151PDKES3.C3:BOSUB84
470	IF(PX)32ANDPX(36)ANDPY=9THENC4=(C4+1)AND15:POKE54,C4:00SUB66 IFPX=29ANDPY=15THENFOR1=PG+64TOPG+64+64:POKE1,0:NEXT:GOSUB500:RETURN
472	IFPX=33ANDPY=15THENFOKEVC+21,01PRINT=0+11END
475	IFPX=3IANDPY=15THENFOR1=PG+64TOPG+64+64:POKE1,255-PEEK(1):NEXT:GOSUB500:RETU
RIN	
	IFPX=32ANDPY=12THEN1200 IFPX=34ANDPY=12G0T01500
439	RETURN
500	PRINT 30"; : FOR I = 0 TO20 : PRINT "" ; : FOR J = 0 TO2 : POKE828 , PEEK(PG + 64 + I + 3 + J) : SYS 12 + 40
30	
	NEXT:PRINT:NEXT:RETURN TG=0:IF(PEEK(VC+0Q)AND2+CS)THEN620
	POKEVC+00, PEEK(VC+00)OR2 tCs I RETURN
650	POKEVC+00, PEEK(VC+00)AND255-21CS: TG=1:RETURN
	J=PEEK(56320): IFJ=127THEN1000
	1 IF(JAN04)=8THENPG=PG-1:80SUB75 1 IF(JAN08)=0THENPG=PG+1:80SUB75
	F(JAND16)=0THENGOSUB500:RETURN
1040	G0TG1000
1200	LI=24:C0=0:ST#= "FROM PAGE: ":GOSUB2000:GOSUB3000:PA=VAL(IN#):IFPA=0THEN100
	L1=241C0=01ST\$="":GOSUB2000 L1=24:C0=0:ST\$="TO PAGE:":GOSUB2000:GOSUB3000:PH=VAL(IN\$):IFPH=0THEN1200
1230	LI=24:CO=0:ST\$=" ":GOSUB2000
1240	BE =PA +64 : EN=PH +64 +64 : HB = INT(BE/256) + LB = BE - HB +256 : HE = INT(EN/256)
1350	LE = EN-HE + 256 : LI = 24 : CO=0 : ST = "FILENAME ! " ! COSUB2000 : GOSUB3000 : FL = IN= LI = 24 : CO=0 : ST = " + IAOSUB2000
	L1=24:CU=0:ST\$=""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
1375	DEV = 1
1330	IFD=68THEN FL\$="0: "+FL\$+", PRG, WRITE": DEV=8
	GOT01600 L1=24;C0=0:ST\$="FILENAME:":GOSUB2000:GOSUB3000:FL\$=IN\$
1510	L1=24:C0=0:ST\$=" "GOSUB2000
1520	LI=24:CO=0:ST\$="ATMAPE OR ADMISK:":GOSUB2000:GOSUB3000:D=ASC(IN\$)
	PRINT "M" /: DEV=1 IFD=68THENFFL\$= "0: "+FL\$: DEV=8
	PRINT Jenneterelation
1560	PRINT " 2. OAD "CHR\$(34) FL\$CHR\$(34) ", "DEV", 1: RUN" : POKE631, 19: POKE632, 13: POKE 198
,21E	
1605	PRINT " CINEMULUIUMBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
1610	PRINT'SPE43, "LB "11:PE44, "HB " 11:PE45, "LE " 11:PE46, "HE " 11:SO"CHRS(34)FLSCHRS(34); PRINT", "DEV "11, 1"
	PRINT " HEREINDER F13, 11PF44, 81PF45, 1361PF46, 261RUNA"
1630	POKE631,19:FOR1=632T0640:POKE1,13:NEXT:POKE198,10
1999	
2010	PRINTLEFT\$(ON\$,LI)TAB(CO)ST\$) *RETURN L1=2:COL=34*ST\$=MID\$(STR\$(PG),2) * IFPG(100THENST\$=ST\$+* *
2011	GOSUB2000 TRETURN
	PS=1984:TB=1:1N\$=" "
	X=PEEK(PS):POKEPS,1280RX J=PEEK(56320):IFJ=127THEN3010
	POKEPS,X
3030	IF(JAND4)=0THENPS=PS-1: IFPS(1984THENPS=2021
	IF(JAND8)=0THENPS=PS+1:IFPS>2021THENPS=1984 IF(JAND16)=0THEN3070
	GDT03005
3070	IFX=31ANDTB>1THENINS=LEFTS(INS,TB-1):TB=TB-1:PRINT"M M"):GOT03005
3072	1FX=31THEN3005
	IFX = 141THEN3100 IFX >0ANDX < 27THENX = X + 64
	IN\$=1N\$+CHR\$(X):PRINTCHR\$(X)::TB=T8+1:G0T03005
3100	INS=M10s(INS,2):RETURN
63996	DATA173,60,3,41,128,32,65,192,173,60,3,41,64,32,65,192,173,60,3,41
23335	2 DATA32,32,65,192,173,60,3,41,16,32,65,192,173,60,3,41,8,32,65,192
63996	DATA173,60,3,41,4,32,65,192,173,60,3,41,2,32,65,192,173,60,3,41 DATA1,32,65,192,96,208,5,169,32,76,74,192,169,209,32,210,255,96,-1
63998	DATABLK, UHT, RED, CYN, PUR, GRN, BLU, YEL, ORG, BRN, LTR, GR1, GR2, LTG, LTB, GR3
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MICROBEE COLUMN

Now there's no excuse for sending in badly typed articles. J. Murfet has solved a few problems for you, and hopefully, for us as well.

His 'Typing Tutor' program should soon have you all producing accurate and neat letters and programs. Sometimes it's not easy to figure out, midst the blotches and corrections, what you're really trying to say.

And if pract/sing your typing doesn't keep you busy, you can try out the 'Screen Saver' which is another useful program.

screens may be saved, depending only upon the

Each dump requires 3072 bytes; some exper-

imentation is sometimes required to find a safe

area. The code may be stored anywhere,

provided allowance is made for this when the

The following example uses 15000 for saving

01060 DATA 89.80, 33, 0, 240, 1, 0, 4, 237, 176, 33. 0, 248

01080 DATA 1, 0, 4, 237. 176, 17.0, 248, 1, 0, 8, 237, 176, 201

01070 DATA 1.0.8,237,176,201,0,105,96,17.0,240

available memory space.

routine is called

01050 NELT L: RETURN

SCREEN SAVER

This utility machine code program allows the contents of the screen RAM to be dumped elsewhere in memory; to be recalled alter. This means that a particular text or graphic display may be written or drawn once, and then instantly returned to the screen.

This is especially useful for slow, hi-res graphs, plots, or diagrams. Any number of

SCREEN SAVER

01010 REM 01020 RESTORE 1060 01030 FOR L=15000 TO 15038 01040 READ D:POKE L.D

TYPING TUTOR

Here's a Typing Tutor program that takes 5K of memory and has room for modification. A keyboard is put together with the PCG RAM and the keys used for the eight fingers to 'rest' on are indicated. A random sentence is then generated and the student is directed to copy that sentence. If the wrong key is pressed, a note is sounded and the letter is not printed. The program is aimed at accuracy rather than speed.

TYPING TUTOR

00410 FOR I = K TO J+16*5-1 00420 READ L: POKE I,L 00430 NEXT I

00440 REM *** DRAW KEYBOARD *** 00450 CLS: CURS 1,10

00110 CLS: PRINT "TYPING TUTOR is a program to test your typing accuracy." 00120 PRINTs" Sentences are selected at random and you are to copy them. ":PRINT 00130 PRINT " The correct resting positions for your eight fingers are" 00140 PRINT " indicated by circles around the appropriate letters.": PRINT 00150 REM *** SET UP STORAGE FOR SENTFNCE COMPONENTS *** 00160 STRS (500) 00170 DIM R1 (8), Z1 (8), S1 (8), 01 (8) 00180 FOR I = 1 TO 8:R15 (I) ="":Z1\$(I)="":S1\$(I)="":O1\$(I)="" 00190 NEXT I 00200 FOR I = 1 TO 8 00210 READ R15(1) 00220 READ Z15(1) 00230 READ S15(1) 00240 READ 015(1) 00250 NEXT 1 00260 REM *** BUILD THE KEY TOPS AND LETTERING *** 00270 K=63488+44*16 00280 FOR I=K TO K=16+2-1 00290 READ L: POKE I.L 00300 NEXT I 00310 K=63488+48*16 00320 FOR I = K TO K +16*12-1 00330 READ L; POKE I,L 00340 NEXT I 00350 K = 63488+65#16 00360 FOR I = K TO K+16*27-1 00370 READ L. POKE I,L 00380 NEXT I 00390 INPUT "HOW MANY SENTENCES TO BE TESTED?": B: 00400 K=63488+97*16

00460	PCG: PRINT "ablbcab3bcab3bcab4bcab5bcab6bcab7bcab8bcab9bcab0bcab:bcab-
bc": N	
00470	CURS 3,11
00480	PCG:PRINT" abQbcabWbcabEbcabRbcabTbcabYbcabUbcabIbcabObcabPbcab[bc":
NORMAL	
00490	CURS 6,12
00500	PCG: PRINT "adAecadSecadDecadFecabGbcabHbcadJecadKecadLecadiec":
NORMAL	
00510	CURS 8,13
00520	PCG: PRINT "abZbcabXbcabCbcabVucabBbcabNbcabMbcab, bcab, bc":
NORMAL	
00530	CURS 15.14
00540	PCG: PRINT "abbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb
00550	REM *** COMPOSE SENTENCE FROM WATA ***
00560	FOR J = 1 TO B
00570	R=INT (RND*8)+1
00580	Z=INT (RND*8)-1
00590	S=INT (RND*8)+1
00600	O=INT (RND*8)+1
00610	M15=R15(R)+" "+Z15 (Z) + " THE " +515 (S) + " " + O15 (O)
00620	CURS 25.1: PRINT " SENTENCE " J
00630	REM *** PRINT SENTENCE ***
00640	CURS 1,3: PRINT "
00/10	":CURS 1.3: PRINT MIS
00650	CURS 1,4: PRINT "
00440	":CURS 1,4
	REM *** RECEIVE TYPED INPUT *** FOR I = 1 TO LEN (M15)
	ALS= KEY ST IF ALS="" THEN 680
00690	IF A15 - M15 (;1,1): PRINT A15;: GOTO 710
00700	PLAY 6: M=M+1: N=N+1: GOTO 680
00710	NEXT I
00710	IF M>1: CURS 1,3: PRINT " YOU MADE "M" MISTAKES ON THIS LINE
GIV	E IT ANOTHER TRY"
00730	IF M>1: CURS 1,4: PRINT "
00740	":PLAY 0,30:M=0: GOTO 640
00740	M=O NEXT J
00750	NEAT J

D.J. Whyatt, South Plympton SA

J. Murfet, Hadspen Tas.

and 15020 for retrieval.

To load the code, use a GOSUB 1000 early in the host program.

To save a screen to 8000, enter S = USR(15000, 8000)To retrieve screen from 8000, enter S = USR(15020, 8000)

MICROBEE COLUMN

00760 PLAY 0,30: CURS 1,8: PRINT "OJERALL YOU MADE "N" MISTAKES."; 00770 IF N>B#3 THEN PRINT "YOU NEED MORE PRACTICE." 00780 IF FLT (N) < FLT (B) *3: IF FLT (N) =>FLT (B) *.3 THEN PRINT "A FAIR RESULT, KEEP TRYING" 00790. IF FLT (N)(FLT (B) * .3 THEN PRINT " A VERY GOOD RESULT, CONGRAT-ULATIONS 00800 END 00810 DATA "JOE BJELKE", "THREW", "FAT", "PIC" 00820 DATA "THE QUICK BROWN FOX", "MASHED", "WHIMPERING", "CUPPY" 00830 DATA "LADY DI", "KISSED "," SMOULDERING", "HAT BRIM" 00840 DATA "FRED", "LICKED", "SLIPPERY", "FROG" 00850 DATA "HEATHER", "SUCKED", "COLD", "RAT" 00860 DATA "BERT", "SAT ON", "SICK", "DOG" 00870 DATA "DOREEN", "PUSHED", "SNUG", "COW" 00880 DATA "BIGGLES", "SHOT", "SMOOTH", "PRESSED HAM" 00890 DATA 0,255,0.0,0.0,0,0,28,28,28,4,24,0,255,0 00900 DATA 0,255,0,0,0,0,0,255,0,0,0,0,0,0,255,0 00910 DATA 0,255,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,60,50,0,0,0,255,0 00920 DATA 0,255,0,60,66,131,133,137,145,161,193,66,60,0,255,0 DATA 0,255,0,8,24,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,28,0,255,0 00930 00940 DATA 0,255,0,124,130,1,2,28.94,128,128,128,255,0,255,0 00950 DATA 0.255.0.124-130.1.2.62.2.1.1.130.124.0.255.0 00960 DATA 0,255,0,2,6,10,18,34,66,130,255,2,2,0,255,0 00970 DATA 0,255,0.255,128,128,252,2,1,1,1,1,130,124,0,255,0 00980 DATA 0,255,0,63,64,128,128,254,129,129,129,66,60,0,255,0 00990 DATA 0.255.0.255.130.4.8.16.32.32.32.32.32.0.255.0 DATA 0,255,0,126,129,129,129,126,129,129,129,129,129,126,0,255,0 01000 01010 DATA 0,255,0,126,129,129,129,127,1,1,1,130,124,0.255,0 01020 DATA 0.255.0.0.60.60.0.0.60.50.0.0.0.0.255.0 01030 DATA 0.255.0.0.60.60.0.0.60.60.4.8.16.0.255.0 01040 DATA 0,255.0.60,66,129,129,255.129,129,129,129,129,0,255.0

01050 DATA 0,255,0,252,130,129,130,252,130,129,129,130,252,0,255,0 01060 DATA 0,255.0, 60, 66,128,128,128, 128,128,128,66,60,0,255.0 01070 DATA 0,255,0,252,66,65,65,65,65,65,65,65,66,252,0,255,0 01080 DATA 0,255,0,255,128,128,128,254,128,128,128,128,128,255,0,255,0 DATA 0,255,0,255,128,128,128,128,252,128,128,128,128,128,128,0,255,0 01090 DATA 0,255,0,62,65,128,128,128,159,129,129,65,63,0,255,0 01100 01110 DATA 0,255,0,129,129,129,129,255,129,129,129,129,129,0,255,0 DATA 0.255 0.124.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.124.0.255.0 01120 01130 DATA 0.255.0.7.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.66.60.0.255.0 DATA 0.255.0.129.130.132.136.144,176,200,132,130,129,0,255,0 01140 DATA 0,255,0,129,195,165,152,153,129,129,129,129,129,0,255,0 01160 DATA 0,255,0,129,193,161,161,145,137,133,133,131,129,0,255,0 01170 01180 DATA 0.255,0,60,66,129,129,129,129,129,129,129,66,60,0,255,0 DATA 0, 255.0, 252, 130, 129, 125, 130, 252, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 0, 255.0 01190 01200 DATA 0.255.0.60.66.129.129.129.129.137.133.66.61.0.255.0 01210 DATA 0.255.0.254.129.129.129.254.144.136.132.130.129.0.255.0 01220 DATA 0.255.0.126.129.128.128.126.1.1.1.1.29.126.0.255.0 01230 DATA 0.255.0.254.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.0.255.0 01250 DATA 0. 255.0.129.129.129.66.66.36.36.24.24.24.24.0.255.0 01260 DATA 0.255.0.129.129.129.129.129.153.153.165.195.129.0.255.0 01270 DATA 0.255.0.129.129.66.36.24.24.36.66.129.129.0.255.0 01280 DATA 0.255.0.130.130.68.68.40.40.16.16.16.16.16.0.255.0 01290 DATA 0,255,0,255,1,2,4,8,16,37,64,128,255,0,255,0 01300 DATA 0,255.0.126.64.64.64.64.64.64.64.64.64.126.0.255.0 01320 DATA 0.255,0,0.0,0.0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,255,0 01340 DATA 0.255.3.12.48.96.192.128.128.192.96.48.12.3.255.0 01350 DATA 0,255,192.48,12,6.3.1.1,3,6,12,48,192,255.0



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J0161P

\$26.75 Tells you how to design microcomputer systems and make them work without an expensive commercial development system or the need for costly test instrumentation. includes a complete description of two microprocessors the 8085 and the 6502.

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JO 163P \$13.25 Guides the reader through the conception, configuration, writing and running of a variety of programs that demonstrate practical use of a 6800 system.

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J0164A \$29.50 This 'hands on' book includes 105 experiments, \$29.50 presenting programs and diagrams.

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J0165A

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\$6.95

computers for beginners

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H0140P \$27.95 H0140P 327,55 It is a solid text for introductory programming courses in Cobol, using a format that is easy to understand, yet comprehensive enough to make supplementary readings unnecessary.

THE PET PERSONAL COMPUTER FOR BEGINNERS

H0141P

This handy guide is written for use with all varieties of PET computer, from the original 2001 to the 8032 Super PET. It is suited to provides advice and practical examples.

BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO MICROPROCESSORS AND COMPUTING

H0143B

Introduction to basic theory and concepts of Introduction to basic theory and concepts of binary arithmetic, microprocessor operation and machine language programming. Only prior knowledge assumed is very basic arithmetic and an understanding of Indices.

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computing software

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A clear and complete guide to Forth, this book covers fundamental principles and then a full set of high-level Forth commands. It concludes with advanced techniques and style.

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K0181A

More than 60 of the most frequently used scientific algorithms, with program implemen-tation in Pascal.

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\$24.95 K0185P This book by Richard Gauthler, of RGL, has been written for people with some knowledge of computers, but with no specific knowledge of Unix. It is also of value to current Unix users.

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Designed to teach BASIC through actual practice, this book contains graduated exer-clses in math, business, operations research, games and statistics. The programs were designed to run directly on a TRS-80 but will run on any system with MicroSoft BASIC.

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K0190P \$23.25 This book is for people who know some BASIC and would like to expand and apply this knowledge by using the capabilities of the Apple. Includes programs for the stock market, inventories, grades and medical records.

CP/M PRIMER K0191P

A complete one-stop course on CP/M, the very popular operating system for 8080, 8085 and 280-based microcomputers. Complete terminology, hardware and software concepts, startup of a CP/M/system, and a complete list of CP/Mcompatible software

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\$19.25 AU204P \$19.25 28 ready-to-use BASIC programs which have been completely tested and debugged. Pro-grams include a telephone dialler, digital stop-watch, spelling test, house buying guide, gas mileage, and others. Complete with expla-nations of each program, sample runs, and complete program listing.

MOSTLY BASIC: APPLICATIONS FOR YOUR TRS-80 - BOOK 2 K0205P

32 ready-to-run BASIC programs, including two to test your ability in history and maths, a Dungeon of Danger that's strictly for fun, 11 household programs, seven on money and household programs, seven on money and investment, two to test your ESP level, and more. Complete with explanations, sample run and listing for each program.

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K0193P

\$12.95

\$19.95

\$23.50

Assumes no previous knowledge of program writing. It covers the fundamentals of the Fortran language, enables extensive program writing and concentrates on programming style. INTRODUCTION TO STRUCTURED FORTRAN

K0194A

Written for the beginner, the text incorporates the Fortran 77 with a discussion of structural programming. Includes a discussion of timesharing, pseudo-language programming and WATFIV statements.

TRS-80 ASSEMBLY-LANGUAGE

MADE SIMPLE

K0208P \$19.25 If you have an understanding of BASIC pro-gramming, this will heip you to plan, write and hand-assemble your own assembly-language programs in memory, using the T-bug and Level II BASIC ROM subroutines.

TRS-80 ASSEMBLY-LANGUAGE

SUBROUTINES K0210P

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\$12.95

\$6.95

\$19.95

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The design and construction of Pascal programs, involving a wide range of basic computer algorithms in a practical context. Second edition.

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K0225P

This Introduction to microcomputers and the BASIC language is suitable for novices and users of the TRS-80. Among the topics covered are creating tables, arts and graphics, games and simulation.

All prices of publications in this catalogue listing are subject to change without notice.

BS0143

\$17.95

\$19.25

\$21.95

660 SOFTWARE

Tim Parish, Myrtle Bank SA

Here's one for all you turkeys who enjoy playing games. In 'Gobble' not only must you avoid the enemy, but you also have to eat as many pills as possible. All to music.

Once you get tired of playing 'Gobble' you can

SEQUENCER

This program remembers a sequence of notes and rests, and then plays back the sequence repeatedly until you reset.

Once the program is running, the sequence is recorded by simply playing it on the keypad, and then pressing F will start the play back.

The only limitations are:

1. Maximum number of notes is 796 for a 3K machine or 113 for a 1K machine.

2. Maximum length of any note or rest is approximately five seconds (longer notes or rests will be truncated to five seconds).

3. Notes need to be separated by an audible gap, otherwise errors may result in the recorded sequence.

SEQUENCER

Addr, Mnemonic	Code	Comments
0600 I = 06aa	a6aa	sequence will start
		at O6aa
0602 VE = 05	6e05	
0604 V8 = ff	68 ° f	constant
0606 GS8 064e	264e	
0608 SKEN VO = PP	40FP	key pressed?
060a GOTO 0606	1606	no
060c M(I) = V0		
060e SKFN VO = OF		
0610 GOTO 0630	1630	yes, play tụne
0612 TIME = V8		start timing
0614 GSB 064e	-264e	
0616 SKF VO = EP	30ff	key released?
	1614	no
061a VO = TIME		
061c M(I) = V0		
OGte TIME = V8	f815	start timing

always have a bash of 'Table Tennis' with a friend, or if you are musically inclined there's a program which will play a sequence of notes over and over again.

H. Greber has come up with a simple cure for solving problems with colour operation.

0620 658 0

0622 SKEN 0624 GOTO V2 = 0626 0628 VO = 062a M(I) 062c V0 = C62e GOTO 0630 I = 00632 VO: V2 0634 SHEN 0636 GO TO 0638 PITCH 063a TIME 063c TONE 0630 VO =0640 SKF V 0642 GDT0 0644 TIME 0646 V0 = 0648 SKF V 064a GOTO 064c GOTO 064P V0 = 0650 VO = 0652 SKFN 0654 GOTO DESE SHE H 0658 GO TO 065a VO = 065c VO = 065e GOTO D660 VD =0662 GD TO 0664 VO = 71 6071

64e	264 e		06
VD = PF		key pressed?	00
	1620	ng	06
VO	8200	save VD	06
	f007		06
	f055	store rest duration	06
	8020	restore VO	06
060c	16Dc	next note	06
638	a6aa	set data pointer to	06
		start of sequence	06
= M(I)	f265	VO = pitch	DE
		V1 = note duration	DE
		V2 = rest duration	DE
VO = Of	400f	end of tune?	DE
0630	1630	yea, play again	De
. v0	f000		06
= V8	F815	start timing	06
= Ve	fe18	play note	06
TIME	f007		06
0 = V1	5010	time up?	OE
063c	163c	no, keep playing	DE
= V8	1815	start timing	06
TIME	1007		06
10 = V2	5020	time up?	06
0646	1646	no, wait	DE
0632	1632	next note	06
	60ff		De
VO + 01			OE
		any more keys?	06
06a4	16a4	no	06
EY = VO	e09e	key pressed?	DE
0650	1650	no, try next key	06
VO + VO	8004)	alast sitch	06
VO + VO	8004 >	select pitch	08
# + VO	00007	(done this way to	06
80	6080	avoid altering I)	
069e			
71	6071		

1666	GDTD 069e	169e		
1668	VO = 65	6065		
)66a	GDTD D69e	169e		
)66c	VO = 5f	6056		
)66e	GO TO 069e	169e		
670	VO = 54	6054		
672	GOTO 069e	169e		
674	V0 = 4b	604b		
676	GO TO 069e	169e		
678	V0 = 43	6043		
67e	GO TO 069e	169e		
67c	VO = 3f	603f		
)67e	GOTO 069e	169e		
680	VO = 38	6038		
682	GOTO 069e	169e		
684	VO = 32	6032		
686	GOTO 069e	169e		
1688	VO = 2f	6027		
)68a	GOTO 069e	169e		
)68c	VO = 2a	602a		
)68e	GO TO 069e	169e		
690	VO = 25	6025		
692	GD TO 069e	169e		
1694	V0 = 21	6021		
696	GOTO 069e	169e		
698	V0 = 19	6019		
)69a	GOTO 069e	169e		
)69c	VO = 00	6000		
69e	PITCH = VO	f000	-Thu state	
16a0	TONE = Ve return	ODee	play note	
)682	SKF KEY = VO	e09e	key = 0f?	
)6a4	VO = ff	60ff	'no playat	ta kèn
688	return	ODee	no htayat	Dress
16aa	Sequence	0066		hreast
0000	storage			

TABLE TENNIS

This is a monochrome game for two people, which may be a little difficult to play if you are using a hex keypad. Each player controls his/her bat with four keys, as follows:

Player 1 (left) up slow — key 0 down slow — key 8	up fast → key 1 down fast — key 9
Player 2 (right) up slow — key 6 down slow — key E	up fast — key 7 down fast — key F

Player 1 serves first, by pressing either 'slow key. Service alternates as in the real game and (wait for it!) you can 'spin' the ball viciously, gently or not at all by appropriate use of the bat!

Scoring is like the real game in that misses or shots off the edge of the 'table' give a point to the opposing player.

Messages appear to announce change of service and the winner of the game.

TABLE TENNIS

0600	6000	a64b	6100	d011	612e	dD11	7008	3040	
06101	1604	601a	6100	a93a	d012	7102	312e	1618	
0620	6200	6300	6400	65 0 0	6601	a928	f655	a92e	
0630	fd65	a 93c	d784	6704	d784	a93c	d451	673a	

0640 6200 4704 1656 6000 eDa1 62ff 6008 eDa1 0650 6201 4200 1646 6006 eDa1 62ff 600e eDa1 0660 6201 4200 1656 a93c 6e00 3704 169e d784 D670 4801 1684 4802 1684 6000 eOa1 78ff 6001 0680 eDa1 78fe 4829 1698 482a 1698 6008 eDa1 7801 6009 e0a1 7802 d784 8180 16cc d794 0690 06A0 4901 1664 4902 1664 6006 e0a1 79ff 6007 0660 e0a1 79fe 4929 16c8 492a 16c8 600e eDa1 0600 7901 600f e0a1 7902 d794 8190 a93c d451 0600 8434 6002 8042 3600 4000 8524 d451 4407 06E0 8610 4437 8610 4405 16ee 3439 173e 8010 06F0 9500 170¢ 7001 9500 170c 7001 9500 170c 0700 3c00 1742 7001 9500 170c 173e 6030 f000 0710 6001 f018 373a 171e 6704 63fe 1726 3704 0720 1726 673a 6302 6600 8060 8015 8204 4201 0730 6601 42ff 6601 42fe 62ff 4202 6201 4500 0740 1754 452e 1754 4401 1754 443d 1754 6000 0750 2820 1666 a93c d451 452e 1760 3500 1772 0760 a928 f565 373a 176c 7301 177e 4704 7201 0770 177e a928 f665 4704 7301 473a 7201 282a 0780 6030 2020 282a 320b 1792 2874 a90c 7401 0790 179c 330b 17a2 2874 a911 7501 6030 d015 07A0 17a0 8b20 8b34 a928 7555 6005 8b05 3b00 0780 17d6 2858 6060 2820 2858 a92e f065 a91e

Tim Parish, Myrtle Bank SA

pressed!

07C0 6b01 3001 17ca a918 6b02 f565 80b0 a92e 0700 f055 2892 1640 3f00 17ac a92e f065 a91e 07E0 30D1 a918 7565 2892 1640 d714 4101 1804 07F0 4102 1804 6600 8604 ebs1 71ff 6601 8604 0800 eba1 71fe 4129 181c 412a 181c 6008 8004 0810 eba1 7101 6609 8604 eba1 7102 d714 00ee 0820 f015 f007 3000 1822 Obee a924 8b20 f233 0830 f265 f129 600a 6115 d015 7004 f229 d015 0840 8924 F333 F265 F129 6030 6115 d015 7004 0850 f229 d015 82b0 0Dee a8b4 6014 610f d01b 0860 7008 a8b? d01b 7008 a8ca d01b 7008 a8d5 0870 d01b 00ee a8e0 6013 610f d01b 7008 a8eb 0880 d01b 7008 a8f6 d01b 7008 a901 d01b 6115 0890 DDee a93c 6704 d784 6815 d784 673a d794 08A0 6915 d794 a93c d451 a92e f065 3001 6704 0880 ODee 00ff 3a22 2322 3a00 ee88 ec28 eebe D8C0 abbe aase 00f0 94f0 a295 5e50 d652 5e00 0800 5754 5494 17e0 80c0 80e0 0070 4060 4070 08E0 0708 0609 0700 e8a8 e888 8e74 5577 5456 OAFD ODee a5e0 a2a0 dc50 5950 5c00 bb22 3322 0900 3a00 00c0 0000 00c0 40c0 8040 40c0 4040 0910 e0e0 2040 80e0 00ff 0000 00fe 3916 0000 0920 0002 0516 ---- --- ---- ---- --01 0930 0002 0516 1538 1515 0001 0001 8080 8080

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660 SOFTWARE

GOBBLE

Peter Easdown, Kew NSW

Gobble 660 is a game similar to Pacman. The basic aim of the game is to avoid the enemy and to eat as many of the pills as possible. The maze Is quite different but is complex enough to make a good game.

Here are a few of its features:

1. The enemy moves at the same speed as you but can catch you easily if you have trouble getting around corners, or if it takes short cuts. 2. There is only one enemy as more would only slow the game down; also 3K isn't enough memory for more than one enemy.

3. The enemy can get stuck if you outsmart them; this will allow you to get more points without the threat of being caught.

4. The game has two tunes In it to make it more professional. These tunes are appropriate to the different stages of play.

5. The program incorporates the 'five digit scoring' routine at locations 06BO - 0726. This routine has previously been published in the January 1983 issue of ETI. 6. It also incorporates part of the Character

Generator which was published in the March 1983 issue of ETI.

7. The speed of the game is quite good considering the amount of work done for the enemy between moves.

If you wish to change the values for the keys used for directing your gobbler around the screen then change the values at:

0912 -	- up
0918 -	down
091E -	- left
0924 -	right

This program will not work on any other computer as it uses all of the 660's screen. With the program in as listed use the following keys:

Key	Direction
0	up
1	down
2	left
3	right

The score is shown at the top of the screen and the amount of gobblers left is shown below the maze. There are 2350 points for every full board.

Happy gobbling.

ONE-BYTE SHIFTER

This routine will save those CHIP 8 hackers who have keyed in a program and found that they left out a few bytes, then had to enter the new bytes and re-type the remaining code.

It steps through memory between two given addresses and shifts each byte back one space. If a whole CHIP 8 instruction needs to be inserted, simply run the program twice or however many bytes you need free. XXX + YY is the starting address.

XXX - ZZ is the ending address

e.g: if XXX = 600 and YY = 8C and ZZ = 30. the program will move everything between 0630 and 068C back one byte.

Note that this program can only move 255 (FF) bytes at a time; if more than this is required, change

40	UUL	-						
600	6AOA	6B02	▲768	2724	DAB5	7404	A76A	2724
610	DAB5	7404	A760	272A	DABS	7404	A76E	272A
620	DABS				DABS	7404		
		7404	▲770	2724			A772	2721
630	DAB5	4748	6000	6104	D011	6126	D011	7001
640	303F	1636	6004	610E	D011	6122	D011	7001
650	301E	1646	6021	610E	D011	6122	D011	7001
660		1656	6008	6112	D011	611E	D011	7001
	303B							
670	3012	1666	6015	6112	D011	611E	D011	7001
680	302A	1676	602D	6112	DO11	611E	D011	7001
690	3037	1686	600c	6116	DO11	611A	D011	7001
640	301E	1696	26B0	1774	0000	0000	0002	320A
6B0	6000	6100	6200	6300	6400	6502	670A	16FE
600	A6A8	F765	8084	8075	4F00	1600	7101	1606
600	700A	8175	4F00	16DC	7201	16D2	710A	8275
6EO	4F00	16E8	7301	16DE	7204	8375	4F00	16F4
6FO	7401	16EA				16F6		A648
			730A	8475	3F00		74 OA	
700	F755	1708	A648	F765	6622	F429	D655	7604
710	F329	D655	7604	7229	D655	7604	F129	D655
720	7604	F029	D655	OOEE	1774	F165	A7F4	8200
730	8310	64E0		2762	8020	2750		8004
			6580				8020	
740	8152	3100	7001	2758	8030	2760	8030	275A
750	A7FA	F565	A7F4	OOEE	8004	8004	8004	8004
760	8004	8042	F055	OOEE	711D	F24F	F6DF	FTEB
770	F3CF	1070	6021	6116	1748	D011	611A	D011
780	7001	3033	1776	610B	6000	DO 1 1	603E	D011
790	7101	311A	1788	611A	6000	D011	603E	DO11
7 A O	7101	3126	1798	610F	6004	D011	603A	DO11
7 BO	7101	3117	1748	611A	6004	D011	603A	D011
700	7101	3122	1788	6113	6008	D011	6036	D011
7 00	7101	3117	1708	611A	6008	D011	6036	D011
7E0	7101	311E	1708	6117	600C	D011	601D	D011
7 FO	6021	17FE	OOEO	OOEO	0006	7808	090A	6403
800	D011	6032	D011	7101	311A	17E8	6002	6100
810	D011	6124	D011	7004	3012	180E		6100
							6013	
820	D011	6124	DO11	7004	302F	181E	6030	610C
830	D011	6124	1 DOO	6002	6110	D011	6120	D011
840	7004	3012	1838	6013	6110	D011	6120	DO11
850	7004	302F	1848	60 30	6110	D011	6120	DO11
860								
	7004	3040	1858	6002	6114	D011	6110	DO11
870	7004	3012	1868	6013	6114	D011	6110	D011
880	6018	6114	D011	6110	D011	7004	6114	D011
890	611C	D011	7006	D011	6114	D011	7004	DO11
840	611C	D011	7005	D011	6114	D011	7005	D011
880	611C	D011	7004	D011	6114	D011	7004	D011
800	6110	D011	7004	D011	6114	D011	7104	D011
8 DO	70FC	D011	7OFC	DO11	6002	D011	7004	D011
SEO	7004	D011	6D5E	2D5C	601E	6117	6301	2046
SFO		6717						
	6601		6904	2040	4F01	2830	F600	0318
900	6025	1942	294E	4F01	2986	294E	OOFF	OOFF
910	OOFF	6400	EAA1	6304	6401	EAA1	6303	6402
920	EAA1	6302	6103	EAA1	6301	4301	7001	4302
930	70FF	4303	7101	2804				
					4901	77 F F	4902	76FF
940	4903	7701	4904	7601	F000	0318	1B72	3300
950	1960	4201	A974	4202	1977	4203	A97A	1B62
960	4301	A974	4302	A.977	4303	A97A	4304	497D
970	D013	OOEE	6000	6000	6000	40E0		
980	AOAO	AOEO	OOEO	4.10B			AOAO	E040
					1428	410F	1128	4113
990	1428	4117	1428	411B	1428	411F	1428	4123
940	1428	8800	8E60	7802	58E0	19BO	9170	1070
9B0	78FE	7E02	58E0	19BC	9170	1070	8810	8E70
900	7802	58E0	19CA	9060	1070	78FE		
900							7E02	58E0
	19D6	9060	1070	3025	19F8	6000	1904	A748
9E0	1800	0000	78FE	7E02	58E0	19F0	91B0	0000
9FO	8810	8830	7802	1 B48	294E	4301	70FF	4302
A00	7001	4303	71FF	4304	7101	148E	AA26	D012
A10	6419	AEFO	FF55					
				2704	2600	AEFO	FF65	7DFP
A20	3D00	OOEE	1194	0040	4001	1400	4005	1AOC
A30	4009	1AOC	400D	1 AOC	4011	140C	4012	140 ^C

GOBBLE

	A40	4015	1400	4016	1400	4017	1 400	401A	1A0 ^C
	150	4019	1400	401B	1400	401E	1400	4021	1AOC
	▲60	4022	1400	4023	1400	4025	140C	4026	1AOC
	A70	4027	1400	402A	1400	402B	1 AQC	402F	1AOC
	A80	4033	1400	4037	1400	403B	1400	1942	294E
	190	8230	1868	2960	2B02	19DE	4601	100a	4605
	440	1 DOA	4609	1 DOA	4612	1DOA	461E	1 DOA	4633
	ABO	1 DOA	4637	1 DOA	463B	1DOA	470B	1 AEA	470F
	▲CO	1AEA	4713	1AEA	4717	1AEA	471B	1AEA	471F
	ADO	1AEA	4723	1AEA	4901	A980	4902	A983	4903
	AEO	A980	4904	A983	D673	OOEE	8800	8E60	8E85
	AFO	3P01	1AF8	6902	1AD6	6904	1AD6	1DOA	OOFF
	BOO	6904	1AD6	49FF	1B10	2AD6	1B24	69FF	OOEE
	B10	4501	A980	4502	1983	4503	A980	4504	A983
	B20	D673	OOFF	4 304	71FF	OOEE	0000	6025	FFOA
	B30	2AD6	4901	7701	4902	7601	4903	77FF	4904
	B40	76FF		8590		58E0	1850	9020	0000
			2AD6		1BOC				
	B 50	1700	2580	00800	2BCO	2F00	2600	2900	2080
	B6 0	3100	4204	1970	1970	6300	OOEE	3900	1938
	B70	1948	470A	1008	4724	1CCC	4600	1008	463C
	B80	1000	3700	1894	4601	18F6	461E	1876	463B
	B90	18F6	1000	370E	1BA6	4601	18F6	461E	1876
	BAO	463B	1856	1008	3710	1BC4	4601	18F6	4605
	BBO	18F6	4612	18F 6	4624	18F6	4637	18F6	463B
	BCO	18P6	1000	3712	1 BE 2	4601	18F6	4605	18F6
	BDO	4612	1876	462A	1876	4637	18F6	463B	18F6
	BEO	1008	3714	1004	4604	18F6	4605	1826	4609
	BFO	1826				18.76			
			461E	18F6	4633		4637	1876	463B
	000	18F6	1000	3716	1026	4601	18F6	4605	18P6
	C10	4609	18F6	461E	18F6	4633	18F6	4637	18F6
	C20	463B	1856	1008	3718	1048	4601	18F6	4605
	C30	18F6	4609	18F6	461E	1816	4633	18F6	
									3637
	C40	18 F 6	463B	18F6	1000	371A	106A	4601	18F6
	C50	4605	18F6	4609	18F6	461E	18F6	4633	18F6
	060	4637	1876	463B	18F6	1008	371C	1088	4601
	C70	18F6	4605	18P6	4612	18F6	4624	1876	4637
	C80	18F6	463B	1876	1000	371E	1016	4601	18F6
	C90	4605	18F6	4612	18F6	462	18P6	4637	18F6
	CAO	463B	18F6	1008	3720	1CB8	4601	18F6	461E
	CBO	18F6	463B	18F6	1000	3722	18F6	4601	18F6
	000	461E	18F6	463B	18F6	7701	1CCE	77 FP	8590
	CDO	69FF	18F6	462A	1CFA	4606	1CFA	4609	1CFA
	CEO	4612	1CFA	461E	1CFA	4633	1CPA	4637	1CFA
	CFO	4601	1CFA						
				463B	1CFA	1AD6	9170	1ABA	1E74
	DOO	DO11	7004	3040	182E	1836	8810	8E70	8E85
	D10	3F01	1D18	6901	1AD6	6903	1AD6	1600	1D24
	D20	6903	1Ad6	69Fr	4001	A980	4C02	A983	4003
	D30	A980	4004	A983	OOFF	OOEE	9D32	9326	9501
	D40	39FF	1CD4	4501	1ABA	4503	1ABA	4602	1494
	D50								
		4504	1494	0000	6404	6400	OOEE	2E54	6E2A
	D60	1974	6A00	D8E3	7401	9440	OOEE	7807	1 D64
	D70	OOFF	74FF	4400	1080	2050	2084	2AD6	18E8
	D80	2AD6	2D8A	FFOA	OOEO	1600	6871	6520	2DC4
	D90	6E10	2DC4	6E10	2DC4	6E10	2DC4	685F	6E20
	DAO	2DC4	6865	6E10	2DC4	6E10	2DC4	6871	6E10
	DBO	2DC4	6E10						
				2DC4	6876	6E10	2DC4	6871	6E20
	DCO	2DC4	OOEE	F800	6F04	FE15	0318	FEO7	3E00
	DDO	1DCC	FF15	FF07	3F00	1DD4	OOEE	6854	6EOB
	DEO	2 DC4	6832	6EOB	2DC4	6854	6EOB	2DC4	6832
	DFO	6E25	2DC4	OOEE	6854	6E25	2DC4	6824	6EOB
	EOO	2DC4	6EOB						
				2DC4	6EOB	2DC4	6832	6EOB	2DC4
	E10	6EOB	2DC4	6EOB	2DC4	OOEE	683F	6EOB	2DC4
	E20	6EOB	2DC4	6EOB	2DC4	6854	6E25	2DC4	OOEE
	E30	6854	6EOB	2DC4	6EOB	2DC4	6EOB	2DC4	683F
	E40	6E25	2DC4	OOEE	2 DDC	2DDC	2DF6	2E14	2DF6
	E50								
		2E30	OOEE	AFOO	PF55	6000	6100	6201	A500
	260	F24E	OOPF	P055	7101	313A	1E60	AF'JO	FF65
	E70	6801	OOEE	462A	1 DOA	1494			
-			-				_	_	_

M. Samerski, Loftus NSW

XXX, YY and ZZ, then re-run the program to move anything you want.

The routine is located at 0800 and a 1800 instruction is placed at 0600 to run it. Later, change 0600 back to your original instruction.

600	1800	
000	61YY	
	AXXX	
	71FF	
	F11E	
	F065	
	F055	
	31ZZ	
	1802	
	0000	

06

08

CURE FOR COLOUR PROBLEMS

If you've had problems with colour operation, H. Greber of Qld has come up with a simple cure. He found that a slight dc level on the colour burst line can give trouble with colour operation.

The solution is to cut the track from pin 12 of the 4066, IC21, and insert a 10n capacitor across the cut (i.e.: in series with the BURST line from pin 25 of IC4, the 1864, and pin 12 of the 4066, IC21).



Low-cost systems multimeter

Tech Sales Pty Ltd has announced the release of the Solartron 7150, $6^{1}/_{2}$ -digit Systems voltmeter, capable of measuring dc and ac volts, dc and ac current and two- or four-terminal resistance.

The 7150 also features automatic null and selectable digital filter for ease of measurement. Accuracy for dcV is 0.002% and for acV is 0.004%.

An IEEE-488 interface is standard and the auto-calibration facility makes the 7150 ideal for both bench and system use.

With a price of less than \$1600,

the 7150 is the best price/ performance Systems voltmeter available, according to Tech Sales.

For further information, contact Nigel Gamblin, Applications Engineer, Tech Sales Pty Ltd, 83 Wellington Street, Windsor Vic. 3181. (03)51-1306.





On-line monitor for packet switching networks

National has developed a portable on-line data monitor for the development or maintenance of devices used in packet networks.

The VP-3680A has a monitor for serial data on data communication lines and a function for the simulation of a network or terminal device.

In addition to the conventional monitor functions, the VP-3680A has a function for real-time protocol translation displaying CCITT X.25 commands, response names or packet names on the CRT in mnemonic. There's also a selective trace function and a program trigger.

Another National product which has just been released is the VP3620A logic analyser that meets a wide range of industrial needs for the development and

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troubleshooting of microprocessor controlled devices.

The 20 MHz, 32-channel logic analyser contains a logic state analysing function for the selfcontained microprocessor operation analysis and a logic timing function for the evaluation of the peripheral operations.

A series of personality modules is also available to adapt the VP-3620A to the specific characteristics of an individual microprocessor.

These National products are available from Scientific Devices Australia Pty Ltd, 2 Jacks Rd, South Oakleigh Vic. 3167. (03)579-3622.

Universal counters with mathematics capability

Systron Donner, of California, has introduced a sophisticated multi-function universal frequency counter, the 6100 series, which combines a high-performance microwave counter with an advanced universal counter design.

Each 6100 series instrument comes in a choice of four frequency ranges — 100 MHz, 1.3 GHz, 18 GHz and 26.5 GHz — and all models include a mathematics package that offers three-level operations.

This feature makes it possible to carry out mathematical manipulation of measured signals, and offers separate memories for each measurement function.

Frequency offsets and other special mathematical functions are programmed into the counter via front-panel push-button controls.

A built-in 3[±]-digit DVM allows 1 mV resolution and monitoring of the trigger level, in addition to conventional manual and automatic-trigger level controls.

For additional details, contact the distributor, Scientific Devices Australia, 2 Jack's Road, South Oakleigh Vic. 3167. (03)579-3622.





Low-cost frequency counter

A new low-cost frequency counter, offering high performance, ease of operation and measurement flexibility from 5 Hz to 650 MHz, has been introduced by Global Specialties.

The 6000 incorporates an easy-to-read eight-digit LED display and push-button controls with LED indicators for selecting the input, gate time and low-pass filter.

Two front-panel inputs are provided, one covering 5 Hz to 100 MHz with a 1M input impedance and the other for signals between 40 MHz and 650 MHz. Gate times of 0.1, 1.0 and 10 seconds are available. crystal oscillator, while an alternative high-stability model, the 6500, features a crystal oven oscillator. Compact (76 x 254 x 178 mm)

MHz temperature-compensated

and light (1.6 kg), the 6000 features a flip-up leg for benchtop use.

For more details, contact Vicom International, 57 City Road, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)62-6931.

The standard 6000 has a 3.58

31/2-digit true RMS multimeter

The latest addition to Fluke's standard-setting 8020B-series of handheld DMMs is the 8026B.

It's a 3¹/₂-digit, eight-function handheld model that features true RMS ac capabilities while retaining all of the performance and versatile functions of the 8020B.

The 8026B makes it possible to measure true RMS ac when measuring non-sinusoidal waveforms in modems, terminals, monitors and mechanical equipment.

In addition to making precision ac measurements, the 8026B measures dc voltage to 0.1% basic accuracy, resistance, conductance, dc current, performs a diode test and has a high-speed continuity beeper which lets you make fast, positive checks for open and short circuits.

It also has a one year calibration cycle.

Fluke products are available from Elmeasco Instruments Pty Ltd, 15 Macdonald St, Mortlake NSW 2137. (02)736-2888.



Industrial video cameras

The Fairchild CCD3000 and CCD4000 are rugged selfcontained cameras which make it easy for industrial users to take advantage of the inherent geometric accuracy, wide dynamic range, and reliability of a buriedchannel charge coupled device image sensor.

The CCD3000 Video Communications Camera provides standard television output signals for display of highresolution images on low-cost monitors or for digital analysis using NTSC image processing equipment.

The CCD4000 Austomation Camera provides image data output in a non-interlaced 256 by 256 element square pixel pitch format which can be used as a relatively small singlecomponent camera, or be separated into a camera control unit plus a cable-connected sense head which is robust enough to be mounted onto a robot arm.

Full details from Fairchild Australia Pty Ltd, P.O. Box 19, Nunawading Vic. 3131. (03)877-5444.

Autoranging capacitance meter

Global Specialties' new hand-held autoranging capacitance meter, the 3002, features a degree of precision, range and flexibility that is normally associated with benchtop instruments.

The new meter, which has a 3⁴-digit liquid-crystal display and measures 193 x 95 x 44 mm, provides direct readings of capacitance from 1 pF to 19 990 uF.

Eight automatically selected ranges eliminate the need for manual switching, and a dualthreshold measuring technique ensures an accuracy within 9.2% from 1 pF to 199 uF and 1% between 200 uF and 19.9 mF.

The 3002 operates from six AA nickel-cadmium or alkaline batteries. There is an optional ac adaptor/charger.

For further information, contact the Australian agent, Vicom International, 57 City Road, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)62-6931.

Dobbie Instruments (Australia)

Following the recent merger of Brookeades and Dobbie Instruments, a new national company, Dobbie Instruments (Australia) Pty Ltd has been formed.

The full range of Dobbie thermometers and pressure gauges, industrial, electronic, meteorological and surveying instruments will be marketed.

An Environmental Monitoring System, specifically developed to provide a continual status report on the environmental conditions within computer rooms, acts as an early warning system for failure or malfunction of computer room air conditioning plants.

A large digital display of temperature and relative humidity is easily legible from distances up to 15 metres.

The head office is located at 18-20 George St, Sandringham Vic. 3191. (03)598-8244. Branch offices are in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Darwin and Kalgoorlie with a representative in Bunbury WA.






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MODEL	NOMINAL	AMP-HOURS
26	4	2.6
510	6	1.0
12	6	1.2
18	6	1.8
26	6	2.6
30	6	3.0
40	6	4.0
60	6	6.0
82 (670)	6	8.2
100	6	10.0
200	6	20.0
210L	12	1.0
2105	12	1.0
212	12	1.2
219 (1215)	12	1.9
226	12	2.6
245	12	4.5
260	12	6.0
265	12	6.5
2825	12	8.2
2200	12	20.0
2240	12	24.0
2400	12	40.0

	MODEL	NOMINAL VOLTAGE	CAPACITY 5 HR RATE (mAh)
Standard			
Cells	PS-1/3AA	1,2	110
	PS-N	1.2	150
	PS-AAA	1.2	180
	PS-2/3AA	1.2	250
	PS-AA	1.2	500
	PS-%SC	1.2	600
	PS-SC	1.2	1200
	PS-C	1.2	1800
	PS-1/2D	1,2	2200
	PS-D	1.2	4000
	PS-F	1.2	7000
Fast Charge Cells	PS-SCF	1.2	1200
	PS-CF	1.2	1800
High temperature			
Cells	PS-1/3AH	1.2	110
	PS-AAH	1.2	500
	PS-SCH	1.2	1200
	PS-CH	1.2	1800
	PS DH	1.2	4000

Available from: POWERSONIC AUSTRALIA 102 May Street, St Peters 2044

Phone (02) 519 8890, 519 6894

Motorola releases AM stereo decoder chip

Motorola's Semiconductor Products Sector has introduced an integrated decoder chip designed for compatibility with the Motorola-developed C-QUAM AM stereo broadcasting system, widely adopted by US AM stations already broadcasting in stereo, and being considered here.

The 'compatible quadrature amplitude modulation', or C-QUAM, system modulates the left and right channels information onto two phases of the AM transmitter carrier in such a way as to produce a 'true' L+R carrier envelope, according to Motorola (see ETI, June'82, page 12).

The chip is designated MC13020P and it provides full decoding for the C-QUAM system. The MC13020P is intended to take the place of the standard envelope detector in a conventional AM radio.

It accepts 200 mV RMS IF signal and puts out approximately 100-200 mV of audio, say Motorola. The MC13020P requires few peripheral components and needs no adjustments or tuning coils. The stereo detection mode is only permitted when a valid stereo signal is received and signal conditions are good.

In addition to a small number of resistors and capacitors, only a cheap ceramic resonator for the phase-locked reference oscillator is required.

Motorola quote the THD as 0.75% max in stereo, 0.5% in mono. Channel separation is given as 30 dB and L-R rejection as -50 dB. Stereo lockup time (on retuning) is quoted at 30 ms and the adaptive pilot tone detection circuit takes 17/ seconds.

Our information came direct from Motorola's Semiconductor Products Sector, Hong Kong (ph: 0-223111, tlx: HX 43501 MOTSEM). Motorola Australia is looking into it.



Stepper motor drive circuits

Rifa has released the PBL3717 stepper motor drive circuits, designed to control and drive the current in one winding of a bipolar stepper motor.

Two PBL3717s and a few external components can form a complete control and drive unit for TTL or microprocessor controlled stepper motor systems. Features of the PBL3717 are: bi-directional driving stage with built-in protection diodes; current control range is 20-500 mA; voltage range is 10-40 V; ability to operate on unstabilised supply voltage; and current levels can be selected in steps or varied continuously.

For further information contact Rifa Pty Ltd, 202 Bell St, Preston Vic. 3072. (03)480-1211.





Stepdown transformers

Selectronics have a range of stepdown transformers suitable for operating imported instrumentation and equipment on 115 V/50 Hz.

A mains isolation transformer 240/240 at 1 A rating is also available to avoid risk of serious electric shock.

Types available at present are 240/115 V at 500 VA auto, 240/

Daneva range at Avtek Electronics

DanevaAustralia has appointed Avtek Electronics to represent their range of data communication products and computer peripherals.

The product range at Avtek Electronics includes: Western Digital's data communications devices and board level products; 115 V at 250 VA isolated, 240/115 V at 50 VA isolated and 240/240 V at 250 VA isolated.

They are manufactured in Australia and comply with Australian standards.

For further information contact Selectronic Components Pty Ltd, 25 Holloway Drive, Bayswater Vic. 3153. (03)762-4822.

Micro Peripherals' floppy disk drives; General Instrument's keyboards; Sharp's Z80 devices, LCD dot matrix displays and optocouplers.

More information about these products can be obtained by contacting Phil Gleeson at Avtek Electronics, 119 York St, Sydney, NSW 2000. (02)267-8777.

Component NEWS



Molex C-Grid connector system

The latest American-made Molex connector system to be introduced to Australia is the high-density, dual-row C-Grid insulation displacement technology (IDT) series, designed as a complete system of products to maximise use of 2.54 x 2.54 mm matrix PSBs.

This matrix has been chosen by Molex as the most satisfactory compromise between the need for density and the practical size limit for human handling capabilities

Pins can be set either directly on to the board, in volume with wafer bodies or in volume using automatic insertion equipment.

The C-Grid wafers, which are made from 94 V-O flameretardent glass filled thermoplastic, join the K.K. single-row

crimp interconnection system and a complete single-row IDT system to form a three-strong range of Molex connectors available in Australia.

Each system is supported by a range of tools for hand or highspeed assembly.

For further information, contact the Australian distributor. Utilux, 14 Commercial Road. Kingsgrove NSW 2208 (02)50-0155.

Coax/waveguide accessories catalogue from Hewlett-Packard

The latest edition of Hewlett-Packard's Coaxial and Waveguide Measurement Accessories catalogue is now available with product information on more than 350 microwave measurement accessories used in coaxial and waveguide measurements to 40 GHz and above.

uators, detectors, couplers, filters, and descriptions of other importpower sensors, slotted lines. network analysis and noise-figure equipment, and a good selection of 75 ohm items.

More than 25 pages of this 96-page catalogue are devoted to a microwave measurement handbook section summarising common scalar measurement techniques of attenuation, SWR power, frequency and noise figure.

Measurement tables compare accuracy, cost and techniques. Waveguide data and flanges,

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Product sections include atten- coaxial connector information, product characteristics ant provide useful information to design engineers, production test personnel. quality-assurance and metrology engineers, fieldtest and system-maintenance engineers.

Hewlett-Packard's Coaxial Waveguide catalogue, and Publication No. 5952-8262, is available without charge. Contact Hewlett-Packard. 31-41 Joseph St, Blackburn Vic. 3130. (02)89-6357.

High-performance hybrid DAC

Philips' new OM91, a high-performance 14-bit DAC, contains the naked chip of the established TDA1540 monolithic DAC, together with the peripheral components needed to make up a complete 14-bit DAC.

This hybrid IC is for equipment which needs the high performance of the standard TDA1540, but where space is limited.

Inside the OM91, which is intended for professional audio and instrumentation applications, a naked chip of the TDA1540 uses the dynamic element-matching method of current division to achieve highaccuracy, binary-weighted currents with long-term stability.

The OM91 can convert a 14-bit digital system into an analague audio signal; 16-bit signals can be handled when the OM91 is used with the SAA7030 digital filter.

For further information, contact Philips Electronic Components and Materials, 67 Mars Road, Lane Cove NSW 2066. (02)427-0888.



100 MHz fibre-optic emitters

Motorola's new infrared emitters for fibre-optic systems, MFOE1201 and MFOE1202, are the industries first planar LEDs capable of data transmission at greater than 100 MHz.

The emitters allow fibre-optic system operation in areas previously reserved for edge-emitting LEDs and laser diodes.

They are encased in a TO-52 metal package which is of hermetic, industry standard size and configuration and fits into commercially available fibreoptic connectors. The internal lensing enhances coupling efficiency and provides a 250 um diameter optical spot at 0.3 Na on the emitters.

Designed for fibre-optic applications requiring high power and fast response time, the emitters' spectral response peaks at 820 nm, which is spectrally matched to the minimum attenuation region of most medium-distance fibre-optic cable. With a power output of 1.0 to 3.5 mW, the devises make short- to medium-distance, high-speed systems economically feasible.

Applications are broad, and include industrial controls, computer systems, CATV and military.

For further details, contact Motorola Semiconductor Products, 250 Pacific Highway, Crow's Nest NSW 2065. (02)438-1955.

High voltage triggers

A series of semiconductor devices for high voltage bilateral trigger applications has been introduced by Motorola.

Known as SIDACs, the devices combine the high voltage bilateral trigger capabilities of triacs with the simplicity and low cost of two-terminal diac triggers.

Applications include linevoltage transient protection, high voltage power supplies and high pressure sodium vapour lighting.

The breakdown voltages range from 104 V to 115 V for the MKIV-115; 110 V to 125 V for the MKIV-125; 120 V to 135 V for the MKIV-135

More information can be obtained from Motorola Semiconductor Products, 250 Pacific Hwy, Crows Nest NSW 2065. (02)438-1955.



602+/0

Philips' smaller 'chunky' 050 capacitors give designers improved volume efficiency.

Providing 470 μ F (100v) to 68,000 μ F (10v) coverage in can sizes substantially smaller than the earlier 071, the 050 meets all the requirements of IEC 384-4 specifications.

Excellent performance is achieved by special construction giving high resistance to shock and vibration, and capacitors are completely cold welded and proof against high charge and discharge currents. Typical life expectancy 200,000 hours at 40°C.

And a Philips first is the choice of two versions, either with solder tag terminations or pinned terminations designed to drop into printed wiring boards.

For further information phone your local Philips Components office.

Electronic Components and Materials



Philips Electronic Components and Materials. Sydney: PO Box 50, Lane Cove, 2066. Phone: 427 0888. Melbourne Phone: 542 3333. Adelaide Phone: 243 0155. Brisbane Phone: 44 0191. Perth Phone: 277 4199.



VICTORIA: (03) 338 1566, QLD.: BRISBANE: (07) 52 5231, ROCKHAMPTON: (079) 27 3370, TOWNSVILLE: (077) 75 2765,

SELECTION GUIDE





N.S.W.: (02) 546 6144. S.A.: (08) 352 1166. W.A.: (09) 387 4966. TAS.: LAUNCESTON: (003) 31 5545. HOBART: (002) 34 2811.



A laboratory standard function and pulse generator Part 2.

This article covers the design and construction description of the frequency counter and power supply modules. Like the wideband amplifier (ETI-1520) module, these two can also be used in other applications.

THE TWO MODULES to be described here, the frequency counter and power supply sections of the Function/Pulse Generator, can be used in applications aside from this project. For the moment, we'll leave the details to you and get on with the project in hand. Both modules have been designed to do the job required, yet keep costs low. No really 'specialised' components have been employed and constructors should have little difficulty obtaining kits or individual parts.

FREQUENCY COUNTER

This is housed on two boards — one containing the counter electronics, the other containing the 4-digit 7-segment LED display and Hz/kHz indicators. The counter board measures 95×105 mm, while the display board measures 40×100 mm. Spacious component layout is employed on each, easing construction.

A total of nine ICs are employed, but they're all off-the-shelf types and the

David Tilbrook

reference is derived from a low-cost common crystal. The displays finally selected, after a great deal of shopping around, are high-efficiency Stanley types, the NK#-163 series. The # letter signifies the colour

- A for amber, R for red, etc. We used the amber displays because they are very 'visible', easy on the eyes and the red displays were unobtainable! (Grr...Ed.). Litronix LT-547 displays are physically identical, but do not feature the high efficiency LED segments. ►

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Just a few short months ago we were selling printers of comparable quality and specification for around \$1000. With the release of the exciting new FAX-80 and our bulk purchase powers we are offering these for sale at \$699.50. lust

Hurry present stocks are limited.

GENERAL INFORMATION This printer is designed to operate through software control, supplied from any

general purpose micro-com-puter, personal computer, office computer etc. that has provision of printing data out-put that should conform with this specification. It prints upper-and lower-case alpha-numeric characters in both normal and italic letter forms, and graphic charac-ters available on the charac-ter code set of this printer beside capability of bit beside capability of bit image graphic printing it is also functionated. Additionally, this printer has con-siderable formatting capability owing to its own internal microprocessor system.



Interface specifications Interface: Standard Centronics parallel. Optional RS-232C. (SERIAL). RS-232C. (SERIAL) Data transfer rate: 4,000 CPS max. Synchronization: By external supplied STROBE pulses. Handshaking: By ACKNLC or BUSY signals. Logic level Input data and all Interface control signals are TTL level.

Functional specifications Printing method: Serial impact dot matrix Printing format: Alpha-numeric — 7 x 8 in 8 x 9 dot matrix field. Semi-graphic (character graphic) — 7 x 8 dot matrix 8 dot matrix. Bit image graphic — Vertical 8 dots parallel, horizontal 640 dots serial/line Character size: 2,1mm (0.08")-W x 2,4mm (0.09")-H/7 x 8 dot matrix.

THE FANTASTIC MICROBEE IC HAS ARRIVED

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alpha-numeric font, symbols and semi-graphics. Printing speed: 80 CPS, 640 dots/line per second. Printing directional, logic seeking. Superscript and bit image graphics — Unidirectional, left to right. Line spectra. Normal — 4,23mm (1/6"). Programmable in increments of 0,35mm (1/72") and 0.118mm (1/216"). Columns (line:

0.35mm (1722) and 0.518mm (1722) Columns (line: Normal size — 80 columns. Double width — 40 columns. Compressed print — 142 columns. Compressed/double width — 71

columns The above can be mixed in a line. Paper feed: Adjustable sprocket feed and friction

feed.

Paper type: Fanfold, Single sheet. Paper width — 101.6mm (4") to 254mm (10").

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Penned by International computer expert David E. Cortesi, INSIDE CP/M is divided into a Tutorial Sec-tion and a Reference Section. The tutorial is again divided into four sections, one for Novices, Users, New Programmers and Experienced Programmers. The Reference Section is the most comprehensive we have ever seen and this book should sit proudly next to any CP/M system. APPLICABLE TO CP/M 1.4, 2.2, 86, MP/M and MP/M 2.

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Design

counter/display driver IC. A 1 Hz gate period is derived from a 3.579545 MHz output, followed by a 4518 dual 4-stage counter, half of which divides the 60 Hz to 4028 BCD-to-decimal decoder provides the The heart of this counter is a 74C926 stage divider IC, which provides a 60 Hz crystal using an MM5369A oscillator/17-6 Hz, the other half dividing this to 1 Hz. A appropriate gating signals to the 74C926.

The incoming frequency to be displayed is gated through to the 74C926 clock input, display is enabled so that a steady display only for the period for which the counter/ results.

dividers, driven by the input signal, can be selected to provide divisions of 10,100 and The counter can display input frequencies to 2 MHz, limited by the speed switching and divider selection is arranged The output of one of a series of 4017 of the CMOS circuitry. Decimal point by an external switch — the range switch of the main oscillator. The Hz/kHz indicator switching is also provided by the generator's range switch. 1000.

Note that the 74C926 multiplexes the displays. This chip's 'carry' output is brought out to a pad on the counter board so that this module can be used stand-alone as a 41/-digit counter.

Construction

where they run between IC pins, and also The first thing you should do is check your them or made them yourself. Check the tracks for minute 'bridges', particularly the tracks are quite fine. See that all the noles are correctly drilled. Fix any problems pc boards, no matter whether you've bought that there are no minute cracks — many of

overall arrangement. Install all the resistors with as short leads as possible. Install the nine links next. Note that one solders to a ead of resistor R74 (near the location of the Tackle the counter board (ETI-166b) The component overlay shows the and capacitors first. Mount the capacitors oefore proceeding. first.



count at any given time. Notice that the Q3 output is low for exactly 3.579545 MHz crystal and a MM5369 oscillator/divider. This combination pro-The frequency reference is derived from a

duces a crystal-locked 60 Hz output which is further divided to provide a 1 Hz gating signal accurate enough to ensure that all A ceramic resonator may have also have sufficed since only four digits are displayed. The technique of using a mains derived Hz signal instead of a crystal was not

displayed digits are meaningful.

six cycles of the input clock l.e. low for one second. This signal is inverted by one gate of IC15 (4093) and used as an accurate 1 Hz gating signal.

signal, to be measured in another gate of IC15 so that the input frequency (signal at pin 1, IC15) is counted by the 74C926 for a input period of one second. At the end of this time signal is NANDed with the gating stops. This

the

mains is not sufficient to ensure that all digits displayed are valid. The output of the MM5369 is fed to one

used since the short term accuracy of

50 Hz

4028 and the '4' output is selected as the latch-enable line. As can be seen from the ately counting ceases and the measured The output of the 4518 is decoded by the timing diagram, this line goes high immedirequency is displayed.

half of a 4518 dual BCD up-counter which is used to divide the input 60 Hz signal by ten.

This provides a 6 Hz signal which is used as This stage, in combination with the 4028

the input to the second half of the 4518.

The displayed frequency will not change again until a completely new measurement is carried out one second later.

BCD decimal decoder, generates latch-enable, gating and reset signals which are

required by the 74C926 seven-segment

display driver.

The timing diagram shows the relationship

between the control signals and the 6 Hz Since the 6 Hz signal is derived from the Q4 output of the first stage of IC9, it has a 2:8 mark/space ratio. This Input frequency is counted by the second stage of IC9 which provides a BCD output corresponding to the

input to the second stage of the 4518.

A short time after the latch-enable signal, the '7' output of the 4028 goes high and this is used to reset the counter within the 74C926, in preparation for the new measure-

ment.

frequency, converts it to seven-segment code and drives the seven-segment displays. The displays are multiplexed by the 74C926 so that only one is on at any given The 74C926 automatically counts the input

time to decrease current consumption and power dissipation.

We tried a variety of seven-segment displays and finally chose the Stanley NKA163-B since it is considerably brighter than any other display tried. The pinout on these displays is the same as that on a variety of displays so availability should not be a problem.

providing a + 10 function. The outputs of the counters are fed to the inputs of successive This circuitry divides the input by 1, 10, 100 or 1000 to provide range switching. IC11, IC12 and IC13 are decade counters, each counters and to the inputs of the NAND gates The remaining section of the frequency meter is formed by IC11, IC12, IC13 and IC14. (IC14).

input of the gates to +5 V. The resistors R84, 85, 86 and 87 are The desired input prescaling is obtained used to hold these gates at ground potential by taking the other unless driven.

this is The maximum frequency that can be +10 stage before the determined by the first decade counter IC11. If a high frequency is required simply input with a 1k pull-up resistor on its output to the +5 V rail. This would enable the meter measured is around 2 MHz and to measure to around 20 MHz. incorporate a TTL

crvstal)

JUMP FROM PROGRAM TO PROGRAM WORLD FIRST FOR AUSTRALIA

Previously businessmen have been only able to use microcomputers and CP/M application software in a serial manner, ie, one program after the other. This limitation has resulted in businessmen being unable to employ microcomputers to their fullest potential in their minute to minute business activities.

In analysing a typical small business it becomes apparent that the majority of businessmen are required to perform many tasks within a variety of disciplines during a typical business day.

They are required to swap randomly from function to function at the drop of a hat. At one moment they may be production controllers, the next moment sales persons, the next promotions managers, then the storeman, and the accountant, etc, etc. By the very nature of office life they seldom get to finish one task before they are interrupted by some other more urgent demand for their time. Thus they have to drop tools to deal with the situation before then can return to the original task.

To date, microcomputer systems have been unable to rapidly jump from function to function directly, and in a way that allows direct return to the previous task. AED have solved this problem is a revolutionary new operating system concept referred to as MPS or Multiple Program Selection. At the press of two special keys the current task and its screen are put into suspended animation and saved. The user then via a menu, selects one of nine other tasks which at an earlier time were suspended. This new task complete with its screen image is placed into the computer memory and released from suspension. The whole operation takes only six seconds which is about twenty times faster than conventional microcomputers. When the new task is completed the operator may return instantly to the original or yet another task.

Swapping programs on conventional microcomputers is slow, requires a large number of keystrokes, and normally there is little or no menu prompting. MPS, however, is extremely fast, requires only three keystrokes, and is completely Menu assisted. Other companies have attempted to provide a similar solution to this problem, eg, Apple's LISA, however, their approach has been to create a suite of application programs that are fully integrated. This approach yields an improvement over more conventional systems though still suffers the problem of slow swap time and only the programs offered by that particular manufacturer are available for the system.

Because the AED MPS system is implemented in the operating system, it offers the fundamental advantages, of speed and ready availability of suitable application programs. Any of the standard CP/M programs from a vast range of vendors, can be used with the MPS system. MPS is currently only available on the AID UNIVERSE Supercomputer IH which is an extremely expandable, High speed, IEED 696 S100, Dual CPU, 8 and 16 bit microcomputer system.



Melbourne: ELSTON MICRO P/L, 53 Waverley Rd, East Malvern 3145. Phone (03) 211-5542. Telex AA30624. ME447.

function/pulse generator

	PARTS LIST - ETI-166b,c
	FREQUENCY COUNTER
	Resistors All ¼W, 5% unless noted R71 10M R72, 73, 74 10k R75, R76 220R R77-83 10R
	R84-87
	Semiconductors D19-22
	IC11, 12, 134017 IC14, IC154093 IC1674C926 LED1, LED2TIL220R LED3-LED6Stanley NKA-163-B, Litronix LT-547R or
	similar common cathode 7-segment display with DP. Q7-10BC337-BC338
	Miscellaneous X13.579545 MHz crystal, HC18/U can.
	ETI-166b and c pc boards; 2 x 14-pin IC sockets (others if required); 2 x 14-pin IDC plugs; length of 14-way rlbbon cable; tinned copper wire; pc stakes, etc.
1	

Price Estimate \$42-\$48

Solder the four diodes and four transistors in place next. Note their orientation before installation; each set faces the same way.

The ICS can be installed next. The 74C926 (IC16) requires a socket. This is to provide some heat dissipation for it as there is insufficient copper in the tracks around it on the board to provide enough heatsinking. There are no objections to using IC sockets for the rest of the ICs if you so wish. Note that all the ICs face the same way. Install a 14-pin IC socket for the display interconnection.

The crystal should be soldered in place last of all. Mount it right down on the board — it's not good to have it flapping around in the breeze — and take care not to apply too much heat or hold the iron on the leads for longer than about 10 seconds.

The display board can be assembled next. Install the 17 links first. I used a 40-pin IC socket for the displays and this should be installed next, followed by the 14-pin socket for the interconnection from the counter board. Solder the two LEDs in place next, mounting them so that their bases are 9-10 mm above the board. Then plug the four 7-segment displays into the 40-pin socket.

Strip a short length of ribbon cable to leave 14 wires and cut it to a length of at least 125 mm. Install 14-pin insulation displacement connector (IDC) plugs on each end and the counter is ready!



The power supply board is quite straightforward. It has been designed to use a transformer delivering 15-0-15 Vac at around 1 A and provided three regulated rails - +5 V, +12 V and -12 V.

A 6672 transformer is ideal to drive it. This has a multi-tapped secondary delivering an overall 30 V, tapped at 15, 17.5, 20, 24 and 27.5 volts. The 0, 15 and 30 volt taps are used, the 15 V tap being the centre-tap ('C.T.'). It is rated at 1 A.

Apart from its application in this project, this power supply could be used with many microprocessor and digital or digital/ analogue circuits. Project 166b,c,d





function/pulse generator

Construction

Simple! However, check the board first mainly to see that all the holes are correctly drilled. Solder the four diodes and three tantalum capacitors in place first. See that they are correctly orientated — check with the overlay diagram.

All external connections to and from the board are made via pc stakes and these should be installed next. Follow by installing the three 3-terminal regulators. Last of all, solder the three electrolytic capacitors in place, making sure you get them the right way round. Mount them right down on the board, it's not good to have them waving around on their leads.

PARTS LIS	T ETI-166d
POWER	SUPPLY
Capacitors C1	.1000u/25 V single- ended electro. .2200u/25 V single- ended electro.
C4, 5, 6	.10u/16 V tantalum
Semiconductors	.1N4001, 1N4002, EM401, etc .7805 .7812
Miscellaneous ETI-166d pc board; 220 devices (e.g.: similar; pc stakes, e	small heatsinks for TO- Thermalloy 6073B or htc.)
Price Estir	mate \$14-\$16



HOW IT WORKS - ETI-166d

POWER SUPPLY

The power supply comprises fullwave positive and negative capacitor-input rectifiers followed by three, three-terminal regulators developing a +5 V rail, a +12 V rail and a -12 V rail.

The positive rectifier consists of diodes D2 and D3 plus capacitors C1 and C2. With an input from a transformer secondary delivering no greater than 15-0-15 V at 1 A, the voltage developed across C1-C2 is about 21-22 V under load.

IC1 regulates this to +5 V and a load no greater than 250 mA can be drawn without IC1 being mounted on a larger heatsink. Capacitor C4 lowers the regulator's output impedance and maintains its stability.

IC2 regulates the positive rectifler output

to +12 V and a load of up to 500 mA can be drawn without IC2 being mounted on a larger heatsink. Capacitor C5 fulfils the same role as C4 does for IC1.

The negative rail rectifier consists of diodes D1 and D4 plus capacitor C3. This also develops around 21-22 V across C3 (negative with respect to the 0 V rail) with 15-0-15 V ac applied to the rectifiers' input.

IC3 regulates the negative rail to -12 V and its load can be no greater than 500 mA without the IC being mounted on a larger heatsink. Capacitor C6 lowers the output impedance of IC3 and maintains stability.

The sum of the load currents on the three supply rails should not exceed the current rating of the transformer.







VIDEO SENSATION AT LAST A Video Enhancer/ **Distribution Amplifier** designed EXCLUSIVELY for AUSTRALIA

Jaycar has had designed a high quality, high performance Video Enhancer which is specifically for the Australian 625 line 50 frame PAL-D system. As far as we know it is the ONLY Australian-designed, Australian-built unit available!!

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SPECIFICATIONS e1 Maximum enhancement, not less them +8.3dB & 2MHz e1 Chance dissibility (By page) response, DC to BMHz, -0.5+1.0dB, e1 Colour Subcernier 0dB notch frequency, tunbite to 6.43 MHz, -/+ 0.6dB, all estitage. e1 Applifier group delay, less then 0.0780 e1 point firmt, corpublity not less then 1.35 volts p-p. (Syne, is e1 point firmt, corpublity not less then 1.35 volts p-p. (Syne, is e1 point firmt, corpublicy not less then 1.35 volts p-p. (Syne, is e1 point firmt, corpublicy not less then 1.35 volts p-p. (Syne, is e1 point firmt, corpublicy not less then 1.35 volts p-p. (Syne, is e1 point firmt, corpublicy not less then 1.35 volts p-p. (Syne, is e1 point firmt, corpublicy not less then 1.35 volts p-p. (Syne, is e1 point firmt, corpublicy not less then 1.35 volts p-p. (Syne, is e1 point connector, RCA vockst is 3 Design FRATURES Design FRATURES

- B Input connector, RCA socket ± 3 Obstation restor, RCA socket ± 3 OESIGN FEATURES 11 A unity gain notch at the colour subcerrise frequency, whose purpose is to prevent chromisance to luminance errors at high enhance levels. 2.4 closed loop configuration with lead fac compensation to achieve stable, well defined gain 3.0 C coupling, eliminating large capacitors in series with the video signal and achieving DC response for applications requiring it. 4. Low output Impedance prior to termisation resistors, enabling up to three outputs to exits and be used or left unterminated. 5.5 A level dependent closed floor response or Gamma control ("Core") 6. Clop on negative going signals at —67 volts into 75 ohms to prevent sync errors owing to overshoot.



terminated 10 pin video plug on one end and line 10 pin socket on the other end. This connection system is fairly standard on most VHS type cameras. Cat. AV-6550 (10 METRES LONG) \$79.50



VIDEO STABILISER

As many of you know, many video tapes - especially from the USA have the sync pulses suppressed to prevent unauthorised copying of the original dub. This process is fine because it hinders unauthorised re-recording (dubbing) of material. It is annoying though when you hire the original and find that the "Copyguard" is causing problems with your TV. The AV6502 re-inserts the sync pulses automatically and restores stability.

WARNING! The AV6502 is intended soley for the use above. Whilst the AV6502 will virtually remove copyguard on a tape copy (and hence restore the picture) it is against the law to unlawfully copy copyright material. only \$79 Cat. AV6502

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This unit enables you to have both UHF and VHF Anetnnas connected to the one TV set without having to manually switch between the two.

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own telephone exchange on the 2 60 Core \$3.00 a metre 40 Core \$2.00 a metre

AMP Connecting System Ideal for mounting to PC 000 boards etc. Socket solders to PCB and polythene strip zips off' leaving only connector. Price includes the pair (mounting posts

and female connectors. 12 way 0.1" pitch. Length of socket 30.1mm. only \$1.00 the pair



Project 336



Low-cost dwell meter for vehicle tune-ups

You can do your own vehicle tune-ups at home and save the cost and inconvenience of sending it to the garage. Just about the most useful device you could have is a dwell meter. They can be bought 'over the counter', but you save even more money and increase your personal satisfaction by building your own.

THE FACT THAT you've started to read this article means you probably know quite well what *dwell* is, and the advantages of owning a dwell meter, rather than letting your regular mechanic do the adjustment periodically. (If not, please see the section explaining dwell in automotive ignition systems, because that is where the automotive content of this article is dealt with.)

You are possibly also aware that one can readily buy a tacho/dwell meter in local automotive or electronic shops for around \$25-\$30, which is marginally more than the cost of this project, box and large meter included. So why describe a project that merely reads dwell?

The reasons are threefold: First, if you have ever dissected one of the commercial units, you may be aghast to note the lack of any transistors — often they rely on diodes alone, and a few quarter-watt resistors on a small board. The circuit, though ingenious, is rather simple and does not inspire this author to praise the accuracy or long term stability. This project, once calibrated carefully (emphasis on this, as there are pitfalls, outlined later), will be as good as the components you use, which is comparatively very good. In addition, if you have built the thing yourself, it is easy to repair should anything go wrong, from a blown transistor to a crushed meter, and there is a good chance of that if you throw it around like other car tools.

Secondly, this project can be quite cheap. The major expense is the meter, so if you wish to build it as an addition to a multimeter and house it in something cheap, or not at all, it becomes very economical. None of the components is critical, except those resistors specified as high-stability types (readily available these days), so it can be a junk-box job if you need.

All you require in addition is a microamp-to-degrees conversion scale (see later) and you're away.

A second advantage occurred to me as I wandered from car to car-testing the

Jonathan Scott

prototype. The board is sufficiently cheap that you could leave one connected permanently to the car (it does not affect the running) and, if you are into stacks of dials on your dash, have another one!

Finally, many cars have tachometers of the electronic genre already, and offer more accurate rpm indication than the cheap commercial tacho/dwell units anyway. If you have such a car, there is no incentive to have a second tachometer function which clutters up the scales, etc.

If you want to add a tachometer function to the dwell meter circuit described here, it is an elementary task to fit the circuitry of one of our previous projects in the same box, using the same meter which, as I have said, is the major cost of the whole thing.

Having justified the usefulness of this design, let's get on with it!

Construction

Construction of the Dwell Meter is very straightforward. The first step, if you are going to mount it in a case, is to cut the



The dwell meter is simply a 'duty cycle' meter with a zero offset and suitable scale markings on the metre face. It measures the closed-to-open ratio of the vehicle points.

Referring to the circuit diagram, D1 and R1, in conjunction with ICI, provide a reverse polarity protected +5 volt supply from the car battery. Capacitors C1 and C2 remove interfering pulses and ensure that IC1 remains stable.

The square wave voltage created by the 'points' opening and closing is filtered to remove the inductive 'spikes' by R2, R3 and C3. Diode D2 protects Q1 from negative voltages which may appear at the input. The square wave is then inverted and set to a fixed amplitude by Q1, which

meter mounting holes. Once you are satisfied that the case is prepared, check the printed circuit board to ensure that the holes on it are of a suitable size. If you intend to mount the board on the rear of the meter itself, as I intended, ensure that

> The distributor in the standard type of car has two functions. First, It 'distributes' the spark energy from the ignition coil to each spark plug in turn by means of the rotor and cap of the assembly. This is the most obvious job of the distributor, and the one from which it gets its name. But it is not the most critical, or the one requiring the most attention and adjustment.

> It also contains a mechanism for opening and closing the points, which interrupt the ignition-coil primary current and generate the spark itself.

> These points are subject to considerable wear and, as they affect both the spark strength and its timing, they are perhaps one of the weakest links in the ignition system.

> The lower assembly of the distributor must open and close the points once for each cylinder for each two revolutions of the main engine shaft. Each time it is responsible for ensuring that the coil has enough time to build up primary current, and that the opening occurred at the correct moment, accounting for engine RPM and possibly also the degree of vacuum fed to it down a small pipe from the inlet side of the engine carburettor.

> The two functions which must be adjusted are dwell and timing. These are analogous to the duty cycle and phase of the square

alternately turns hard on (saturates) and cuts off as the points open and close, respectively.

The average voltage appearing on the collector of Q1 is thus proportional to the time the points spend closed, ranging from almost zero for open points to +5 volts when the points are closed. Resistor R5 and capacitor C4 filter this square wave to reveal a relatively steady level. Metre M1 and surrounding components are set to give a minimum scale reading of 33 % and a FSD reading of about 78%. This corresponds to a range of 30-70 for four cylinder engines, 20-47 for six cylinders, 15-35 for eight, 24-56 for five 10-23 for twelve, etc. It is simple to calculate the duty cycle given the formula:

the meter connection holes are large enough to fit the meter posts.

Once prepared, mount the components on the pc board, taking care to orientate the IC and other semiconductors correctly. Also check that the electrolytic and

DWELL IN AUTOMOTIVE IGNITION SYSTEMS

wave (current) generated by the regular opening of the points. Dwell actually means the amount of time, per revolution of the distributor shaft, which the points spend closed.

Timing means the relative phase, referred to the moment when the piston is at the position of maximum compression (top dead centre or 'TDC'), of the moment of delivery of the spark energy. The latter can be set statically by aligning marks at various positions, and the former by judicious use of feeler gauges on the points, but neither method is as accurate as the electronic methods.

A stroboscope is used for the timing adjustment, and a duty-cycle meter, called a dwell meter, with special scales, is used for the dwell measurement.

Dwell is specified, not by the kind of figure that an electrical engineer would expect namely a % duty cycle or a number of electrical degrees — but by the actual number of mechanical degrees traversed by the distributor shaft while the points are closed.

Thus, although the actual duty cycle may be similar in all engines, irrelevant of number of cylinders, the degrees of dwell specified appears to change with the number of cylinders. This is because the distributor % duty cycle = (Degrees of Dwell) x (No of cylinders) x (100/360). Resistor R7 is selected to allow for the internal resistance of the meter. The meter

type used in the prototype had a resistance of about 1800 ohms. The sum of meter resistance and R7 should equal a little under 3000 ohms. The trimpot, RV1, is set to calibrate the meter full-scale deflection (FSD). Meter zero is held correct by the resistors R7, R8 and R9 which provide an 'offset' voltage.

Without the points connected, the meter needle goes to full scale as the positive terminal is returned to ± 5 V via R4, R5, RV1 and R6, while the negative terminal is at a lower voltage via the R7-8-9 voltage divider. This will not damage the meter.

tantalum capacitors are the correct way around. Reversing C4 could produce devious and subtle problems! While attaching the components, tin the copper areas around the meter mount holes so that the meter post nuts make good contact on to

must deliver one spark for each cylinder in each 360 degrees of revolution.

A four-cylinder car has 90 degrees (360/4) of revolution, so a specified figure of 50 degrees of dwell means 50/90 or 56% duty cycle. A 12-cylinder car has only 30 degrees per cylinder, so 17 degrees of dwell means about the same duty cycle.

Clearly, It is possible to convert any quoted dwell figure into duty cycle by knowing the number of cylinders, then a universal scale of duty cycle on a duty cycle meter would suffice. However, it is usual practice to have several scales on the meter face to achieve the same thing.

Also, since doubling the number of cylinders merely means that the scale reads twice the actual mechanical reading, scales for four and six cylinders enable easy use on eight- and 12-cylinder cars, merely by halving the read value.

Equations for converting dwell into duty cycle and vice versa are given in the 'How it Works' section, so if you happen to have an engine with an unusual number of cylinders you may construct a scale for yourself, or convert the manufacturers specified dwell for, say, a flve-cylinder car into what the meter will read on the scale for a fourcylinder car.

Project 336

the board. If you do not do this, the lacquer put on the pc board to stop corrosion could insulate the meter posts completely.

Connect lengths of hookup wire to the battery and points connections. These will be led out of a hole in the case, and alligator or other suitable clips attached to them for connection to the car electricals.

Next fit the meter in the case, then fit the pc board to the meter, leaving the trimpot accessible. Final assembly should be left until the calibration has been completed.

Calibration

A known calibrating signal will be required to set up the meter. It is not advisable to use a sinewave source (such as from a lowvoltage mains transformer) as this can introduce some error. A square waveform is desirable. This must be of known duty cycle. If you have a signal generator which delivers a known duty cycle square wave, typically 50%, set it to deliver 10 to 30 volts peak-to-peak output, and adjust the trimpot for the correct reading.

The calibrating signal must have a duty cycle of between 40% and 78%. The higher the better, for accuracy.

If you do not have access to a suitable source, proceed as follows. You will need a sinewave of between 20 and 50 volts peak. If you have a transformer delivering nominally between 7 and 20 volts RMS, it will do nicely. Connect the transformer to put the full ac voltage between the 'batt-' terminal and the 'points' input. Adjust the trimpot for a reading of 50% duty cycle, or 45° dwell on the four-cylinder range. If an oscilloscope is available, it may be used to check the duty cycle at the collector of Q1, and the trimpot used to set the meter to agree with the measurement taken by the oscilloscope. The frequency of the input is not important, of course, provided it is less than a few hundred Herz. (The mains is 50 Hz.)

Using It

Use of the dwell meter, if you have never used one before, is elementary. Simply place the meter in a convenient location near the engine bay. Note that the typical panel meter changes its calibration when it is moved from the horizontal to the vertical, so it should be used in the position in which it was calibrated initially.

Connect the 'batt+' lead to the car battery positive terminal, and the 'batt-' lead to the battery negative connection. Connect the points lead to the junction of the ignition coil and the points in the distributor. When the car is running the meter reads dwell. Adjustments should be made according to the manual for the particular car, but in an emergency all cars are likely to have dwell specifications which lie roughly at the half-scale point on the meter.

Rear view. The board mounts directly on the terminals of a University TD-86 meter. On other types, use heavy-gauge tinned copper wire to secure the board to the meter terminals.

See Shoparound in this issue for suppliers of kits and components for this project.

FROM

POINTS

R1

R4

R5

R6

C4.

D1.

D2

IC1.

01



R6 selected so that R6+meter resistance equais a little under 3k.

Estimated cost: \$16-\$24

dwell meter







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(+S.T. where app.)

ILP toroldal transformers meet modern day requirements for a smaller size, low magnetic interference field transformer. Featuring a nearly ideal physical construction, one can expect excellent performance. Small size and weight (approximately 50% of conventional transformers), extremely low noise and low magnetic interference field make the toroidàl transformer ideal for compact power supplies.

1	TYPE S	SERIES S	ECONDA	RY RMS		21010	6.0		1	EVO11	9+9	8.89		-	40.40	0.00					
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To order or for further information please contact:



Short Circuit

Low dropout voltage regulator

Three-terminal regulators require at least 2.5 V drop from input to output to operate correctly. This circuit only requires 0.75 V which makes it suitable for those critical applications where you don't have input voltage to spare.

I NEEDED a voltage regulator with very low dropout voltage, capable of supplying 5 V at about 3 A. Since many three-terminal regulators have a dropout of 2.5 V or more, the circuit described here was devised using discrete components.

Although very simple, its performance was found to be comparable to that of IC regulators. The circuit of my prototype is shown in Figure 1, and it gave the following results:

Dropout voltage (@ 3 A)	0.75 V
Load Regulation (0-3 A)	less than
	10 mV
Line regulation	less than
(Vin 6 – 15 V)	10 mV
Ripple rejection (@3A)	$-63 \mathrm{dB}$
Output (no load)	4.96 V

Changes in the output voltage due to ambient temperature variations will be entirely dependent on the characteristics of the zener diode, ZD1 and transistor Q3. Thus, these should be kept clear of heat producing sources, e.g.: the heatsink for Q1 and the power transformer.

The circuit, as it stands, has no welldefined current limit, but this feature can be included with the addition of the components shown in Figure 2. Doing this, however, causes the dropout voltage to increase by 0.5 V. An alternative method of providing current limit without increasing the dropout voltage is to load the output to the required maximum output current and gradually increase the value of the resistor R1 until the output voltage just starts to drop. The disadvantage with this method is that R1 must be selected on test and will need to be re-adjusted if Q1 is ever replaced. Thus, if current limit is desired and a slight increase in dropout voltage can be tolerated, the method shown in Figure 2 is the preferred one.



Figure 2. Adding current limit.

Another characteristic of the circuit is that, should a heavy load cause the output voltage to drop below approximately 1.2 V, the regulator will automatically shut itself off and can be restarted by removing the input voltage (or switching off at the

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Figure 1. Circuit of the low dropout regulator. Design information is given so that the circuit can be arranged for other voltages.

mains), waiting several seconds, and then re-applying power. Merely removing the load will not allow a restart.

Components C1 and D1 are the startup components and allow reliable starts even with heavily capacitive loads. In order that the circuit may be adapted for any voltage and current (up to about 5 A), the following simplified design procedure is given.

- (1) Select the output voltage, Vo (5 V)
- (2) Select the maximum current, Io (3 A)
 (3) Select a suitable transistor for Q1
 (TIP2955 70 V, 10 A)

(4) R1 max. =
$$Vo/(Io/h_{FE min} Q1)$$

= $5/(3/20) = 33.3$

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- (5) Dissipation of $R1 = Vo^2/R1 = 25/33$ = 0.75 W (use 1 W)
- (6) Select a suitable device for Q2 (BD139 80 V, 1 A)
- (BD135 60 V, 1 A) (7) R2 max. = Vo/(Ioh_{FE min} Q1 \times h_{FK min} Q2) = 5/(2/20 × 40) = 1³

$$= 5/(3/20 \times 40) = 1300$$

use 1k2

(8) Dissipation of
$$R2 = Vo^2/R2$$

= 25/1200
= 21 mW
(use ½ W)

- (9) Select a suitable device for Q3 (BC548 25 V, 100 mA)
- (10) Select a suitable zener diode, ZD1. Voltage = $Vo - V_{be}$ (Q3) = 5-0.65 = 4.35 V (use 4V3 zener)

As the current flowing in Q3's base will usually be very small, it may be ignored. Thus, a low wattage, 400 mW or 1 W, zener may be used.

R3 should be chosen to bias the zener well into its operating region. A good rule of thumb is to select the current through the zener (I₁) to be a fifth of its maximum.

$$R3 = V_{be} (Q3)/3$$

$$= 0.2 \times (P_z/V_z) (P_z = \text{zener power,} V_z = \text{zener voltage})$$

$$= 0.2 \times (0.4/4.3)$$
 assuming 400 mW

 $= 18.6 \,\mathrm{mA}.$

Thus,
$$R3 = 0.65 V/18.6 mA$$

- 35 ohms (use 33R, ¹/₄ W)
 (11) R4 ensures Q1 is not turned on by leakage. Its value is not critical. 100 ohm, ¹/₄ W is usually suitable here.
- (12) R5 is used as a precaution, preventing excessive current through Q3's base; 100 ohms is suitable.
- (13) C1 is the startup capacitor. Any value between 1u and 4u7 should be satisfactory. Its voltage rating should exceed Vin.
- (14) C2 should always be used for stability. A value of 100u per amp of load current is suitable. 330u was used in the prototype. Its voltage rating should exceed the output voltage rating.
- (15) C3 is required for stability. 10n should suit.
- (16) Mount Q1 on a suitable heatsink, according to the power it dissipates. (This should be low if Vin-Vout is low).

E. Smeda



		가라면 왜 가지 않았는 것 것은 가슴.	
	DIP PLUGS Ideal for use with flat ribbon cable or to	RITRON DIGITAL	MULTIMETERS
	mount components on 12 14 pin \$1.50 24 pin \$2.90 16 pin \$1.90 40 pins \$5	1.999	 28 Ranges Push Button Operation Auto Polarity
FERGUSON TRANSFORMERS	POWER TRANSFORMERS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MICROCOMPUTERS Good regulation electrostatic shield RI 810 8V @ 10A x 15V @ 1A 15V @ 3A \$43.50		 Low Battery Indicator Full Overload Protection Finger Guards on Probes and Shrouded Plugs for Safety Accuracy: 1 year 18°C to 28°C (+% of reading + No. of Digits) 200 hour battery life
PL12/5VA \$7.95 PL30/5VA \$7.95 PL24/12VA \$10.50 PL15/5VA \$7.95 PL40/5VA \$7.95 PL30/12VA \$10.50 PL18/5VA \$7.95 PL40/5VA \$7.95 PL30/12VA \$10.50 PL18/5VA \$7.95 PL161/5VA \$10.50 LOW PROFILE CHASSIS MOUNTING TRANSFORMERS	20 TURN CERMET	Q16010 specifications	VILT VILT UNIT UNIT Jump BK AK Unit BK AK Unit BK AV AK AK Unit BK AK Unit BK BK V AV AK AK Unit BK BK </th
PL12/20VA \$14 75 PL12/60VA \$19.50 PL24/40VA \$16.50 PL15/20VA \$14 75 PL15/60VA \$19.50 PL30/40VA \$16.50 PL18/20VA \$14 75 PL16/60VA \$21.50 PL40/40VA \$16.50 PL24/20VA \$14 75 PL24/60VA \$21.50 PL30/9/40VA PL30/20VA \$14 75 PL24/60VA \$21.50 PL30/9/40VA	SPECTROL 43P ACTUAL SIZE	1-4 5+ \$59.95 \$54.95	V 41-1 44 111 11-1 4 81-1 0
PL1/20VA 514.75 PL15/40VA 516.50 PL30/60VA 521.50 PL15-18/20VA PL18/40VA 516.50 PL30-9/60VA \$23.50 CONVENTIONAL CHASSIS MOUNTING TRANSFORMERS	STOCK RESISTANCE VALUES 10R 20R 50R 100R 200R 500R 1K. 2K 5K 10K 20K 50K 100K 200K. 500K 1M 2M 1 9 \$1.80	Q17040 specifications 1-4 5+ \$89.95 \$84.95	1 V 0h
PF3577 533 90 PF3993 523.90 PF4362 557.90 PF3783 579.50 PF4244 546.50 PF4363 557.90 PF3787 521.50 PF4354 549 50 PF4405 544.50 PF3788 543.50 PF4361/1 549.50 BELL TRANSFORMERS	10 99 \$1.60 100 Values may be mixed	TEXTOOL ZIP: DIP 11 SOCKETS	Cermet single TURN TRIM POT
Autor Teams Store PP84 / 1000 \$15.50 PP81 / 500 \$15.50 Autor Teams Store Store Store Store MU552 \$28.50 OP590 \$46.50 OP592 \$36.90	Hexadecimal Keypad \$42.50	16 Pin Zip [•] Dip 11 \$11.50	Spectrol model 63P ACTUAL SIZE STOCK VALUES
D.C. POWER SUPPLIES PPA3DC \$12.90 PPA6DC \$12.90 PPA9DC \$12.90 PPA4.5DC \$12.90 PPA7.5DC \$12.90 PPA7.5DC \$12.90	cludes 1 10 keys. ABCDEF and 2 optional keys and a shift key	24 Pin Zip* Dip 11 12.50 40 Pin Zip* Dip 11 17.50 Zero Insertent Pressure	10R 20R, 50R, 100R, 200R, 500R, 1K, 2K, 5K, 10K, 20K, 50K, 200K, 500K, 1M, 2M 1, 9 \$1.20
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ADO 1610 T8 ADO 2160 SQ8 AD70601 W8/620 AD 12250 W8 \$83.00	Dials to suit 10 T Pots	SD8 8 2 50 SD9 9 2 70 SD10 10 3 00	\$ \$
P.C. EDGE CONNECTORS	Model 21 18 dia \$24.50 Model 16 9 dia \$19.50 Model 18 1 x 175 dia \$27.50 \$27.50 \$27.50 \$27.50		580 540 490 3.80 290 270 HS4 - 225mm 810 760 710 590 450 430 HS5 - 300mm 8 90 840 790 650 490 460 Unanodised
Contraction of the second seco	RS232 & "D" TY PART NO DESCRIPTION DE 9P 9 PIN MALE	PE CONNECTORS	HS11 — 38mm 140 f 20 100 090 080 070 HS12 — 75mm 250 220 1.90 160 125 f.20 HS13 — 150mm
S100 gold plated wire wrap \$8.50 S100 solder tail \$7.90 D2 Motorola bus \$3.85 43.86 solder tail \$8.50 43.86 gold plated wire wrap \$11.50	DF 9S 9 PIN F MALE DE 9G 9 PIN COVER DA 15P 15 PIN MALE DA 15S 15 PIN F MALE	450 420 390 220 210 190 450 420 390 510 490 470	490 4.50 4.00 320 2.45 2.40 BLANK CASSETTES
10 TURN POTENTIOMETERS Stock resistance values SOR 100R 200R SOR 1K 2K 5K 10K 20K 50K 100k	DA 15C 15 PIN COVER DB 25P 25 PIN MALE DB 25S 25 PIN F MALE DB 25C 1 pr Grey Hood DB 25C26 2 pr Black Hood DB 25C26 2 pr Grey Hood DC 37P 37 PIN MALE DC 37S 37 PIN F MALE	2 30 2 10 2 00 5 90 5 60 5 10 6 90 6 60 6 10 2 40 2 20 200 2 80 2 70 2 50 2 70 2 50 2 40 7 90 7 50 7 10 10 90 9 90 9 10	T.D.K. TOK ADG60 1 for \$3.60 10 for \$26.00 TOK DC60 1 for \$2 10 10 for \$18.00 TDK ODC60 1 for \$3.50 10 for \$31.00 TDK SAC60 1 for \$3.50 10 for \$31.00 TDK SAC60 1 for \$3.50 10 for \$31.00 TDK SAC60 1 for \$5.70 10 for \$46.00 TDK DC90 1 for \$3.50 10 for \$30.00 TDK ADC 90 1 for \$3.50 10 for \$30.00 TDK SAC90 1 for \$42.00 10 for \$30.00 TDK SAC90 1 for \$42.00 10 for \$30.00 TDK SAC90 1 for \$42.00 10 for \$34.00 TDK SAC90 1 for \$42.00 10 for \$34.00 TDK SAC90 1 for \$42.00 10 for \$34.00 TDK SAC90 1 for \$42.00 10 for \$45.00 TDK SAC90 1 for \$45.00 10 for \$44.00
Spectrol model 534 + shaft \$12.50 Price 1 9 10-+ values may be mixed \$11.50 E Please debit my Bankcard.	DH S Hardware set (2 Pan	4 90 4 50 4 10 2 10 1 90 1 80 nall kits, heavier kits add extra po	TDK SAXC90 1 tor \$5.50 10 tor \$49.00 TDK DC120 1 tor \$4.50 10 tor \$37.00 TDK ADC120 1 tor \$5.40 10 tor \$46.50 Stage.
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SHOPAROUND

This page is to assist readers in the continual search for components, kits, printed circuit boards and other parts for ETI projects and circuits. If you are looking for a particular item or project and it is not mentioned here, check with our advertisers.

ETI-336 Dwell Meter

This is just the sort of gadget you should keep in your toolkit or around the garage for that regular tune-up of the family vehicles. Although any 100 uA meter of a convenient size can be used, we've produced scales for the two commonly available meters - the University TD-86 and the Minipa MU-65. We purchased our University meter at Radio Despatch Service in Sydney. The Minipa meters are widely stocked. All the other components are off-the-shelf items so constructors should experience few problems getting parts.

Printed circuit boards will be available from any of the suppliers listed in this column last month. If you're making your own pc board and require a positive or negative transparency, send \$1.00 to: ETI-336 Artwork, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017. Make cheques or money orders payable to 'ETI Artwork Sales' and ensure you ask for a positive or negative as required by the type of resist you're using.

Kits for this project will probably be stocked by All Electronic Components and Rod Irving Electronics, both in Melbourne.

ETI-649 Microbee light pen

A good add-on project for the 'Bee bugs. Kits for this project will be stocked by Altronics in Perth and Electronic Agencies in Sydney. You might also try All Electronic Components and Rod Irving Electronics in Melbourne.

There's nothing particularly special about the electronics employed in this project, but you may have to hunt around for a suitable phototransistor. Two types can be used, the Fairchild FPT100 or the Philips/Signetics BPX25. As Fairchild have closed down their Optoelectronics Division, the FPT100 will soon become 'extinct'. Any phototransistor having a similar, or better, sensitivity should work in this project. Dick Smith stores currently hold stocks of the FPT100 (cat. no. Z-1950) and Tandy stores stock a similar type (cat. no. 276-130).

The case we used is by the US company General Specialities Corporation (GŚC) and is known as the CTP-1 Logic Probe case. Jaycar stocks this. If's the single most expensive item in the whole project, but the only suitable ready-made case we could find. We even investigated having a case specially made for the project, but the cost was prohibitive. Nothing ventured, nothing gained, but it just couldn't be done.

The curly cord we bought from Electronic Agencies —

and it's only \$2.60! A similar one may be obtainable from other suppliers, though. DB15 plugs are common these days, but note we used a right-angle, pc-mount type which we purchased from Jaycar, though many suppliers stock similar types.

The keyswitch we used came from a pack of four, so we ended up with three spares — good stock for the junk box! These are widely stocked and come in both round and square styles. As round holes are easier to drill, we suggest you obtain the round style.

The two pc boards can be obtained from any of the suppliers listed in this column last month. If you're making your own and require positive or negative transparencies, the set will cost \$2.00, post paid, from: ETI-649 Artwork, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017. Make cheques or money orders payable to 'ETI Artwork Sales' and ensure you request positives or negatives according to your requirements.

ETI-166, part 2

The saga continues. This month it's the power supply and frequency meter. Complete kits for the whole project won't be available until the final article appears and, at this stage, only All Electronic Components in Melbourne has indicated they'll be stocking kits.

Nevertheless, if you're building the project in parts as we go, then components should not be



FOR A GOOD-LOOKING KIT . . .

"Our kits cost more ...", says Jack O'Donnell of Altronics, and they do. But it seems there's a good reason for it — you get that 'bit extra' for the money you pay. A good example is the ETI-668 Microbee EPROM Programmer. We obtained one recently because we needed a spare. The Altronics kit could only be described as "... the complete box and dice".

Óurs came with a metal Scotchcal front panel (designed and produced by Altronics), a jiffy box, 24-pin Textool ZIF socket, ribbon cable and IDC-type DB15 plug (no fiddly soldering), all the nuts and bolts, power cord, plug and cable clamp — even solder!

So that the ZIF and 'personality' sockets can protrude through the front panel, Altronics provides long-pinned wire-wrap IC sockets that are mounted high off the board.

The kit comes complete with Instructions so you don't have to ruin your magazine having it open on the bench while you build your project. Certainly a well turned-out kit.

hard to obtain. The pc boards will be available from the suppliers listed in this column last month. Transparencies for the frequency meter boards (ETI-166b and c) can be obtained from us for \$3, while the power supply board (ETI-166a) can be obtained for \$1. The set costs \$4. Write to: ETI-166 Artwork, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017. Make sure you request the artwork you require by the board number and state whether you want a positive or negative, according to the type of resist you are using.

Insurance

Buying kits and bits by mail order is popular among electronics hobbyists — particularly those who live outside the major cities. If you buy your requirements by mail order frequently, then you don't want the risk and inconvenience of something 'going astray', particularly if you've spent a lot of money.

Jaycar in Sydney now offers free insurance on mail order purchases to the value of \$200, or more where registered mail (i.e: the parcel is signed for on delivery) is used.





Robot Turtle 20011

The HEBOT 11 turtle is not just a fun device, it is a positive aid to education, it takes programming out into the real 3 dimen-sional world instead of the flat two dimensional world of the VDU. When connected to the 1/0 ports of your computer and given a DC supply of 9–15V the turtle runs around under computer control moving forwards, backwards, right and left with independent control of each whieel, it has blinking eyes, will bleeve with a choice of two tones and when ordered by the computer, presses down a pen to chart its progress and provide hard copy of the results of the program. When set free to run around the untile discovers its environent. When the turtles shell bumps into an unmovable obstacle touch sensors send back data to the computer has no 1/0 ports it doubles has an expansion bus and the turtle can be controlled and listened to using this bus together with the universal computer interface board. This board enables the turtle to be treated as a memory mapped 1/0 device.

COMPLETE "HEBOT II" KIT INCLUDING ALL HARDWARE, DOME, WHEELS etc. Cat X B1020

Brand new UNIVERSAL INTERFACE



CARD KIT Cat XR1022 inc tax Clue M-S-T-RM-N-D \$3950

FM Transmitter Module



COMPLETE

The Digital Delay Line is designed to produce a huge variety of electronic effects. It works very well but the amazing thing is the low, low pricel

The effects depend on the time delay selected and some of those included are: Phasing, Flanging, Chorous, ADT (Automatic Double Tracking), Echo, and Vibrato. The delay time can be varied from 0.32ms to 1.6 seconds! Because the signal is stored in digital form there is, unlike analog systems, no degeneration of the signal with time and unlimited

analog systems, no degeneration of the signal with time and unlimited repetition is provided by use of the Freeze control. All the controls mount directly upon PCB's to eliminate wiring and to further simplify construction the main board is 'plated-through' i.e. there are no wire links or link-through pins. The whole of the memory whether for the basic 400ms machine or the fully expanded 1.6 second model all fits on the main board. The cabinet, which is free standing but also suitable for 19" rack mounting, is fully finished to a very high standard. The panel is deep blue whilst the cover is sprayed with a durable black enamel. The kit is available right now from Jaycar at only \$449 - compare that with Inferior units that can cost over \$200011 WERE \$9.95 LAST MONTH ONCE SOLD FOR \$24.501 \$449 - compare that with inferior units that can cost over \$2,000!! Cat KJ6621 \$449

BRILLIANT!!!

New range of Super-Bright LEDs! Due to the incredible demand for our 200mCd super-bright LED, we have increased the range available. Now you can get super-bright in green & yellow as well as a new massively powerful 500mCd red! This new red LED will give you 500mCd @ 20mA or -wait for it - ONE CAN-DELA of light at 40mAl Remember, a typical 15 cent 5mm red LED gives only 1.8mCd at 20mA, the difference is staggering! Cat No. Description 200mCd SB Red LED 1-9 10+ \$.69 \$2.95 \$.62 \$2.50 ZD1790 ZD1792 500mCd SB Red LED 701794 80mCd SB Green LED \$.95 160mCd SB Yellow LED \$.95 \$.85 ZD1795

We have been working on this one for years!! Basically we wanted something akin to the \$6,50 kit "wireless microphone" transmitter but with greater signal strength and far, far greater frequency stability. WE NOW HAVE [11] Basically the (potted) unit measures a small '90 x 22 x 15mm and has connections for power, antenna and input. An AC signal between 20 and 15kHz will modulate the transmitter. The signal can be coded single or multiple frequency tone bursts etc. SPECIFICATIONS Frequency — 88 - 109MHz adjustable
 Useable range — 50 metres
 Supply — 6 to 9V at 20m A
 Input sensitivity – adjustable — maximum 30mV
 Pre emphasis — 50µ/second standard
 Dimensions — 90 x 22 x 15mm (approx) Ultra low noise output (-60dB or better

Oltra tow noise output (= 6008 or be attainable with a suitable tuner)
 Excellent frequency stability
 Not a kit – ready for immediate use
 Connections required
 (a) Power supply or battery
 (b) Antenna

98

POST

STOCKTAKE SPECIAL

FEATURES

(b) Antenna (c) Audio input Full instructions supplied Sults any application where a stable low noise FM link is required

CMOS SENSATION

\$4995

Cat DT5450

Many of you know the clever parlour game that uses coloured tokens to stretch the brain to work out a hidden code in a minimum number of moves.

The people that came up with the game used a descriptive name which no one else can use. It is a popular game and is else can use, it is a popular game and is well known under this name. Our game is similar to this game but - naturally its electronic!! And, what's more, you can play against the machine - alone. Each XM7015 Codemaster measures 140(I)x85(w)x25(d) looks similar to a pocket calculator and runs off a standard V coll. Provision is made for a mains 9V cell. Provision is made for a mains adaptor as well.

The Codemaster once sold for \$29.50 but Jaycar has made a huge scoop purchase. You save a fortune!

Grab one now for only \$4,98
(For a further clue to the origin of this game read this page carefully)

 oop buy of the scarce 4026AE device means that you save!
 J U U U U U

 irs the 4026 decade counter/7 segment decoder driver has been one of the most difficult parts to Javcar has made a scoop purchase of this device in the "AE" form (we are not certain that it was ide or as "A" suffix device). It has been largely replaced by the 4426 (which is not an exact equi-The 4426 sells for 52.20 and so to does the 4026 when it is available but for JULY only the 4026 is been slashed. Cat. 2C4026. Prices INCLUDES sales tax.

 1.50 each
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). The 4426 sells for has been slashed. Cat. \$1.50 each 10

SEE JAYCARS OTHER ADS FOR ADDRESS DETAILS

ET| August 1983 - 103



These are only a few of the many popular kits we have. Call in and see our comprehensive kit catalogue.

We stock the largest range of ETI and EA Kits in Australia. Call in and see our comprehensive catalogue.
IDEAS FOR EXPERIMENTERS

These pages are intended primarily as a source of ideas. As far as reasonably possible all material has been checked for feasibility, component availability etc, but the circuits have not necessarily been built and tested in our laboratory. Because of the nature of the information in this section we cannot enter into any correspondence about any of the circuits, nor can we produce constructional details.

Modification of the ETI-330 car alarm

Noel Nelson of Christchurch New Zealand wrote that he found the ETI-330 excellent except for one flaw.

If an inside switch was used to turn the unit on and off one could get in the car, shut the door and not trigger the alarm because the inside light would be extinguished and C1 would no longer be charging.

So I added a courtesy light extender (Figure 1) which holds the light on for about three seconds after the door is shut. This simply wires straight across the door switch and can easily be concealed in the roof lining above the courtesy light. QI doesn't dissipate much heat as it is only on for three or four seconds. (This circuit is not an original.)

The exit delay then needed to be extended; this was simply done with a 555 timer and a PNP transistor. See Figure 2. This also means that you don't have to make such a hurried exit when you're carrying armfuls of shopping.

I also wanted to fit switches under the bonnet and in the petrol cap but didn't want any delay in the tripping of the alarm (so the battery lead couldn't be cut). The modification shown in Figure 3 requires 12 V, from anywhere in the car, to be switched to a common 'instant trip' wire.

The exit delay and instant trip circuits were easily placed on the same size pc board beside Q3 and IC3 respectively.

After having a set of driving lights stolen, I designed Figure 4 for protecting their replacements. The circuit uses the earth path through the lights to hold the non-inverting input of a 741 low. When either the earth path or the 12 V line to the lamp is cut, the 741 changes output state (to 12 V) and is used to trigger the instant trip facility.

The 741 and associated circuitry have no effect on the lights or the alarm sensitivity.



Figure 3. Instant trip modification.





Figure 4. Driving light protector. Two are needed for two lights if double pole relay contacts are used.

Rich harmonics for ETI-905

The original circuit for the ETI-905 polyphonic organ produces predominately odd harmonics which **P.M. Connor of Kuranda Qld** found a bit boring.

An extra resistor and diode on each oscillator are all that is required to make the mark/space ratio uneven, producing a rich range of even as well as odd harmonics.

The exact mark/space ratio chosen is a matter of taste, but about five to one is reasonable.



The new circuit is shown with the added components dotted in.

If the new mark/space ratio is to be 5:1, R_N should be about 47k and the value of C should be approximately doubled to achieve the same note.



Reuse spent solder braid

Don't throw away those used pieces of 'Solder Blotter' or other brands of desolder braid. Peter Alter of Glen Iris Victoria has found that it is an excellent, very low resistance conductor.

It can be used as an earth strap from circuit boards and connectors to the chassis or central earth point. Covered by spaghetti or heat shrink tubing, it makes an ideal low impedance lead for power supplies and amplifiers etc.

It has much lower resistance than hook-up wire, doesn't cost anything, and being rigid makes a good supporting strengthener for the pc board.

The G	eorge E	Brown
PROTRONICS SOUTH AUSTRALIA Ph. (08) 212 3111 Telex AA88261	George Brown & Co. VICTORIA Ph. (03) 419 3355 Telex AA35886	George Brown & Co. SYDNEY Ph. (02) 519 5855 Telex AA21732
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609-25S 25 WAY D CONNECTOR, SOCKET	\$11
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IDEA OF THE MONTH



Pushbutton wiper delay

This circuit is designed to pulse a relay to initiate the wipe sequence.

IC3 is connected as an astable to advance the Johnson counter IC1 and the decade counter IC4.

IC4 is used to address the multiplexer IC2. IC5 is connected as a monostable to give a short

pulse when triggered.

When the 'start' button is pressed the flip-flop will reset, enabling IC1 and disabling IC2. This will also trigger IC5 and pulse the relay, initiating a wipe. A momentary reset will also be applied to IC1

go high in turn (every two to from zero until the output of IC2 three seconds) from one to eight reaches the high output on IC1. until the 'stop' button is pressed. This will set the flip-flop, disabling IC1 and enabling IC2. IC5 will be triggered and another wipe will be initiated.

The pulse will also reset IC4. The outputs of IC1 will begin to IC4 will continue to count up

Patricia Vandermost, East Brighton Vic.

IC5 will then trigger again, initiating a wipe and resetting IC4. This programmed time inter-

val will continue until the 'start' button is pressed again to either increase or decrease time between wipes.

PRIZE! WORTH 590



COUPON

Cut out and send to: Scope/ETI 'Idea of the Month' Contest, ETI Magazine, 140 Joynton Ave, Waterloo NSW 2017.

"I agree to the above terms and grant Electronics Today International all rights to publish my idea in ETI Magazine or other publications produced by them. I declare that the attached idea is my own original material, that it has not previously been published and that its publication does not violate any other copyright*

Breach of copyright is now a criminal offence.

Title of Idea
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Scope Laboratories, who manufacture and distribute soldering irons and accessory tools, have offered to sponsor a contest with a prize to be given away every month for the best item submitted for publication in the Ideas for Experimenters column - one of the most consistently popular features in ETI. Each month we will be giving away a Scope Panavise Multi-purpose Work Centre, Model 376/300/312, comprising a self-centering head (376). standard base (300) and tray base mount (312), all worth about \$90! Selections will be made at the sole discretion of the editorial staff of ETI Magazine. Apart from the prize, each winner will be paid \$10 for the item published. You must submit original ideas of circuits which have not previously been published. You may send as many entries as you wish

RULES

This contest is open to all persons normally resident in Australia with the exception of members of the staff of Scope Australia with the exception or memoers of the start of scope Laboratories, Federal Publishing Company Proprietry Limited, ESN, The Litho Centre and/or associated companies.

Closing date for each issue is the last day of the month. Entries received within seven days of that date will be accepted if postmarked prior to and including the date of the last day of the month.

The winning entry will be judged by the Editor of ETI, whose decision will be final. No correspondence can be entered into regarding the decision.

Winner will be advised by telegram the same day the result is declared. The name of the winner, together with the winning idea, will be published in the next possible issue of ETI.

Contestants must enter their names and address where indicated on each entry form. Photostats or clearly written copies will be accepted but if sending copies you must cut out and include with each entry the month and page number from the bottom of the page of the contest. In other words you can send in multiple entries but you will need extra copies of the magazine so that you send an original page number with each entry

This contest is invalid in states where local laws prohibit entries

Entrants must sign the declaration on the coupon that they have read the above rules and agree to abide by their conditions.



SCANNERS' WORLD

WELCOME

Welcome to 'Scanners' World'. If you're interested in the exciting new hobby of scanning, then this column is for you.

Got anything interesting to report? — then we'd like to hear from you. Heard any interesting DX (long distance reception)? Tell others about it — date, time, frequency, location, etc. Found a new and interesting channel? — other scanners would like to know.

Importers/distributors/retailers — readers would like to know about your products. Everything the scanning enthuslast needs — from the scanners themselves to antennas, mod. kits, rotators, whatever.

Send all information to: The Editor, 'Scanners' World', ETI Magazine, P.O. Box-21, Waterloo NSW 2017.

SYDNEY AIR TRAFFIC

The AM Altcraft Band around 120-130 MHz is not the only place to hear alrcraft traffic, according to a contribution from a reader identified as Bob from Sydney. There's plenty to hear around 450-470 MHz, apparently. Try these channels:

454.175	MHz	FM	Ansett
454.700	MHz	FM	Ansett
463.150	MHz	FM	UTA Airlines
463.400	MHz	FM	Singapore Airlines
465.300	MHz	FM	Pan Am
465.825	MHz	FM	Thai Airlines
468.355	MHz	FM	TAA

Auto-AM operation for the SX-200 scanner

A simple, low cost modification kit provides automatic AM operation for the popular J.I.L. SX-200 scanner on the VHF aircraft and 27 MHz CB bands.

The kit comprises a small printed circuit board, an IC, two resistors, wire and instructions. Assembly, installation and wiring up are a breeze, following the clear step-by-step instructions.

Known as the "A4-AM Kit", it is sold by the SX-200 importers, GFS Electronic Imports. When installed, operation is quite simple. With the AM/FM switch in the FM position, the SX-200 will operate in the FM reception mode on all bands except for the 27 MHz marine and CB channels and the 108-140 MHz VHF band, for which it will automatically operate in the AM mode.

The A4-AM kit costs \$32 and is obtainable from GFS Electronic Imports, 15 McKeon Rd, Mitcham Vic. 3132. (3)873-3939.

MELBOURNE MARITIME

You can find some pretty interesting 'traffic' on-air from time to time around the bay area. The following list is courtesy of G.F.S. Electronic Imports.

155.100 M	Hz	FM	Sorrento & etc rescue squads
155.125 M	Hz	FM	Elwood Life Saving Club
155.195 M	Hz	FM	Westernport Safety Council
156.375 M	Hz	FM	Marine weather & working chnl
156.675 M	Hz	FM	Marine weather & working chnl
156.800 M	IHz	FM	Marine distress & general calling
415.415 M	Hz	FM	Port emergency
415.475 M	Hz	FM	Port emergency
416.075 M	IHz	FM	Port emergency





Antenna rotator from Imark

The Alinco EMR-400 medium duty antenna rotator, available from Imark Pty Ltd, is designed for light to medium duty operation and is ideal for VHF and UHF antennas.

It is sturdily constructed with Melamin-coated diecast aluminium and is waterproof. Noise and wear is reduced by the use of tempered low speed gears and Duracon moulded high speed gears. A total of 94 ball bearings are used to distribute the load evenly and to ensure smooth operation and longevity.

Rotation of 360° , $+5^\circ$ - 0° , is provided, limited by a mechanical stopper. The two-piece adjustable clamp permits perfect centering and both pieces are grooved to ensure maximum mast grip. All stainless steel screws are used to prevent rust.

The control box provides the 24 Vac power source for the rotator and has a large, easy to read lighted azimuth meter which is calibrated in degrees either side of North. Left or right rotation is controlled by the 'easy action' paddle switch. Rotation time is 60 seconds for 360°.

Further details are available from Imark Pty Ltd, 167 Roden Street, West Melbourne Vic. 3003. (03)329-5433.

SIGNALS FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA

This month we have a contribution from P.D. Crompton at Murray Bridge in S.A. who uses an SX-200 with a multitude of antennas, including 62 and 75 MHz quarterwave groundplanes.

Being only about 30 km from Adelaide, he receives city base stations quite regularly. On 73.225 MHz he reports stations signing 'Wentworth base' and 'Renmark base' talking to outstations, both bases and mobiles using the callsign 'river'.

Mr Crompton also caught a 'sports programme' on 166.360 MHz, which turned out to be Channel 10, after 2.20 am local time — when all the TV stations were off the air!

OK all you scanning enthusiasts out there, how about some more contributions? Just write all the details down and post to: The Editor, Scanners' World, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo, NSW 2071.



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Communications NEWS

NSW Wireless Institute Division enters a 'new era' at Amateur

Radio House The NSW Division of the Wireless Institute of Australia celebrated the official opening of its new headquarters in Parramatta on May 28 after 21 years at its well-known previous quarters at

Crows Nest.

The opening was officiated by Mr Gary Punch, MP for Barton, standing in for the Minister for Communications, Mr Neil Duffy. Mr Punch delivered a brief eulogy to the role of amateurs in the historical development of communications and the work of the WIA.

State Manager (NSW) from the Department of Communications and WIA Federal President, Bruce Bathols, VK3UV. Among invited guests were as

Parramatta, Mr John Milton,

many past Divisional Presidents as could be mustered, as well as past and present office bearers. The speech in reply was given by current Divisional President, Sue Brown, VK2BSB. Some 150 members, wives and friends attended.

The whole event was 'covered' on amateur television (in living colour), broadcast live on 426MHz courtesy of Dick Norman VK2BDN and Geoff Campbell VK2ZQC.

Amateur Radio House is

located at 109 Wigram St, Parramatta NSW2150 (P.O. Box 1066). It consists of two stories and includes a spacious library reading room, an activities room, offices, storage and the station of VK2BWI. The Division's main transmitting facilities are located at Dural.

Special guests attending were Mr Stan Dickson, Mayor of

New JRC commercial receiver

Applications in the maritime mobile, land mobile, aeronautical, point-to-point and monitoring services are predicted for JRC's new NRD-95 commercial receiver.

All the local frequencies in the receiver are supplied from the fine-step synthesizer, phase locked with a highly stabilised reference crystal oscillator of 10 MHz. Any receiving frequency from 90 KHz to 29.9 MHz is designated and displayed in 10 Hz steps.

A fine-step clarifier control with digital readout enables the operator to tune the receiving frequency in 1 Hz steps.

The receiver features tunable

input filters, which suppress intermodulation effects and provide high effective sensitivity in the crowded HF communications bands.

The microprocessor incorporated into the unit allows flexibility of operation, such as remote control, internal preset channels and pass-band shift.

For further information, contact Vicom International, 57 City Road, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)62-6931.



High-spec coaxial relay switch

Toyo Tsusho's new coaxial relay switch, the CX-520-D, is a high-specification switch for use with antenna feedline systems up to frequencies of 2500 MHz.

The CX-250-D will handle 1 kW up to 30 MHz and 300 W up to 1000 MHz. The magnetic switch is operated by low-voltage DC (12 V nominal) and draws only 160 mA at 12 dc. Switching time is less than 20 mc.

The unit features low insertion loss, better than 50 dB isolation at 1000 MHz, and has a circuit impedance of 50 ohms.

Its dimensions are 53 mm wide, 53 mm deep and 50 mm high, and the weight is 200 g. The operational temperature range is -50° C to $+70^{\circ}$ C.

For further details, contact the importer, Imark, 167 Roden Street, West Melbourne Vic. 3003. (03)329-5433.



Communications NEWS



AEA's South Australian agent

Melbourne-based Antenna Engineering Australia has named Titan Electronics as the distributor of AEA products in South Australia.

The full range of the AEA antennas and clamps will be carried by Titan Electronics, which is located at 170 Magill Road, Norwood SA 5067. (08)42-4955.

High-power 30 MHz transistor

Motorola's range of RF components has been boosted with the addition of the MRF448, a 250 W NPN transistor which is believed to be the highest power device available at this frequency.

Intended for operation in the 30 MHz band with a 50 V supply, the MRF448 features 14 dB(typ) of gain, 65% efficiency and intermodulation distortion of 33 dB(typ).

The MTF448 is designed primarily for high-voltage applications in linear amplifiers, and is suitable for marine and basestation equipment.

For more information, contact Motorola Semiconductor Products, 250 Pacific Highway, Crow's Nest NSW 2065. (02)438-1955.

PHONE (08) 255 6575 TELEX AA 88125



Marine VHF for under \$400

At \$399, the new Dick Smith VHF marine transceiver is claimed to be the lowest priced small-ships VHF transceiver available in Australia.

Designated Model D-1401, the transceiver is of all solid-state design, and has been endorsed by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) to be used with its new Sealink service, which is linked to the normal telephone network. The unit has all 55 international VHF marine channels fitted in the 156 to 163 MHz marine band.

It is supplied with mounting brackets, microphone, power cable and full instructions.

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addition to capacitors and capacitor networks. The 3002 Autoranging Capacitance Meter was specifically designed for portability and flexibility. Its compact, inghweight, tim-line design is comfortable to hold and use. The 3002 front panel contains, power or/off and zero calibration thumbwheel controls and benoon lack light well as special low calibration thumbwheel controls and banana jack inputs as well as special low insertion force jacks. Low power consumption (max 75mA) assures long battery life (16 hours continuous operation). The 3002 operates on six AA nicad or alkaline batteries or may be powered by an optional AC adapter/charger. A filo-up leg allows you to view the LCD display and operate controls easily while the unit is on a work bench. In the lab or in the field — the 3002 Autoranging Capacitance Meter will give you portability, convenience and precision.

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SERIES

VHF & UHF HANDY TRANSCEIVERS



Measuring receiver performance by the SINAD method

By far the best way to measure receiver performance, especially during alignment, is to employ the 'signal plus noise and distortion', or SINAD, technique. This article explains the technique and the pitfalls of 'traditional' methods and introduces a newly available instrument to speed the task.

Peter D. Williams

Vicom International

THERE SEEMS TO BE a general lack of appreciation, even carrying through to some at the engineering levels, about the importance of receiver sensitivity degradation in total communications system performance. A lot of it is caused by the fact that receiver sensitivity is specified in microvolts across a given input resistance, while transmitter power is given in watts.

Few service technicians would let a 30 W transceiver out of the shop that only delivered 15 W output. At the same time, many would not consider the sensitivity unduly low if it measured 0.5 microvolts in a set rated at 0.35 microvolts. Bringing the transmitter back to specifications is likely to require replacement of an expensive power transistor, but bringing the receiver back to specifications will usually require nothing more than a little alignment correction.

The typical land-mobile repairman will always measure transmitter power output before a radio leaves the workshop — and managers insist on pretty good accuracy in their RF power meters. Receiver sensitivity measurement, however, is often merely estimated by ear.

Time and money are part of the reason for this neglect. Sensitivity measurements take time and commercial organisations are facing increasing crises in hiring enough skilled technicians to keep up their business. Even those operated by a government entity, or a large company doing their own communications maintenance — are seeing the pinch. But the number of radios to maintain continues to increase faster than the number of technicians required to support them.

SINAD — the most meaningful

It is pretty well acknowledged that the SINAD method is the most meaningful one for measuring FM receiver performance. It has the basic requirements of any good performance measurement: (1) it is repeatable; (2) it is quite insensitive to variations in technique by those making the measurement; and (3) the measurement relates directly to the actual, practical performance of the receiver.

The SINAD measurement is generally accepted by industry. Sensitivity requirements as stated in Department of Communication specifications gives SINAD as the way of stating useful sensitivity. You seldom see the old 20 dB quieting methods in manufacturer's specifications any more, except as back-up to the universally stated "12 dB SINAD".

Let's review the procedure for making a 20 dB quieting measurement on a receiver. The receiver squelch is set "open", and an ac voltmeter is connected to the speaker terminals to read the level of "thermal" noise delivered by the receiver. The volume control is set to obtain a handy reference level on the ac voltmeter (usually 0 dB). An unmodulated (CW) signal on the channel frequency is then introduced at the receiver input and increased in level until the noise output at the loudspeaker drops to one-tenth (20 dB) of its previous level.

The trouble with this method is that it only measures the ability of the receiver to receive a CW signal. A receiver must receive voice-modulated signals if it is to be useful in land-mobile applications. In order to receive a modulated signal, the receiver must have an adequately flat bandwidth to properly receive the components of the modulated signal.

Poor design, component aging or failure, or improper alignment can result in a peaked response that admits the CW signal nicely but will not permit effective reception of the modulated signals. A signal with a peaked response may seem exceptionally good when measured by the 20 dB quieting method.

The SINAD method, on the other hand, provides an unambiguous measure of the ability of a receiver to receive a modulated signal. Unfortunately, this method has the reputation for being a pretty timeconsuming procedure.

The SINAD method

To measure sensitivity by the SINAD method, a signal generator is connected to the receiver antenna terminals and set exactly on the channel frequency. (See Figure 1). The generator signal is modulated by a 1000 Hz tone, and the peak modulation deviation is set at 3 kHz (for receivers used in systems with 5 kHz deviation). The receiver volume control is adjusted to deliver the receiver's rated



Figure 1. The 'standard' setup for measuring SINAD performance of a receiver.



audio output power, and the distortion meter is connected to the audio output terminals. The distortion meter reference level control is set and the meter is then switched to read distortion. The frequency and null adjustments on the meter are adjusted to null out the 1000 Hz tone. The signal-generator attenuator is then adjusted to obtain a distortion meter reading of 25% (corresponding to 12 dB). The microvolts reading on the signal-generator attenuator is then the "12 dB SINAD sensitivity" of the receiver.

The basis of this procedure is the following: The distortion meter is being used as an audio voltmeter. When the reference level control is being set, the voltmeter is reading all of the components of the audio output of the receiver.

This audio output consists of: (a) the 1000 Hz tone (corresponding to the wanted speech intelligence signal to be received in actual operation); (b) harmonics of the 1000 Hz tone (distortion); and (c) noise the thermal noise you hear when a weak signal is being received.

When the distortion meter is switched to the "distortion" position, a null circuit filters out the 1000 Hz tone, leaving the distortion products and the noise. The meter is usually calibrated in per cent (%).

When a distortion meter is used as above in a SINAD measurement, it is giving the answer to the following equation:

Meter reading (c_{i}) = (noise and distortion) \times 100 (signal + noise and distortion)

Distortion meters are usually calibrated in per cent distortion, but SINAD measurements are customarily stated in decibels. A 25% reading corresponds to 12 dB, and a 10% reading corresponds to 20 dB. The 12 dB SINAD sensitivity is almost universally used. This 12 dB level is especially appropriate for land-mobile receivers because incoming signals become usefully understandable at levels above about 12 dB SINAD. That is, 12 dB SINAD represents a minimum for an intelligible signal.

As you can see, SINAD measurement can be time-consuming. Most workshops that use SINAD measurement don't worry about adjusting the receiver to its rated audio output. This is a justifiable shortcut, because the audio distortion in any decent audio system will make a minor change in the measurement. Even with this time saving, however, there is still a lot of knob twiddling to do. One problem is that the total output of the receiver may vary somewhat at low signal levels, making it necessary to check or reset the reference level control several times during a measurement.

Knob twiddling removed

An instrument is now available which removes the knob twiddling and has a meter reading directly in SINAD. A very stable active notch filter preset at 1 kHz (by EIA definition, the SINAD test frequency) is internally provided to eliminate frequency and null controls. A tight AGC circuit permits the instrument to operate over an input voltage range of from 30 millivolts RMS to over 4 V RMS while maintaining a constant reference level. thus eliminating the level set control and reference-distortion switch. This leaves an on-off switch as the only control on the panel. The unit draws less than 5 W and can be left on indefinitely. To measure SINAD with this instrument, all you have to do is connect it to the receiver loudspeaker leads and feed a measured, 1 kHz modulated signal into the receiver front end.

The 'SINADDER', as it is called, is made by the Helper Instrument Co. and proves to be just as much of a time saver as expected. Figure 2 shows the procedure for measuring 12 dB SINAD sensitivity using the instrument. Assuming a 3.2 ohm loudspeaker, the meter will read correctly from a receiver output level of a quarter of a milliwatt to over five watts. That is plenty of range when you consider that the lower level would be hard to hear and the higher level would probably drive everybody out!

As an alignment aid

Although the instrument was designed to measure SINAD sensitivity, it is also a tremendous alignment aid. It is this use that should make it popular in a lot of service shops. Typical alignment procedures for FM receivers consist of dc metering at specified meter points. Usually a weak signal is injected and the alignment adjustments are made to maximize the meter readings. Alignment "by-the-meter" as most technicians know, is not always the optimum alignment.

These by-the-meter procedures give the alignment for maximum gain of the various stages, but this is not necessarily the alignment for optimum signal-to-noise performance. It is often possible to improve on a by-the-meter alignment by touching up a few of the adjustments in the front end for optimum signal-to-noise.

Although a few of the old hands can get good results doing this touchup by ear, the SINADDER makes the touch-up procedure really practical — and fast! By retuning for optimum SINAD, it is almost always possible to squeeze a decibel or so extra sensitivity out of a receiver, and a 3-to-5 dB improvement is not at all unusual.

The automatic reference level control circuits in the SINADDER make the "alignment for best SINAD" procedure possible. After the receiver is roughly aligned by the usual methods, the signal generator is set to provide a 1 kHz



Figure 2. Using the 'Sinadder 3'. Note that there are no adjustments to make on the Sinadder, hence 'knob twiddling' is removed.

modulated signal of the correct deviation and the alignment adjustments are touched up to obtain minimum deflection on the SINADDER meter.

As the procedure progresses, the signal generator is backed off to keep the SINAD reading at about 12 dB. This procedure avoids the peaked response that often occurs in the ordinary meter-tuning methods. It results in a better bandpass alignment of overcoupled circuits and crystal filters than is obtained with the ordinary limiter-meter procedures.

"Needle nose" aligning

One of the recurring problems in connection with receiver alignment concerns the occasional receiver that ends up with a "needle nose" bandpass. This can be caused by faulty receiver design, or by aging of bypass components, or a host of other reasons. Although it would be best to get truly to the bottom of the problem, the pressure of time often makes it necessary to get on the next job, and it is usually possible to arrive at an alignment adjustment that results in normal performance.

If the alignment of one of those "needle nose" jobs is touched up for optimum SINAD, normal performance can often be achieved. This procedure is aided if the modulation deviation on the signal generator is set at about 5 kHz instead of the 3 kHz that would be used for a SINAD measurement. Modern receivers are making increasing use of quartz crystal filters. Sometimes these have tuning or matching adjustments associated with them. In general, they cannot be tuned by the usual adjustment for maximum limiter current. Some manufacturers specify a procedure that requires a sweep generator and a 'scope'. It takes quite a bit of time just to set up everything for the sweep alignment. It is possible to arrive at proper alignment of these crystal filters with the SINADDER.

Set the signal generator for 5 kHz modulation deviation, reduce the signal generator output until the SINAD indication is about 12 dB, then adjust the tuning controls for minimum deflection on the SINADDER meter. The resulting alignment is superior to the one obtained by the sweep method. This is because the sweep method arrives at the adjustment for a flat amplitude characteristic in the passband, whereas the SINADDER adjustment leads one to the most linear phase characteristic — which is more important to the FM detector.

Frequently, a technician is confronted with a receiver that needs alignment and the radio is a model with which he is unfamiliar, and the instruction manual is not on hand. Alignment then becomes a pretty tricky proposition. Using the conventional limiter-metering approach, it's easy to go astray because you are never sure whether you are twisting an adjustment that is located after the test point you are observing, or whether some intervening limiter is masking the effect of the tuning.

The whole thing is a lot less tricky when you align the receiver for optimum SINAD. You know where the antenna input and the loudspeaker terminals are, so you can't make the metering mistake mentioned above. If you are trying to do one of these "blindfold" alignment jobs, you should proceed carefully and not make any radical changes in any of the adjustments. The main pitfall to avoid is one of those oscillator circuits which tune with a "cliff" on one side, and won't start when peaked up to the maximum. Otherwise you can usually obtain a pretty good alignment without the book.

AM and SINAD

One final note: if you have been thinking about using the SINAD method of sensitivity measurement for those AM receivers in your shop, you're right; it is just as meaningful as with FM. The 10 dB SINAD sensitivity of a decent receiver is surprisingly close to the 10 dB signal-plusnoise-to-noise specification often seen with AM receivers. You can also use the "alignment by SINAD" method to get the last bit of sensitivity out of the AM receiver. Any touch-up of the IF tuning probably won't gain much, but the frontend touch-up will usually show a worthwhile improvement.

THE SINNADER 3 — A BRIEF REVIEW

Roger Harrison

I couldn't resist the opportunity to get hold of a Sinadder and try it for myself. Having done quite a few SINAD receiver measurements over the years with the 'usual' collection of gear — RF signal generator, audio oscillator and noise-and-distortion meter, I just had to see if this unit would deliver what it promised.

The Sinnader 3 comprises a 1 kHz precision oscillator, an ac voltmeter and a SINAD measuring circuit. The latter consists of a gain-controlled amplifier, which maintains a constant average output level for inputs ranging between 10 mV and 10 V RMS, followed by a 1 kHz notch filter and a precision rectifier driving a calibrated meter. A loudspeaker amp. stage is also included.

The ac voltmeter section consists of an input attenuator followed by a x100 amplifier stage driving the precision rectifier and calibrated meter.

The 1 kHz oscillator employs a low-distortion three-stage phaseshift circuit followed by an amplifier/buffer stage.

A voltage-regulated mains power supply is provided but the unit can be powered from an external 12 V(nom) source.

Three Interlocked pushbutton switches on the front panel select the function. The 1 kHz oscillator output is brought out to a BNC socket on the front panel. Both the oscillator output level and the internal speaker level can be adjusted by front panel controls.

The input lead comes through the rear apron, via a clamp grommet, and consists of a shielded cable about one meter long with alligator clips on the end. The SINAD input level can be between 20 mV and 10 V RMS for correct operation; input impedance is given as 100k and accuracy in SINAD mode is quoted as \pm 1 dB. The ac voltmeter has nine ranges from 10 mV to 100 V In 10-30-100-300 etc steps. The input impedance is given as 1M and accuracy quoted as \pm 3% of full scale, \pm 0.25 dB, 100 Hz to 20 kHz.

The 1 kHz oscillator is quoted as being within \pm 1 Hz, output 1.5 V RMS into a 500 ohm load.

The unit measures 222 mm wide by 82.5 mm high by 178 mm deep. It is manufactured by the Helper Instruments Co of Florida, USA, and distributed in Australia by Vicom International, 57 City Rd, South Melbourne Vic. (03) 62-6931. Recommended retail price is \$395, plus tax.

The instruction manual supplied with the unit is comprehensive and covers use of the instrument in detail, together with some background on SINAD measurements. A complete circuit and board overlay of the instrument is included along with a description of its operation. Warrany is for 12 months.

The Sinadder 3 is just so damned easy to use compared to what l've been used to. As a trlal, I set up a new UHF CB rig we have in for review and measured the receiver SINAD sensitivity figure using our Hewlett-Packard 8654B RF signal generator and AWA F242A N&D meter. It took me 22 minutes (I'm out of practise!).

I then switched to the Sinadder 3, hooking its 1 kHz internal oscillator into the H-P generator's external FM input. The two readings were within 0.01 uV of each other. The receiver measured 0.26 uV SINAD (a pretty commendable performance). With the Sinadder 3, it took me just 10 minutes (no practise!).

The Sinadder 3 represents excellent value for money and would be a useful tool in any RF experimenter's workshop, communications service workshop or even a communications field serviceman's toolkit. Recommended.

ROD IRVING

425 HIGH STREET, NORTHCOTE 3070. MELBOURNE (03) 489 8131. 48-50 A'BECKETT STREET, MELBOURNE, 3000. (03) 347 9251.

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Specifications

1. Functional specifications

Functional specifications
Printing method: Serial impact dot matrix. Printing format: Alpha-numeric, — 7 x 8 in 8 x 9 dot matrix. Biteld. Semi-graphic (character graphic) — 7 x 8 dot matrix. Bit Image graphic — Vertical 8 dots parallel, horizontal 640 dots serialline. Character stel: 228 ASCII characters; Normal and Italic alpha-numeric tonts, symbols and semi-graphics. Printing speed: 80 CPS, 640 dots/line per second. Line feed time: Approximately 200 msec at 4.23mm (1/6") line feed. Printing direction. Normal — Bidirectional, logic seeking. Superscript and bit image graphics — Unidirectional, left to right. Dot graphics density. Normal = 640 dots/190.5mm (7.5") line horizontal. Compressed characters = 1280 dots/190mm (7.5") line horizontal. Line spacing: Normal — 4.23mm (1/6"), Programmable increments of 0.35mm (1/72") and 0.118mm (1/216"). Columns/line: Normal = 40 columns. Compressed/double width — 40 columns. Compressed print — 142 columns. Compressed/double sindth – 40 columns. Compressed in a line. Paper feed: Algustable sprocket feed and friction feed. Paper lyse; Fanfold. Single sheet, thickness — 0.05mm (0.002") to 0.25mm (0.01"). Paper width — 101.6mm (4") to 254mm (10"). Number of copies: Original plus 3 copies by normal thickness paper.

2. Mechanical specifications

2. Mechanical specifications Ribbon: Cartridge ribbon (exclusive use) black. MTBF: 5 million lines (excluding print head life). Print head life: Approximately 30 million characters (replaceable). Dimensions: 377mm (14.6")-W x 295mm (11.6")-D x 125mm (4.9")-Hind, sprocket cover. Weight: Approximate 5.3Kg. (111b). Power requirement: 100VA max. Temperature: Operating – 5 to 40 degree C (41 to 104 degree F). Storage – minus 30 to 70 degree C (-22 to 158 degree F). Humidity: Operating – 5 to (168 KH, no condensation, Storage – 0 to 95% RH, no condensation. Shock: Operating – 16 (less than 1 msec). Vibration: Operating – 0.25G, 55Hz max. Storage – 0.5G, 55Hz, max. Insulation resistance: 10 Meg ohm between AC power line and chassis. Dielectric strength: Between AC power line and chassis, AC 1KV (RMS) 50Hz or 60 Hz, during one minute and no abnormal condition shall be observed.

3. Interface specifications

HEAD CONSTRUCTION

PARALLEL S595.00

(Ex Stock)

Interface: Standard Centronics parallel. Optional RS-232C. (SERIAL). Data transfer rate: 4000 CPS max. Synchronization: By external supplied STROBE pulses. Handshaking: By ACKNLG or BUSY signals. Logic level: Input data and all interface control signals are TTL level.



SERIAL S695.00 (3 Weeks Delivery)

Printer head NB: Printers are slightly different to the photo.

Dealer and Bulk engulries welcome.

Dear Sir,

I have just purchased the May issue of your magazine and am appalled to find that you no longer intend to publish the pc board artwork for your projects. Nor do you intend to provide it free of charge on receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope (which is a big enough nuisance), but you intend to charge for it, the price depending on the size of the board.

ETTER

This is totally unacceptable as far as I am concerned, as your magazine already costs more than Electronics Australia (the only other electronics magazine that I purchase regularly). That magazine can include the pc board artwork in the magazine and they haven't made a big deal about the blue page behind the artwork, which was supposed to make it easier for the hobbyist to make his/ her own boards using the photographic method.

If I wished to construct the three projects in the latest issue for which the price of the artwork is quoted, I would have to pay \$5.50 just to obtain what is printed as a matter of course by your opposition. I believe it should also be printed by you, as I'm sure most constructors would rather spend that money on components for the project.

I also have a tendency to construct a project anything up to ten years after it has been described in a magazine, so can you guarantee that after that length of time you can still supply the artwork? You may not, because your magazine may no longer be published at that time as hobbyists may opt for a magazine that doesn't try to rip them off with pc board artwork and front panels, and instead publishes it along with the project description.

I have purchased and enjoyed your magazine since it was first published. But in recent years I have been annoyed by your tendency to make snide remarks about the opposition while at the same time the quality of your own publication has been deteriorating.

This decision about the artwork is the final drop in quality that has caused me to decide not to purchase your magazine in the future. I may reconsider this decision if you once again start publishing the artwork, but that is up to you to reverse your decision first.

I realise that this letter won't be published since it appears that you don't like to make public your readers' views. But I hope you will consider reversing your decision and publish the artwork for the projects and concentrate more on what you're doing rather than on what the opposition is or might be doing.

If you do that, you may be able to return to the fine standard of magazine I have read in the early years of your publication.

Bruce Bull Woodville, SA. I am distressed that you construed from my May issue editorial that we no longer intend to publish artwork or provide prints free of charge. Such was *never* my intention. Making film positives and negatives available is, in fact, an *additional* service.

An unfortunate thing has occurred, however, in that no artwork for May issue projects happened to be published — but this was not because we wished to make readers buy film, but purely due to space restrictions that occurred when laying out the magazine. This may have contributed to your, quite natural, conclusion that we were ceasing publication of pc board and panel artwork.

Such is not the case, let me assure you as strongly as possible. There is no decision to be reversed, here.

I note that you say you have become annoyed by our "... tendency to make snide remarks about the opposition while at the same time the quality of your own publication has been deteriorating." I must take exception to that and challenge you to substantiate your charge.

Roger Harrison Editor, ETI.

Dear Sir,

We refer to our telephone conversation on the subject of the article titled Video Cassette Recorder Head Cleaners which appeared in ETI May on pages 118 through to 129.

The statement under the heading 'What Distributors Say' and the paragraph under the National Panasonic photo, with a sub paragraph attributed to GEC Australia, is not correct.

To make it quite clear to you and your readers, GEC do not recommend or sell the National VFK-0185 head cleaner. This head cleaner is extremely abrasive and is only to be used by a skilled technician. The number of times that particular cleaner is used by GEC can be counted on one hand. Primarily, it has been used where inferior brands of 'video tape have been used and where the

oxide has shed and clogged the video heads. Conventional cleaning with Isopropyl

alcohol and a chamois stick will remove about 99% of most dirt and the abrasive tape is then used to burnish the heads for no more than five seconds.

We repeat, we do not recommend or sell this abrasive cleaner to anybody.

Because of the market segment GEC specialise in, (industry, commerce and education) equipment sold is subject to wear which a normal domestic user would not see in ten years. The reliability of the National product in this environment is second to none. But due to extensive use, of course, heads do get abused and require cleaning at more frequent intervals. GEC recommend for preventative maintenance, the Allsop 3 cleaner which is non abrasive and, used in moderation, keeps the head capstan and the pinch roller assembly clean. But this action does not preclude our advice to users that at a regular period the machines are serviced by a competent technician who will manually clean heads, capstan, pinch rollers and blow out the accumulation of dust and oxide fragments which can be found over the surrounding components.

We trust this makes our attitude very clear and we would appreciate if you would publish this philosophy.

A. E. Williams Divisional Manager Electronics Division GEC (Automation and Control)

The National Panasonic video cassette recorder head cleaner VFK-0185 was purchased from GEC.

When the article was going to press I phoned seven VCR distributors to find out what they advised with regard to head cleaning and head cleaners.

The person I spoke to at National Panasonic was either the product manager or the service manager. The statements in the article are quotations from his comments.

> Jennie Whyte Assistant Editor, ETI

Dear Mr Harrison,

Today I received the May copy of ETI and was dismayed to read that from this issue you plan to do away with the pc board artwork that you have always published full size in previous magazines. You plan to replace it with full size negatives available on request for a nominal fee.

I can see your reasons for this: the saving in space and cost in printing in blue on special paper. But could you still reproduce a full size layout either separately or in conjunction with the component placement diagram. I am sure others will agree that this was one of the big pluses of your magazine. For those living out of Australia the increased hassle and cost, although minimal, tends to take away some of the magazine's appeal.

If I may say so, this now brings ETI down to the same level as your competitor!

I would not expect large circuits to be printed but the majority of circuits could still be incorporated in the articles. I have obtained artwork from you for the ETI-660 computer and produced a very good board. I would not expect that to be put in the magazine, and the extra time and hassle was worthwhile; but not for a \$5-\$10 project. By the time I would get the artwork, two to <u>LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS</u>

three weeks would have elapsed and the cost would be at least that of a second magazine.

I have found your magazine and its contents eg: Circuit File, projects and feature articles, to be very good in all ways. The schematics and 'wiring up' diagrams are excellent.

I hope you will reconsider your proposal as I'm sure a great many readers would pay a little more per copy (I certainly would) to retain one page reserved for full size artwork.

Finally, I would like to say that I hope your magazine does not become a 'kit-set' manual but retains its grass roots construction principles (unlike some others), which are so fundamental to understanding electronics.

> J. R. Hyde Christchurch, NZ.

You will note from the June issue that all continues as normal.

Many thanks for your kind encouragement and praise of the magazine otherwise.

> Roger Harrison Editor, ETI.

Dear Sir,

At last! What a wonderful surprise.

I bought the June '83 issue of ETI in which you have a column for the VIC-20 with two programs listed. I wrote them up and they both worked. They both worked! I just can't get over it.

I'd like to congratulate those responsible. At last I've found an Australian computer publication with printouts that actually work. Woopee!

Maybe if you printed that your programs are guaranteed to work, the other 'rubbish' that call themselves computer magazines might take the hint.

Phil Truscott Tullah, Tas.

Dear Sir,

I was lucky enough to win a Sparkrite Voyager car computer in the contest you organised with Jaycar Pty Ltd.

I wish to thank you for the challenge it offered and I hope others derived as much enjoyment and new knowledge as I did in trying to answer the questions. I congratulate the person who thought up the questions.

I am looking forward to installing and using my prize. It seems to be an excellent unit, from all I have seen and read about it.

May I take this opportunity to compliment you and your staff on the high quality of the content and presentation of ETI magazine. I look forward to each issue and shall, of course, continue to do so.

> W.K. Irish Castle Hill, NSW

The Editor of Erectronics Tidy Interstitial,

Sapristi Nuckas! Further (and final) to the raging controversy over "yiddle di po" versus "iddle I po", I have sent you a copy from the 'Goon Show Scripts' by Spike Milligan (bow your head with reverence), Woburn Press, London, 1972.

To prevent publication and the most scandalous exposé since Petrov, simply forward a photograph of a \$448 note to my good self.

Take heed Sir, you are dealing with ... ah ... um ... anyway, my sister is a Sumo wrestler and my father a professional batter pudding hurler! *

This letter will self-destruct on ignition with a match.

R. Boelen Ferntree Gully, Vic.

* This does not mean he hurls professional batter puddings.

ORCHESTRA BLOODNOK SIGNATURE TUNE. BLODDNOK Blefough = seroughhh = beroughhhh = how dare you come here to my H.Q. with such an = BLODDNOK I tell you, Major Bloodnok, I must ask seru to parade your men. BLODDNOK Why? SEAGOON I'm looking for a criminal BLODDNOK Tou find your own = it toek me years to get this lot, SEAGOON Ying tong iddle I po. BLODDNOK You find your own = it toek me years to get this lot, SEAGOON Ying tong iddle I po. BLODDNOK Here = Buster Mest Gridsau? Sound fall in = the hard way.

Dear Bluebottle,

Anyone who read your 'letters' section in ETI March '83 could have been alarmed and woken up when they read C. Tinney's letter condemning the misspelling of the (ahhm!) phrase "Ying tong iddle I po". Your argument was that it was "Ying tong yiddle di po".

I have been instructed by my client Mr. Henery Crum to research this (ahhm!) problem. I found in one of the amazing, talking-type wireless Goon Shows, entitled "The Canal", that Neddie Seagoon does, in fact, state categorically and without any hint of confusion that immortal phrase "Ying tong iddle I po".

Therefore, unless something is done, either by sending certain monies to Mr. Tinney by way of compensation c/o my good self, or better still direct to me, I shall be forced (ahhm!) to issue a military document of a disturbing nature.

Be warned sir, you are dealing with um-er — anyway, my brother is a wrestler and my aunt is a policeman.

> Cordially (ahhm!) yours, Major Craig Stephenson SF1 and Bar

Rotten swine Etty Yedidor,

This is the BBC Home Service. (clunk rukka rukka ruk) Thank you.

You rotten swine! You nutted me! You captioned me right in the bonce! You mis-

quoted the Ying Tong song. May your knees turn into soggy Weet-Bix and dribble down your shins!

Watch your Dregs correspondent very carefully. I think he's been playing that sinful midnight Ludo again, the evil, debauched pervert.

I looked up my dog-eared copy of the 'Goon Show Scripts' and there it was, staring at me, "Ying tong iddle I po". I nearly poemed on the carpet.

You don't believe me? You little steamer, you, my elbows sweat in sympathy and my nose hairs turn pink! It is there, on the fourth page of "The Canal", you half-crazed practitioner of sensuous Caucasian kneedancing!



But wait — what does the Ying Tong song really say? Yes, yes. I'm well-aware of what the Goon Show Scripts (1972) say, but the circa 1957 Ying Tong song recording says something entirely different! It says... it says (thinks — now I've got them)... Ying Tong Yiddle Di Po! Play it for yourselves, my little chickens — especially at 33½ rpm and with your fingers on the rim.

Nevertheless, I have written 'The Master' himself to mediate this nasty disputation and prevent Soggy Weet-Bix knees and batter pudding battering of my person. We await!

> Roger Harrison Editor, ETI.

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FOR SALE: AUDIO FREQUENCY two-channel response tracer, measuring frequency response of stereo amps, speakers, cartridges, tape decks, 20 Hz to 20 kHz. Mint condition. New price \$3600, sell \$920 ono. (02)896-2975.

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WANTED: TRIMAZ audio amplifier type 3 or similar. (02)896-2975.

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FOR SALE: TWO RCF mid horns with 100 W drivers. Perfect condition, suit PA or guitar, S285 pair. T. Baird, 24 Ivan St, Fitzroy Vic 3068. (03)63-6384.

FOR SALE: JAYCAR Series 5000 power and preamp. Still in packing, \$500. (099)27-1462.

SELL: PAIR OF PIONEER HPM-150 speakers. Excellent condition, 14 months old, \$875 ono. Peter Aldridge, 40 Derwent Crt, Mt Gambler SA 5290. (087)25-5753.

FOR SALE: DYNACO amplifier combination PAT4/ST150, 75 watts RMS. Demos. Dean (08)264-6541.

FOR SALE: AMCRON DC-300A laboratory reference stereo power amplifier, 155 W/ch RMS. THD 0.01%. IMD 0.01%. Mint condition, forced sale. Sacrifice at \$750 ono. (02)896-2975.

FOR SALE: SERIES 5000 preamplifier \$300. L. Preller, 27 Cavill Close, Holt ACT 2615. 54-4552 after 6 pm.

COMMUNICATIONS

FOR SALE: TRIO 9R95DS receiver, as new, \$125. IC202 2M SSB transceiver, oscar coverage, original packing and condition, \$150. Jim (050)24-2104 bh.

FOR SALE: KENWOOD TR-72006 two metre FM, car transceiver. Ten watt output, \$100. (07)369-6197. FOR SALE: KENWOOD TS-520s transceiver \$475. DG-5 digital readout \$180. Remote NFO-520s \$130. TV-502 two meter transverter \$150. (02)84-6510.

WANTED: FOR MARCONI TF867 standard signal generator. Require operator and maintenance handbook or notes for purchase or loan. R. Gurr. (08)276-4547.

FOR SALE: YAESU FRG7 communication receiver, as new, \$250. (096)47-9027 evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: VERTICAL plug-in type 17D/1 for BWD 1722D, state price. Will exchange for 17A plus cash. Hickman, PO Box 74, Hamilton NSW 2303. (049)48-5553.

WANTED: CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS for TS-01 display terminal locally manufactured by Electronic Control Systems circa 1972. Kris 682-0324 or (045)79-6365.

WANTED: PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS magazine October 1982 and January 1983. M. Vinicombe, 12 Brereton St, Garran ACT 2605. (062)81-5375.

SELL: TELETYPE model 15. One with keyboard, one without, S50 and S30 resp. Gary Hegedus (03)435-2257.

MANUALS WANTED: CBS710, B&K1503/ 1602, Taylor 45D, Haltronics 201B, Khan SP58-1A, AWA Voltohmyst, AWA 1A57321, MAGNA-TECH 34B, PULTEC EQP-1A/MEQ5. GMT 303. R. Hibberd, P.O. Box 318, Willoughby NSW 2068. (02)406-5787.

FOR SALE: ASR33 teletype (printer) plus paper tape reader/punch and transformer. Plugs into LNW board. Very good condition. A. Lindsay (09)299-7159.

FOR SALE: ITOH8300SP printer, centronics, 125 cps, as new \$575. Tally line printer, serial, 120 cps, 15" platen, \$650. 19" racking boxes with extendable mounts, 430x430x150 mm, \$25. (062)54-9508.

FOR SALE: MODEL 15 teleprinter with full workshop manual ideal for printer, \$100 ono. R. Buck, 90 Dight St, Richmond NSW. (045)78-3107.

BARGAIN PACK: MIXED components includes 1N914s, resistors, DIL sockets, desolder braid, electros, battery snaps plus other items at \$10, including postage. T. Firman, P.O. Box 498, Cheltenham VIc. 3192.

COMPUTERS

FOR SALE: S100 PCG fine graphics board, manual, cables and joystick, \$90. MW640 board, \$75. Clare C70 keyboard edge connector, cable, unused, \$160. Gordon (07)30-1949

SELL: S100 computer. DGZ80 CPU, MW640 VDU, 16K RAM, 12K BASIC, 10-slot motherboard, cage, PS, fan, cassette, TV, programs, manual. \$850 ono. Mick (062)41-5140.

FOR SALE: ZX81 with 16K, S64 of software on tape, many more on paper, including book of 30 programs. S290. Peter (02)533-4959 ah.

FOR SALE: COMPUTER ENCLOSURE. Attractive steel case can house monitor, PSU, processor card, disk drives. Includes mains lead, fuses, mains filter, power switch, muffin fan, tinted perspex front, S60. Monitor to suit, S50. PSU to suit: +5 V at 8 A, +12 V at 3 A, -12 V at 1 A, S70. (03)339-5604 bh or (03)379-4438 ah.

FOR SALE: TELETEC keyboard with numeric keypad, needs encoder IC, \$40. (03)339-5604 bh or (03)379-4438 ah,

FOR SALE: APPLE II unlimited vocabulary voice synthesiser with speaker and instructions. Plugs into peripheral slot. Software available, \$160. (060)24-4540.

FOR SALE: PC COMPUTER. Apple 128K, 80 x 40 character display, two floppy disk drives, brand new, purchased three weeks ago, still in boxes. Word processor pack, Zaroax, S300. Total price is S3450. Carlos Gutierrez, 1/86 Woids Ave, Hurstville NSW 2220. (02)547-1642.

FOR SALE: 23 cm Philips monitor LDH 2121. Brand new in original package. Giveaway price \$125 ono. 21 Aistrope Ave, Modbury SA 5092. (08)264-8207 ah.

FOR SALE: DEFENDER, very fast game for Dream 6800, 1K. Send \$6 and your address to K. Bennett, 6 Barilla Crt, Burwood East Vic. 3151, for your listing.

MICROBEE HARDWARE: Multiprom and I/O controller takes four set EPROM at EDASM, three sets at net, with development software and manual. Francois (02)328-1246.

FOR SALE: SINCLAIR ZX81 16K RAM, Sinclair printer, software, manuals and all leads for connection, \$450. (03)580-1047.

FOR SALE: VOTRAX type-'n-talk, text-tospeech synthesiser, unlimited vocabulary, built-in amplifier. Complete with manual, power supply, cable and driver program. Cost \$500, sell for \$300. (02)44-1126.

FOR SALE: ZX81 plus 16K RAM pack, cassette player and over 40 programs on cassette. Worth \$550, sell \$299 ono. New condition. (075)37-1685.

FOR SALE: FOUR APPLE IEEE 488 Interface cards, unused. \$300 each ono. Jon Breedveld, c/-Primary School, Forrest Vic 3236. (052)36-6244.

FOR SALE: BIG BOARD, double density for 2.5 MHz. Software selectable, five 8", SS/DS, SD/ DD, \$135. Software, hardware, documentation. Details \$2. P. Gargand, PO Box 10, Aranda ACT 2614.

FOR SALE: ETI-660 in case with modulator and transformer, 3K RAM and colour, works perfectly, sell with software tape for \$70. (07)351-1868. RADIO AMATEURS like to 'chase DX'. That is, they get a thrill out of making contact with stations a long way away. Now, that means different things according to the frequency band being used. On, say, the 14 MHz band (shortwave), DX means across the Pacific and/or across the world. On the 144 MHz VHF amateur band, DX might mean 300 km (across the state) or 2000 km (across the tasman). Owing to its relative rarity, DX contacts on the VHF bands are highly prized by the VHF amateur fraternity.

The ultimate DX on the VHF or UHF amateur bands is "Moonbounce". Moonbouncers use lots of power and large, highly directive antennas to literally 'bounce' signals off the surface of the Moon to distant places. The signals travel half a million miles in the process (they use miles on the other side of the earth).

As you could imagine, the signals heard via Moonbounce are very weak and very sensitive receivers are employed. Because the Moon literally "wobbles" in its orbit, and because the Moon's surface is not a smooth reflector, quite a deal of fading is experienced. Also, as the Earth and the Moon are moving relative to one another, there's some doppler shift to cope with. All in all, it's a wonder any contacts are made. But they are.

In the annals of the Moonbouncers' literature, one reads from time to time of strange signals being heard. These usually occasion intense investigation in an effort to locate the source. As Moonbounce stations are few and far between, and because contacts are generally arranged - or special 'activity days' are arranged - all the Moonbouncers know each other and who might be on the air at any particular time. Every Moonbouncer tape-records every test and every contact - it's the best proof of contact, by such an evanescent means, vet devised.

An innocuous little parcel arrived from America not long ago. In it was a tape from a certain well-equipped Moonbounce station located in California, callsign W*6*ET. I've left out some critical letters to avoid possible embarrassment to the parties concerned.

This tape-recorded the events of a certain Moonbounce activity day some months back. The operator, Chuck, has sent copies of the tape far



and wide, in an effort to sort out a 'strange' signal that occurs between the various stations recorded *via* Moonbounce on that day.

Chuck had his 30 ft dish 'locked' on the Moon with his homebrew computer-controlled tracking system, the receiver front-end — mounted right at the dish's focal point for best performance — was in fine form, and he could receive his own signal like he'd never heard it before. It was shaping up to be a good session. So, hearing a few stations working each other, and guessing there might be others listening around, he found a clear frequency and put out the general call.

"CQ DX, CQ DX, CQ DX Moonbounce. This is W*6*ET calling. W*6*ET whisky ** six ** echo tango, W*6*ET."

The tape records his call and when he switched to receive, the last 24 seconds (the time its takes for the radio wave round-trip to the Moon and back) of the reflected call. A short period of noise is heard, then a faint 'warbly' heterodyne (single sideband transmission being used) fades up out of the noise and back down again. The noise characteristics change as Chuck adjusts his receiver's dynamic tracking filter. Then, a clearly recognisable, but slightly 'quavery' voice is heard.

"... tango ... six ... echo ... ho ... tee_..."

The signal's a little weak and 'watery' and Chuck makes further adjustments to the receiver bandwidth and post-detection filtering to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. He also throws in the dynamic amplitude stabiliser to reduce the fading effects. The signal pops out of the noise this time like magic.

"... ee ... tee ... phone ... home"!

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