

World Radio History

FRANSCENDENT POLYSYNTH

By brilliant design work and the use of high technology components the Polysynth brings to the reach of the home constructor a machine whose versatility and range of sounds is matched only by ready built equipment costing thousands of pounds. Designed by synthesizer ex-pert Tim Orr and being featured in this issue of Electronics Today In-ternational, this latest addition to the famous Transcendent family is a 4 octave (transposable over 7½ octaves) polyphonic synthesizer with internally up to 4 voices making it possible to play simultaneously up to 4 notes. Wherea convertiged events the additional to additional to a simultaneously up to 4 notes. Whereas conventional synthesizers handle only one at a time.

The basic instrument is supplied with 1 voice and up to 3 more may be plugged in. A further 4 voices may be added by connecting to an expander unit, the metalwork and woodwork of which is designed for side by side matching with the main instrument. Each voice is a

complete synthesizer in itself with 2 VCOs, 2 ADSRs, a VCA and a VCF (requiring only control voltages and a power supply, the voice boards are also suitable for modular 12 systems). One of these voices is automatically allocated to a key as it is operated. There are separate tuning controls for each VCO of each voice. All other controls are common to all the voices for ease of control and to ensure consistency between the voices.

Although using very advanced electronics the kit is mechanically Although using very advanced electronics the kit is mechanically very simple with minimal wiring, most of which is with ribbon cable connectors. All controls are PCB mounted and the voice boards fit with PCB mounted plugs and sockets. The kit includes fully finished metalwork, solid teak cabinet, professional quality components (resistors 2% metal oxide or metal film of 0.5% and 0.1%), nuts, bolts, etc.

EXPANDABLE

POLYPHONIC

SYNTHESIZER

COMPLETE KIT

ONLY

 $f_{320} + VAT$

Plug in extra Voices - Kit price E52 + VAT (E48 + VAT If ordered with kit)

POWERTRAN TRANSCENDENT POLYSYNTH

Cabinet size 31.1" x 19.6" x 7.6" rear 3.4" front

Kit also available as separate packs

ADSR IC		Pack		Price	Pack		Price
CEM 3310	£4.00	POLY 1	Pair of PCB's for multiplex cct. K B	£9.50	POLY 14	PCB for VOICE controls	£6.80
VCO IC			contacts		POLY 15	Pots, switches, diodes, Cs VOICE PCB	£4.80
CEM 3340	£6.00	POLY 2	IC's, IC sockets, Rs, Cs, for multiplex cct	£8,20	POLY 16	PCB for plug in voice	£8.20
		POLY 3	Superior quality keyboard	£32.25	POLY 17	Rs, Cs, presets up learners for one voice	£16.30
0.1% 25 ppm		POLY 4	Contacts & bus bars	£12,00	POLY 1B	ICs, IC skts, diodes for one voice	£27.50
M.F. Res	£0.50	POLY 5	Double sided plated through PCB for digital	£17.25	POLY 19	Transformer 0 120 240 17 0 17, 0 7 7	£6.30
			control & pitch/gate generator cct		POLY 20	Pitch bend control	£3.90
0.5% 25 ppm M.F. Res	£0.25	POLY 6 POLY 7	Rs, Cs, heat sink for fitting to Pack 5	£10.50	POLY 21	Misc parts eg ⊣ack sockets, knobs, mains switch etc	£13.00
		POLY B	IC's, IC sockets, diodes for fitting to Pack 5 Double sided mother board (for plug in voices)	£31.30 £18.90	POLY 22	Ribbon cable, ribbon cable connectors, mains cable	£8.45
30 ppm multilay ceramic cap	er £0.50	POLY 9 POLY 10	Rs, Cs, connectors for mother board IC's IC sockets, Trs, heat sinks for mother board	£14.10 £13.10	POLY 23 POLY 24	Fully finished metalwork and fixing parts Solid teak cabinet	£25.60 £25.80
ICs and details		POLY 11	PCB for master controls lieft of section marked VOICES)	£18,80	Total cost for individually purchased packs for single voice instrument		£355.15
packs in o		POLY 12	ICs, IC sockets, diodes, Trs, Rs, Cs for master control PCB	£9.30		te kit for 4 voice expander Ig connectors	£295.00
CATALOO	BUE	POLY 13	Pots, Switches for master control board	£11.80		s VAT exclusive	2200.00



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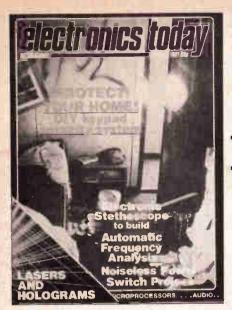
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SECURICOR DELIVERY: For this optional service (U.K. mainland only) add £2.50 VAT inclusivel per kit SALES COUNTER: If you prefer to collect kit from the factory, call at Sales Counter Open 9a m. 12 noon, 1.4.30p m. Monday Thursday

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(plup on the above items is extra)

parallel	UmA Loop, IEE	295 £295						
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ETI MARCH 1981



PRESENTS THE LATEST STATE OF THE ART in DIGITAL WATCH TECHNOLOGY

1981 will be known as the year when 'digitals' became slimmer whilst maintaining the trend of increasing number of functions. We now offer YOU this watch - available by mail order for the first time. THE ULTRA SLIM MUSICAL ALARM CHRONOGRAPH IS YOURS FOR JUST £12.95 + 50p P&P. It is fully guaranteed for 1 year and comes complete with demonstration battery. Just look at the functions listed below:



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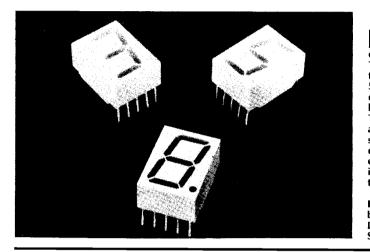
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NEWS

DIGEST



Hello Sailor!

new voice recognition unit has Abeen introduced into the system developed by Siemens and Computer Analysts and Programmers (CAP) for using Prestel at sea. The new adaptation is called Seaview and has involved the Post Office, the Home Office, the Departments of Trade and Industry and Liverpool Polytechnic in the collation of data and the design of its basic system. Seaview uses 150 of the 165,000 page capacity of Prestel. Its first trials were carried out off Dover last year, its main function being to supply officers with immediate access to information which is available to shore-based users. The voice recognition unit is made by Threshold Technology of the US, a part-owned subsidiary of Siemens, and converts the voice patterns of human speech into digital code

which activates the computer control unit. The software written by CAP converts these into signals that activate the Prestel system. Each user records 240 sounds or words on magnetic tape. To allow for variations in tone or inflexion these are then recorded 10 separate times. Security levels are, according to the designers, very high. The 240 words can then be fed into the system in two different ways. A word can either appear directly on the screen or it can be used in conjunction with an intermediate storage or buffer to trigger other words or information. Its application was recently tested when the command word 'Dover' was used, which resulted in the presentation on the screen of all the information within the Prestel system on the Dover coastline. The designers are confident of its widespread uses and adaptations. Prestel currently has just under 7,000 subscribers.

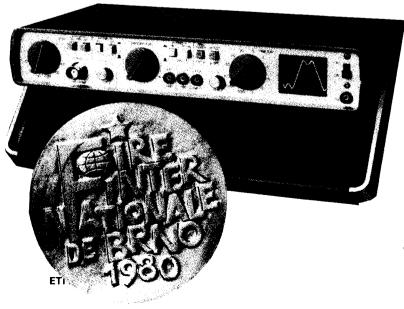
1/2 Inch Blinders

Hewlett Packard's new 0.56" high Iseven-segment displays should come with a free tube of suntan oil. They're made to be read clearly at up to 23 feet away. The HPSD 5300 to 5800 family are the brightest HP displays to date, available in red, high efficiency red, yellow or green. The new devices, although featuring a larger display, are packaged in the same size unit as the previous 0.43" display, enabling equipment to be easily uprated. The package features industry standard lead spacings and the devices are fully TTL compatible.

For further information on the HPSD 5300 to 5800 family of high brightness displays, contact Jermyn Distribution, Vestry Estate, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Fotoboards

Marshall's, a household name in electronic component supply, are now stocking a competitively priced range of pre-sensitised PCBs, called Fotoboards. Single and double-sided boards (both 1.6 mm thick) are available. They are sup-plied with a protective peel-off plastic sheet and require 10 minutes in an ultra-violet exposure unit or a day out in the back garden under that great UV radiator in the sky. Marshall's can also supply a suitable UV exposure unit kit for £34.50 (or £19.50 without box and 9" x 6" glass screen), Fotoboard developer (to callers only), drafting sheet (0.1 matrix), track, transfers and developing trays. Contact any of Marshall's shops for latest prices.

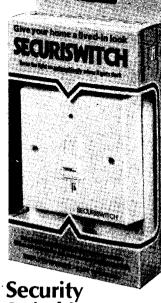


Gold Scope

The Thandar SC110 portable oscilloscope from Sinclair Electronics Ltd was the only British product to win a gold medal at the 1980 BRNO Trade Fair in Czechoslovakia, the largest Eastern European trade fair. Of the several thousand exhibitors and their products, only forty were awarded gold medals.

The SC110 weighs in at only $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs with its 2" CRT and is designed to fit inside a briefcase or toolkit. It's a single trace, 10 MHz bandwidth and 10 mV sensitivity instrument featuring low power consumption mains/ battery operation.

For more information on the SC110 and other Thandar products, contact Sinclair Electronics, London Road, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE17 4H).



Switching

You can give your home or office that 'lived in' look even if you're a thousand miles away by installing the latest automatic light switch from Smiths.

The Securiswitch, which will switch 40-300 W loads, simply replaces an existing wall-mounted light switch and offers both normal on/off switching and a timed automatic function. On auto, the switch is triggered at dusk by a builtin photocell. You can then set it to switch off again after a delay variable from one to seven hours. It then resets for operation during the next dark period. However, shadows or dull periods during the day will not trigger the switch because of an integral delay facility designed to prevent such erroneous switching. For additional security, the switchoff time also varies by a random margin around the set period (up to 10 minutes for each hour set). A 12 V DC version, for use in caravans, boats and mobile homes, should be in the shops soon.

You should be able to buy Smiths Industries Time Controls' Securiswitch in your local clever gadgets department for £10.75 or less.



Rent-A-Camera

Rediffusion, the High Street TV rental chain, are opening 22 video centres all over the country, from Aberdeen to Brighton. In addition to the Rediffusion range of television sets (including Viewdata and Teletext models) and audio equipment, the centres will stock video recorders, portable video cameras and tuners. A complete package of recording equipment will be available on short term rental — a Hitachi colour video camera, a portable VTR, a video tuner and a rechargeable battery pack. The camera can be used with a

The camera can be used with a built-in or an external microphone. A fully charged battery will given an hour's shooting. It's also possible to operate the unit from a car battery.



Zycor's new adaptor converts an Zordinary TV set into a Prestel terminal for less than £200. The microprocessor-based adaptor, the Teledek 2000, has been developed at a cost of over £100,000, exclusive of Department of Industry support, with export in mind. Information can be displayed in German and Swedish and it will produce VHF signals and a range of UHF signals in addition to those used in the UK. It can be powered from UK, European, US or Australian mains supply voltages.

Screen information can also be output to a printer and to a domestic tape recorder. Teledek 2000 can also be used with TV monitors and receivers such as Thorn TX, which allows the tube to be connected directly to the adaptor.

The handheld keypad operates remotely by infra-red at up to 9 m. It has 12 data keys and four control keys. A directly wired keyboard with a full alpha-numeric character set is also available.

For further information on Teledek 2000 contact Zycor Ltd, 33 Fortess Road, London NW5 1AD.

Cream Of The Movies

1 4 4 6 6 0 1 C D per ma

Cream Mail Order Movies came into being at the end of 1980. They're in the business of bringing the big box office movies into your living room with their purchase and exchange video cassette service. Buy one cassette for £39.50 plus post (VHS and Betamax available). During the next three months you can exchange your cassette for another Cream movie for £7.95 plus post. Cream's initial selection of 64

Rediffusion is also launching a

VHS video cassette library. Major

feature films will be available for sale

or rental. This scheme will be extend-

ed to several hundred of the group's

450 shops. Each cassette will be yours for three days for a rental charge of

£4.95. About 25 films will be

Cream's initial selection of 64 titles includes everything from Jaws to Barbarella and The French Connection to the Exorcist......plus a available immediately with the addition of three or four new titles each month. The first batch of films to be made available offers something for almost everyone – from Swallows and Amazons to The Stud and The Bitch and from Tales of Beatrix Potter to Blondie.

🖌 : Digest

selection of children's movies and music cassettes (La Traviatta, Blondie, Jesus Christ Superstar, etc.)

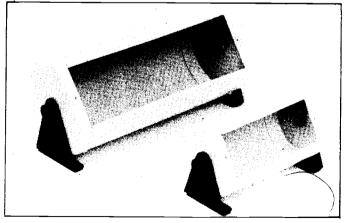
Cream have prepared a full colour leaflet listing all the films available and giving full details of their purchase/exchange scheme. It is available from Cream Mail Order Movies Ltd, The Cloisters, 11 Salem Road, London W2 48U.

vies into your to Barbare purchase and nection to



Daturr Ltd have just introduced an Dunusual product — the Orbix rotary electronic case. Orbix is steel, round, swivels, locks into position every 15° and can be wall mounted, suspended from the ceiling or plonked on top of your desk.

The system includes case, rear panel/rear panel with opening, two feet, two knurled screws and four adhesive feet. The range of accessories features an anti-dazzle mask to facilitate reading LED displays. The standard colour is beige, but alternative colours are available from Daturr Ltd, Unit E, Roan Industrial Estate, Mortimer Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3HS.



FRANSCENDENT 2000 SINGLE BOARD SYNTHESIZER

Deigned by consultant Tim Orr (formerly synthesizer Deigned by consultant Tim Orr (formerly synthesizer designer for ENS Ltd.) and teatured as a constructional article in ETI, this live performance synthesizer is a 3 octave instrument transposable 2 octaves up or down giving sweep control, a noise generator and an ADSR envelope shaper. There is also a slow oscillator, a new pitch detector, ADSR repeat, sample and hold, and special circuitry with precision components to ensure tuning stability amongst its many features.

The kit includes fully finished metalwork, fully assembled solid teak cabinet, filter sweep The kit includes fully finished metalwork, fully assembled solid teak cabinet, filter sweeppedal, professional quality components (all resistors either 2% metal oxide or ½% metal film), and it really is complete — right down to the last nut and bolt and last piece of wirefiling in and making great music! Virtually all the components are on the one professional quality fibreglass PCB printed with component locations. All the controls mount directly on the main board, all connections to the over negs by almost anyone capable of neat soldering! When finished you will possess a synthesizer comparable in performance and quality with ready-built units selling for many times the price.

Comprehensive handbook supplied with all complete kits! This fully describes construction and tells you how to set up your synthesizer with nothing more elaborate than a multi-meter and a pair of ears!

COMPLETE KIT ONLY £168.50 + VAT! **ETI VOCODE** VOCODER





Cabinet size 24.6" x 15.7" x 4.8" (rear) 3.4" (front) 2 OSCILLATORS! 14 CHANNELS! NOISE GENERATOR! VOICED/UNVOICED DETECTOR! LED PPM METERS! SLEW RATE CONTROL!

COMPLETE KIT ONLY

£195 + VAT!

Kit includes FREE foot control and test oscillator!

MULTI-VOICE SYNTHESIZER

Panel size 19.0" x 5.25". Depth 12.2"

Panel size 19.0" x 5.25". Depth 12.2" Aut speech and the output of an instrument onto the Vocoder and the instrument not the operator now appears to be doing the talking or singing! You now have vocal control of the amplitude and harmonic control of the instrument! Use the nise generator and there is whispering in the breeze! Use the noise generator and there is whispering in the breeze! Use the noise generator and there is whispering in the breeze! Use the output of a cassette deck and the London Symphony Orchestra recites from the Kama Sutral Just a few of the possibilities! If the variations in amplitude and harmonic content of an audio signal can be analysed and applied to suitable electronic control circuitry then the basic sounds of speech can be substituted for by almost anything and this is just what a vocoder does. Featured as a construction article in Electronics Today International this design enables a vocoder of great versatility and high intelligibility to be built for an amazingly low price. 14 channels are used to achieve its high intelligibility, each channel having its own level control. There are two input amplifiers, one for speech either from microphone or a high level source e.g. mixer or cassette deck and one for external excitation (the substitution signal) from either high or low level sources. Each amplifier has its own lever control and a rather special type of to no control giving varying degrees of bass boost with treble cout or treble boost with bass cut. The level of the speech and excitation signal at the points in speech which Any of the internal sources and the external source can be mixed together. There is a voiced / unvoiced detector which substitutes noise for the excitation signal at the points in speech which amplitude enabling a change of the speech into singing or chanting and other special effects. A loot switch is provided to permit a complete freeze is noperation. An output mixer allows mixing of the speech, external excitation and vocoder output. The

TRANSCENDENT DPX

Another superb design by synthesizer expert Tim Orr published in **Electronics Today International**

COMPLETE KIT ONLY £299 + VAT!

TRANSCENDENT DPX

Cabinet size 36.3" × 15.0" × 5.0" (rear) 3.3" (front)

The Transcendent DPX is a really versatile 5 octave keyboard instrument. These are two audio outputs which can be used simultaneously. On the first there is a beautiful harpsichord or reed sound-fully polyphonic. i.e. you can play chords with as many notes as you like. On the second output there is a wide range of different vices. still fully polyphonic. It can be a straightforward piano as a honky tonk piano or even a mixture of the two! Alternatively you can play strings over the whole range of the keyboard or brass over the whole range of the keyboard or should you prefer — strings on the top of the keyboard and brass as the lower end (the keyboard is electronically split after the first two octaves) or vice-versa or even a combination of strings and brass sounds simultaneously. And on all voices you can split in circuitry to make the keyboard toch sensitive! The harder you press down a key the louder it sounds — just like an acoustic piano. The digitally controlled multiplexed system makes practical touch sensitivity with the complex dynamics law necessary for a high degree of realism. These are two more realistic string sounds. The same store volume and tone control, a separate control for the brass sounds and also a vibrato circuit with vanable depth control together with a vanable delay control so that the vibrator comes in only after waiting a short time after the note is struck for even more realistic string sounds. To add interest to the sounds and make them more natural there is a chorus / ensemble unit which is a complex phasing system using CCD (charge coupled device) analogue delay lines. The overall effect of this is similar to that of several acoustic instruments playing the same piece of music. The ensemble circuitry can be switched in with either strong or mild effects. As the system is based on digital circuitry digital data can be easily taken to and from a computer (for storing and playing back accompaniments with or without pitch or key change, computer for storing and playing back accompa

As the system is based on digital circuitry digital data can be easily taken to and from a computer (for storing and playing back accompaniments with or without pitch or key change, computer

Although the DPX is an advanced design using a very large amount of circuitry, much of it very sophisticated, the kit is mechanically extremely simple with excellent access to all the circuit boards which interconnect with multiway connectors, just four of which are removed to separate the keyboard circuitry and the panel circuitry from the main circuitry in the cabinet The kit includes fully finished metalwork, solid teak cabinet, professional quality components (all resistors 2% metal oxide), nuts, bolts, etc., even a 13A plug!



MANY MORE KITS ON PAGE 96. MORE KITS AND ORDERING INFORMATION ON INSIDE FRONT COVER

All projects on this page can be purchased as separate packs, e.g. PCBs, components sets, hardware sets, etc. See our free catalogue for full details and prices

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World Radio History



The Sub-Atomic Story

Once upon a Victorian time, physics was a relatively uncomplicated pursuit. It seemed to be just a matter of time before all the laws of nature would be discovered and fully investigated. Matter was made from microscopic billiard balls — protons and electrons. This century, however (particularly during the inter-war years), mesons, kaons, sigmas, neutrinos and their anti-particles began popping out of the woodwork. A.S. Lipson describes the trials and tribulations of the physicists who had to make sense of it all.

Low Ohmmeter

Measuring miniscule resistances accurately can be almost impossible with your common or garden test meter. The resistance range copes happily with resistances most often used — from 1k0 to several tens of kilohms. However, if you want to check that you've got a 1R0 resistor on your bench and not a 0R5 or 10R, the chances are that your meter will give up. Look out for the ET1 Low Ohmmeter, designed with remarkably reduced resistances in mind.

Pick-Up Principles

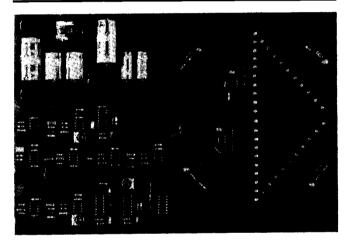
Time was when a copper needle did the trick. When you walk into your local hi-fi shop and gaze at the hundreds of cartridges available, the choice is bewildering. What's the difference between a £5 block of plastic and a £50 block of plastic apart from £45? They all extract music from the grooves, don't they? Next month, Pick-Up Principles looks at the different types of cartridges and how they work.



APRIL ISSUE ON SALE MARCH 6th

Drum Sequencer

If you need a lot of banging in your life (perhaps you're a musician), try your hand at the ETI Drum Sequencer. It's designed in two distinct sections. The drum effects unit will simulate high/low tom-tom and bass and snare drum voices, manually triggered by, say, a loudspeaker sensor. The clever bit is the sequential programmer, which will reproduce the drum rhythm of your choice from the effects unit.



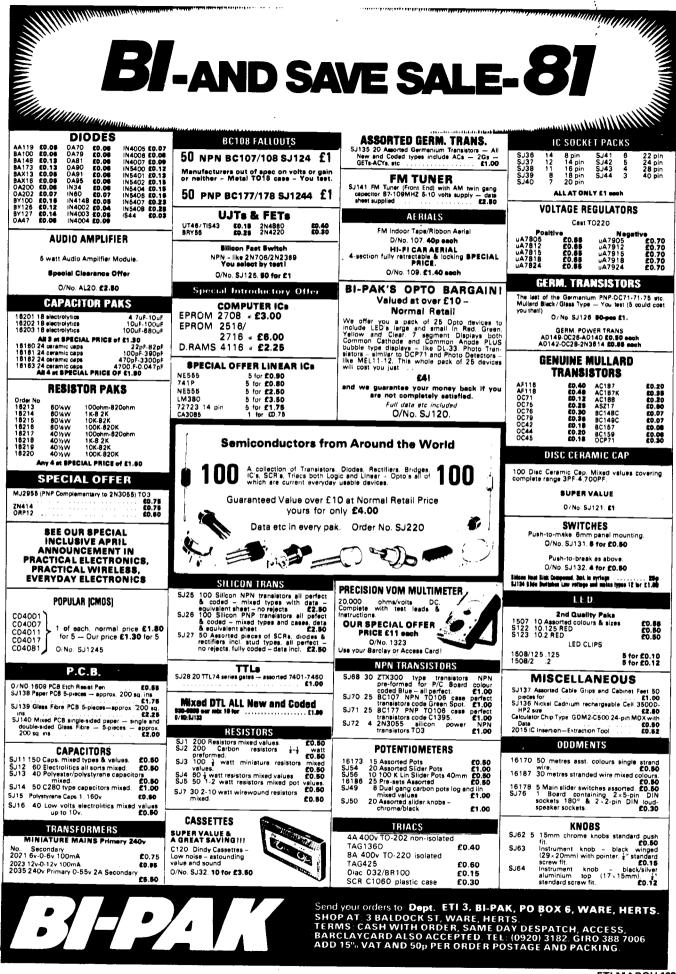
Sound Analyser

World Radio History

Turn your volts and waves into six columns of flashing lights with ETI's Visual Complex Sound Analyser. Plug our six bar display (10 LEDs per bar) into your loudspeaker and transform Tony Blackburn into three bars of instantaneous amplitude in three different bands and three bars of instantaneous frequency in three different bands. Use it as a pretty sound to light display or for amplitude/frequency signal analysis of tape/radio/record programmes.

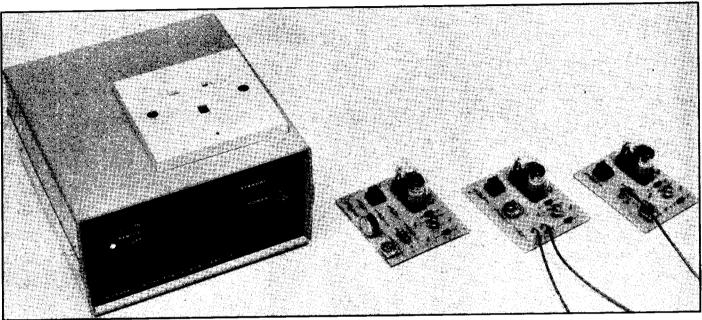
> Articles described here are in an advanced state of preparation. However, circumstances may dictate changes to the final contents.

ETI MARCH 1981



ETI MARCH 1981

NOISELESS POWER SWITCH



Designed to switch any mains load up to 15A without generating RFI, this unit can be activated either manually or via a remote-control input. Ideal for use with the opto or thermal switches decribed elsewhere in this issue, or with various remote-control projects planned for future issues of ETI. Design by Ray Marston. Project development by Plamen Pazov

his rather sophisticated unit is designed to switch any mains load, up to a maximum of 15A (equivalent to 3.45 kW on 230 V mains), without generating significant electrical noise (RFI) and without excessive power dissipation (heat generation) in the unit. This action is obtained by using a unique combination of logic-controlled triac-plus-relay power switching and has very considerable technical advantages.

The complete power switch can be activated either manually or by a remote-control facility. This facility uses an opto-coupler in its input, giving 4 kV of mains isolation. The remote-switching mains isolation is further backed up by transformer isolation and this transformer is also used to provide an on-board 12 V regulated power supply, which can be used to power external electronic circuitry.

The unit can be remote-switched in a variety of ways. The simplest way is to activate it through the two-wire switch circuit shown in the diagram, which uses the built-in 12 V supply of the unit to provide the required switching current of a few milliamps. In this case the wires can be any length, enabling the control switch (SW2) to be placed anywhere in the house. The

'isolation factor' (isolation from the mains voltage) of this circuit is determined by the breakdown voltage (primary to secondary) of T1. A far greater isolation factor can be obtained by providing the two-wire switch with its own 9 V battery supply, wired so that it connects across the B-C pins of SK1 when SW2 is closed. In this case the isolation factor is determined by the series combination of opto-isolator IC4 and T1 and is greater than 4 kV.

Alternatively, the unit can be automatically switched by any of the two thermal switches or the light-sensitive switch shown elsewhere is this issue, which in turn can be powered from the built-in 12 V supply of the power switch. Finally, the unit can also be switched by an infra-red remote controller that will be described in a forthcoming issue of ETI, or by an even more sophisticated remote control system that we have planned for a future issue of ETI.

Construction

This project is fairly easy to build, but sensible precautions must be taken during the construction/testing to avoid contact_

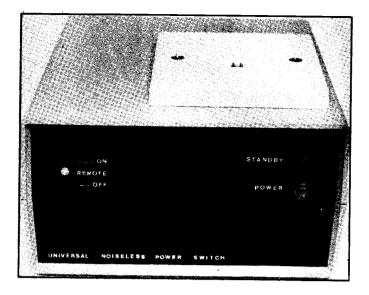
with live mains wiring. Build up the PCB first, noting that the two opto-couplers (IC4 and IC5) are soldered directly to the board and that a small heatsink is bolted directly to the verticallymounted triac (Q2). The four mounting holes in the PCB are designed to line up with screw-mounting lugs in the plastic case of our prototype.

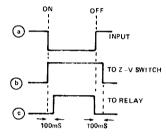
The heavy-duty relay used in the unit must be mounted in the special octal socket mentioned in Buylines; connections are made to the base by screw terminals. On our prototype the relay unit is mounted horizontally on the rear panel of the case, together with transformer T1 and SK1 (a three-pin DIN on our unit). Three-pin mains socket SK2 is mounted in the top of the case. SW1 (a three-position slide switch on our prototype) and the neon lamp are mounted on the front panel; on our unit we've fitted a second neon to the front panel, wired directly across the SK2 pins to indicate the POWER ON state of the unit.

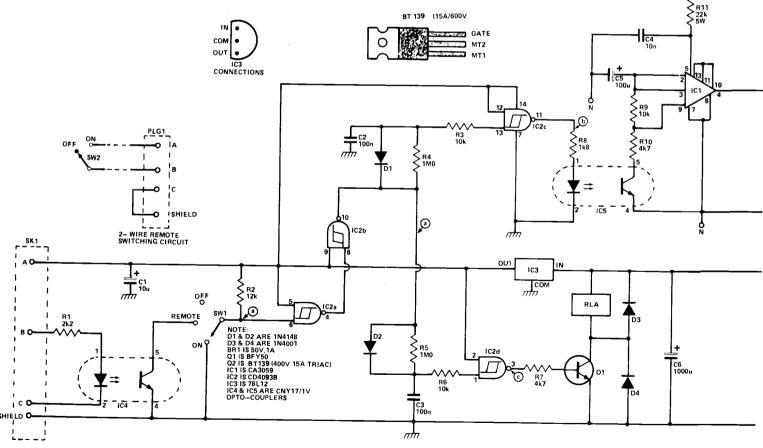
When completing the interwiring of the unit, note that heavy gauge (15 A) wiring must be used between the triac, relay and SK2. Make the mains input connection to the unit through the rear panel.

When construction is complete, connect the mains input and give the unit a simple functional test via the ON/OFF actions of SW1. If all is well, check that 12 V is available between the A and D pins of SK1 and then check that a remote control action can be obtained by wiring up PLG1 as shown in the circuit diagram. If you want to control the unit automatically in response to light or temperature variations, refer to the light and temperature switching circuits shown elsewhere in this issue.

Fig.1 Circuit diagram waveforms are shown for points a, b and c in the circuit.







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HOW IT WORKS

To appreciate the finer points of our power switch design it is necessary to first understand some of the basic principles of conventional mains-power switching, as follows.

SwiTCHES AND RELAYS. The major disadvantages of switches and relays in mains-power switching, as follows. SWITCHES AND RELAYS. The major disadvantages of switches and relays in mains-switching applications are that they suffer from contact arcing and generate a good deal of RFI (audible on radio and TV sets) as they switch from one state to the other. Their major advantages are their simplicity and negligible power dissipation in the ON condition.

TRIAC POWER SWITCHES. The main advantages of triacs (solid-state power switches) in mains-switching applications are that they do not suffer from arcing problems and can be controlled from low-power sources. They have several significant disadvantages:

Triacs can generate very significant RFI when they are initially switched on. The magnitude of the RFI is proportional to the rise time and the magnitude of the switch-on current, which in turn is proportional to the instantaneous magnitude of the mains voltage at the moment of switch-on. Switch-on RFI is radiated from all mains wiring through which the current pulse flows. Thus, if the instantaneous mains voltage is at 400 V as the triac switches power to a 20R heater load, a very large pulse of RFI will be generated, but if the instantaneous voltage is only 10 V at the moment of switching the RFI will be negligible. A second disadvantage of the triac is that it has a typical satura-

A second disadvantage of the triac is that it has a typical saturation voltage of about 2 V. It thus dissipates 30 W when driving a 15 A load and may need substantial heat sinking.

A final disadvantage of the triac is that it has a 'minimum holding current' characteristic, which causes the triac to unlatch if its load current is redúced below a certain value with gate drive removed. The net effect of this characteristic is that a 15 A triac power switching circuit may work correctly with a high current load but may be incapable of operating correctly when connected to (say) a 100 W lamp.

ZERO-VOLTAGE TRIAC SWITCHING. The RFI-generation problem of the triac can be overcome by feeding gate (switch-on) signals to the triac only when the instantaneous mains voltage is at, or close to, the zero-voltage crossover point of the mains waveform. Special 'zerovoltage switching' ICs are available for this type of application and are very easy to use. 'Zero-voltage' triac circuits still, however, suffer from the power-dissipation and minimum-load problems mentioned above.

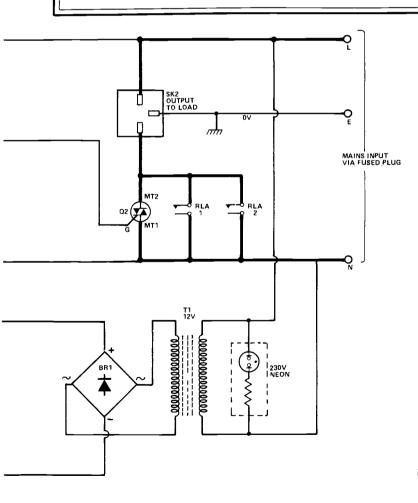
The ETI circuit combines both zero-voltage triac-switching and relay switching techniques to give the best of both worlds, with RFI problems eliminated by the triac circuitry and with power-dissipation and minimum-load problems eliminated by the relay. The basic operating principle of the circuit is quite simple. When an ON command is given, the zero-voltage triac-switching circuitry activates and connects power to the load without generating RFI. 100 mS later, the relay turns on and shorts out the triac, thus maintaining the load connection without the usual power-dissipation and minimum-load problems. Since the relay is required to switch only the 2 V saturation voltage of the triac, it does not suffer from arcing or RFI problems.

When the OFF command is given, the reverse sequence of actions takes place, with the relay turning off on the arrival of the OFF instruction and the triac turning off 'noiselessly' 100 mS later.

The basic logic waveforms of the circuit are generated by IC2. IC2a-IC2b are wired as a non-inverting Schmitt amplifier with its output fed to a pair of time-constant networks with Schmitt-inverter outputs (D1-R4-C2-IC2c and D2-R5-C3-IC2d). The output of the IC2d network is fed to the relay by Q1 and the output of the IC2c network is fed to the IC102 'zero-crossing triac' circuitry by opto-coupler IC5.

to the IC1-Q2 'zero-crossing triac' circuitry by opto-coupler IC5. The relay and the logic network are powered from a DC supply that is isolated from the mains by transformer T1. The logic supply is derived from a 12 V regulator, the 12 V supply being externally available for powering auxiliary circuitry.

The power switch can be activated either manually or by a 'remote' input via SW1. SW1 is fully isolated from the mains voltage by T1 and the opto-coupler IC5. The 'remote' input to the circuit is made through a second opto-coupler (IC4), which provides 4 kV of isolation at the input terminals. This input requires only a few milliamps of current (through R1) to turn the power switch on. This current can be derived from the internal supply, if desired, by using the two-wire remote switching connections shown in the circuit diagram.





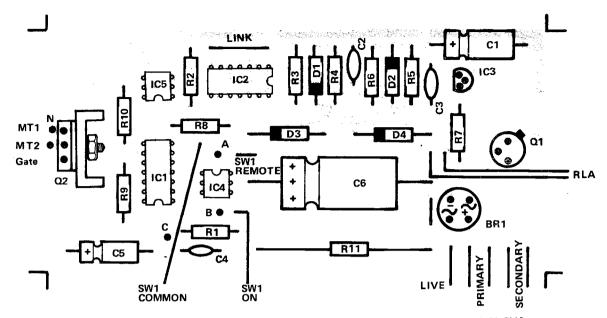
BUYLINES

You'll need to hunt around for some of the components in this project. The relay is a Radiospares component (order no. 348-756), but can be supplied by Watford Electronics.

The CA3059 is available from Marshall's. The CNY17/1V optocouplers are available from Electrovalue. Watford can supply the BT139 triac.

The case chosen for our prototype is a PACTEC CM6, distributed by OK Machine & Tool UK Ltd, Dutton Lane, Eastleigh SO5 4AA.

.PROJECT : Noiseless Power Switch



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T1–12V, 3VA

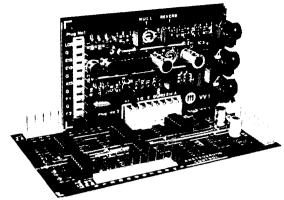


Fig.2 Component overlay.

R1	1 ¼ W 5%, except where stated 2k2			
R2	12k			
R3.6.9	10k			
R4,5	1M0			
R7,10	4k7			
R8	1k8			
R11	22k 5W			
Capacitors				
C1	10u 16 V electrolytic			
C2,3	100n polyester			
C4	10n polyester			
C5	100u 16 V electrolytic			
C6	1000u 25 V electrolytic			
Semiconduc				
IC1	CA3059			
IC2	4093B			
IC3	78L12			
IC4,5	5 CNY17/1V (opto-couplers)			
Q1	BFY50			
Q2	BT139 (triac)			
D1,2	IN4148			
D3,4	1N4001			
BR1	50 V 1 A bridge			
Miscellaneo				
RLA	12 V coil resistance > 100R, 2 pole changover			
	contacts rated at 240 V, 10 A, with relay base, 15			
	A rated (see Buylines).			
SW1	three-way slide switch			
SK1	three-pin DIN socket			
SK2	three-pin mains socket			
PLG1	three-pin DIN plug			
T1 ⁻	12 V, 3 VA mains transformer			
230 V neon	case, connecting wire, etc.			

_PARTS LIST.

ETI



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- × FOR/NEXT loops nested up to 26
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- BASIC language also handles full Boolean * arithmetic, condition expressions, etc.
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- PEEK and POKE enable entry of machine * code instructions
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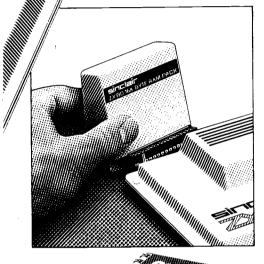
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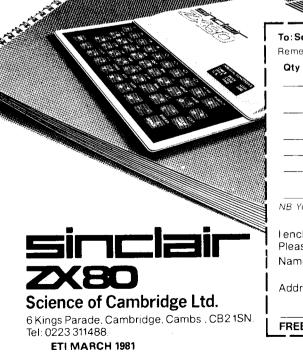
Or you can store a mass of data – perhaps in a fairly simple program – such as a name and address list, or a telephone directory.

And by linking a number of separate programs together into one giant, but modular, program, you can achieve the same effect as loading several programs at once. We're also confident that it won't be long before you can buy cassette-based software using the full 16K-BYTE RAM. So keep an eye on the personal computer magazines – and brush up your chess perhaps!

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	Sinclair ZX80 Manual(s) (Manual free with every ZX80 kit or ready-made computer)	06	5.00	
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HOLOGRAPHY

Trip the light fortactic with the greatest of according Arms for the second of the sec

Trip the light fantastic with the greatest of ease as Anne Sullivan unfolds the exotic story of three dimensional photography — holography.

Holography records light waves reflected from an object and reconstructs them to produce a three-dimensional image. Holograms can only be recorded using a strong coherent light, so, to explain holography it is important to understand the nature of light itself. All light travels in waves. White light is composed of all the colours of the spectrum, each colour having its own wavelength. Because white light is composed of many different wavelengths and phase orientations travelling together, it is known as incoherent light. Coherent light is composed of waves of identical length and frequency travelling in phase, such as that produced by a laser.

Mirror, Mirror....

All objects reflect light, the amount varying in intensity according to the shape and nature of the object. A hologram is recorded when wavelengths of coherent light that are in phase overlap to produce a wavefront known as an interference pattern. The interference pattern, which records the dimensions and depth of the object, is recorded on a photographic plate and when the interference pattern is reconstructed, we see what appears to be a three-dimensional image of the original object — a hologram.

Holography was discovered by Dennis Gabor in 1948 at the British Laboratories in Rugby. His early holograms confirmed this theory, but the images were dim and blurred. Development was hindered by a lack of a sufficiently strong source of coherent light and photographic emulsions of a high enough quality. In 1960 with the invention of the laser, a strong source of coherent light became available and in 1964 two American scientists, Emmett Leith and Juris Upatnicks were able to further the pioneering work done by Gabor. Leith and Upatnicks produced the first bright holograms and the system they developed is known as 'off axis transmission holography'.

Object Lesson

To make a hologram the light from a laser is split into two beams using a beam splitter. One beam is directed onto the object to be recorded (the object beam) and the second beam onto the photographic plate (the reference beam). The intensity of the lightwaves reflecting from all the points of the object combine with waves of the reference beam to produce an interference wavefront in the emulsion. The photographic plate (which is an extremely fine grain silver halide emulsion) is then developed and fixed in a similiar way to conventional photographic film. The developed plate which contains the interference pattern is a hologram.

Image Making

To reconstruct or view the hologram, the reference beam from the laser is directed at the holographic plate at the same angle as in the recording stage. When it emerges it recreates the light waves from the original object and reconstructs a threedimensional object behind the holographic plate. This type of hologram where the image is reconstructed behind the plate is known as a 'virtual image hologram'.

Reconstruction of a hologram where the image appears in front of the plate (a 'real image hologram') is more complicated. If the procedure is reversed and the holographic plate is lit from behind, the image that is reconstructed in front of the plate will be back to front and with reverse perspective; that is, the objects in the background will appear larger than those in the foreground. This inside-out image is known as pseudoscopic.

In order to create a real image hologram a second hologram is made of the pseudoscopic image. When the second generation hologram is reconstructed, the image appears in front of the plate the correct way round ie orthoscopic, the

FEATURE

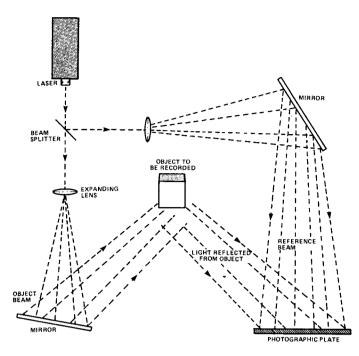


Fig. 1 The single beam from a common-or-garden laser is split in two. One beam (reference) is taken directly to the photographic plate. The other gets there via the object. The two beams produce an interference pattern in the emulsion.

image having been reversed twice. Examples of laser transmission holograms have recently been seen in this country at the "Light Fantastic" exhibitions at the Royal Academy in London.

Another type of hologram was developed in the Soviet Union in the early sixties by Y.N. Denisyuk which eliminated the need for a laser to reconstruct the image and so helped to bring holography out of the laboratory and make it more accessible to the public. This type of hologram is known as 'white light reflection hologram' and, although a laser is required to make the hologram, the image can be reconstructed using a white light source.

Daylight 3-D

In white light reflection holography, Denisyuk also eliminated the need for a beam splitter. A beam of coherent light is passed through the holographic plate and acts as both the object and reference beam. It illuminates the object to be recorded and is then reflected back through the holographic plate. The emulsion records the interference between the beam and the reflection from the object. The hologram is viewed by directing white light onto the holographic plate. The plate acts as a filter and selects only the coherent light to reconstruct the hologram. This type of holography is being developed in this country by Nick Phillips at Loughborough University for Holoco Ltd. Another method of making white light reflection holograms uses the pseudoscopic image of a laser transmission hologram (in a similar way to making a real image transmission) but with the reference beam of the second hologram coming from the opposite side of the plate.

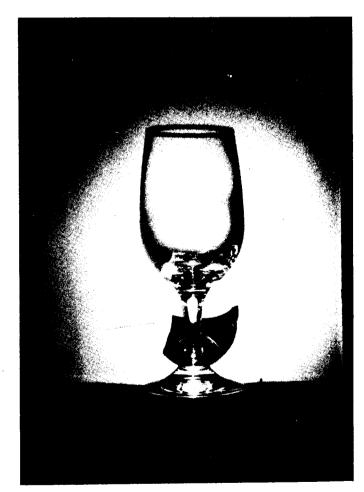
In 1969 Dr. Stephen Benton, working for the Polaroid Corporation in the USA developed a system that enabled a 'real image hologram' to be viewed in white light. Making a so-called 'white light 'rainbow' transmission hologram' is a more complicated process, but it basically involves two stages. Initially, a transmission hologram is made. Then a second hologram is

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made in the same way that a 'real image hologram' would be recorded except that just a horizontal slit (3-5 mm) of the master is illuminated. The slit is projected in front of the hologram and the white light passing through it acts as a filter. The white light passing through the slit is diffracted and produces a rainbow effect, so, depending on the viewing angle the holographic image appears in all colours of the spectrum. Dr. Benton has since modified his process and is now able to produce achromatic (black & white) images. This type of holography is being developed in this country by See Three Holograms Ltd. Another type of reflection hologram known as a 'dichromate gelatin hologram' was developed in the USA in the sixties. These holograms are made using ammonium dichromate instead of a silver halide plate. This method produces holograms with a very bright image, but limited depth. Its major application so far has been in the production of holograms in the forms of pendants.

Life Class

In all the methods of holography previously described the subject matter has to be an inanimate object, as any movement, even breathing, would disturb the interference pattern of the wavelengths and no image would result. However, animate objects can be recorded holographically using a pulsed laser. A pulsed laser emits intense flashes of coherent light, rather like a flashgun, which freeze the movement of the subject long enough to record the image. Using a pulsed laser it has even been possible to make a hologram of a bullet in flight. Pulsed



Rick Silbermann's 'The Meeting', a reflection hologram shown at the recent holography exhibition at The Photographer's Gallery. Our lead photograph is Harriet Casden-Silver's 'A Woman', from the same exhibition.



A haunting face — Al Razutis's 'Surrogate' from the holography exhibition at the Photographer's Gallery.

lasers can also be used to make holographic portraits of people, but when making a hologram of a person a large sheet of frosted glass has to be used to diffuse the light from the laser for safety.

Another type of hologram, an 'integral hologram' incorporates movement. Integral holograms are not strictly holograms, but a marriage of cinematography and holography as the subject matter is not recorded with a laser, but with ordinary 16 or 35mm black and white film. An integral hologram is basically a series of holograms joined together to create movement. The process was developed by Lloyd Cross of the Multiplex Co. in the USA in 1974. An integral (or multiplex) hologram is also made in two stages. First the subject is filmed on a turntable which moves at a fixed speed. Any movement to be recorded has to be slow and smooth or the resulting hologram will have blurred or jerky movement. The black and white film is then scanned by a laser and each frame is made into a vertical strip hologram using a technique similar to the 'Rainbow' method. The resulting series of vertical strip holograms are contained on a flexible photographic sheet. To reconstruct the holograms the film is usually placed in a 120° cylindrical container (360° holograms can also be made). The container is illuminated from below by an ordinary incandescent light source. Integral holograms are popular as they eliminate some of the problem of the other types of holography, in that they are not confined to same size reproduction, allow a certain degree of movement, can be copied relatively cheaply and they can be reconstructed easily using an ordinary light source.

Applications

The applications of holography are numerous — among them, storing digital information, recording works of art and preserving them for posterity, as point of sale displays for advertising, in education to demonstrate complex forms such as molecular structures, as a completely new medium for artists to work in and as an art form in the home.

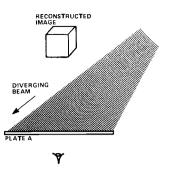


Fig. 2 Recovering a holographic image. A beam of light (white or laser, depending on the method of recording used) is directed at the photographic plate at the same angle as that of the reference beam during recording.

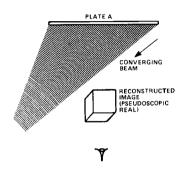


Fig. 3 The image can be made to appear in front of the plate by illuminating it from the front. However, the image is reversed in all respects. Objects in the background appear to be larger than those in the foreground.

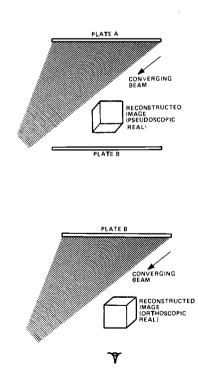


Fig. 4 To return the perspective to normal, a second hologram must be made from the first.

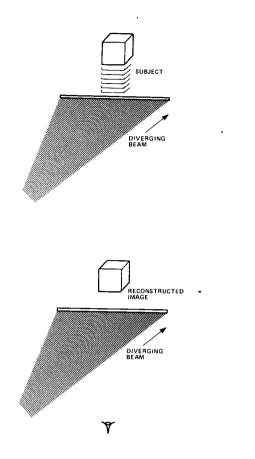


Fig. 5 To make a white light reflection hologram, the recording reference beam and object to be recorded are on opposite sides of the plate. The back of the plate is often coated with black to give a dark viewing background during reconstruction.

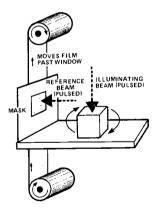


Fig.6 One method of producing a holographic film of a moving object. A pulsed beam illuminates the spinning cube.

I have just given a brief outline of holography, but it is a medium that is now becoming available to people in the same way as photography has done in the past. A holographic lab can be set up for approximately the same price as a quality colour lab. For those people who are interested in finding out more about holography I would recommend the following books and courses:-

Books

Understanding Holography by Michael Wenyon Published by: David & Charles. £5.50

A good all round introduction to holography, easily understood by the layman and with an extensive bibliography for further reading.

Holograms (How to make and display them) by Graham Saxby. Published by Focal Press: £7.95

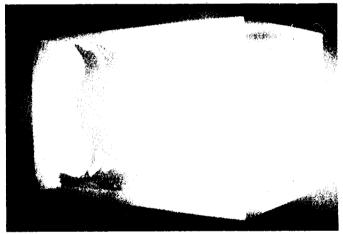
The most recent book available on holography. A good introduction to holography and an easily understood guide to producing your own holograms. Also contains an extensive bibliography.

Light Fantastic 2

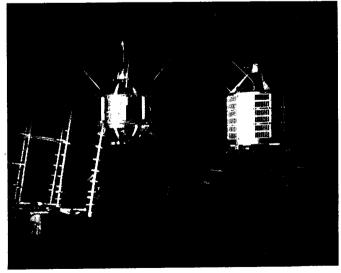
Bergstrom & Boyle £2.95

Catalogue of the Light Fantastic exhibition. Includes an introduction to holography and is well illustrated with holograms made by Holoco.

Course Holography Arts Workshop Goldsmith College The Millard Building Cormant Road London SE15 Write to Paul Walton for a prospectus.



A double exposure hologram by Margaret Benyon. The front and back of the box are visible simultaneously (from Holograms by Graham Saxby, Focal Press Ltd).



Spacecraft flying in formation in the Light Fantastic 2 exhibition.

ETI MARCH 1981

23

ETI

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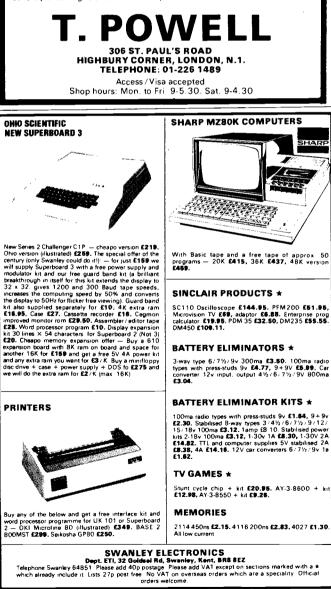
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Apollo I. Its sound quality is as outstanding as its looks. (And makes the price sound ridiculous.)

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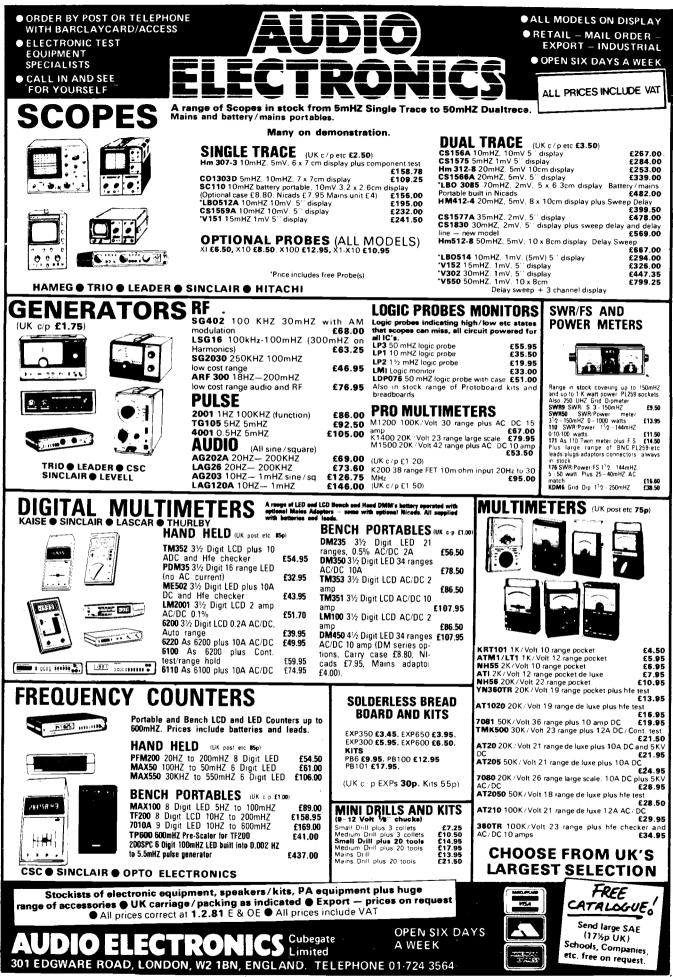
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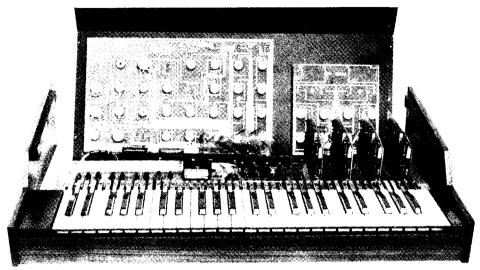


ETI MARCH 1981

World Radio History

.PROJECT

POLYSYNTH



We conclude the Polysynth project with the final setting up and alignment procedure. Design and development by Tim Orr.

ssuming that the rest of the synthesiser has been checked out and found to be working then the voice boards can be tested and aligned. When inserting or removing the voice boards make sure that the power is always turned off. Set up the panel as shown in Fig. 4. Insert a voice into slot number four with the component side facing the centre of the machine, the copper track side facing the wooden end. Make certain that the ICs are the correct way around, in particular IC1.4. Turn on the power and check the ± 15 V and -5 V rails on the voice board. Both VCOs should be oscillating. Check pins 4,8 and 10 for square, ramp and triangle waveforms. Next look at IC2 pin 2 and IC3 pin 3 and check that the two waveform selectors function properly. Also check that the two VCO tuning pots control their respective VCO frequencies. When the machine has been calibrated, these pots will have a two octave tuning range.

Check that the two transpose controls affect the VCO frequency. Move the pitch bend lever; this will slightly change the VCO pitch. Also check that the keyboard controls the

pitch, although it will not yet be in tune. Test out the three vibrato controls. Turn off the vibrato and tune the two VCOs to the same frequency. They should slowly beat with each other. Look at IC15 pin 5 (the top of R51). Check that the level controls for each VCO operate correctly. Turn both of them on. Turn on the sync switch. VCO1 should lock onto the frequency of VCO2. Turn off the sync and turn off the volume to VCO1. Select a square waveform from VCO2. Test the VCO2 MS (mark/space) control pot. With the pot anticlockwise the waveform will be square. As the pot is rotated to its central position the square will turn into a thin pulse. Clockwise of centre the pulse width is controlled by the mark/space oscillator. Check out the mark/space speed and waveform controls. Repeat for VCO1.

Select a 100 Hz ramp waveform from VCO1. Turn VCO1 level to maximum, and VCO2 level to off. Look at the VCF output, IC9 pin 1 (the left hand side of R58). The VCF frequency pot will vary the filter cut-off frequency, and the resonance control will vary the Q factor (Fig. 5). Press a note on the keyboard. This will generate the ADSR sweep waveform as shown in Fig. 2. Adjust PR3 so that with the ADSR sweep pot in its central position there is no VCF sweep. Now rotate the

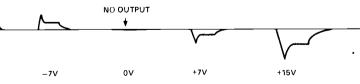


Fig.2 Waveforms associated with the ADSR sweep potentiometer.

ADSR sweep pot anticlockwise. When the note is pressed it should be possible to get a filter sweep that sounds like a 'DOW' noise. In the clockwise position the sound is a 'WAH'. Check out the VCF ADSR controls. They should behave as shown in Fig. 3. Also test the TRACK switch. This will generate

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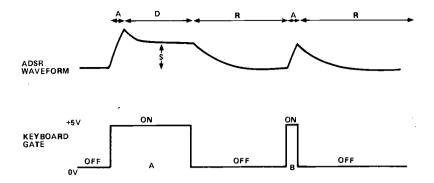


Fig.3 ADSR operation.

fast time-constants at the top end of the keyboard and slower ones at the bottom end. Now check out the VCF TRACK switch. Turn it on and play notes up and down the keyboard. The shape of the waveform at the VCF output will remain roughly the same as the frequency varies. But with the VCF TRACK off, the high notes will be sinusoidal, but the low notes will contain a strong harmonic content. Turn the VCF TRACK switch on. Turn up the noise level to test that it makes it to the filter.

The next and last section is the VCA. Turn off both the VCOs, the noise source and the VCF sweep. Set up the VCA ADSR as shown in Fig. 4. Press a note on the keyboard. This will start the ADSR which generates a fast envelope contour, causing a click at the VCA output, IC8 pin 5. Adjust PR1 until this click reaches a minimum. Turn on VCO1 so that the VCA has a signal to modulate. Test the VCA ADSR controls and the TRACK switch. When the note is released and the ADSR waveform has decayed away the output of the VCA will die away completely. Turn the ADSR/CONT switch to CONT. The sound will return and will be unaffected by the VCA ADSR. Now turn the relevant voice ON/OFF switch to OFF. The voice will now be off.

This concludes the initial alignment and debugging of the voice. Repeat all of this process for voices 3,2 and 1 until all four voices are plugged in and working. Allow the machine to 'burn in' for 24 to 48 hours, then retest all the functions.

The next section deals with aligning the VCF and VCOs for frequency and tuning.

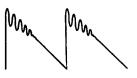




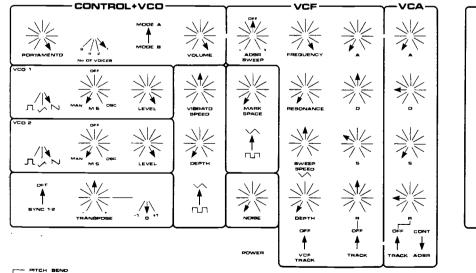




Fig.5 VCF response. From top to bottom: high frequency, high Q (resonance control clockwise); low frequency, high Q; high frequency, low Q (resonance control anticlockwise); low frequency, low Q.

BUYLINES

Powertran Electronics can supply a complete kit of parts for each op- tion of the Transcendent Polysynth.			
1 voice	E320		
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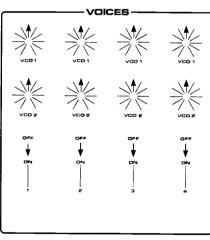


Fig.4 Front panel control positions for setting up procedure.

Pitch Spread

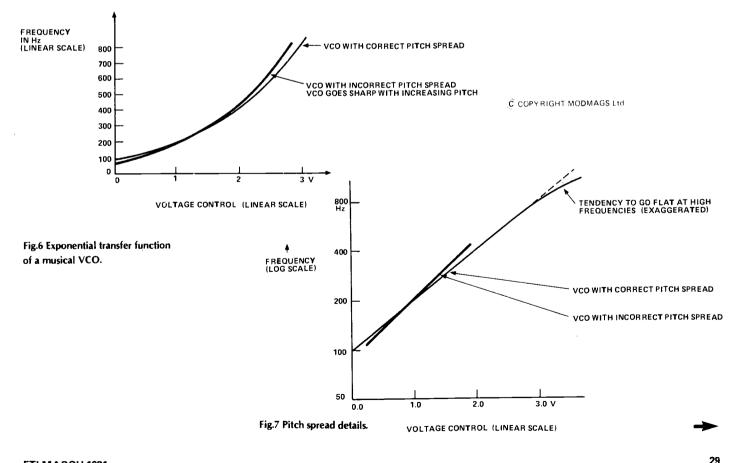
The pitch spread adjustment is very sensitive, but in order to obtain a musically useful synthesiser it must be properly set up. When two or more VCOs are being controlled from the keyboard it is imperative that they track. If they do not then objectionable frequency beating will occur as the keyboard pitch is altered. The Polysynth can have up to 16 VCOs in operation at once and so the pitch adjustment must be spot on. The VCOs have an exponential transfer function, which is musically very useful. It enables linear voltage changes from the keyboard to generate musical intervals from the VCOs. Also you can transpose VCO1 relative to VCO2. This relative tuning is maintained as the VCO pair is moved in pitch by the keyboard voltage.

This is a very powerful feature of the music synthesiser but it relies on the transfer function of all the VCOs being a perfect exponential curve. If one VCO deviates from this curve then it will never track with the other VCOs. If all the VCOs have the same curve but it is not an exact exponential then they will not track when transposed (VCO1 relative to VCO2) or when played in the polyphonic mode. If all the VCOs have exactly the same true exponential curve and yet the digital pitch generator has significant errors then the VCOs will not track in the polyphonic mode. However, if all these problems are properly resolved then you end up with a marvellous polyphonic music synthesiser. Figure 7 shows the VCO transfer function on a log/lin graph . Here a perfect exponential is shown as a straight line. The VCOs tend to go flat at high frequencies, which is caused by the accumulation of timing errors in the oscillator plus the effect of bulk resistance in the exponentiating transistor. However, the CEM3340 has a high frequency tracking adjustment to improve the top end tuning.

VCO Pitch Spread Adjustment

Turn the unit on and let it warm up for 10 minutes. The digital pitch generator must be working properly with a resolution of about 10 bits. If it cannot obtain this accuracy then it will not be possible to align the VCOs. Look at the VCF output (the left hand side of R58). Turn off VCO2 and select a sawtooth from VCO1. Turn all high frequency track presets (PR5.6) anticlockwise (this turns them off). Select one-voice operation and remove all modulations and sweeps. Turn off the sync. Set the VCF to maximum frequency and resonance to minimum. Play the bottom note on the keyboard and bias the VCO to 100 Hz. Now play the note one octave up. It should shift the VCO by an octave, but it won't! This is because the pitch spread trim is wrong. The pitch spread trim for VCO1 is PR9. Turning it clockwise gives more VCO octaves per keyboard octave; it gives the VCO a sharper tuning. Turning it anticlockwise gives less VCO octaves per keyboard octave; it gives the VCO a flatter tuning. So if VCO1 is sharp one octave up turn PR9 anticlockwise. However, adjusting the preset also alters the bottom note. This makes the tuning of the VCOs rather difficult unless you have a good musical ear. If you are blessed with this then it is possible to tune the VCO by playing scales or octaves, listening to the VCO output and making suitable changes to the preset.

For those who were born with tin ears a more technical approach should be employed. A frequency meter can be used to set the VCOs to give 'almost' octave intervals. As the frequency meter gate is asynchronous to the VCO then the reading will be slightly different every time. A frequency meter with a 1 S gate will give 1 Hz accuracy for a 100 Hz signal. A 10 S gate will give 0.1 Hz accuracy but 10 S is a long time to wait for two gate periods (20 S). A frequency meter is useful to give you the tuning to within a fraction of a percent.



The best method is to tune the VCOs relative to a fixed tone. I use a crystal oscillator divided down to 400 Hz. You can mix this with the VCO output so that you can hear the beats, or even better you can display the two frequencies on a dual beam oscilloscope.

Oscilloscope Method

Display the 400 Hz fixed reference squarewave on one beam and sync from it. Display the VCO to be aligned on the other beam. Press the bottom note on the keyboard and set the VCO to 100 Hz. The VCO output will remain almost stationary relative to the reference squarewave. It will drift slowly to the left or to the right, which should be corrected by fine tuning the VCO. Play a note one octave up and adjust the PR9 preset so that the VCO output is stationary (ie 200 Hz) relative to the reference signal. Now go back to the bottom note. The pitch of this will have been changed by PR9, and so retune the VCO (to 100 Hz) with the fine tuning pot. Repeat the process again and again until the VCO interval converges to one octave. When altering PR9 it is best to overcorrect as you will then converge more rapidly. Now the tuning can be more finely set up by repeating the process for higher octaves. When finally set up the VCO output will be almost static relative to the reference tone on all five octave notes. Best results are obtained by tuning the VCO to be static relative to the reference tone at the top end of the keyboard. In fact when tuning up a synthesiser, musicians always tune up the VCOs for unison at the top of the keyboard. Then any pitch spread errors will cause minimum beat frequencies. Tuning the VCOs at the bottom of the keyboard generates maximum beats.

Repeat the entire tuning process for VCO2 using PR8 to adjust the pitch spread. Then tune the other voices. If all the VCOs track relative to a fixed reference then they will track with each other. Select one-voice mode, using both VCOs. Turn on all four voices and press the top note on the keyboard. Tune all the VCOs to 1600 Hz so that they are slowly beating together (a total of eight VCOs). Now play the lower notes down the keyboard. If the VCOs track then they will continue to slowly beat. The pitch spread tuning should be such that over the keyboard's range the beat rate does not exceed 1 to 2 Hz. If the VCOs track properly the synthesiser can now be switched to four voice polyphonic operation.

Octave Transpose Switch

Set the octave transpose switch to 0. Tune a VCO to 200 Hz so that it slowly beats with the reference 400 Hz. Turn the octave transpose switch to +1 and adjust the preset (PR3 on board PS5) for an exact one-octave increase. Now set the switch to -1 and adjust the other preset (PR2 on board PS5) for an exact one-octave decrease. Set the number of voices to one, the octave transpose to 0 and turn on and tune all eight VCOs to be in unison. Now try the effect of the transpose switch and pot. All the VCOs should be transposed without a significant or objectionable increase in the beat rate. If the beat rate does become objectionable it will be because of an inaccurate transposition in one or more of the VCOs. This is due to the mismatch of resistor pairs R117/R113 or R112/R76 on the voice board, which should be matched to 0.01% for optimum results.

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150/25 8p; 160/25: 5p+; 200/12	DIODES	Yellow 16p	4520/8 10	5p 74100 5p 74105	60p	BC140 BC142/3	20p 30p	BFR39	30p	
6p: 250/12 7p: 220/25 10n 470/25	0A47 8p	Rect. Green 25p		•] /4105	43p			BFR40 BFR79	20p	2N1613 25p 2N1711 13n
5(0)/30 12n 470/40 mini 4Em 640/	0A91 7p	0.125" Clip 3p		74107	22p	BC147/B	10p	BFRBO	32p 20p	
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POTENTIOMETERS (1/4 W) Linear & Log Scales	BRIDGE	4000 18 p	7416	Op 74153	43p	BC184 BC186	10p 25p	BU208	210p	2N3054 40p
447	RECTIFIERS	4001B 20p		5p 74154 4p 74155	66p	BC187	25p 15p	MJ2955 MJE340	110p	2N3055 45p
	W02M 20p	4002 18p 4006B 75p	1	74150	46p 42p	BC207/9	13p	MJE340 MJE3055	52p 80p	2N3442 140p 2N3702 to
LINEAR LF351N 44p	W06M 28p	4006B 75p 4007 *16 p			38p	BC212	10p	MPF102		2N3711 11p
CIRCUITS LF356N 85p	1A/50V 22p	4008 85 p		74160	57p	BC212L	+6p	MPF102 MPF104/5	45p 40p	2N3772 +70p
709-8 28p LM301AN 30p	1A/200V 23p	4008 85p		74161	550	BC213L	100	MPF106	450	2N3773 250p
710-14 35p LM308N *38p	1A/600V 33p 1.5A/75V 24n	4010 48 p	4 1 1 7 7	8p 74162/3	60p	BC214	10p	MPSA56	26p	2N3819 21p
741-8 22p LM318N 120p	1.5A/75V 24p 2A/100V 36p	4011B 20p	7432 2	80 74164/5	56p	BC214L	*8p	OC2B/35	92p	2N3820 400
747-14 50p LM31BH 120p 748.8 25p LM324N 57p		4012 25 p	7433 3	8p 74166	95p	BC23B	18p	TIP29	40p	2N3823 70p
140 0 350 IM220N E2	3A/100V 60p 3A/600V 75p	4013B 45p	7437 1	4p 74173	110p	BC261B	23p	TIP29B	42p	2N3B66 65p
CA3016 /Up		4014/5B 80p		8p 74174/5	55p	BC301/3	32p	TIP30	40p	2N3903/4 15p
CA3028A 85p LM34BN 90p CA3046 50p LM377N 200p	THYRISTORS 4A/300V 35p	4016 44 p		3p 74176/7	70p	BC32B	17p	TIP30B TIP31A	42p	2N3906 15p
	4A/400V 40p	4017 70p 4018 85p		2p 74180 74181	35p 80p	BC461 BC477	40p	TIP32	*30p 40p	2N4037 45p 2N5457/8 40p
CASOBOE /SP LINSPILL MOR	12A/100V 40p	4018 85p 4019 50p	7442 3	20 74100	45p	BC478	35p 20p	TIP33	65p	2N5457/8 40p 2N5459 40p
CA314OF 400 LM382N 1200	8A/400V 100p		7443 0	00p 74182 10p 74190	50p	BC479		TIP33C	70p	
CA3090AQ LM1310N 115p	TRIACS			i4p 74191	90p	BC547/B	23p	TIP34A	75p	2N6027 30p 3N128 50p
*200p LM1458N *40p	3A/400Vp 58p	4021/2 95p			sob	0004770	12p		vah	511120 5UP
MINIMUM 4001B 15p 4016A	25p	16p 1N4005 4.	5p ZD5V6	5p BFY50	15p	CA3090AQ	70p	- oF poly	80	0.00F 25V 3p
25 PIECES 4007A 13P 4017A	40p 490		5p ZD9V1	5p TIP31A		SN76115N	500	5 uF pot		1400F 16V 3p
EACH 4011B 15p 7420	13p 1491		Op BF244C	14p TIP305		6BOnF poly	70	JF 40		MANY MORE
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ETI MARCH 1981

VCO Bias

Set the transpose pot and switch to maximum. Set all the tuning pots to maximum and play the top note on the keyboard. Adjust PR4 (for VCO1) and PR7 (for VCO2) on each voice board for a VCO pitch of 4 kHz. This is the maximum frequency of operation for the machine.

VCF Bias

Select one-voice operation. Tune all the VCO1s to 400 Hz (ramp waveform). Turn on the VCF TRACK switch. Set the AD-SR SWEEP pot to off and the VCF frequency pot to its central position. Turn the resonance control to maximum. Adjust PR2 so that the VCF rings with the eighth harmonic of the ramp (3200 Hz). Repeat this for the other voices. Now try altering the filter frequency. The VCF on each voice should generate the same tone.

HF Track

Set the bottom note of the keyboard to 200 Hz and tune it against the 400 Hz reference note. Now play the top note (3200 Hz). The VCO may have gone slightly flat in which case adjust the HF TRACK preset to restore the high frequency tuning. Repeat this for every VCO. The Curtis data sheet recommends aligning the HF tracking at 10 kHz. This is, however, outside the tuning range of the Polysynth. At 4 kHz (the maximum frequency of the machine) it may not be necessary to use the HF track. The HF presets are PR9 for VCO1 and PR6 for VCO2.

Drift

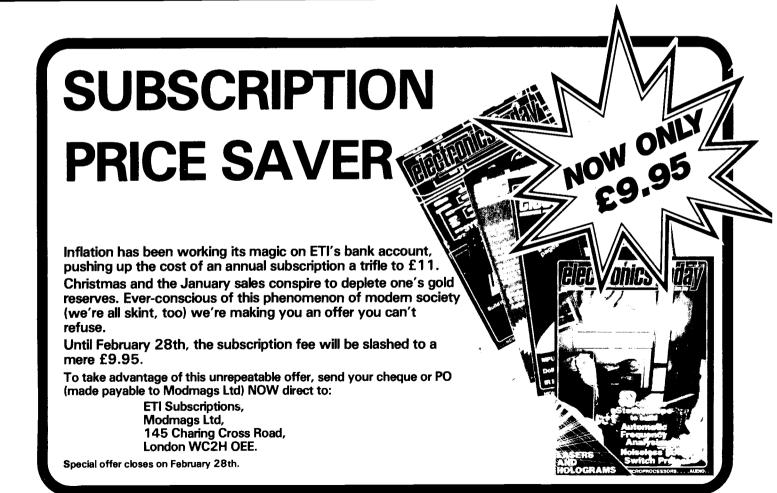
Both the absolute frequency and the pitch spread drift with time and temperature. There is a turn-on drift caused by the warming up of the VCO chips and the power supply. The -5 V rail will change slightly as it warms up and this causes a frequency and pitch spread change. The same is true for the \pm 15 V rails but to a lesser extent. The VCO bank should be finally aligned after the chips have been burnt in for 24 hours and after the unit has been powered up for at least 10 minutes.

Long-term drift is caused by the ageing of the ICs and precision components and the voltage references in the power supplies. This will probably necessitate slight recalibration of the unit every six to twelve months.

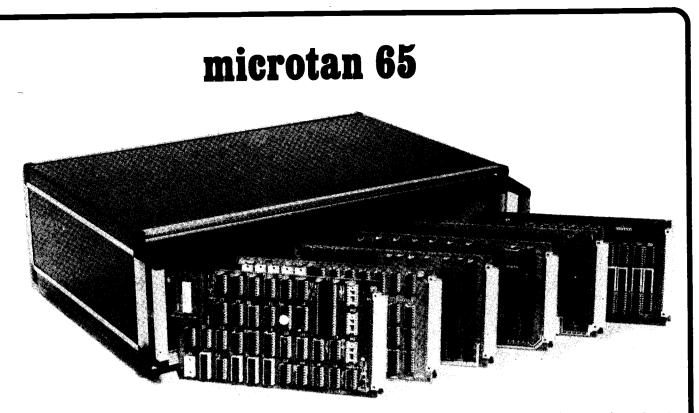
Portamento

The portamento circuits are designed to generate virtually zero voltage change between input and output at all portamento speeds. If eight voices are set up to play in unison they will track over the keyboard range when the portamento is set to fast or slow. On the slow setting, a full-range keyboard transition will take place about 2 S.

Set the synthesiser up for four voice operation and tune up the voices on the top note. Now with the portamento slow (anticlockwise) play a four-note chord in the bottom octave. The four VCOs will shoot off from the top note and zoom down and land exactly on the chord. Lots of wild sounds can be generated using this polyphonic portamento facility.







The Microtan system is rapidly becoming accepted as the ultimate approach to personal computing. Start with Microtan 65, a 6502 based single board computer, and expand to a powerful system in simple and in-expensive stages. The Microtan system is a concept and not an afterthought, this means expansion is easy and very efficient! Unlike many other systems, you'll find it difficult to outgrow Microtan, and you won't be wasting your money on a product that will only last you a few months! When you are ready to expand, Tanex is waiting. The features offered by Tanex are tremendous, and you can start into them for just £49.45! Cassette interface, 16 I/O lines, two 16 bit counter timers, data bus buffering, memory mapping and a further 1K of RAM are standard. From thereon expansion is simple, just plug in extra integrated circuits to get yourself 8K of RAM, a further 16 I/O lines and two more counter timers a serial I/O line with RS232/20mA loop and full modem control, XBUG - a firmware package containing cassette file handling routines, plus a line-by-line assembler (translator) and dis-assembler, PLUS 10K EXTENDED MICROSOFT BASIC, a suped-up version of the Basic as used by major manufacturers such as Apple, Tandy and Nascom, NO OTHER LOW COST MICROCOMPUTER OFFERS YOU THIS SUPERB PACKAGE. O.K. so you want more memory, try Tanram for size! Upto 40K bytes on one board starting for as little as £50.60. RAM freaks will be pleased to hear that our system mother board offers page memory logic which will support 277K Bytes, satisfied? To house these beautiful modules you can choose between our mini-rack (as used on Micron), which accepts Microtan and Tanex, or our system rack pictured above. The system rack will support 12 modules. What are these extra modules? Well for starters there's a couple of I/O modules, parallel and serial offering upto 128 I/O lines organised as 16 8 bit ports and 8 serial I/O ports respectively. Shortly we'll be introducing high definition (256x256) colour graphics, A to D and D to A modules, IEEE 488 Bus interface, a PROM programmer, disc controller and TANDOS - a 6502 CPM system. So there's plenty to keep you busy. Send for more details, and find out how you can get started ALL PRICES QUOTED INCLUDE V.A.T. for just £79.35!

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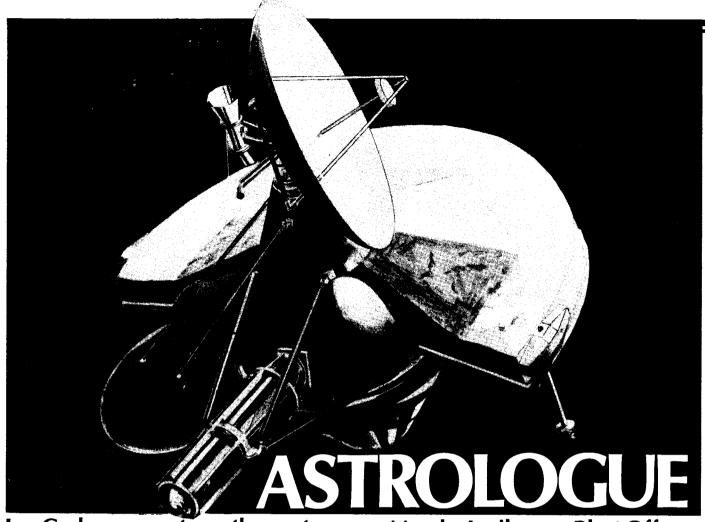
Please	underline	the	information	required.
AIM T.	/. INTERFAC	CE.	MICROTAN	SYSTEM.

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PLEASE ENCLOSE 12p STAMP. THANK YOU.

ETI MARCH 1981



Ian Graham reports on the next flight to Jupiter in 1984, the latest news of Ariane and developments in the Soviet Soyuz programme.

n March 1984 the space shuttle cargo bay doors will open and a spacecraft will emerge on its way to Jupiter. Three and a half years later the Galileo probe will begin its descent to the Jovian surface. The spacecraft is to be built by the Hughes Aircraft Company. It will be based on the design used during the Pioneer Venus planetary multiprobe programme in 1978. It will comprise two components — the probe itself and the probe carrier. 10 days before Jupiter encounter the two components separate. The probe is sent on its way to the planet. As it descends through the atmosphere it will transmit data to the carrier which will relay the data back to Earth across 560 million miles.

NASA's Galileo programme is named after the founder of experimental physics and astronomy who discovered four of Jupiter's 13 known moons in the early seventeenth century. The probe's seven experiments are designed to investigate the planet's atmosphere, magnetic field, satellites and radiation belts. The mission also includes a Jupiter orbiter, built by the Jet Propulsion Laboratories (JPL) in California. The orbiter will take close-up photographs of the planet and its satellites.

Originally the orbiter and carrier/probe were to be launched during a single shuttle flight using a common Inertial Upper Stage (IUS). However, shuttle programme delays have meant postponing the launch from 1982 to 1984 and separating the mission into two different launches.

March, April, . . . Blast-Off

Talking of the Space Shuttle — how are preparations for the first flight going? The orbiter has now been attached to the external tank. If all goes well (always a dangerous thing to say where the shuttle is concerned) the system interfaces will be checked out and then the shuttle/external tank assembly will be moved to launch pad 39A where it will undergo a pre-flight engine trial burn before the launch itself. Plans still call for a March 14th launch. Any further delays will undoubtedly push the big day back.

European News

I reported in ETI January that the Ariane rocket crash was due to vibration in the first stage engine. Two high frequency phenomena have been identified. One in the 2300 Hz band has been rectified. The other at 2700 Hz still needs some work. In view of that the third flight test will probably take place in June 1981 and the fourth will follow in the Autumn of the same year. If the programme is not delayed any further, ESA will still be able to meet its commitments to launch scientific and telecommunications satellites in late 1981 and 1982. Despite the extra expenditure involved in rectifying the engine faults, the programme will remain within the overall financial envelope fixed at its outset. A 20% margin was built in for unexpected contingencies.

Spacelab

The American and European payload specialists who will crew Spacelab are undergoing training at the Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) at Toulouse and at the CNRS Laboratoire D'Astronomie Spatiale (LAS) at Marseilles in preparation for the first mission.

FEATURE

O. Garriot, B. Parker	:	mission specialist selected by NASA.
M. Lampton, B. Lichtenberg	:	NASA payload specialists (one of whom will be selected for the first mission).
Dr. U. Merbold, C. Nicollier,		
Dr. W. Ockels	:	ESA payload specialists (one of whom will be selected for the first mission).
D. Frimount, C. Lewis	:	responsible for the co- ordination and training of the ESA and NASA Spacelab crews respectively.

When the 11 French experiments for the first flight have been built and tested, they will be delivered to ESA at the Toulouse Space Centre and sent to NASA for a final check and integration with Spacelab. If all goes to plan, the first Spacelab payload will be launched in June 1983.

Soyuz T3

The successful completion of the latest Soyuz/Salyut mission involved the use of a new spacecraft design, returning the crew to its full complement of three men. The last three-man Soyuz craft flew in 1971. At the end of the record-breaking flight (the crew spent 24 days in space) an air valve failed during reentry. As crews did not carry spacesuits, the Soyuz 11 crew died during the rapid depressurisation of the spacecraft. The landing continued under automatic control.

There was some Press speculation at the time that the deaths were due to the debilitating effects of long spaceflights, perhaps weakening cosmonauts to the point where they could not withstand the sudden exposure to G forces during re-entry. However, NASA was able to verify the Soviet accident report, to which they insisted on access before the joint Apollo-Soyuz mission. Hardware modifications tested on Cosmos 496 and 573 and implemented on Soyuz 12 included an improved valve system. Crews began to carry spacesuits with a direct oxygen supply. These changes took up so much space that the crew had to be reduced to two men.

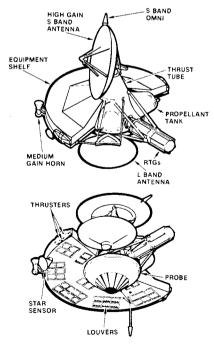


Fig.1 Structural details of the Galileo probe carrier. The conical probe hangs underneath.

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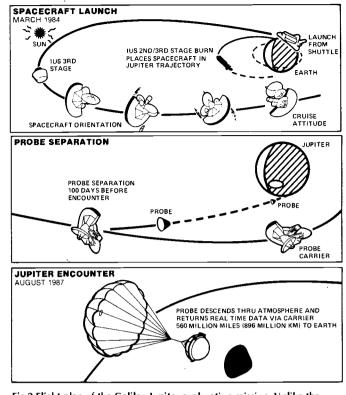


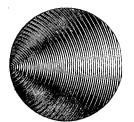
Fig.2 Flight plan of the Galileo Jupiter exploration mission. Unlike the spectacular Voyager and Pioneer fly-bys, the Galileo probe will actually enter the Jovian atmosphere and send data back to Earth via its carrier spacecraft.

The new Soyuz T3 spacecraft is the same size and weight as the older design but it incorporates smaller, lighter components. New features include an on-board computer, new life support system, new orbital manoeuvring system and a new pressure suit. The first three Soyuz T3 crewmen (Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov) carried out several experiments in the Salyut 6 space station between November 28th and December 11th, including making the first hologram in orbit.

SHORTS Ireland has become the eleventh member of the European Space Agency (ESA). Although Ireland signed the convention which brought ESA into being in December 1975, its application was not ratified until December 1980. Ireland's contribution to ESA comes to 0.54% of the total budget. In addition, Ireland participates in the remote sensing programme and in the Ariane production programme for the promotional series of six launches.

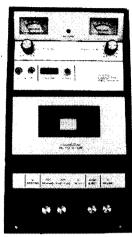
The International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) is to lease two MARECS satellites (MARECS A and B) from ESA in 1982. The deal will be worth about 65 million dollars and represents part of INMARSAT's new world-wide maritime telecommunications service for the international shipping community. MARECS A will be placed over the Atlantic ocean and MARECS B over either the Indian or Pacific ocean. The advantage of the MARECS system is its flexibility, in that MARECS satellites can, during their lifetime, be moved from one ocean area to another. Each satellite has a capacity of approximately 50 channels and will provide direct connections to subscribers on both telephony and telex and will also enable ship-to-shore search and rescue messages to be relayed quickly.

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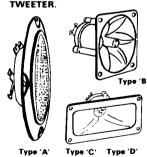
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inputs for twin microphones. Input Sen-

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connections to the unit are via a wander

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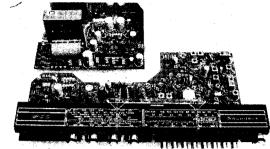
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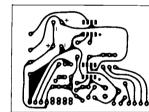
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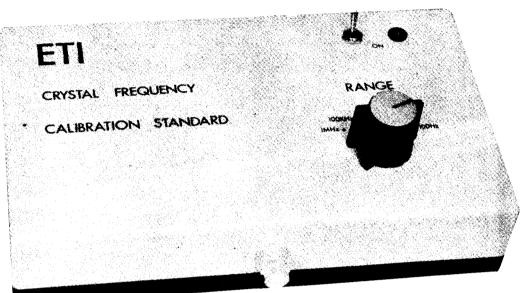
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World Radio History

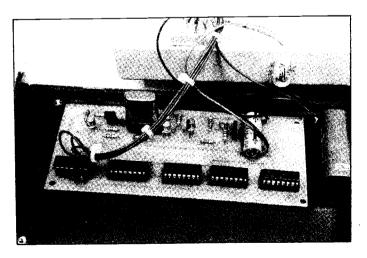
CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR

A simple but useful piece of test gear. Ideal for spot calibrating radio dials, 'scope timebases, etc. Design by Ray Marston. Development by Steve Ramsahadeo.



his simple piece of test gear produces a square wave output with any one of six selected frequencies or periods. The outputs which range from 100 Hz (10 mS) to 1 MHz (1 uS), are derived from a crystal oscillator via decade divider stages and thus have a high degree of frequency/period precision. The instrument is thus specifically intended to be used as a precision frequency/period standard, for calibrating items such a radio dials, 'scope timebases, etc.

To calibrate a radio dial, loosely couple the output of the instrument to the radio antenna (i.e., dangle a bit of output wire near to the aerial), switch to the 1 MHz range and then tune the radio through its ranges, marking off the dial points at which the 1 MHz signal and its harmonics (up to about 30 MHz) are heard as a heterodyned 'zero beat' audio signal.



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Then repeat the procedure at lower standard frequencies (100 kHz, 10 kHz, etc) until the dial is adequately calibrated.

To calibrate a 'scope timebase, simply connect the output of the calibration standard to the Y amplifier of the 'scope and then run through the timebase ranges, checking that the indicated periods agree with those of the calibrator.

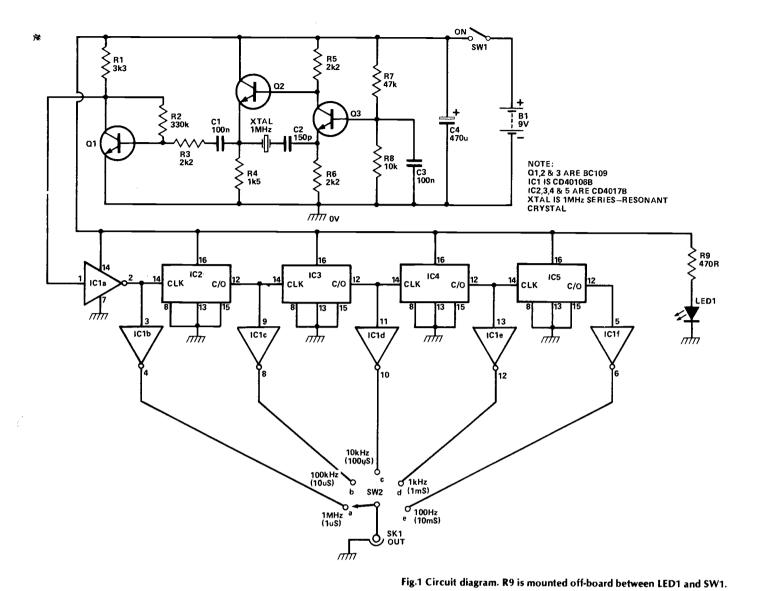
Construction

This is a fairly simple project and construction should present few problems. Most components are mounted on a single PCB. Note here that five links are used on top of the PCB and that the crystal and the five ICs must all be mounted in suitable sockets.

When the PCB construction is complete, mount it in a suitable box and make the interconnections to SW1, SW2 SK1 LED1-R9 and B1. The unit is then ready for use.

The basic instrument has a typical accuracy of better than 0.01% with the C2 value shown. If you want better accuracy than this and have access to a precision frequency standard (such as Droitwich, which has an accuracy that is within 2 parts in 10¹¹), replace C2 with a 100pF trimmer and adjust it to give a precise 1 MHz crystal oscillator frequency.

For those of you who have always wanted to know what the inside of a crystal calibrator looks like but were too bashful to ask, here it is. You could go mad with a power drill (or sharpened boy scout) drilling holes for PCB bolts and battery clips. We've found sticky pads to be perfectly adequate.



HOW IT WORKS

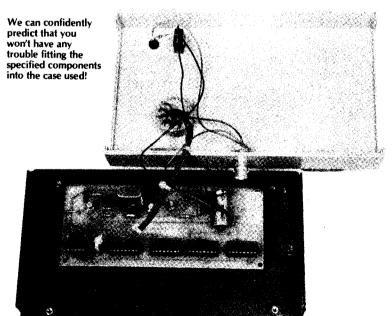
The heart of the instrument is the crystal oscillator designed around Q2-Q3. Q3 is wired as a common base amplifier. Its collecter signal is buffered by emitter follower Q2 and then coupled back to Q3 emitter via the series-resonant 1 MHz crystal, thereby causing Q2-Q3 to oscillate at the crystal frequency. The oscillator output signal is then amplified by Q1 and converted to a clean square wave by Schmitt trigger IC1a.

The 1 MHz square wave from IC1a is used to clock a chain of cascaded decade dividers to generate standard frequencies of 100 kHz, 10 kHz and 100 Hz. All of these signals are made available at output socket SK1 via SW2 and are individually buffered by Schmitt inverters (IC1b to IC1f). The instrument is powered from a single 9 V battery. LED 1 il-

luminates while SW1 is closed.

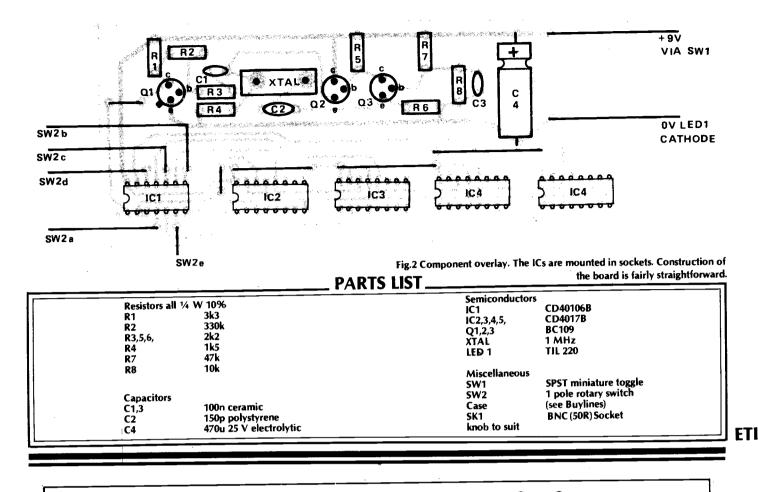
BUYLINES.

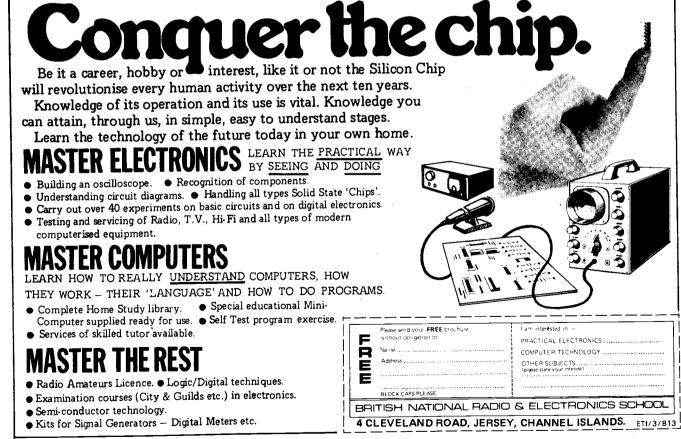
The case for the Crystal Calibrator was selected from West Hyde Developments (order as Box 434). Mail order companies such as Maplin, Watford and Electrovalue are able to supply the 1 MHz Crystal.



World Radio History

PROJECT : Crystal Calibrator





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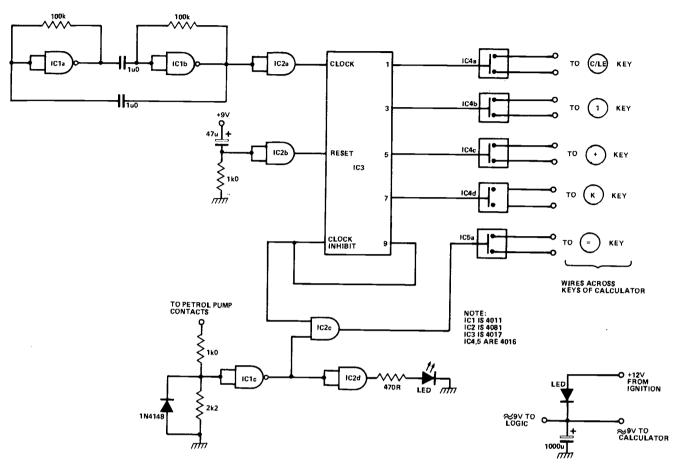
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TECH TIPS



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Ballpoint Spacers W. McEwan, Argyll

The use of dried-out ballpoint pen plastic bodies as test prods is well known. Recently, I discovered that they also make excellent spacers for printed circuit boards. Simply cut them to size with a Junior hacksaw — excellent for awkward lengths. The internal hole is suitable for either M3 or M4 bolts.

Trip Petrol Meter S.J. Stamps, Portishead

This circuit can be used to measure the amount of fuel used in a single car journey with greater accuracy than that of the standard petrol gauge. The circuit counts the number of pulses of the (electric) petrol pump over the journey, using a converted calculator to give a digital display. Interesting results can be obtained by taking measurements of the same journey whilst varying the route or just the driving style.

Circuit operation depends on the 'junk' calculator chosen — a suitable calculator can be bought for the price of a couple of seven-segment displays alone.

The function of most of the circuitry is to initiate the calculator chip to increment by one on each simulated press of the = key. I used a T130 machine, so the sequence on power up was; C/CE , 1 , + , K. On power-up the reset pin of the 4017 is held high. As the capacitor charges, the reset pin goes low and the counter counts from zero. As each output goes high the respective switch of the 4016 is enabled, simulating a key press. When the counter reaches '9', the clock is disabled and the pulses from the petrol pump are enabled to switch the = key. Now each time the petrol pump pulses, the displayed value on the calculator is incremented by one. At the end of the journey the displayed value thus reflects the volume of petrol consumed since switch-on.

Tech-Tips is an ideas forum and is not aimed at the beginner. We regret we cannot answer queries on these items. ETI is prepared to consider circuits or ideas submitted by readers for this page. All items used will be paid for. Drawings should be as clear as possible and the text should preferably be typed. Circuits must not be subject to copyright. Items for consideration should be sent to ETI TECH-TIPS, Electronics Today International, 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H OEE.

Priority Audio Switch T.P. Hopkins, Manchester.

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his circuit switches a single loudspeaker from a 'normal' to a 'priority' circuit whenever a signal appears on the priority input. The

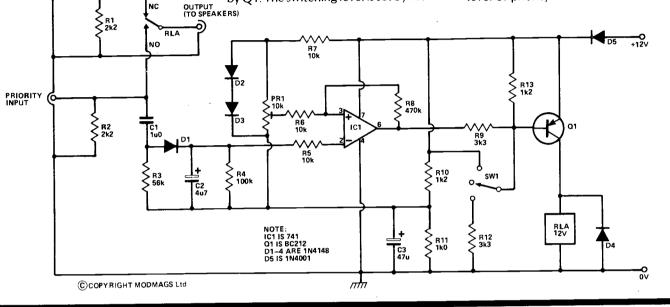
NORMAL

prototype was used to switch between a cassette player and a two-way radio whenever a call was received. Other uses include priority calls in PA systems, monitoring several infrequently-used radio channels, etc.

Audio from the priority input is rectified and applied to the Schmitt trigger circuit, IC1. If the rectified voltage exceeds the voltage set by PR1, IC1 switches and the relay is operated by Q1. The switching level is set by PR1.

The hysteresis is controlled by R8 and the delay before the relay switches back to the normal channel at the end of a priority call depends on C2 (approximately 2 S with the value shown).

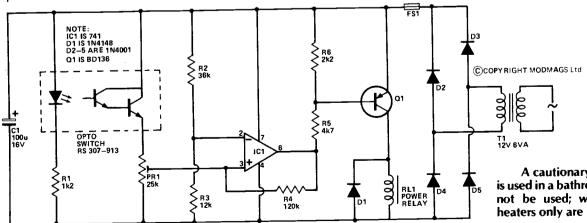
If stereo outputs from the cassette recorder, etc. are to be switched, RLA will require two changeover contacts. Several of these circuits may be cascaded to provide more than one level of priority.



Condensation Detector T.M.H. Jenvey, Langport.

This circuit was designed to prevent condensation on a glider when stored in its trailer, by switching on a fan heater as soon as condensation occurs and off again when the condensation has evaporated, but it is equally applicable to kitchens, bathrooms or anywhere with a condensation problem.

The detector is built around an RS307-913 reflective opto-switch. This consists of an infra-red diode and a photo Darlington transistor in one package arranged so that when a reflector is placed close to the switch (optimum distance 4.6 mm) the photo Darlington is turned on. In this device the reflector is a small piece of highly polished stainless steel, the reflectivity of which is reduced when misted by condensation, thus switching the heater on. A reference voltage of about 4 V is applied to the inverting input of the 741 op amp from the voltage divider R2 and R3. The voltage at the noninverting input can swing either side of the reference voltage depending upon the conduction state of the photo Darlington and the setting of the sensitivity control, PR1. Positive feedback is obtained via R4, providing Schmitt trigger action to prevent relay chatter at the changeover point. The rest of the circuit is straightforward, but ensure that the relay is adequately rated.



A cautionary note — if the device is used in a bathroom a fan heater must not be used; wall mounted radiant heaters only are permissible.

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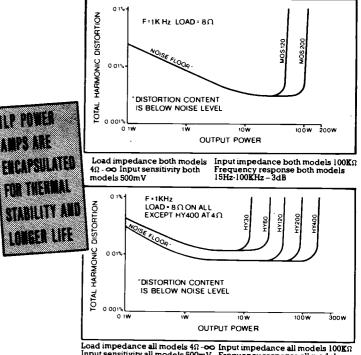
Model	Output Power RMS	Distor- tion Typical at 1KHz	Slew Rate	Rise Time	Signal/Noise Ratio DIN AUDIO	Price & ∨AT
MOS120	60W into 4-8Ω	0.005%	20V/µs		100dB	£25.88 + £3.88
MOS200	120W into 4-8Ω	0.005%	20V/µs	3µs	100dB	£33.46 +£5.02

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Model	Output Power RMS	Distor- tion Typical at 1KHz	Slew Rate	Rise Time	Signal/Noise Ratio DIN AUDIO	Price & VAT
HY30	15W into, 4-8Ω	0.015%	15V/µs	5µs	100dB	£7.29 + £1.09
HY60	30W into 4-8Ω	0.015%	15V/µs	5µs	100dB	£8.33 + £1.25
HY120	60W into 4-8Ω	0.01%	15V/µs	5µs	100dB	£17.48 + £2.62
HY200	120W into 4-8Ω	0.01%	15V/µs	5µs	100dB	£21.21 + £3.18
HY400	240W into 4 Ω	0.01%	15V/µs	5µs	100dB	£31.83 +£4.77

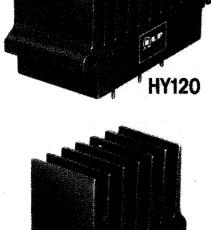


Input sensitivity all models 500mV Frequency response all models 15Hz-50KHz-3dB

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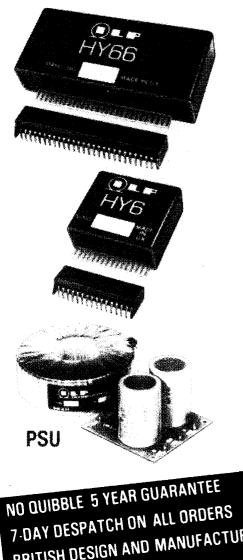


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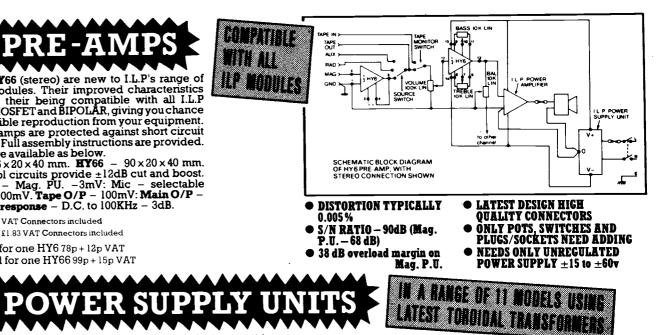
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Greenbank Electronics (Dept T3E) 82 New Chester Road, No.		+5p V £2,50	AT = 40p) National Attack	per order Recess R	* Except * Export: N arclaward	Where state IO VAT bet a Vien teles	ed othe Indel 35	rwise. Post e p (Eire). 75p (	its: (UK 3 Europe) a	ISP BA	HCLAYCARD		RTZ	VEROBOARD 0.1" Pitch with copper strips
(Tel: 051-645 3391)		', (ruiya,	universities ch ón accou	s, govi ai ut.)	epis. etc c	an telephos	ne the	ir orders for	immedia	ite 🔎		(Watch) 60 KHz 100.0 KHz	E3.23 E9.95 E3.62	2%"×1" jack # 5) 74p 2%"×3%" 53p 2%"×5" 62p 2%"×17" £1.86
UV 141, UV ERAS	ER		<u>105</u>	Those cu	A prices to: 80o	r Amateur U: prices avai t 4095	sers a Nable. E1.	nd Export. No Mostly Motor 97 : 4410	te: indust rola, RCA £8.55	irimi wsers	s — quanti E1.45	200.0 KHz 204.8 KHz 262.144 KHz 307.2 KHz	E3.92 E3.92 E3.92 E3.92	3%"×3%" 62p 3%"×5" 69p 3%"×17" £2.40
		4001 4002 4005	25p 25p 95p	4043 4044 4045	90p 90p 62.63	4096 4097 4098	E1. E5. E1.3	97 4411 98 4412VF	E10.72 E14.93 E5.24	4532 4534 4536	£1.30 £5.60	312.5 KHz 455.0 KHz 1.000 NHz	£3.92 £4.95 £3.62	4.7"×17.9" E3.14 0.1" Plainboard (no strips) 3%"×24" 380
- 13 ASS 5 (2) 16		4007 4008 4009 4010	18p 80p 40p	4045 4047 4048 4049	£1.71 77p	4099 40100 40101	62.) E1.9 E1.4	92 4433 99 4435V	£5.86 £12.30 £5.40	4537 4538 4539	L £26.10 £1.20 97p	1.008 MHz 1.280 MHz 1.6 MHz	E3.92 E3.92 E4.25	3%"×5" 59p 3%"×17.0" £1.56 Terminal plus £1.50/500
		4011 4012 4013	25p 18p 50a	4059 4050 4051 4052	45p 49p 80p 80p 80p	40102 40103 40104 40105	E3.( E3.( E1.( E1.(	57 4451 15 4461	E3.81 E3.81 E3.93 E4.41	4541 4543 4549 4552	E1.19 E1.80 E4.38 E14.85	1.8 MHz 1.8432 MHz 2.000 MHz 2.097152 MHz	E4.25 E3.62 E3.62 E3.23	V-Q DIP locard E1.17 DIP locadboard E2.91 Spot face catter 93p
Two easy to use unis designed for both the UV-promuser Features ● Can erase up to 14 proms	professional and amateur	4014 4015 4016	18 25 95 95 80 95 80 95 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	4053 4054 4055	£2.18 £2.55	40106 40107 40108	82 E1.2 E7.5	19 4490FP 18 4490VP	£4.20 £3.14 £5.95	4553 4554 4555	£14.65 £4.50 £1.38 78p	2.4576 MHz 2.500 MHz 2.56250 MHz	£3.62 £3.92 £3.52	Pin intertion tool E1.28 SOLDERCON PINS
<ul> <li>Special shortwave ultraviolet tube.</li> <li>\$rase time variable between 5 an 50 minutes in over exposure which may shorten promilite)</li> </ul>	5 minute steps (preventing	4017 4018 4019	80p 88p 45p	4056 4059 4060	£2,55 £9,23 £2,10	40109 40110 40114	E1.2 E3.0 E1.7	0 4502 7 4503	29p E1.20 70o	4556 4557 4558	72p £3.86 £1.25	3.000 MHz 3.2768 MHz 3.579545 MHz	£3.62 £3.23 £1.95	100 50p 1000 £3.95
<ul> <li>Sliding tray carries proms on conductive foam</li> <li>Safety interlock switch prevents the timing of switching on the tube with the tray open</li> </ul>	ircuit from operating and	4020 4021 4022 4023	£1.80	40621 4063 4066 4067	E10.00 £1.90 55p £7.21	40160 40161 40162 40183	£1.5 £1.5 £1.5 £1.5	4 4506 4 4507	£5.71 50p 55p £2.90	4559 4560 4561 4562	£4.38 £2.50 81p £5.60	3.93216 MHz 4.000 MHz 4.032 MHz 4.096 MHz	£3.92 £2.90 £3.23 £3.23	8/14/16 pia 18p/12p/13p 18/29/22 pia
Mains Ön and Tube On indicators     Smart textured case.     Complete instructions supplied.     Supplied complete with mains plug and flex		4024 4025 4025	27p 78p 27p £3,25	4068 4069 4070	27 p 27 p	40174 40181 40182	£1.5 £5.0 £1.9	4 4510 3 4511	99p £1.50 80p	4566 4568 4569	£1.59 £2.38 £2.50	4.194304 MHz 4.433619 MHz 4.608 MHz	£3.23 £1.25 £3.23	18p/28p/28p 24/28/40 pin 38p/48p/38p 24. pin Tarting
Model UV 141. Price £7 Also available without timer ea		4027 4028 4029 4030	50p 84p 95p 74p	4071 4072 4073 4075	30p 25p 25p 25p	40192 40193 40194 40206	E2.4 E2.4 E3.2	1 4515 7 4516	£2.65 £3.00 £1.10	4572 4580 4581	40p £4.77 £2.62	4.800 MHz 4.9152 MHz 5.000 MHz	£3.23 £3.23 £3.23	24 pia Textual luver type zare issurilae lorge 27.00
TEX MICROSYST	EMS	4031 4032 4033	£4.31 £1.31 £2.63	4076 4077 4078	25p £1.07 29p 29p	40257 4160 4161	£7.5 £2.3 984 985 985	4518	E4.46 E1.00 80p E1.00	4582 4583 4584 4585	E1.14 90p 90p	5.0688 MHz 5.120 MHz 5.185 MHz 6.000 MHz	E3.23 E3.23 E3.23 E3.23	EDGE CONNECTORS 43 way. 0.1" pitch, wire wrap, polarizing slot pin 37
"EPROMPT" UV EI	ASER	4034 4035 4037	£2.00 £1.10 £1.99	4081 4082 4085	27p 27p £1.35	4162 4163 4174	98; 90p	4522	£1.00 £2.50 £1.11 £1.08	4597 4598 4599	E1.27 E2.44 E2.98 E6.95	6.144 MHz 6.400 MHz 6.55360 MHz	E3.23 E3.23 E3.23 E3.23	Singlo sided (1×42) E3.11 Doublo sided (2×42)E4.10
		4038 4039 4040 4041	£1.20 £2.78 £1.00 £1.59	4086 4089 4093 4094	£1.35 £2.91 80p £2.50	4175 4194 4408	£1.15 £1.16 £9.37	4527 4528 4529	£1.50 £1.20 £1.30	4700	£1.75	7.000 MHz 7.168 MHz 7.680 MHz	£3.23 £3.23 £3.23	TIMEN ICs NE555/556 29p/49p
A low cost alternative to the above erasers (UV t	a 18 🗢	740		4094	£2.50	4409	£9.37 £1.1		70p	740925		7.86432 MHz 8.000 MHz 8.08333 MHz 8.388608 MHz	£3.23 £3.23 £3.62 £3.23	OP-AMPS (All Nimi dips) CA 3130E 84p
manufacturer to erase up to 32 chips in 15-30 mins we have seen. The unit has no timer, power switch or user places up to 32 chips up loose conducting to	This is the cheapest eraser safety interlock switch. The	74000	-	74 <b>C83</b> 74 <b>C85</b> 74 <b>C86</b>	E1.34 E1.34 87p	74C184 74C186 74C173	E1.0	74C995 74C906	57p E7.53 57p 57p	74C825 74C827 74C828 74C828	25,81 25,81 25,81 25,81 217,88	8.867237 MHz 9.375 MHz 9.800 MHz	E3.23 E3.92 E3.92	CA 3130E 84p CA 3140E 35p UA 741 (Texas) 22p
subsysteme base, o be each side). The chips are held in j sits in the tray. (Unlike the UV 140/141, no special p to prevent the seepage of UV light, but the manufac	place by the UV tube which ecoutions have been taken	74C04 74C00 74C10	27.27	74C88 74C88 74C83	64.62 80p 80p	74C174 74C175 74C192	222	5 74C999 5 74C910	E1.00 E1.00 E7.45	74C830 80C85 80C85	E17.90 85p 82p	10.000 NHz 10.245 NHz 10.700 NHz	£3.23 £3.23 £3.23	LED DISPLAYS DL-704E 99p DL-727E/728E £2.00
light from this device is quite safe at distances above (Dimensions — 325×64×38) EPROMPT ERASER Price 4	2 inches''.) nm)	74C14 74C20 74C30	289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289	74C95 74C107 74C159 74C151	E1.00 E1.27 E3.01 E2.55	74C193 74C195 74C209 74C221	E1.1 E1.0 E7.4 E1.4	8 74C912 8 74C914	E7.30 E7.30 E1.46 E1.15	80C87 80C98 82C19	859 829 51.28	10.92 MHz 11.000 MHz 12.000 MHz 14.0 MHz	£3.92 £3.92 £3.92 £3.92	0E-727E/728E £2.00 DL-747E/750E £1.80 FHD 500/560 £1.20
EUROCARD COMPUTER E 'Custom 80' Modular Z80 Based System.Details in pre	DARDS	74C32 74C42 74C43 74C43	87-	74C154 74C157 74C160	E3.81 E2.29 E1.40	74C373 74C374 74C901	E1.71 E1.71 57	74C018 74C021 74C021	E1.10 E17.07 E3.70	HIC29 NIC30	E <b>2.90</b> E <b>2.90</b>	14.31818 MHz 18.000 MHz 18.000 MHz	£3.23 £3.92 £3.23	LIQUOD CRYSTAL DISPLAY 4×0.5" Digits 40 pin DL
"BIG BDABD" Z80 COMP	"BIG BOARD" Z80 COMPUTER KIT e hope this item will be in stock by the time this advert reaches you, but please		58ip	74C161 74C162 74L355	£1.15 £1.15 30p	74C802 74C803 74LS151	76 57	74C823 74C825	E3.36 E5.01			18.432 MHz 20.000 MHz 20.1134 MHz	E3.23 E3.62 E3.23	EB.75 CLOCK CHIPS
check to see before sending any moneyl Features: 64 Disk Controller, 80 x 24 Char Video output £395. CP/ to suit. £99.		74LS00 74LS01 74LS02	140	741863 741873 741874	£1.50 46p 41a	74L8153 74L8154 74L8155	96) 76) E1.70 960	74L8244 74L8245 74L8247 74L8248	£1.70 £3.50 £1.90 £1.90	74LS374 74LS375 74LS377 74LS378	£1.95 £1.60 £2.12	24.0 NHz 26.690 NHz 27.0 NHz 27.145 NHz	£3.92 £2.10 £3.92 £2.10	AY-5-1224A E2.60 MK 50253 E5.50 MK 50366 E6.50
MODULAR COMPUTER SYS	SYSTEM CARDS		16p 16p	74L\$75 74L\$76 74L\$78 74L\$83	48p 40p 40p £1.15	74L\$156 74L\$157 74L\$158	96¢ 96¢ 76¢ 96µ	74L\$251	E1.30 E1.34 E1.42	74LS379 74LS384 74LS386	£1.84 62.15 86p 86n	27.648 MHz 38.6666 MHz 48.900 MHz	63.92 63.23 63.23	SIX DECADE CDUNTERS
A range of 'international' (114 x 203mm) size cards individually as desired, or to build up a complete syste on request. All boards are epoxy glass with gold plater	m Further details available	74LS05 74LS08 74LS09 74LS10	22p 22p 20p	74LS85 74LS85 74LS86 74LS90	£1.15 £1.18 43p 60p	74LS160 74LS161 74LS162 74LS163	£1.28 98p £1.38 £1.18	74LS258 74LS259	£1.10 £1.46 £1.60	74L° 390 74LS393 74LS395	86p 52.30 52.30 52.18	100.000 MHz 116.000 MHz	£3.23 £3.23	MK 50395/5/7 £9.90 MK 50396/9 £7.50
VDU A, B, G (set of 3) SC / MP.P SC / MP CPU MPA-7 Buffered SC / MP CPU 	£27.20 £9.40 £9.40	74LS11 74LS12 74LS13	22p 23p 38p	74LS91 74LS92 74LS93	E1.04 89p 89p	74LS164 74LS165 74LS166	£1.14 75p £2.25	74LS256 74LS273	£4.50 52p £2.44 £2.50	74LS396 74LS398 74LS399 74LS399 74LS445	£2.15 £2.76 £2.30 £1.50	SWITC	НМ	ODE PSUs
MXA-1 2K of 2102 MXA-3 8K of 2114 MXD-2 16K of 4116	£9.40 £9.40 £9.40 £9.40	74LS14 74LS15 74LS20 74LS21	30p 290	74LS95 74LS96 74LS107 74LS109	44p		£2.88 £1.05 £1.06	74LS279 74LS283 74LS290	66p £1.92	74LS447 74LS490 74LS568	E1.44 E1.80 E1.82		4	<b>11</b>
PRM-2 4K of 5204 PRM-8 8K of 2708 8RM-14 8K of 2516 + 6K of 2114	£9.40 £9.40 TBA	74LS26 74LS27 74LS28	46p 26p	4LS109 4LS112 4LS113 4LS114	55p 50p	74LS181 74LS183	£1.10 £3.98 £2.98 £1.40	74LS295 74LS298	E1.28 E1.85 E1.68	74LS659 74LS670	£1.82 £2.48	ſ		
SIO-2 RS-232 (two) TPA-2 Tape Interface IP-2 Input Port DCR-6 Keyboard Input	£8.40 £8.90 £9.40	74LS30 74LS32 74LS33	27p 7 39p 7	4LS122 4LS123 4LS124	70 p 70 p £1.80	74LS191 74LS192	£1.40 £1.30 £1.30	74LS324 74LS325 74LS326 74LS327	£2.40 £2.90 £2.94 £2.86			AC 52215 5V/10A	ann)	
OP-3 Output Port PP-2 PROM Programmer PSU-A4 Power Supply		74LS37 74LS38 74LS40 74LS42	35p 7 28p 7	4L\$125 4L\$126 4L\$132 4L\$136	60p 95p	74L\$194 74L\$195 74L\$196	£1.55 £1.35 £1.00	74L\$347 74L\$348 74L\$352	£1.48 £1.86 £2.28			AC 92218 5V/5A, 1 AC 54218 5V/2DA AC 94218 5V/2DA		100 00
PSU-B 5V Power Supply PSU-C 25V Power Supply 13-slot backboard, can be used with most of the abo ISRII-C1 1	£5.50 £5.50 ove boards, 13'' x 43%''	74LS47 74LS48 74LS49	90p 7 £1.20 7	4LS138 4LS139 4LS145	85p 85p	74LS221 74LS240	£1.40 96p £2.36 £2.32	74LS365 74LS366	E2.28 65p 65p			OPEN CA	RD SWIT	CH MODE PSU
FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER BOARD	£11.50	74LS51 74LS54	24p 7 28p 7	4L\$147 4L\$148	£1.70 £1.73	74LS242 74LS243	£2.32 £2.32		65p 66p <u>£1</u> .80			1A,	s +5V76A	£79.80
This is used in conjunction with 'Kemitron' ZBO boards: to interface to twin single density S/S 8'' floppy disks. It is not available as bare board, but not but and tested	DOT MATRIX This is about the some price as in but has many features only provia hundreds of pounds more:	or example usly found i	the Nascow ( a models ces	ing an		582		CESS		S	CRT AY-5-1013 AY-5-1013 AY-3-1014	M E4.	70 111	III E36 Vizion modulator. Ili E36 Vizion modulator. III e cholp computer type
regrettably Kemitron do not supply circuit diagram £165.00 to run CP. M on the system a secial protoco and sto	Standard inforfaces (not 'extres Centronics 1/0, 15 band rates to second, 64, 72, 80, 96, 120 or 13	9606. 100 Z characta	characters	88, 65 por 65 pr 65	20/21 22	E	6.95 4.95 1.95	NUK 4116 18K	NANOCS 200x5 Rasanlei	E1. <b>80</b>	AY-3-1014 Ay-3-1015 6402 1402			31 E35 Wide bandwidth, nler VDU type, pen./acg.
Poard' to some sort of VDU or terminal is required and 48s of 64M leig three MXDic boards. Thk MZB 3 board bit the terminal	bettom or front paper loading, f accept user defined characters, c program control, has 'sulf-test' f cable and full operator's mangal,	an also prin ocility. Sup	t graphics up	dor Linx ZBO		30 E7	7.83	5204 (512 x 8) 2708 1K x 8 2716/2516 2K	)	C0.95	CHAR	ENCODER	VIEIZ	33 £36 Wide bandwidth.
Channe har had had be to power of jung- and a boot comment and the CP Woperating system from the disk Boot 15-2M (2708) £19.95 -21 M 8 6 diski £99.00	Base 2 Model 800 QUME DAISYWHE		£325. N <b>ter</b>	.00 28	M-CTC 61	L3 E3	5.75 5.75	2532 4K x 8 (5	iw)	E4.90 E18.00	MK, 2302 H0-3-2513 DH1 1678 ( Ay-5-2376		intere	36 E36 Combined wide Mb vision modulator with prior sound, high parter. E8.25
8" FLOPPY DISK DRIVES DRE Model 7100 £350.00	High quality printer for use packages running under CP, second, RS-232 interface.	with word	processin	9 680 er 680		E19 E19	5.95 9.95 9.95	5204/2708/ ming Servic £15.00 each	e £7.50/	É7.50/	Ye aut ZD	SOFTWARE 0 Tiny Basic	700LT/ 7005 7105	AGE REGULATORS
GO KEY ASCII KEYBOARD High quality. Capacitive auticities. Instal measuring irone E48.70	before ordering.) Qume Sprint 5 Model 45/R Also available on lease. QUME SUPPLIES AND	0	£1595.0	0 68A 682 684		RAM) E3 E3	3.25 3.75 3.50 2.30	not include y kandwritten/ty must be hexade	yed source	occapt code -	Hemissie	V Game Cassette £1.0 Licting £1.0 Nd Grosses £1.0	7812 78005	73µ £1,00 97p £1,00 £3,81
T.V. MONITOR P.C.B. for DEM users This is a second of P.C.B. size 130 x 190mm, which you add to your	Standard Printwheels Word Processing Printwheel		\$0RIE8 £110.0 £8.6 £8.5	0 665 MC8	Ŭ ACIA 1880 SC/MP II	£4 £2 1840 1/0	1.85 2.64	PROM WASHIN 50p e	6 SERVICE ach prom		ZNOH for 2	Listing El.( FIRINIWARE 200 (1 x 2700) E14.90		NE CONVERTER Les
obtain a 7.0, monitor at modest cost. [Nogrotlably we cannot supply the C.R.T. at present.]	Medium Inked Fabric Bleck Multi Strike Bleck		£27.6	O INS I	MP II (4JNHz) 8154 Ram 1/I Cin	1 D E9 105	£10 ).40	UV 140 UV 141	IM ERASE	R E61.20 £77.70	2K Tiny BA	SIC for ZOD (2 x 2700) E19.04 r SC/WP (4 x 2700)	5 System F des	r ese in otherwise SV anty s. to obtain +12Y, =12Y, i = 12Y power for ASCH
Preset centrels, contrast, brightness, etc., are included, and the only tapats needed are 15 Volts $\pm$ 10% AC at 1.5 Amps and 1 Volt pt-pt composite video input.	Single Strike Black EUROCARD 19" C Kit of 2 and piolos + angles, 2 fr	ARD F	640.5 RAME	COSI COSI	MAC COP 180 MAC COP 180 1864	12CE E 6 12E E 10	i.50 1.85 1.25	EPROMPT	FREACE	£33.00		E48.0 R for SC/NP (4 x 2708 E40.0 . for SC/NP (1 x 2700	5 keybee	into, 85-232 interfaces, c RAIIs dtc, All types need put, each mediate (excluding t x 26 x 10mm,
Supplied with circuit diagrom £33.50	Accessories Card guides (pack of 10)	vn: 80\$ 2 (	'oar tio bars. £27.4 £1.4	7 8 2182 0 2111	1K x I  256i x 4	e <b>rity 450n\$)</b> E1. E2.	20	811395/6/7/8 1488 (85232) 75481 UED driv 75482		E1,40 50p 50p	(Descriptiv above. Ref	E14.9 • featlet available • \$W4. Sj	a Type/	UR-12A18
KEYBOARD CASES 405 x 210mm, Panel size 360 x 188mm £9.66 510 x 340mm, Panel size 430 x 115mm £24.98	Eurocard Play (64 way DH 41612) Eurocard Sockat (54 way DH 4161) Competer mounting strips (poin)	2)	E2.2 £3.3 £3.1	2 2112 9 2114 2 8 x 1	2256 x 4 1/4045 1Kx 2114	4 E2. E17,	77 77	20425 8126/8128 11.74		829 53.95 52.84 48p	1K Elekter 1%K ELBUG	Junior (1x2730) £19.04 i (3×5204) £35.04	5 – 127 S	NIN-12A10 otpst. [25-34mA] E4.95 NIN-12A10
£24.58	Case conversion kit (or fit into separate 30-19" D-type c	(BSB)	£18.8 £28.1	6 📕 2114	L−1K x 4  −1K x 8  −	E1, E8,		AY-3-8910 FD 1771		E3.99 E23.00	ETIBUG 2 (1 Etibug 2 (1 Schip/kb (	1×5704Ú E14.08	5 = 12V ( 5	Imi oripol. Z x (12-42mA) E5.25

ETI MARCH 1981

World Radio History

### PROJECT

# POWER SWITCH MODULES

You can use your ETI Noiseless Power Switch on its own OR trigger it automatically with one of three remote control modules. Use the Dark Activated Module to switch your lights on at night and off in the morning to deter the neighbourhood villains when you're away. The Differential Temperature Module will switch off your living room heater when the weather outside verges on the tropical and the Under Temperature Module will sound a red alert when your front path ices over. No doubt you can think of a hundred and one

uses for this versatile family of projects around the home. Your options are endless.

## DIFFERENTIAL TEMPERATURE MODULE

Activate extractor fans or fire alarms automatically with this easy-to-build unit. The device can be used either as a stand-alone project or to interface with the Noiseless Power Switch described elsewhere in this issue. Design by Ray Marston. Project development by Plamen Pazov.

This useful little project uses a pair of inexpensive silicon diodes to monitor temperatures at two different points and turns a relay on when the temperature of D1 goes above that of D2 and off when the temperature of D1 goes below that of D2. The circuit responds to relative, rather than absolute, temperatures. The temperature switching differential of the unit can be varied over a limited range by a preset pot.

The circuit has a variety of practical uses. It can be used as an automatic fire alarm (using the relay contacts to activate a bell, etc) by placing D1 at the top of an internal wall and D2 halfway down the wall, so that the alarm is activated by excessive rising heat. Alternatively, the unit can be used to give automatic operation of heat extractors or ventilators in cellars or workshops, etc, by placing D1 in the cellar and D2 outside the

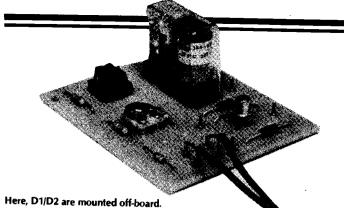
ETI MARCH 1981

building, so that the extractor only operates when the inside temperature is greater than that outside.

The basic circuit can be used as a stand-alone project, with a relay output, or can be used without the relay and its associated transistor-diode network to give fully automatic operation of the Universal Noiseless Power Switch described elsewhere in this issue.

#### Construction

Construction of this project should present absolutely no problems if the specified components are used (IC1 MUST be a CA3140). If you intend to construct the unit as a stand-alone (relay output) project, build it as shown in the overlay, noting the



use of the PCB-mounting relay. If you want to use the unit to interface to the Universal Noiseless Power Switch, simply cut the PCB in half along the dotted line, assemble all indicated components on the non-relay side of the board and connect the unit to the Power Switch via the SK1 connections shown in the circuit diagram.

Whatever form of construction you use, note that Veropins should be used to facilitate the connections to D1 and D2 and that these two temperature-sensing diodes will normally be mounted remotely from the PCB.

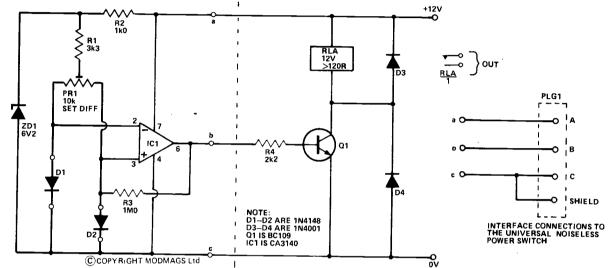


Fig.1 Circuit diagram. If required, PLG1 is used to connect the module to SK1 on the Noiseless Power Switch.

#### **BUYLINES**

The components for this project should not present any supply problems. The relay used is an RS 349-658 or Maplin order code YX98G type.

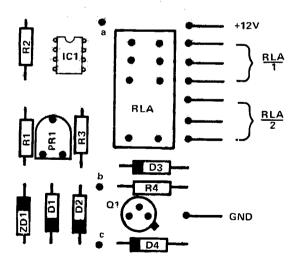


Fig.2 Component overlay. Note that one or both of D1, D2 will normally be mounted off-board.

#### **HOW IT WORKS**

Ordinary silicon diodes have temperature coefficients of -2 mV/°C and can readily be used in temperature measuring/switching applications. In our circuit the two sensing diodes (D1 and D2) are fed with similar standing currents (via ZD1-R1-PR1) and their voltage differentials are fed to voltage comparator IC1, which has a small degree of hysteresis applied by R3.

The circuit action is such that, when the D1 temperature is above that of D2, the D1 voltage is below that of D2 and the output of IC1 (pin that of D2, the D1 voitage is below that of D2 and the output of IC ( pin 6) is driven high and turns Q1 and the relay on via R4. When the D1 temperature is below that of D2, the D1 voltage is above that of D2 and the output of IC1 is driven to 0 V, cutting off Q1 and the relay.

The temperature differential of the circuit can be varied over a limited range by PR1, thereby altering the relative standing currents of the two diodes.

		PARTS LIST
	Resistor all 3	4W 5%
	R1	3k3
	R2	1k0
	R3	1M0
	R4	2k2
	Potentiomete	er
	PR1	10k miniature horizontal preset
	Semiconduct	ors
•	IC1	CA3140
	Q1	BC109
	D1,2	1N4148
	D3,4	1N4001
	ZD1	6V2 ¼W Zener
	Miscellaneou	s
	RLA	12 $\lor$ , coil $\ge$ 120R, PCB-mounting
	PLG1	3 pin DIN plug
	Case to suit	. h hine

## UNDER TEMPERATURE MODULE

Turn home or greenhouse heating on and off automatically with this easy-to-build project. The device can be used either as a stand-alone project or to interface with the Noiseless Power Switch described elsewhere in this issue. Design by Ray Marston. Project development by Plamen Pazov.

his inexpensive little project can be used to turn home or greenhouse heating on and off automatically, to maintain temperatures within close limits (typically better than 1°C). The circuit uses a carbon-rod thermistor for temperature sensing and incorporates a small degree of hysteresis to give a sharp switching action. The switching temperature range is variable over a fairly wide range with a preset pot.

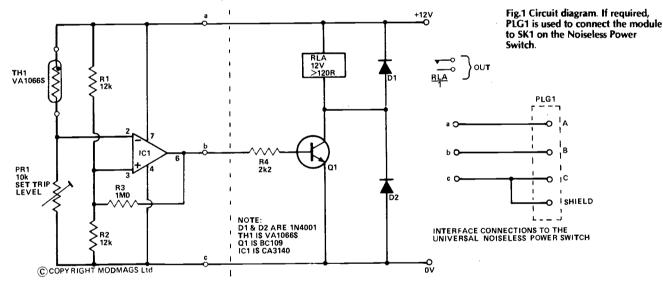
The unit can be used as a stand-alone project, with a relay output, to give automatic operation of home or greenhouse heating, or can be used without the relay and its associated transistor-diode network to give fully automatic operation of the Universal Noiseless Power Switch described elsewhere in this issue. In the latter case the unit is powered from the built-in 12 V supply of the Universal Power Switch.

The switch can readily be made to give Over-Temperature operation (for operating fire alarms, etc) by simply transposing TH1 and PR1; we've made special provision for this on the PCB. In either case, thermistor TH1 can be mounted either directly on the PCB or can be located at a remote monitor point.

#### HOW IT WORKS

TH1-PR1 and R1-R2 are wired in the form of a bridge network (or double potential divider), the output of the bridge being taken to the input of voltage comparator IC1. In this configuration, the pin 3 voltage of IC1 is fixed at half-supply volts, but the pin 2 voltage is temperature-dependent and rises with increasing temperature. The comparator has a small degree of hysteresis applied via R3.

In use, PR1 is adjusted so that the pin 2 voltage of IC1 is above that of pin 3 under warm conditions, in which case pin 6 (the output of IC1) is driven to 0 V, so Q1 and the relay are cut off. Under cold conditions the pin 2 voltage falls below that of pin 3, in which case pin 6 is driven high and drives Q1 and the relay on via R4. PR1 can be adjusted to cause switching at virtually any desired temperature level. The circuit action can be inverted, so that it acts as an over-temperature switch, by simply transposing TH1 and PR1.

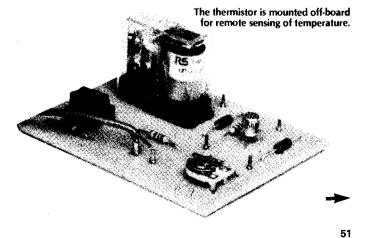


#### Construction

Construction of this project should present no problems if the specified components are used (IC1 MUST be a CA3140). If you intend to construct the unit as a stand-alone (relay output) project, build it as shown in the overlay, noting the use of the PCB-mounting relay. If you want over (instead of under) temperature operation, simply transpose TH1 and PR1. In either case, TH1 can be mounted either remotely or directly on the PCB.

If you want to use the unit to interface to the Universal Noiseless Power Switch, simply cut the PCB in half along the dotted line, assemble all indicated components on the nonrelay side of the board and connect the unit to the Power Switch via the SK1 connections shown in the circuit diagram.

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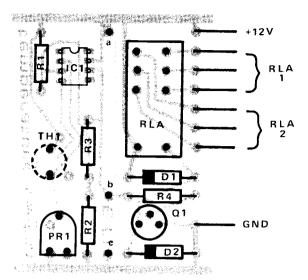


Fig.2 Component overlay. Note the provision of extra pads on the PCB so that TH1 and TV1 may be transposed, if required. TH1 may be mounted remotely.

#### PARTS LIST.

<b>Resistors</b> all	¼W 5%
R1,2	12k
R3	1M0
R4	<b>2k</b> 2
Potentiomet	ter
PR1	10k miniature horizontal preset
Semiconduc	tors
IC1	CA3140
Q1	BC109
D1,2	1N4001
Miscellaneo	us
TH1	VA1066S
RIÅ	12 V PCB-mounting relay coil resistance 120 R or greater
PLG1	3 pin DIN plug

#### **BUYLINES**.

The thermistor (VA1066S) is available from Maplin or Electrovalue. The relay is Radiospares type 349-658, or Maplin type YX98G.

# DARK ACTIVATED MODULE

Turn house or car lighting on automatically with this easy-to-build unit. The device can be used either a stand-alone project or to interface with the Noiseless Power Switch described elsewhere in this issue. Design by Ray Marston. Project development by Plamen Pazov.

his simple-looking project can be used to turn house or car lighting on automatically at dusk and off again at dawn. The circuit incorporates a transient-suppressor network and has a degree of built-in hysteresis to ensure that it is not switched by momentary changes in light level, as caused by passing shadows or lights, but responds only to mean light levels, integrated over several seconds.

The unit can be used as a 'stand-alone' project, with a relay output, to give automatic operation of car or house lights, or can be used without the relay and its associated transistor-diode network to give fully automatic operation of the Universal Noiseless Power Switch described elsewhere in this issue. In the latter case the unit is powered from the built-in 12 V supply of the Universal Power Switch.

To use the unit to give automatic operation of house lighting, simply provide a 12 V DC supply and use the relay contacts (RLA/1) to turn the lights on and off.

To give automatic operation of car lights, wire the unit's supply line connections to the vehicle's ignition switch and the relay contacts to the vehicle's lighting switch. In this case the lights will operate automatically only when the car ignition is turned on.

The switch can readily be made to give 'light-activated' operation by simply transposing the LDR and PR1 positions; we've made special provision for this on the PCB.

#### Construction

Construction of this project should present absolutely no problems if the specified components are used (IC1 MUST be a CA3140). If you intend to construct the unit as a stand-alone (relay output) project, build it exactly as shown in the overlay,

#### PARTS LIST_

Resistors all 1	
R1	1k0
R2,5	100k
R3,4	12k
<b>R</b> 6	2k2
Potentiomete	r
PR1	10k miniature horizontal preset
Capacitor	
C1	4u7 12 V axial electrolytic
Semiconducto	)15
IC1	CA3140
Q1	BC109
D1,2	1N4001
ZD1	6V2 ¼W Zener
Miscellaneous	6
LDR	ORP12
RLA	12V (coil > 120R) PCB-mounting
PLG1	3 pin DIN plug
Case to suit	a true bind

#### BUYLINES

All components should be widely available. The relay used is Maplin order code YX98G; RS 349-658.

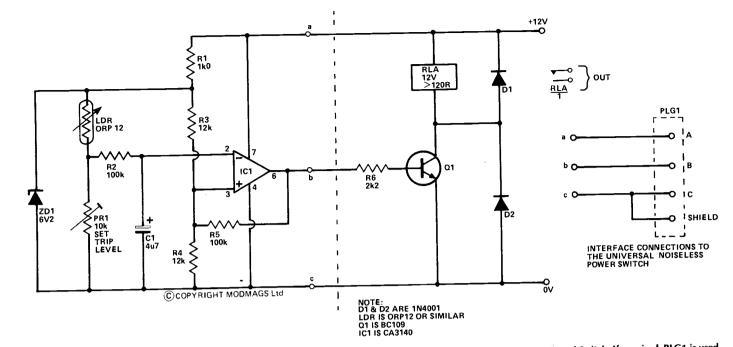


Fig.1 Circuit diagram of the Dark-Activated Switch. If required, PLG1 is used to connect the module to SK1 on the Noiseless Power Switch.

noting the use of the PCB-mounting relay. If you want light (instead of dark) activated operation, simply transpose LDR and PR1. In either case, the LDR can be mounted either remotely or directly on the PCB.

If you want to use the unit to interface to the Universal Noiseless Power Switch described elsewhere in this issue, simply cut the PCB in half along the dotted line, assemble all indicated components on the non-relay side of the board and connect the unit to the Power Switch via the SK1 connections shown in the circuit diagram.

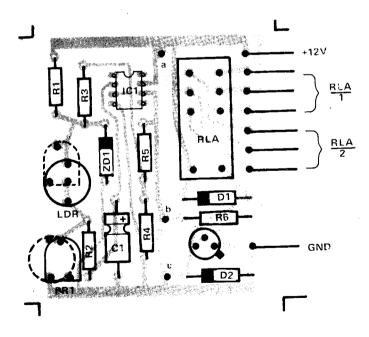


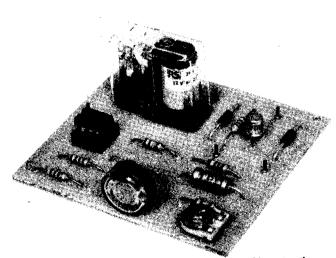
Fig.2 Component overlay for the Dark-Activated Switch. The circuit is converted to light-activated operation if the LDR and PR1 are transposed as shown by the dotted lines.

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IC1 is wired as a voltage comparator, with a fixed reference voltage applied to pin 3 and with a light-dependent voltage applied to pin 2 (from the LDR-PR1 light-dependent potential divider) via the R2-C1 integrator network. The action of LDR-PR1 is such that the pin 2 voltage rises with increasing light levels. The comparator has a small amount of hysteresis applied via R5.

In use, PR1 is adjusted so that the pin 2 voltage of IC1 is above that of pin 3 under light conditions, in which case pin 6 (the output of IC1) is driven to 0 V, so Q1 and the relay are cut off. Under dark conditions the pin 2 voltage falls below that of pin 3, in which case pin 6 is driven high and drives Q1 and the relay on via R6. PR1 can be adjusted to cause switching at virtually any desired darkness level. The circuit action can be inverted, so that the circuit acts as a light-activated switch, by simply transposing LDR and PR1.



The Dark-Activated Switch board follows the same general layout as the other two modules. The ORP12 light sensor is mounted next to PR1; it could also be mounted remotely.



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# AUTOMATIC FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

Microprocessors have revolutionised test instrument design. Morris Stanley of SE Labs (EMI) describes the use of new techniques to produce a fully automatic frequency response analysis system for stateof-the-art dynamic analysis.

n almost every field of industrial and scientific research, design, manufacturing and field site maintenance, it is necessary to measure, accurately and easily, the dynamic performance of components, modules and complete systems. Dynamic is defined here as the response of the device under test to signals (self-generated or externally applied).

The ratio of output signal to input signal (expressed as both ratio magnitude and ratio phase) at all frequencies of interest, is the transfer function of the device under test.

#### Time Domain Techniques

Considering Time Domain Techniques, the data may, in special cases, be inferred indirectly from response observations made in the time domain ie by applying an accurately known complex signal (eg a near ideal unit pulse) and comparing the resultant output with the input using an oscilloscope or a fast chart recorder (Fig.1). However, in addition to the heavy computational and interpretive burdens the technique imposes on the user, its accuracy and validity are severely limited, in practice, by the masking effects of noise (Fig.2). Moreover, it rarely provides sufficient resolution (of raw data) to reveal small but highly significant resonances (glitches) or similar secondorder anomalies. Therefore, it is generally agreed that Time Domain response testing is at best a qualitative technique even considering the merits of the new digital oscilloscopes. Precision does not, after all, eliminate anamolous signals.

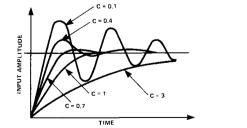


Fig.1 Ideal system responses to unit pulse showing various damping factors.

In another, far more complex use of the Time Domain for transfer-function and related testing, the complex input signal applied is a known pseudorandom sequence, single level (binary) or multilevel. The delays and/or level shifts recorded at the output can be correlated with the input signal to reject noise and other anomalies and can be made to yield the transfer function data required. However, this information can only be obtained after extensive (and expensive) computer manipulation. Pseudorandom testing is chiefly of historical interest now.

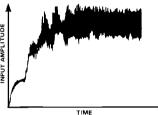
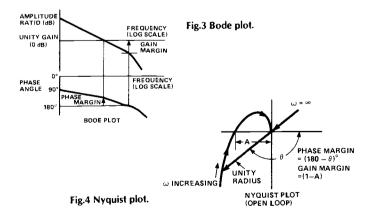


Fig.2 Typical system response to a unit pulse.

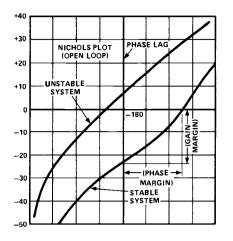
#### Frequency Domain Techniques

Far more useful results are obtained when some form of frequency domain testing (ie obtaining the frequency response) is performed. In this approach, the instrumentation yields data that represent, more or less completely and accurately (depending on the technique selected), the Fourier spectrum of the transfer function. This may be used in several different ways, such as the Bode plot or a Nyquist or Nichols plot (Figs 3,4,5) — or to implement the Evans root-locus approach. To be useful



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### FEATURE



#### Fig.5 Nichols plot.

and informative, the transfer function must be expressed in both magnitude of ratio and phase.

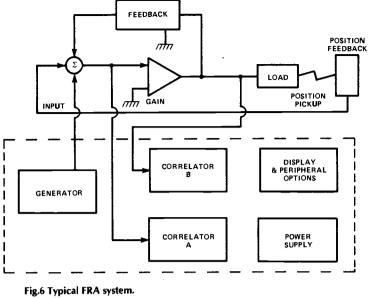
Various techniques are currently available for making such measurements and before proceeding further, two additional introductory observations can be made. First, these techniques are equally useful in measuring the dynamic behaviour of all kinds of physical systems. Because all the instrumentation available today is electronic, it is frequently necessary to use one or more transducers in the measurement set-up: accelerometers, tachometers, position sensors, temperature sensors, chemical cells, load cells, etc. In every such instance, it is necessary to know the transfer function of the transducer (either to correct for it in response calculations, or to be certain that it may safely be ignored) and it is equally necessary to calibrate the transducer independently and accurately (usually by using the same instrumentation).

Finally, to comment on the wide range of needs and capabilities of those who use dynamic analysis. The maintenance technicians who perform pre-flight 'depot' checkouts on control systems for supersonic fighter aircraft work to a very different time scale, have totally different information needs and generally have very much less mathematical capability and theoretical intuition than did the scientists and engineers who originally designed those systems in the relatively serene and convenient environment of a laboratory. To be efficient, the depot system must be highly automated and fully pre-programmed; to be effective and equal to every research and design task, the laboratory system should be as versatile, and as responsive to creative manual programming, as possible.

#### The Classic Approach : FRA

In practice, the most direct, accurate and convenient method of measuring the transfer function of any circuit or device (or, indeed, of simply measuring the Fourier spectrum of any signal with respect to a reference signal) is shown in Fig.6. This is the basic block diagram of any frequency response analyser, regardless of how the individual blocks may be implemented. A sine-wave signal of high purity and stability, programmable in both amplitude and frequency, is generated in the FRA and fed to the device under test. In open loop testing, the sinewave signal is simply applied to the input terminals. In testing a closed-loop system, the signal may be inserted at any convenient point in the loop, in series with the normal signal path or at a summing junction. In the simplest applications, only one of the two correlators is used. These are applications in which the transfer function to be measured is the one between

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the input-signal interface and some other point in the device under test. In other important applications, both correlators must be used, because what is wanted is the transfer function between two points in the system, neither of which is the point of introduction of the test signal.

#### Correlation

It may be appropriate at this point to consider correlation in a little more detail. A correlator is defined as a circuit that has the ability to accept a signal of any kind (within its ratings) and extract from that signal only that part of it that corresponds exactly in frequency to a reference signal (also fed to the correlator). The correlator then produces two outputs — (1) a signal proportional to the in-phase component of the ratio of input amplitude to reference amplitude and (2) a signal proportional to the quadrative component of that ratio. From these signals, it is easy to compute the corresponding magnitude and phase values.

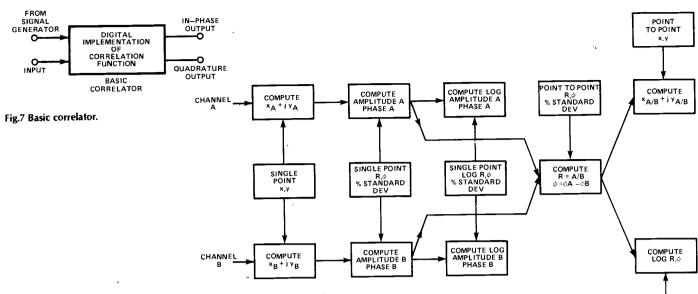
Perhaps the simplest way to think of a correlator is that it is a nearly-zero-bandwidth (very high Q) phase-sensitive detector. In fact, analogue correlators are just that and were originally called "synchronous detectors". In modern FRAs the technique used to obtain correlation is actually a digital computation that applies a simple algorithm to digitised samples of the input waveform and to known digital values of the reference waveform — but the effect is the same. The digital synthesis of the correlator at significantly lower cost that would be possible by any comparably efficient analogue circuitry.

#### **Cross Correlation**

When two correlators are used, they are interconnected in such a way as to produce 'cross-correlation', ie to produce amplitude and phase (or in-phase and quadrature) signals proportional to the ratio of the two correlator inputs, having rejected all input components that do not correspond to the reference signal frequency.

#### The Correlation Integral

There is no doubt that the heart of any FRA is the correlator. Programmable wide range signal generators are straightforward enough and are not new in the art, but creating a fast, high performance, wide dynamic range correlator can present_a



formidable design challenge. If the basic correlation integral is examined, the algorithm for its digital implementation starting with:

$$X_{a} = \frac{1}{nT} \int_{0}^{nT} V_{max} \sin(\omega t + \theta) + \sin \omega t dt$$

 $Y_{a} = \frac{1}{nT} \int_{0}^{nT} V_{max} \sin(\omega t + \theta) + \cos \omega t dt$ Where X_a = real part in volts  $V_{max}$  = peak of

V_{max} = peak of correlator input signal nT = integration time $Y_a =$  quadrature part in volts θ = phase shift of

correlator input signal relative to generator output

Let a,b,c,d,e, . . . . etc be the values of sin  $\omega t$  for  $t_n$ ,  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$ , T, and let

A,B,C,D,E, ... etc be the values of sin( $\omega t + \theta$ ) for  $t_0, t_1, t_2$ , . . . T then,

 $X_a = \frac{1}{nT}$  $[\Sigma aA + bB + cC + dD + \dots ]$ 

As so often happens, we find that digital computation of a complex mathematical function is reducible to what has called a 'thundering redundancy' of 'fetch . . multiply . add fetch . . . multiply . . . . add,' many times, as fast as possible. Trigonometric functions are reduced to table look-ups and vector matrices are all essentially boring variations on

multiply add'. It is in the critical 'fetch implementation of the analogue A/D and the elegant reduction of the logic to minimal hardware that a design competence shows through; and, for the latter, we can consider the computations made in this latest Frequency Response Analyser, the SE Laboratories 2450. These computations are shown in detail in Fig.8.

#### Automating Frequency **Response** Analysis

The advent of the microcomputer has made it possible to automate not only the measurement process, but also the programming of specific tests at the operator or system interfaces. Fig.9 shows how the new FRA utilises such a system. The tasks performed by the microcomputer include:

Fig.8 Types of computation in the SE2450 FRA.



- Translating keyboard commands (typically, a single keystroke, plus a single numerical value) into all of the internal functions required to set up a testmode format.
- Generating a display that presents the formatted test conditions to the operator at any time he requests them.
- Providing cursor-linked guidance for the operator to speed and simplify the manual input of test parameters and conditions.
- Providing error detection, default (fallback) conditions and self-checking services
- Controlling the signal generator during performance of the test run;
- frequency; amplitude; starting angle; number of cycles; DC bias (offset). Automatically executing harmonic analysis when so commanded on a specified harmonic (up to the 15th).
- Synchronising the FRA's signal generator to an external source when a standard option is installed.
- Executing the correlation computations
- -- Ranging the correlators and generating (or compensating for) offset at the correlator inputs as commanded.
- Executing statistical computations when commanded.
- Scaling and/or converting the results to the selected units and generating result displays.
- Storing sets of results and displaying them, as commanded, in convenient page formats
- Storing test conditions and parameters until no longer needed.
- Providing a full parallel standard IEEE 488 (1978) interface with external peripherals and/or external controller, calculator, or other CPU, when a standard option is installed.
- Providing a two-way RS232 serial interface eg for teletypewriters or modems, when a standard option is installed.
- Controlling an external digital X-Y plotter, when a standard option is installed (provided that the IEEE 488 Interface option has also been installed).

The advantages of comprehensive internal automation of an instrument as sophisticated as the SE Labs model 2450 are not, perhaps, fully evident at first glance; but they become increasingly apparent as the various operating modes and design features are utilised. It is interesting to note that a typical non-automated FRA of roughly comparable range and facilities has more than sixty front panel controls and no interactive means of guiding the operator during set-up.

#### Simplified Programming For ATE Systems

To the designer of large Automatic Test Equipment systems, in which the automated FRA may be but one of several instruments, the advantages of its comprehensive internal

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### **FEATURE : Automatic Frequency Analysis**

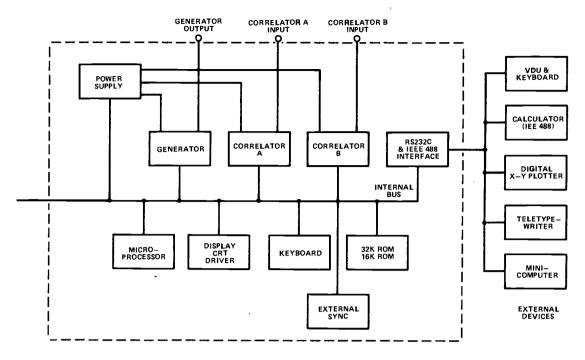


Fig.9 An automatic frequency response analyser SE2450.

automation appear most impressively as substantial simplifications in programming. Just as the microcomputer makes it easy to set up a complex test run manually with perhaps 15 or 20 keystrokes, so it also simplifies the software required to command such a test via the system bus. It is never safe to generalise about software tasks, but one can observe that program generation for the 2450 is often an order of magnitude simpler and faster than it is for less 'intelligent' instruments and the interactive display of such a system as the SE2450 is always ready to help verify, edit, detect errors, etc., without external program-checking instrumentation.

#### **Major System Specifications**

By appropriate keystrokes, one may call into service either of two modes, spot frequency or sweep frequency. The generator frequency can be selected anywhere in the range from 0.0001 Hz to 10000 Hz, a ten million to one range, with a resolution of one part in 9999. The RMS or peak amplitude of the signal may be programmed to any value between 1 mV and 9V99. The operator may choose high-purity sinusoidal, precise triangular, or precise square waveforms, all of which are digitally generated with a resolution of 1024 steps per cycle and with essentially glitch-free transitions. The waveform generator may be selected to start at 0°, 90°, 180°, or 270° of its normal cycle. A DC bias (offset) voltage may be added to or subtracted from the generated waveform. Any bias voltage may be called for in the range from -9V98 to +9V99 in 10 mV steps.

The input sensitivity of the correlator(s) in use may be allowed to autorange, over the entire rated and usable sensitivity range of 250 mV to 1000 V, RMS or peak; or it may be manually set to any one of the following nominal ranges: 50 mV/500 mV/5 V/500 V, RMS or peak. If the signal fed to the correlator is less than 5% of nominal range, the diagnostic legend 'underrange' will appear and computation will stop. If the signal rises above 200% of manual selected range, the instrument will revert to automatic ranging. If the correlator input rises above 500 V on the top range, the diagnostic legend 'overrange' will appear and the computation will stop. The

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number of cycles over which the measurement is made may be specified by keyboard entry at any value from 1 to 9999, improving the results by integration of the noise over more and more cycles.

If harmonic analysis is required, the number of the harmonic to be measured is specified, from two to 15, by keyboard entry and the specified measurement is made at that harmonic frequency, with the system excited at the fundamental frequency. In the sweep frequency mode, the SE 2450 actually performs a sequence of spot-frequency measurements, over a specified frequency range, with a specified number of frequencies. The instrument may be programmed to sweep either up or down, the spacing of frequencies specified as linear (equal spacing) or logarithmic (a constant ratio of each frequency to the preceeding frequency). The 2450 automatically computes the test frequencies that will yield the desired spacing and on command the test proceeds automatically. The results of each of the individual tests made in the sweep frequency mode are stored and reported on a maximum of 10 pages of data, 12 results per page, consecutively numbered.

The form in which the test results are computed and expressed may be selected from: cartesian (real and imaginary terms of the output-to-input ratio, or a + jb); polar (magnitude and phase angle of the output-to-input ratio, or  $R, \phi$ °); or logpolar (log R, expressed in dB and phase angle  $\phi$ °).

There is no doubt that the frequency-response concept is a useful and powerful tool for all aspects of engineering and as Alistair G.J. Macfarlane rightly pointed out in his paper to the IEEE (1), this form of measurement enables engineers to quickly and fluently communicate to each other the essential features of a feedback control situation. The SE Laboratories new frequency response analyser is certainly the first major step forward in producing a truly automatic system that will contribute to the future development of feedback and control.

Reference.

(1) Alistair G.J. Macfarlane, IEEE press 1979 Frequency-Response methods in control systems.

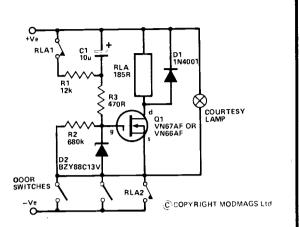
# **SPOT DESIGNS**

#### **Courtesy Light Timer**

This courtesy light timer switches on the courtesy light of a car for a nominal period of 30.5 after one of the car doors is opened, but the length of the switch-off delay can be altered to suit individual requirements. The circuit has been designed for use with 12 V negative earth electrical systems, but it is easily modified for use with positive earth systems.

One of the door switches closes if a car door is opened and this connects power to the courtesy lamp and to the timer circuit. As C1 will be totally uncharged at switch-on, it takes the gate terminal of VMOS transistor Q1 fully positive. This biases Q1 hard into conduction so that it operates the relay which forms its drain load. Make contacts RLA2 then close and connect power to both the courtesy light and the timer circuit. These both remain operational, therefore, even if the car door is closed. RLA1 is a break relay contact and this opens so that C1 is free to charge up by way of R2.

that C1 is free to charge up by way of R2. After approximately 30 S the charge voltage on Q1 reaches almost the full supply potential and the gate potential of Q1 drops to the point where this device switches off and deactivates the relay. RLA2 then opens again and the courtesy light and timer circuits are switched off. RLA 1 closes and rapidly discharges C1 through R1 so that the unit starts a new timing run when it is activated again and no residual charge is left on C1 (which would give a shortened timing period).



The length of the timing period is proportional to the value of R2 and is, therefore, easily modified if necessary. The circuit should function correctly with positive earth systems provided the door switches and RLA2 are connected in the positive supply lead rather than in the negative one. D2 and R3 are to protect Q1 against an excessive input voltage if the supply should go above 15 V. D1 is the usual protection diode for a highly inductive load in a semiconductor circuit.

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#### **PROJECT PACKS**

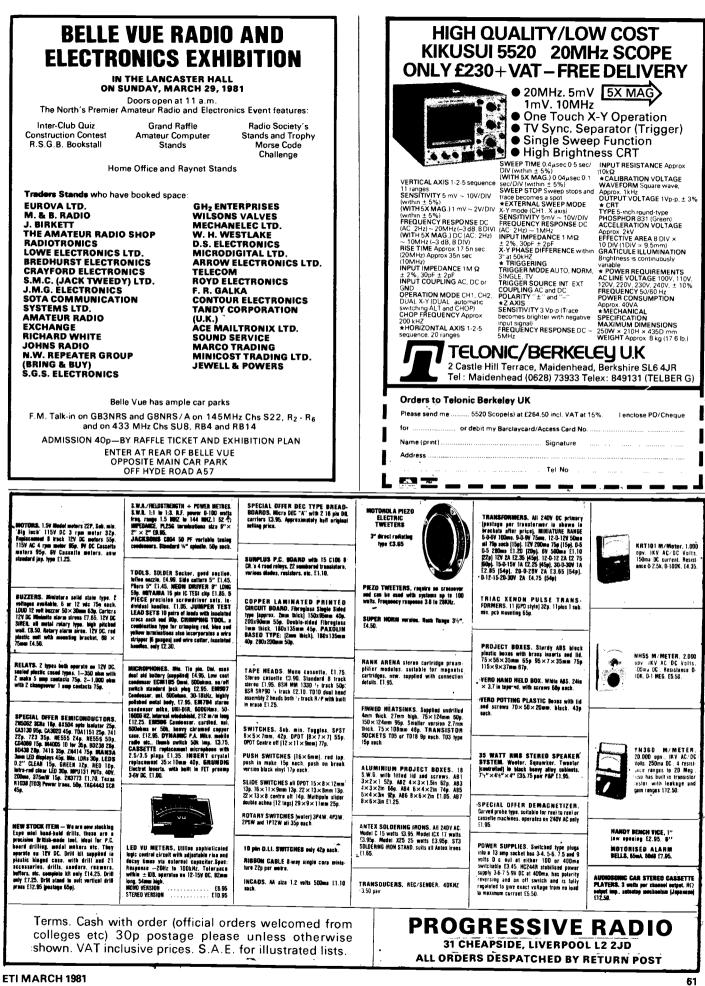
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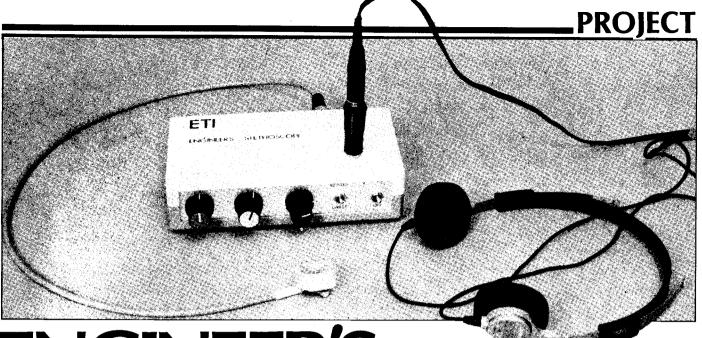
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# ENGINEER'S STETHOSCOPE

This unusual device lets you locate or listen to internal engine sounds, such as the rumble of bearings or the rattle of tappets. An essential project for the DIY nut. Design by Ray Marston. Project development by Steve Ramsahadeo.

his very unusual project enables you to effectively and effortlessly get right inside an engine and listen to, or locate, all of its internally-generated sounds, such as the noises of bearings, pistons, tappets, etc. The device is fitted with a double filter network that can be used to pick out one set of sounds (such as those of the bearings or the tappets, etc) from all others, thus facilitating fault-finding on engines and motors.

The Stethoscope project comprises an acoustic probe unit, a 'box-of-tricks' and a pair of conventional headphones. The headphones help muffle ambient sounds, so that you can concentrate on the sounds of the stethoscope even in a very noisy environment. The probe unit is used to make mechanical contact with the engine or mechanism under test and is coupled to the 'box-of-tricks' by flexible leads.

The probe unit relies on mechanical coupling or contact between itself and the engine (or whatever) for acoustic pick-up. This coupling can be achieved either directly or by a metal rod. The rod can take any one of a variety of forms eg a screwdriver or a needle. If a needle probe is used, the stethoscope can even be used to listen to the sounds of individual jewelled bearings in a watch mechanism.

#### **Operating Principles**

The stethoscope operation relies on the simple fact that what is commonly called sound is a series of mechanical vibrations transmitted through a medium of some sort — air, water, metal etc. Thus, all the internally-generated sounds of a petrol (or any other) engine, such as the sounds of tappets, pistons, bearings, etc, are transmitted throughout the engine block and can readily be further transmitted down a metal rod (or screwdriver, etc) to the body of an acoustic pick-up device such as a microphone.

Our stethoscope relies on this mechanical coupling principle. We use a crystal insert as the pick-up device, with all of its air holes blocked off (to exclude dirt) and with the coupling made to its body either directly or by some kind of metal rod. The use of rod coupling enables the source of a given sound to be precisely located within (say) an engine block, by simply probing to find the position of maximum noise. If a needle probe is used, the sound source can be located with pin-point accuracy.

#### Construction

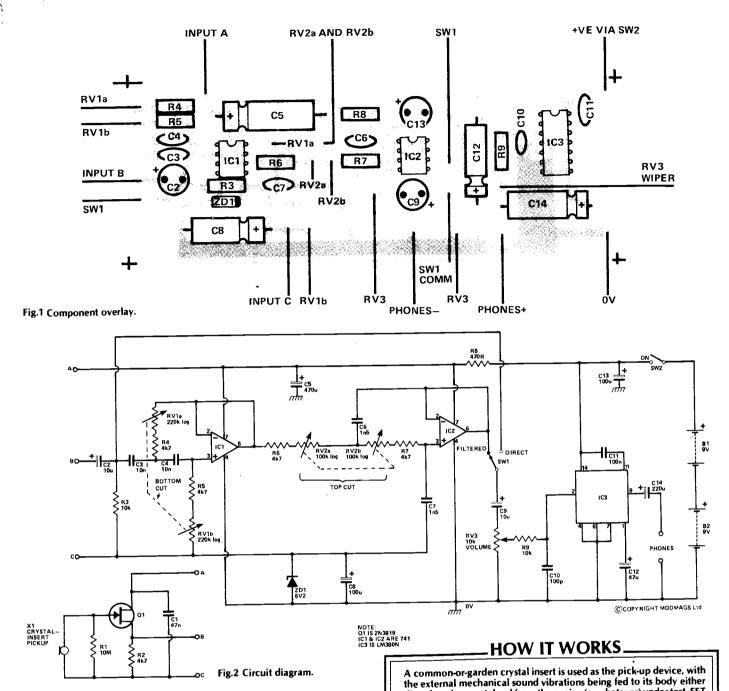
The Stethoscope circuit is fairly simple and construction should present very few problems. Wire up the PCB first, noting the use of 20 Veropins to facilitate interwiring, as shown in the component overlay. When wiring up RV1 and RV2 take special care to connect the two halves of each component in the same phase, so that the resistances increase or decrease together.

On our prototype we've fitted the two batteries (PP3s) into the top half of the case, secured by double-sided sticky-pads. We've fitted a small jack socket to the case top to facilitate connection to the external low-impedance headphones and have used a 3-pin DIN socket for connecting the probe unit.

Finally, to complete construction, wire up the probe circuit as shown in the circuit diagram, taking care to fit Q1 and R1 as near as possible to the crystal insert terminals and connect the assembly to a suitable plug and lead.

At this stage, give the unit a simple functional test by plac-

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ing the head against the speaker of a small radio. Check that tone quality and volume can be varied with the three controls. When the above test is satisfactory, complete the probe construction by blanking off (with tape) any air holes in the insert (to exclude dirt and oil) and encapsulate the electronics in wax or resin. On the completed circuit the probe can be used as it stands or can be epoxied to a screw terminal or clip(or both) that can be used to make connections to a variety of probe types (metal rods, a screwdriver, etc). The Stethoscope is intended for use with a pair of headphones of not less than 8R0 impedance.

#### BUYLINES

All components used in the Engineer's Stethoscope are common types and should present no availability problems. In case of difficulty Watford Electronics can supply the crystal microphone insert (order code C2). A common-or-garden crystal insert is used as the pick-up device, with the external mechanical sound vibrations being fed to its body either directly or by a metal rod from the engine (or whatever) under test. FET source follower Q1 is wired directly to the output of the pick-up device, to give a low-impedance output from the resulting probe. The output of the probe circuit is then fed, either directly or through a double filter network, to a power amplifier stage (IC3) and thence on to a pair of headphones.

When the stethoscope is used in the filtered mode, the output of the probe circuit is first passed through high-pass (bottom-cut) filter IC1 and thence on to the power amplifier via low-pass (top cut) filter IC2. Both of these filters are second-order variable types. The IC1 filter can be used to reject signals below roll-off frequencies that are variable from 80 Hz to 3 kHz via RV1 and the IC2 filter can be used to reject signals above roll-off frequencies that are variable from 700 Hz to 15 kHz via RV2. These two filters can be used to pick out specific sounds, such as the low-frequency rumble of bearings or the highfrequency rattle of tappets, from the broad spectrum of sounds that are generated by an engine.

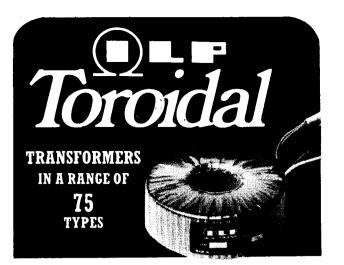
are generated by an engine. The complete stethoscope is powered by a pair of 9 V batteries and typically consumes about 15 mA when driving a pair of 8R0 headphones. The split power supplies to the IC1-IC2 op-amp filters are generated with the aid of ZD1 and C8.

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### **PROJECT : Engineer's Stethoscope**



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1X012 1X013	12 + 12 15 + 15	1.25	[ 5X015	18 + 18 22 + 22 25 + 25	3.63
1X014	18+18	0.83 0.68	5X016 5X017	25 + 25 30 + 30	3.20
1X015 1X016	22 + 22 25 + 25	0.60	5X018	35 + 35	2.66 2.28
1 <b>X</b> 017	30 + 30	0.50	5X028 5X029	110 220	1.45 0.72
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### FEATURE

# MICROBASICS

Henry Budgett explains the functions of various elements of the Heathkit H8 microcomputer

e are now, at long last, in possession of a complete microcomputer. All the various components, both hardware and software, have been assembled into a working system. The only remaining task is to explain how they all interact. If you have been following the series you should have at least the last part close at hand as I shall be making reference to various bits and pieces.

The obvious place to start is with the CPU card, and the obvious item to look at first is the clock generator.

#### **Keeping It Ticking**

The CPU requires a two-phase clock signal (the device we actually use in the H8 is an 8080A which runs at 2 MHz) and this is produced by a master oscillator, the Intel 8224. The 8224 is driven from a single 18.432 MHz crystal and produces the power-on reset pulse, the two-phase clock and a couple of other synchronisation signals. The power-on reset is simply generated by an RC time constant which charges up and, after a given time, crosses a logic threshold, producing a nice, clean pulse that is passed to the CPU and all the other circuitry.

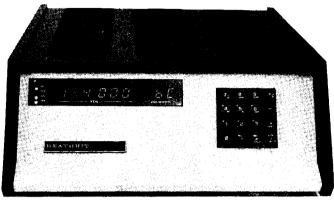
The second phase of the clock,  $\phi 2$ , is also sent to all the other circuitry as a control signal. Together with the system sync pulse it will ensure that the rest of the computer keeps in step with the CPU. In actual fact the CPU card contains very little indeed. Apart from the discrete components there are only 15 main ICs. The simplicity of the circuit is in no way an indication of incompleteness; the system is modular in design and makes full use of both the bus-based design (separate functions on separate cards) and the sophisticated control ICs that have been developed to go with the 8080 series.

There is, as mentioned previously, no RAM on the CPU card at all. The only memory is the 1K front panel monitor in ROM. This means that without an additional memory card you can't get the machine up-and-running, but it does simplify the memory mapping. All the address and data lines are connected onto the 50-way bus as detailed in last month's article. The data bus is, as explained in an earlier article, bi-directional in nature. The direction of the data is decided by the memory and I/O controls which will be discussed later. The only memory address decoding done on the CPU card is to determine if an address lower than 1024 is being accessed. If so then the contents of that location in the monitor ROM are read. At all addresses greater than 1024 the ROM is disabled and its output set in the high impedance state.

#### **Reading And Writing**

To access RAM and ROM memory the computer needs to be able to control the 50-way bus. To write to memory the following actions occur. The system controller, an 8238, looks at the current processor status word and finds that the CPU is requesting a memory write cycle. It now sets its control line, MEMW, low indicating to the bus that a memory write cycle is

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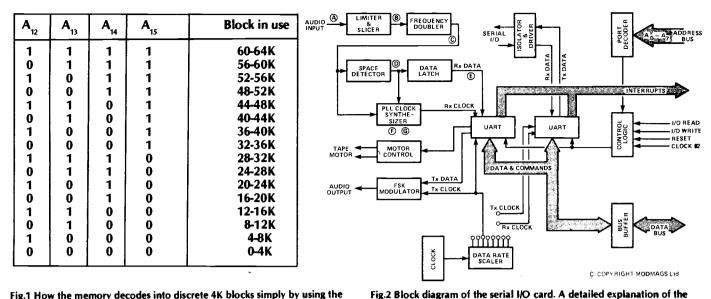
about to take place. The data bus is set to transmit from the CPU to the memory and the current address on  $A_{13}$  to  $A_{15}$  is decoded to determine the memory block required just as the address on  $A_0$  through  $A_1$  determines the actual memory cell to be written to. Once the decoding is done the MEMW signal on the bus switches the data (on the bus) into that location. The reading of data from the memory location is much the same. The control signal in this case is MEMR and the data bus buffers are set to read from memory to the CPU but, apart from that, it's the same.

For the memory card itself, we used a 16K static board. The board start address (where it resides in the memory map) is controlled by a set of switches. The top two address lines can be decoded into four possible states. This determines which 16K block of the available 64K is being accessed. If the preset code and the current address code match, then you are using that board. The next two address lines can again be decoded into four possible states. These determine which 4K memory block of the 16K is being accessed. The remaining 12 address lines are decoded within the memory ICs and determine which of the 4096 memory cells is actually being used at that instant. Simple really! For those of you who like to see proof, Fig.1 reveals all.

#### The Ins And Outs

The 8080 treats I/O in much the same way as memory in that it has a pair of control signals, IOW and IOR, produced by the system controller at the correct times which determine the direction of the operation. Because the 8080 can only have 256 I/O ports, the lower eight address lines are used to specify the device address. Each address signifies a discrete port or location, much as a memory address is only valid for one location, but certain addresses are already designated by the monitor software. It should be fairly obvious by now that computers are pretty dumb, so the system designer decides to allocate certain peripheral devices to certain addresses. This means that any software written for the machine can use these defined addresses and know, in advance, what will be there.

A typical I/O card is the serial I/O and cassette card. This is intended to be used with a VDU and/or printer and a cassette tape recorder for storing programs and data. The system defines that the serial I/O port is expected to reside at the octal address 372/3 (FA/B Hex). Similarly the cassette is expected at 370/1 (F8/9 Hex). Both ports are extremely flexible. The serial port can operate at any of eight different transmission speeds with a



articles.

Fig.1 How the memory decodes into discrete 4K blocks simply by using the top four address lines. In the case of the H8 we can page the memory into 16K units, ie one card is a page.

number of code options in either RS232 or 20 mA modes. The cassette interface will operate at either 300 or 1200 baud and includes full motor control.

All the clock rates are controlled by a special crystal on the card whose output is divided down to produce a number of accurate clocks. These clocks actually run at 16 times the expected transmission speed to drive the UARTs. The reasons for this were explained in an earlier episode.

#### **Cassette Taped**

It is worth taking a close look at how the cassette interface actually works as this aspect of computers is seldom explained. Figure 2 shows the block diagram of the complete I/O card, which will serve to guide us through the details of the various circuit sections.

The cassette interface stores data on tape in a serial format. As discussed in an earlier article, serial data needs extra codes to indicate the start and end of each data byte and, you will be relieved to hear, the cassette interface is no exception. Data is stored on tape as a string of 'ones' and 'zeros' with '1' being represented by a burst of 2400 Hz and '0' being a burst of 1200 Hz. To be able to read the data back, the interface must, therefore, be able to distinguish the start and finish of any data byte and the difference between the two tones.

We will concentrate on the input section first and it is important to follow Fig.3 as we go through it. The audio input is first limited in size by chopping the signal with a pair of diodes. This eliminates the possibility of overloading the circuitry with any large amplitude signals. The signal is now fed into a comparator so that a square wave of similar frequency is produced. These are the top two traces in Fig.3.

This signal is fed into a frequency doubler. This consists of two monostables. Each produces a short pulse but on opposite 'edges' of the signal, as shown in the third and fourth traces. These are then combined to produce the fifth trace, which is a signal of twice the frequency of the original. The signal is now split to feed a space detector and a clock synthesiser. The space detector is simply a retriggerable monostable whose time constant is 't'. As can be seen from the diagram the monostable will remain triggered for a 2400 Hz source signal but drop out during

a 1200 Hz signal, so we have now detected the 'space'. This signal is fed into a data latch which simply consists of a bistable that triggers on the positive edge of the signal and resets on the 'space'. We now have a serial data stream of '0s' and '1s' that we can feed into a conventional UART. We still need a clock to drive the UART and this is actually produced by the data itself in the following way. The twice-frequency signal is fed into a divider IC that is set to divide by one if the signal is 1200 Hz or divide by two if it is 2400 Hz, ie the output will always be same frequency regardless of the input frequency. This signal has an uneven mark-space ratio and this is fed into a bistable which divides the frequency by two and makes it into an even markspace signal. This is fed into a PLL (Phase Locked Loop) device which multiplies the frequency by 16. This is the signal that the UART needs. We have now recovered the data from the tape and used it to produce its own clock. This is called a selfclocking code.

cassette interface is given in the text, the normal serial port is conventional

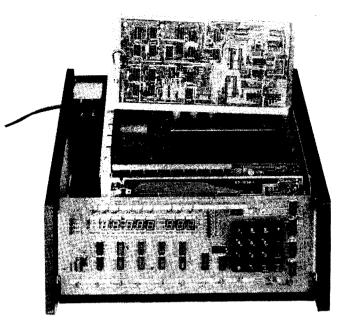
in operation and the techniques used have been discussed in earlier

Now, you are probably wondering, just how did the clock get onto the tape in the first place? The simple answer is that a system known as FSK or Frequency Shift Keying was used, but there's more to it than that. The UART is clocked by either a 19,200 Hz or a 4800 Hz signal depending on the baud rate you have chosen (1200 or 300) and this causes the serial output of data, which is inverted and fed into a bistable clocked by a 4800 Hz signal. When the data is set high the bistable will divide the clock signal by two and produce the 2400 Hz 'mark' signal. When the data is set low the 4800 Hz signal is fed through two bistables thus dividing it by four to produce the 1200 Hz 'space' signal. Because the controlling factor in this process is the length of time that the data is present, the length of tone recorded on the tape is directly related to the original transmission speed, which we can recover in the manner detailed above.

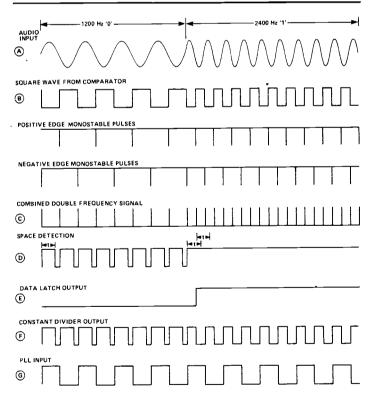
#### **Expanding The System**

The equipment that we currently have forms the basis of a complete computer system. The simple front panel controls can be replaced by a VDU (Visual Display Unit) or a Teletype, both of which will allow you to take advantage of the various high and low level languages available. You can attach a printer to another RS232 port for nice listings of your programs or

### FEATURE : Microbasics



A different view of the box with its lid off. We have removed the front panel so you can see the control card and the elevated card at the rear is a part-built serial I/O and cassette unit. As can be seen at the back of the box, the mains transformer is not exactly small. The shielded area to its left is the mains input and that to its right is the power supply smoothing capacitor. All the components of the case are extremely robust — it's built like a tank. All the circuit boards are well legended and construction is rather laborious but not difficult.



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Fig.3 What the waveforms look like during cassette interface operation. They are all referred to in the text and are related to sections of Fig.2.

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results of calculations. Sooner or later you will find that the speed or capacity of the cassette unit is less than you need and then you can add devices like floppy discs. At this time the original microcomputer has completely vanished from sight; it has become 'transparent' to the user.

The point of change between computer and system is hard to define but from the user's viewpoint it is probably the moment when the hardware ceases to be important and the software takes over. The best designed computer hardware in the world can be reduced to a useless heap of junk if it is equipped with bad software. It is true to say that with the vast increase in the complexity of the various ICs the actual design of the computer is considerably less of a problem than the production of the necessary software.

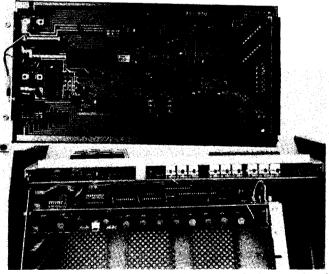
All the future range of assemblers, high level languages, compilers, editors and utility packages will rely on the correct design of the original monitor. At least one major personal microcomputer system has been dogged by the continual release of 'up-dated' monitors. Enhancements to an existing piece of software are fine but complete re-writes tend to cause major problems, not just in the supplying company but in the whole support industry that grows up around each system. One of the original reasons behind my choice of the H8 for use in this series was that it was a tried, tested and proven machine that wasn't being continually messed around with.

#### The Soft Solution

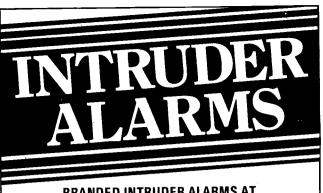
I've just about exhausted the hardware possibilities, at least as far as this series is concerned. If you have any specific questions that you feel should be answered then please drop a line to Microbasics, c/o Electronics Today International, 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H OEE and I'll endeavour to reply to the best, in print, in our June issue which will be the last in the series.

For the next two months I'm going to take a brief look at some simple software techniques. We'll be working in BASIC and the programs will be as 'universal' as possible, so you should be able to try them out on any machine equipped with the language.

The H8 CPU card is supplied ready-built and contains remarkably little. The 8080A is in the centre next to the crystal, the large IC to its left is the monitor ROM and the large IC below the CPU is the master system



A bird's-eye view of the H8's internals showing how the front panel card stacks in. The first bus card is the CPU card, the next one is a 16K static RAM card, both of which are supplied ready-built to avoid nasty and expensive accidents with static electricity.



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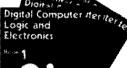
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# COMBINATION

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ETI presents the ultimate security device,

a semi-intelligent security lock. It is key-pad operated and has 100 million possible key-code combinations. Design by Ray Marston. Project development by Plamen Pazov.

We at ETI are rather proud of this project, which can justly be described as a semi-intelligent key-padoperated combination lock that can be used to protect the home, office or car. The unit's key-pad has 10 buttons numbered 0 to 9, plus reset and unlock buttons. To open the lock, a pre-determined eight-digit combination must be punched into the key-pad. If the correct number is punched in, an 'unlock ready' LED illuminates, at which point a relay (the 'lock') can be activated by pressing the 'unlock' button. If a wrong number is punched in, the lock will not open but will initiate an action (ranging from 'do nothing' to sounding an external alarm) dependent on the nature of the error. Any desired combination of the owner's choice can be chosen by hard-wiring a DIL plug; the combination can be changed in seconds simply by swapping DIL plugs.

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The really smart feature of the unit is its ability to distinguish between authorised and unauthorised operators. The circuit measures keying factors such as the total durations of key-pad and reset switch closures, the elapsed time since keying initiation and the presence or lack of keying errors. The circuit can, on the basis of these measurements, distinguish between childish fiddlers, drunken operators, authorised operators who make genuine keying errors and thieves who are trying to break the combination, and take appropriate action in each case.

## **Authorised Operation**

The security lock is provided with three LEDs, marked 'ready', 'unlock ready', and 'disabled'. All three LEDs are normally off, indicating that the unit is ready to accept a keying sequence. As soon as the first key-pad closure is made, the 'ready' LED turns on and the keying sequence can continue.

When the fifth digit is punched in, the circuit checks to see if any keying errors have been made and if so generates a brief bleep sound, at which point the operator can cancel the sequence with the reset button and then punch in a new set of numbers. If no errors have been made, the circuit continues to accept keying instructions until the eighth digit is punched in, at which point the circuit again checks for errors. If no errors have been made, the 'unlock ready' LED illuminates and the lockcontrol relay can be activated by pressing the unlock button. If, on the other hand, an error has been made, an alarm tone will sound, at which point the operator can cancel the sequence and the alarm with the reset button and punch in a new set of numbers.

The security lock incorporates a timing network which measures the elapsed time since the initiation of key-pad operation. This timer enables the operator to have two or three goes at opening the lock, enabling a reasonable number of keying errors to be accommodated. Once the correct combination has been punched in and the lock has been opened, the operator should reset the lock using the reset button. If the operator forgets to reset manually, the timing circuit will perform the operation automatically after a delay of (typically) about 30 S, but will then go into an auto lock-out mode (indicated by the turning on of the 'disabled' LED) in which it accepts no further keying instructions for 30 S. At the end of the lock-out period the 'disabled' LED turns off and the circuit is ready to accept a new keying sequence. The key-pad must not be actuated when the 'disabled' LED is on.

## **Childish Fiddling**

If children try activating the security lock by pressing the key buttons at random the circuit will, on the fifth key button actuation, detect a keying error and generate a brief bleep tone and then refuse to accept any further keying instructions unless the circuit is reset, in which case the same set of actions will recur. After a total of 6 S of key-pad closures, or a maximum of 60 S after the first push-button closure, the circuit will go into the auto lock-out mode and will accept no further instructions until 30 S after all key-pad buttons are released, at which point the circuit will automatically reset in readiness for an authorised keying instruction.

## **Operation By Thieves**

It should be noted that the first five digits of the lock code have 100,000 possible combinations, so the chances of an unauthorised person getting past the fifth digit are very slight. If an operator does get past the fifth digit, the security lock automatically regards them as potential thieves and reacts accordingly.

Consequently, if keying errors are made subsequent to the

fifth digit and are not corrected within a reasonable space of time (an absolute maximum of 60 S) the circuit goes into an emergency alarm and auto lock-out condition in which an alarm tone is generated and a relay (which can be used to activate an external alarm) turns on and cannot be turned off again manually, but will only turn off (automatically) if the keypad remains unused for 30 S or so.

### **Operation By Drunks**

The automatic protection circuitry of the security lock measures a variety of keying factors and the on-board timing networks can readily be adjusted to that the lock can be opened by the deft and nimble fingers of a sober operator, even allowing for two or three keying errors, but not by the fumbling and slow-operating fingers of a drunk.

### Applications

The security lock requires a 12 V power supply and typically consumes a mere 1 uA or so when in the standby mode. The unit can be used to protect the home or office by using the lock-control relay to activate an electric door latch and the alarm relay output to actuate an external siren or burglar alarm, etc.

The device can be used to protect a car against thieves or drunken drivers by wiring the lock-control relay in the selflatching mode via the ignition switch, using the output to control the ignition circuit and the alarm relay output to actuate the car horn.

### Construction

The unit is built up on two PCBs — one small and one large. The small PCB holds the keypad switches plus IC1 and its associated resistors and diodes. In domestic applications, this PCB is intended to be fitted in a small box and mounted on the outside (access side) of a door, together with the three LEDs and the small acoustic transducer, while the remaining circuitry (on the large PCB) is mounted on the inside of the door. The two units are interconnected by a length of multi-way ribbon cable.

The large PCB is a fairly complex single-sided affair using a couple of dozen jumper links. We've made provision for either mounting two small PCB-mounting relays on this large board or for mounting larger relays remotely, as preferred. We've also made provision for wiring the desired key-code through a 24-pin DIL plug.

Start the construction by building the small PCB, remembering to mount IC1 in a suitable socket and noting that the PCB is designed to accept the Ambit key-pad switches mentioned in 'Buylines'. When construction is complete, fit the unit into a suitable die-cast box, together with the three LEDs and the small acoustic transducer and a reasonable length of interconnecting ribbon cable.

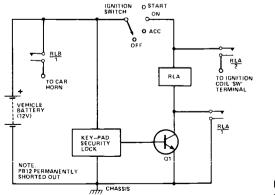


Fig.1 Method of wiring the security lock for use in a car.

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Now build up the large PCB, again remembering to provide all ICs with suitable sockets. Do not fit the ICs in place at this stage. When construction is complete, double-check the assembly against the component overlay, paying particular attention to the jumper links and to the polarities of all diodes. Now wire the desired keyboard code sequence into the unit using the 24-way DIL plug, wiring the first number from point 'a' to the desired number on the left hand side of the plug, the second from point 'b' to the desired number and so on until all eight digits are wired in. If you want to use six or seven (rather than eight) digits in your code, simply wire a suitable link from 'x' to the appropriate number on the right hand side of the plug, as shown in the diagram.

At this stage, interconnect the two PCBs and then fit the ICs to the large board IN NUMERIC SEQUENCE (IC2 to IC8). If it is subsequently necessary to remove an IC, note that all highernumbered ICs must be removed in reverse sequence until the offending IC is reached. Now connect the unit to a 12 V supply, briefly press the reset button and check that all LEDs are off. Give the unit a functional check by keying in the appropriate sequence of numbers and check that the 'unlock ready' LED illuminates. Check that the alarm sounds briefly if an incorrect sequence is punched in, as already described. The unit is then ready for installation and use.

### Installation

The key-pad security lock can be used to protect a car against drive-away thieves or drunken drivers by using one set of lock-control relay contacts to make or break the vehicle's ignition circuit, as shown in Fig.1. Here, the security lock unit is permanently wired to the vehicle's battery, but the connections to relay RLA and driving transistor Q1 are made via the ON position of the ignition switch; the relay is wired in the self-latching mode via contacts RLA/1 and the RLA/2 terminals are used to make/break the supply connections to the vehicle's ignition coil. The RLB/1 connections are taken to the car's horn. Note in this application that unlock button PB12 should be permanently shorted out.

The key-pad security lock can be used to protect access doors in homes and offices, or safe doors, etc. The electrical connections are quite simple in these applications (see Fig.2), but some ingenuity may be needed in implementing the electro-mechanical latching mechanism. Here, the lock is permanently powered from a mains-derived IC-regulated 12 V DC supply, contacts RLA/1 are used to make or break a DC supply to the electric door-latch and RLB/1 is used to make or break an AC supply to a 12 V alarm bell.

Electric door latches are available from major locksmiths and from security firms such as BSG (Security) Ltd, 34/35 Dean Street, London W1V 5AP (Tel: 01-439 4536), but are rather expensive, typically costing some  $\pounds$ 12 to  $\pounds$ 15 each. Ingenious readers may be able to find far cheaper ways of implementing effective electric door latches.

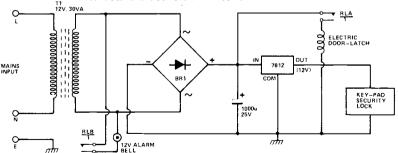


Fig.2 Method of wiring the security lock for use in the home or office. In applications where power failure might occur, the switch and latch should be powered from a back-up battery (Ni-Cd or lead acid) under constant trickle charge. The alarm is still powered from the mains.

#### HOW IT WORKS

The key-pad security lock circuit comprises three major sections, the most important being a dual code-word generator/comparator network. The remaining two are the error detection/indication and auto lock-out circuitry.

The basic operating principle of the complete circuit is fairly easy to grasp. The dual code-word generator/comparator network, which is the heart of the unit, contains two four-bit code word generators and a two-word comparator. One of these generators is driven from the 10-button key-pad and generates a specific code word for each of the 10-button s and, simultaneously, generates a press-detection waveform when any button is pressed. This press-detection waveform is used to clock an eight-step counter. The second code-word generator is driven from the output of the eight-step counter and generates one of 10 possible four-bit code words in each position of the counter. A sequence of eight four-bit code (or reference) words (corresponding to the desired eight-digit code) is hard-wired into this generator.

At the start of each sequence of keying operations, the counter is reset to zero. Thus, when the first key-pad press operation is performed, a four-bit key-pad code word is generated and, simultaneously, the counter selects the first of the four-bit reference words. The circuitry then compares the two words and if the numbers are not identical an error detector latch is activated. This process is repeated, with a new key-pad and reference number being generated and compared, each time that a key-pad button is pressed.

If no key-pad error is detected by the time the eighth key-pad operation has been performed, the output relay will be enabled by the error detection circuitry and can be activated by operating an unlock push-button. If, on the other hand, an error is detected, an alarm indication will be given and the unlock relay will not be enabled. The type of alarm indication depends on the nature of the keyboard error and ranges from a simple bleep to the actuation of an external alarm through a relay output.

The auto lock-out circuitry measures factors such as the total duration of key-pad press operation and the elapsed time from the start of a keying sequence, etc., and rejects keying operations if certain parameters are exceeded.

The dual code-word generator/comparator section of the unit is designed around IC1 to IC5, plus IC8a and IC8b. IC1 and IC2 are eightinput priority encoders. They have eight independent inputs (coded 0 to 7) and generate a three-bit binary code output in accordance with the highest activated input. The code ranges from 000 when the 0 input is active to 111 when the 7 input is active. Pin 15 of the chip is normally high, but switches low when any input is active.

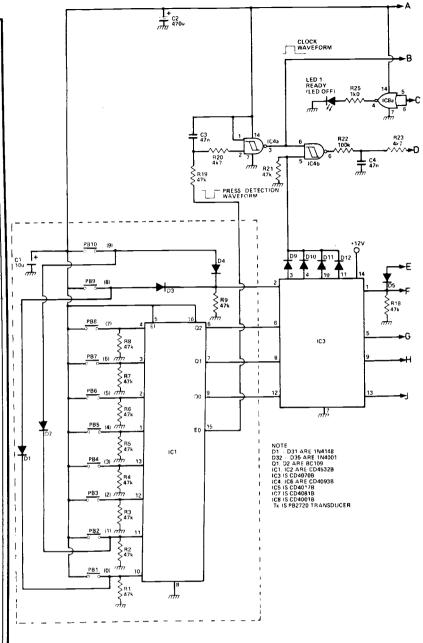
In our application, IC1 and IC2 are each supplemented by a diode gate network that enables a four-bit code to be generated via 10 input terminals. The inputs to the IC1 code-generator are derived from the 10-button key-pad, and the pin 15 press detection waveform is used to generate a positive clock pulse by the IC4a bounce suppression circuitry. The clock pulse is fed to the input of a 4017 counter/decoder (IC5), which thus shifts one step each time a key button is pressed. The inputs to the IC2 code-generator are derived from the decoded outputs to the IC2 code-generator are derived from the decoded outputs of IC5 through D16 to D23 and can be hard-wired to give any desired code sequence.

The four-bit outputs of the two code-word generators are compared by the IC3 quad two-input EX-OR gate and by the D9-D12 fourinput OR gate and NANDed with the clock waveform by IC4b. The output of IC4b is glitch-suppressed by R22 and C3 and the resulting signal is fed to one input of the IC4c-IC4d bistable latch. The outcome of all this is that the C3 voltage is normally high, but goes low (in synchrony with the clock waveform) if an incorrect codeword is generated from IC1 by the keyboard.

At the start of each keying sequence the IC5 counter is reset, either automatically or by PB11 and pin 3 goes high. This voltage is inverted by IC8a to drive 'ready' LED1 off and by IC8b to reset the IC4c-IC4d bistable so that the output of IC4c goes low. As soon as the keying sequence is initiated, pin 3 of IC5 goes low and LED1 illuminates via IC8a and, simultaneously, the IC4c-IC4d fault detection bistable is enabled. If any keying fault is subsequently detected, the IC4c output of the bistable latches into the high state.

The error detection/indication circuitry section of the circuit is designed around IC7, IC8c-IC8d, IC6a-IC6b, the Q1 relay driver and the IC4c-IC4d bistable already described. IC6a-IC6b are wired as a gated astable with a buffered output that is used to drive a small acoustic transducer and IC8c-IC8d are wired as a latching alarm bistable.

If a keying error occurs, the output of IC4c locks into the high state. If the error occurs within the first five keying operations, the output of AND gate IC7a will go high on the arrival of the fifth keying operation and feed a brief gating pulse to the IC6a-IC6b astable via C4-R32-D24-D25 and cause a brief audible tone to be generated.



Simultaneously, D15 drives the inhibit terminal of IC5 high and causes the counter to ignore all subsequent clock signals until the counter is reset.

If the keying error occurs between the fifth and eighth operation, the output of IC7b will go high on the arrival of the eighth keying operation and activate the IC6a astable via D26, causing an alarm tone to be generated until IC5 is reset. Simultaneously, the IC8c-IC8d alarm bistable will latch and, if the keying error is not corrected within a reasonable time (by resetting the counter and re-keying the correct number sequence) it will cause the output of IC7d to switch high (via the auto lock-out circuitry) and drive the IC6a astable on via D27 and relay RLB on via Q2. The RLB contacts can be used to activate an external alarm generator. The counter inhibits via D15 when its 8 output goes high.

If the correct sequence of numbers is keyed into the security lock, the counter will again inhibit on the arrival of the eighth keystroke, but in this case 'unlock ready' LED2 will be driven on by IC7c, enabling lock-control relay RLA to be activated by PB12. The auto lock-out circuitry is designed around the IC6c-IC6d

## **PROJECT : Combination Lock**

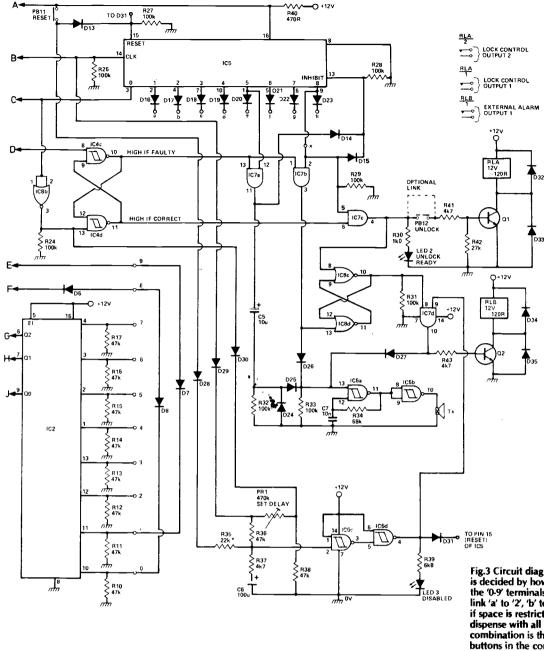


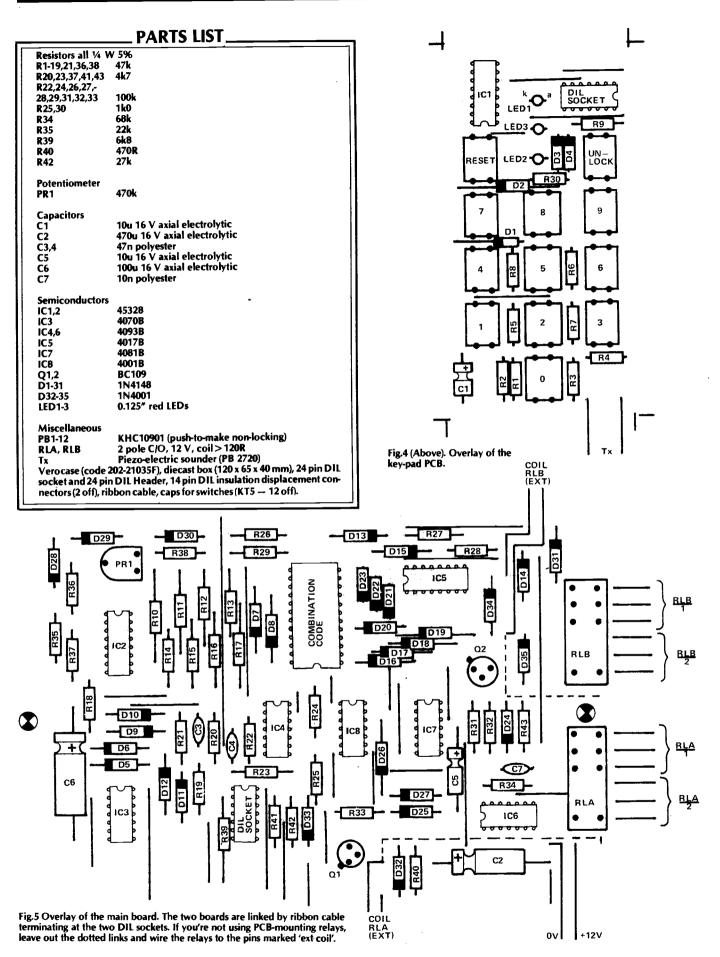
Fig.3 Circuit diagram. The required combination is decided by how you wire the 'a-h' terminals to the '0-9' terminals eg. for combination 22831874 link 'a' to '2', 'b' to '2', 'c' to '8', etc. Also note that if space is restricted (e.g. car dashboard) you can dispense with all but, say, two pushbuttons. The combination is then reduced to pushing the two buttons in the correct sequence.

non-inverting Schmitt network, which has its input applied via C5 and its output taken to the reset terminal of the IC5 counter by D31. In essence, this circuit is used to measure various time-related characteristics of keyboard operation and to inhibit operations if these characteristics exceed preset limits.

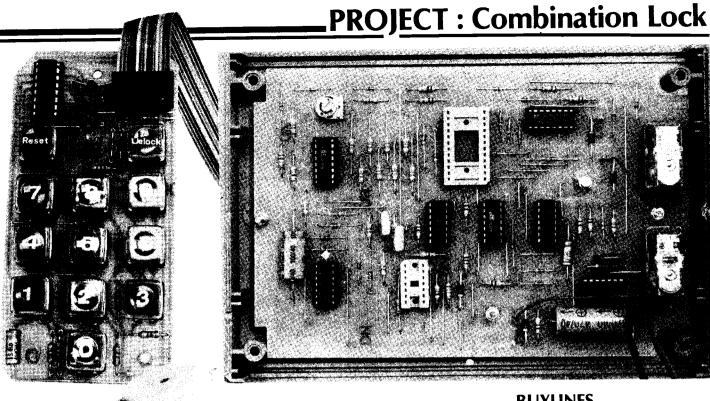
C5 can be charged by any of the D28-D30 networks, and discharges by PR1 and R38 (and possibly R36) and the circuit is configured so that LED3 turns on and the circuit is disabled (by locking the counter into reset by D31) if the C5 voltage rises to two thirds of V +; LED3 turns off and the counter is re-enabled if the C5 voltage falls below one third of V +. C3 can be charged from any of three sources. It can be charged through reset button PB11 and D28-R35, in which case LED3 will turn on with 3 S of continuous PB11 closure, but will not turn off again until roughly 30 S after PB11 release. The circuit thus responds to the number of manual reset operations. C5 can also be charged by the clock pulse waveform (which gives

C5 can also be charged by the clock pulse waveform (which gives a direct measure of key-pad press durations) and D29-R36, in which case LED3 will turn on with a total of 6 S of keyboard closures, but will not turn off again until 30 S after the final release of all keyswitches. Finally, C5 can also be charged through D30 and PR1. In this instance, charging commences as soon as any key-pad switch is activated (pin 3 of IC5 goes low) and LED3 typically turns on 60 S after the initiation of key-switch operations (the precise period can be varied by PR1). This input ensures that the circuit will eventually reset automatically if the owner forgets to reset the circuit manually after keying a correct number sequence, or if unauthorised persons (children) try playing with the keyboard. The C5 charging network has an additive time constant such that

The C5 charging network has an additive time constant such that an authorised and sober operator can have two or three tries at opening the lock before auto lock-out occurs, whereas a drunken operator (with fumbling a slow-operating fingers) will have little chance of opening the lock. Similarly, unauthorised persons can make very few keypad operations before auto lock-out occurs, ensuring that there is virtually no chance of cracking the lock combination (there are 100 million possible combinations). If auto lock-out does occur, the circuit can be re-enabled by simply allowing the key-pad, etc., to 'rest' for 30 S or so until LED3 turns off, at which time a further attempt can be made at opening the lock.



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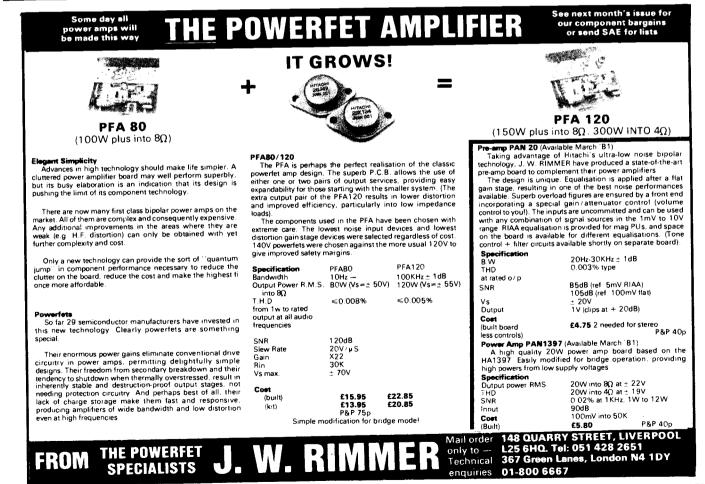


The key-pad PCB (above), and the main board in its case. The main board has the ribbon cable connector and the DIL header removed. The header is shown wired for a combination of 01234567 — with a range of pre-wired headers you can change the combination in a few seconds.

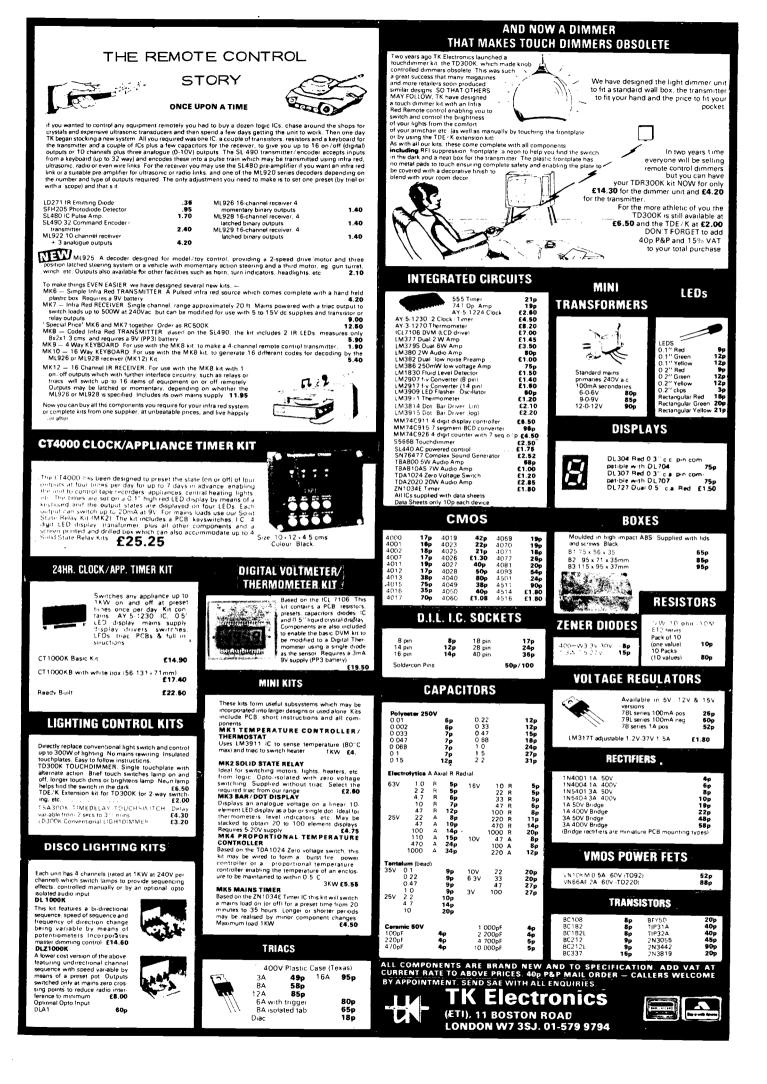


#### BUYLINES

There shouldn't be any problems with the majority of the components for this project. The pushbuttons and the piezo-electric sounder are available from Ambit. The relays are RS types, also available from Maplin or Watford. DIL headers can be obtained from Maplin and Electrovalue, and DIL insulation displacement connectors are available from Electrovalue.



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# **DESIGNER'S**

## EX-OR gates and magnitude comparators feature in this month's edition of Ray Marston's 'Designer's Notebook'

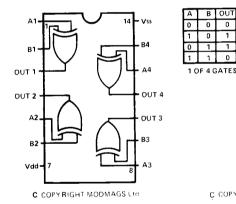
he 4070B guad EX-OR gate is one of the least known but most useful members of the commonly-available family of CMOS quad two-input gate ICs. The device's gates can readily be used as programmable (inverting or non-inverting) pulse amplifiers, phase comparators, free-running or gated astables, or multi-bit magnitude checkers, etc. Pretty good for a chip that costs a mere 20-30 pence.

Figure 1 shows the outline and pin notations of the 4070B, together with the truth table for each of the EX-OR gates in the package. The most important point to note here is that the output goes high only (EXclusively) if a logic 1 is applied to only one of the inputs (A OR B). The output takes a logic 0 state if identical inputs are applied to both inputs.

Ω

0

1 1



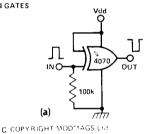


Fig.1 Pin notations, outline and truth table of the 4070B quad two-input EX-OR gate.

grammable pulse amplifiers. With the connections shown in Fig. 2a, the circuit functions as an inverting amplifier. In Fig. 2b the amplifier acts in the non-inverting mode, while the Fig. 2c circuit shows the connections for making a switchprogrammable amplifier. The EX-OR programmable amplifier can be used as the

Figure 2 shows how individual gates can be used as pro-

basis of a so-called scrambler system, of the type used on security telephones, etc., by using the basic circuit shown in Fig. 3. Here, in the transmitter, the audio signal is converted to digital form by an A-to-D converter and fed to one input of the EX-OR gate, while the other input is fed from a digital white noise or scramble' signal. The output of the EX-OR gate is thus inverted or non-inverted in a random manner and can not readily be deciphered.

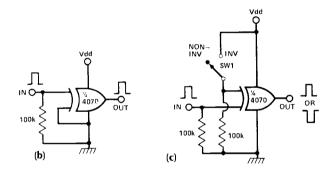


Fig.2 The EX-OR gate can be used as an a) inverting, b) non-inverting, or c) switch programmable pulse amplifier.

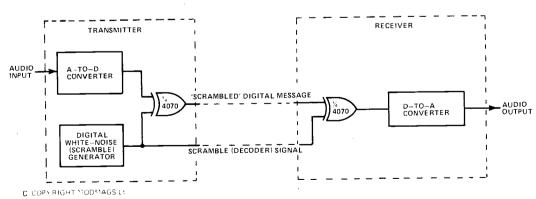


Fig.3 Basic circuit of an audio (telephone etc) scrambler system.

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Both the scrambled message and the scramble signal are sent out (on separate lines) from the transmitter. At the receiver, the two signals are picked up and fed to the two inputs of a second EX-OR gate, where the digital analogue signal is restored (unscrambled) to its original form (the simple principle here is that if both gates are either inverted or non-inverted, the net effect will be an overall non-inversion of the signal). The restored digital signal is then converted back to analogue form by a D-to-A converter. Neat.

### More Circuits

Figure 4 shows ways of using an EX-OR gate as a digital phase comparator and as a frequency-doubler. The two circuits use the same basic principle of operation, so let's look at the phase comparator first. The comparator is meant to be fed with digital (ideally, square wave) signals that are identical in form and frequency but which may differ in relative phase. A digital signal is available directly at the output of the gate, or a DC signal may be available from an R-C low pass output filter.

From the circuit waveforms, you can see that if both input signals are precisely in phase the two inputs will always be identical and the output will be zero. If, on the other hand, the two signals are not in phase, the output switches high at those points in the waveform where the two inputs are in opposite logic states. This situation occurs twice in each input cycle, so the output signal is frequency-doubled. The pulse width of the output signal and thus the mean DC output levels of both the gate and the low-pass filter are directly proportional to the magnitude of the phase difference between the two input signals. The level is low with a small phase difference, rises to a maximum at 180° difference and then reduces again as the phase difference is shifted from 180° towards 360°.

From the above, it is easy to see how the Fig. 4 frequencydoubling circuit works. The digital input signal is fed directly to the 'A' input terminal of the EX-OR gate but is fed to the 'B' terminal through the phase-shifting network formed by R-C; the resulting phase-shift implements the frequency-doubler action.

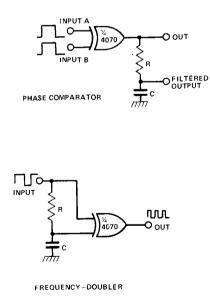
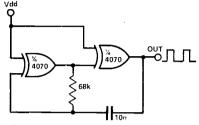


Figure 5 shows how a pair of EX-OR gates can be used to make a 1 kHz astable multivibrator or square wave generator. The circuit operates as a standard CMOS astable, the two gates being made to function as pulse inverters by taking one of their two inputs high.

Figure 6 shows how to modify the above circuit so that it functions as a gated 1 kHz astable circuit. Useful features of this design are that it uses a logic 1 (high) gate signal and its output goes to the logic 0 (zero) state when the astable is gated off.



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Fig.5 A 1 kHz EX-OR astable.

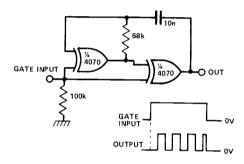
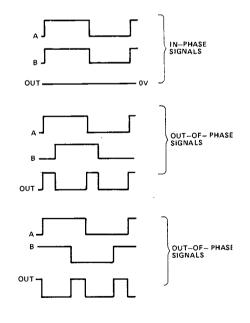


Fig.6 A gated 1 kHz EX-OR astable.



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Fig.4 An EX-OR gate can be used as both a phase comparator and a frequency doubler. Typical waveforms for the phase comparator circuit are shown on the right.

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## **Magnitude Comparators**

We've already seen that the output of an EX-OR gate goes low if its two inputs are identical, or high if the inputs differ. The device can thus be used to compare a pair of digital bits, or a number of gates can be used to compare the magnitudes of a pair of multi-bit digital words. Figure 7 shows how a 4070B can be used to compare two four-bit words and give a high output if the two words are not identical. In Fig. 7a, the outputs of the four EX-OR gates are ORed by one half of a 4072 dual four-input OR gate. In the Fig. 7b circuit the outputs are ORed by a fourinput diode gate.

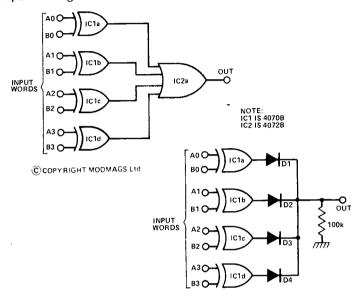


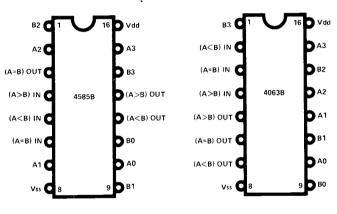
Fig.7 Alternative ways of using a 4070B and a four-input OR gate to make a four-bit two-word comparator. The outputs go high if the two input words are not identical.

IC2a

An opposite action, in which the output goes high if the two words are identical, can be obtained by replacing the 4070B with a 4077B EX-NOR IC and ANDing the outputs by one half of 4082B, as shown in Fig. 8. The 4077B has the same outline and pin notations as the 4070B.

The two magnitude comparator circuits described above are quite inexpensive and, clearly, are not particularly sophisticated. If a more sophisticated magnitude comparator performance is required, special chips such as the 4063B or 4585B four-bit magnitude comparators can be used. Figure 9 shows the outlines and pin notations of these two CMOS devices. Note that these chips have three outputs, one going high if the two words are identical, one if the 'A' word is greater than the 'B' word, and the remaining output going high if the 'A' word is less than the 'B' word. Obviously, only the one output can be high at any given time.

A useful feature of the 4063B and 4585B comparators is that they can readily be cascaded to compare words of any desired 'bit' length. Figure 10, for example, shows the basic connections for making a 12-bit comparator, using three cascaded ICs. When using these comparators, either singly or in cascade, note that the cascading inputs of the least significant comparator are connected as follows: (A < B) and (A > B) are biased low, and (A = B) is biased high.



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#### Fig.9 The 4585B and the 4063B are four-bit magnitude comparator ICs.

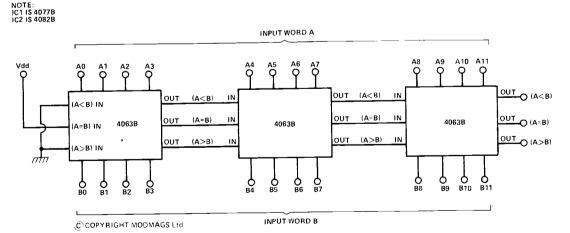


Fig.10 Method of cascading three 4063Bs to make a 12-bit two-word comparator.

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IÇ1a

1015

tC1c

IC1c

Α	B	OUT
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

A0 O

B0 O

A1 C

B1 O

B2 C

A3C

B3 O

INPUT WORDS

4077B TRUTH TABLE

Fig.8 Method of using 4077B EX-NOR gates to make a four-bit two-word comparator that gives a high output if the two input words are identical.



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<b>K003</b> Polyester capacitors, 10 each of these values 0.01, 0.015, 0.022, 0.033, 0.047, 0.068, 0.1, 0.15, 0.22, 0.33, 0.47µ, 110	K127 25 47µ F 25V axial lead caps K128 25 15µ F 40V do
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NEW KO51 LEDs - 10 each red, green & yellow 3mm & 5mm, with clips, Total 60 LEDs for £8.95	K146 25 330µ F4V axial caps K147 3 150µ F350V caps—radial PC mntg
<b>BUZZERS, MOTORS &amp; RELAYS</b>	K148 30 transformer former type X228 K149 12 Ferrite rod type X036
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Z402 Miniature type buzzer, 6, 9 or 12V, only 22x15x16mm Very neat <b>65p</b> Z450 Miniature 6V DC motor, high quality type	K152 10 0.2 red LEDs K153 30 T05 heat sinks, same as G104 K154 15 5 pin 180° Din socket, clip fix
32mm dia×25mm high, with 12mm spindle Only £1.	K155 100 metres thin tilex (10×2m lengths) K156 15 1¼4" chassis mintg fuseholder
A372 Audible Warning device — solid state circuit	K157 12 16 pin QIL-QILIC sockets K158 6 SPCO centre off white rocke
drives high efficiency transducer to give high output Voltage regd 4-18V Can also be driven direct from TTL or CMOS. Module size	switches K159 20 0.3W presets 500k V with knurle
45×21×12mm Comprehensive data supplied £1.50	knob K161 20 0.3W presets 2k5 V K162 20 0 3W presets 2M5 V with knurle
W892 Heavy Duty 12V relay, ideal for car use — single 15A make contact. Coil 25R in sealed metal can with mounting bracket <b>85p</b> .	knob K163 400 15R %W 5% preformed vert mat
W890 DIL Reed relay SPC0 2 4-10V 200R cont Only 52 20	resistors K164 50 22pF 2% silver mica caps
FSRA60 Latching relay 2 × 10A contacts, 1M, 1B. Coil is 2508, and rated 60V ac, but works on 12-24 DC. Solid Encapsulation with screw	K165 20 Sub-min reed switch, body 20mi long
12-24 DC. Solid Encapsulation with screw terminals makes it ideal for car use £1.20.	K166 100 3300pF 630V polyester PC mnt caps
<b>REGULATED PSU PANEL</b> Exclusive Greenweld design — better spec. than	K168 50 AA144 diode preformed as above K169 30 8V2 400mW zener as K167 K171 25 11V do
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ponents including bridge rectifier and smoothing capacitor. Ready built and tested — just add a 30V	K175 100 2000pF 2 ½ % 125V p/s caps K176 24 150R 0 1W vert presets
ZA transformer and two pots for a fully variable voltage and current supply	K177 24 470R 0 1W horiz presets K178 24 470R 0 1W vert presets
SPEC: Output voltage 0-28V Output current 20mA-2A	K179         24         2k 0         1 W horiz presets           K180         24         2k 0         1 W vert presets           K181         24         2k 2         0
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35 36 37 38 39	5 30	18µ F 100V non-polarized caps %" coil former with slug
39 40 41	40 30 40	05 do
42 43	25 200	D.01µ F 400V axial caps (C296) wire ended neons std size, 90V squares mica insulation 25mm sq.
44 45	30	U.01 µ + 400V axal caps (C296) wire ended neons std size, 90V squares mica insulation 25mm sq. 1R5 3W wirewound resistors 1500 µ F 16V caps — radial PC mntg 330 µ F 4V axala caps 1500 µ F 350V caps — radial PC mntg Lansformer (organ + two X228)
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in B IEA	NI 12	c (SAC please) 365 or 9666, 7 x 50V Darlingtons in

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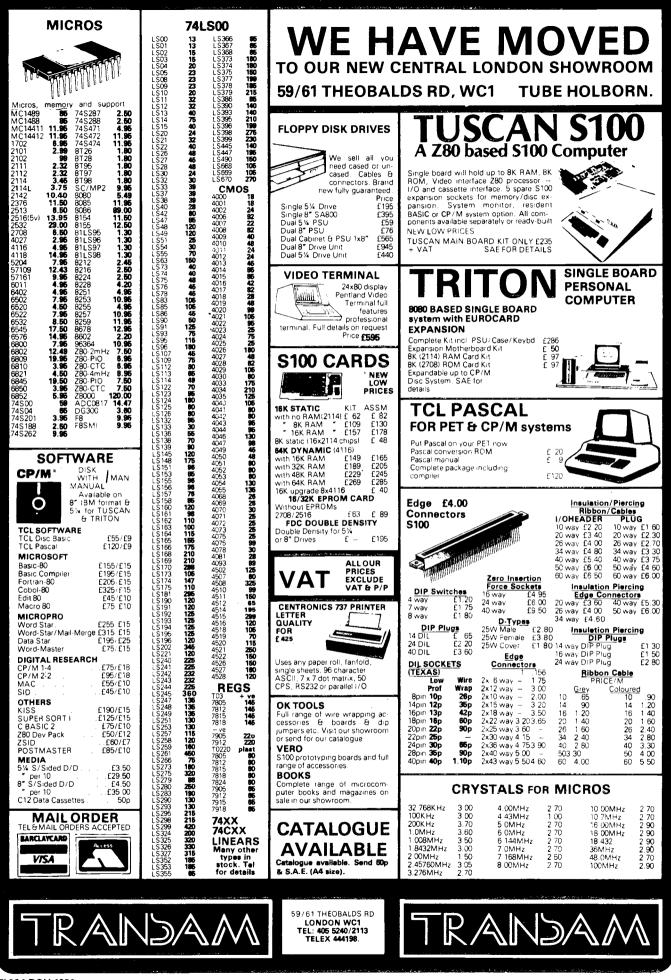
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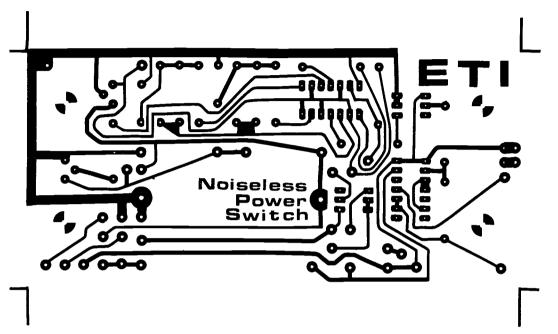
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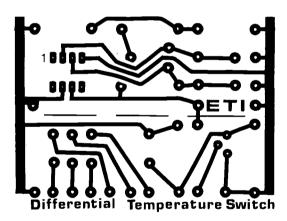
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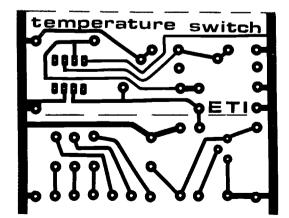


# PCB FOIL PATTERNS

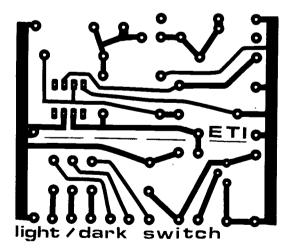


The Noiseless Power Switch PCB (above).

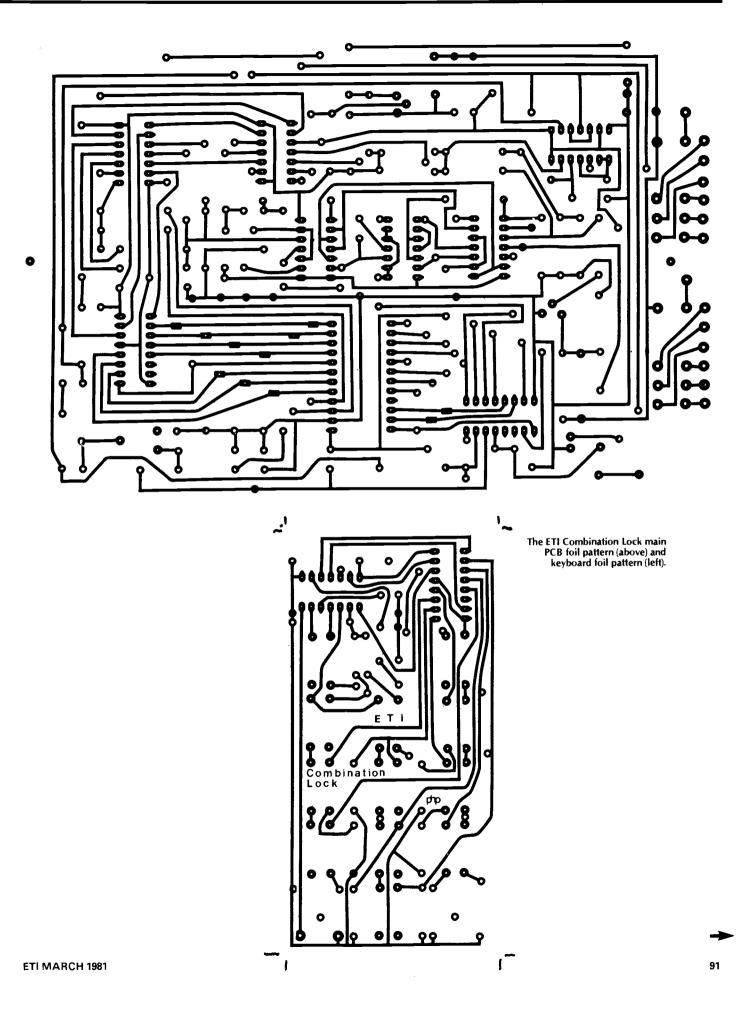


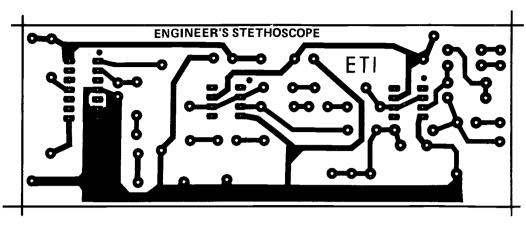


The PCBs for the Differential Temperature Switch (left), the Under Temperature Switch (below left), and the Dark Activated Switch (below). To use the modules with the Noiseless Power Switch, cut the PCBs along the dotted line and use the top half only.



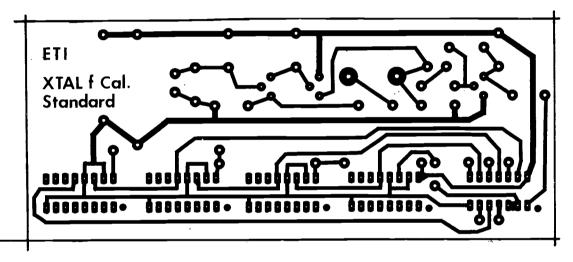
## **PCB** Foil Patterns





Engineer's Stethoscope PCB (left).

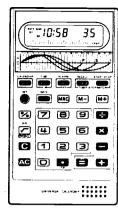
Crystal Calibrator (bottom).



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SPARKRITE X5 is a high performance: top quality inductive discharge electronic ignition system designed for the electronics. D LY, world, It has been tried, tested and proven to be utterly reliable. Assembly only takes 1:2 hours and installation even less due to the patented clip on easy fitting

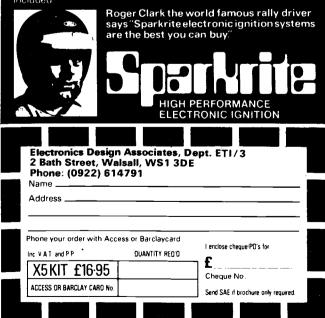
The superbit technical design of the Sparkrite circuit eliminates problems of the contact breaker. There is no misfire due to contact breaker bounce which is eliminated electronically by a pulse suppression circuit which prevents the unit firing if the points bounce open at high R P M Contact breaker burn is eliminated by reducing the current by 95% of the norm

There is also a unique extended dwell circuit which allows the coil a longer period of time to store its energy before discharging to the plugs. The unit includes built in static timing light, systems function light, and security changeover switch. Will work all reviceunters.

## Fits all 12 v negative-earth vehicles with coil/distributor ignition up to 8 cylinders.

5

THE KIT COMPRISES EVERYTHING NEEDED Die pressed case. Ready drilled: aluminium extruded base and heat sink, coil mounting clips and accessories. All kit components are guaranteed for a period of 2 years from date of purchase. Fully illustrated assembly and installation instructions are included.





# ETIPRINTS

ETIPRINTS offer you the easy way to produce high quality printed circuit boards. Each ETIPRINTS sheet contains a set of etch resistant rub down transfers of the printed circuit board designs for several of our projects.

ETIPRINTS are made from our original artwork ensuring a neat and accurate board. We thought ETIPRINTS were such a good idea that we have patented the system (patent numbers 1445171 and 1445172).

040A	ETI 80 VCO/VCLEO	<b>F</b>   00
040A	ETT80 VC0/VCLF0	Feb 80
040B	ETI 80 PSU Tuning Fork Hı-Lo Filter Coin Toss	Feb 80
041A	Audiophile Driver Amp VCA Signal Tracer Heater Controller Main Boarc Electromyogram	Mar 80
041B	ETI 80 VCM Heater Controller Sensor	Mar 80
046A	ETI 80 Dual VCA 100 W Power Amplifier	Aug 80
046B	Capacitance Meter US Alarm BGM 100 W Amplifier Logic Tester 100 W Power Amp	Aug 80
047A	Digital Test Meter	Sep 80
047B	Veceder Internal Excitation	Sep 80

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Sheets for Sep 79, Dec 79, Jan 80 and April - July 80 are temporarily out of stock. Earlier ETIPRINT sheets are available.

Send a cheque for PO (payable to ETI) for £1.20 per sheet with details of the project for which you require an ETIPRINT, and the month and year of publication to:

ETIPRINTS, ETI, 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0EE.

FM Radio Control Receiver: (Top side) (Bottom side) FM Radio Control Transmitter 048B Vocoder Slew Rate Control Oct 80 Vocoder Output Amp Vocoder Input Amp Vocoder PSU Vocoder LED PPM Display 048C Cassette Interface Oct 80 ETI 80 Monitor Amp 049 AF Generator Nov 80 Multi-Option Board Space Invasion PSU

Speed Control DTM Switching Board RIAA Preamp

TV Sound Survival

Flash Trigger

ETI 80 Envelope Shaper

Sustain/Fuzz Box

Sep 80

Oct 80

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World Radio History

047C

048A

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Lay down the ETIPRINT and rub over with a soft pencil until the pattern is transferred to the board. Peel off the backing sheet carefully making sure that the resist has transferred. If you've been a bit careless there's even a 'repair kit' on the sheet to correct any breaks!

ETIPRINTS



## MPA 200 100 WATT (rms into 8Ω) MIXER/AMPLIFIER

Featured as a constructional article in ETI, the MPA 200 is an exceptionally low priced — but professionally finished — general purpose high power amplifier. It features an adaptable input mixer which accepts a wide range of sources such as a microphone, guitar, etc. There are wide range tone controls and a master volume control. Mechanically the MPA 200 is simplicity is all with minimal willing needed making construction very straightforward. The kit includes fully finished methods have range sources. Mechanically the MPA 200 is simplicity is all the kit includes fully finished methods. Biorematically straightforward.



Panel size 19.0" × 3.5". Depth 7.3"

COMPLETE KIT

£49.90+VAT!

MATCHES THE CHROMATHEQUE 5000 PERFECTLY!

Chromatheque 5000

## CHROMATHEQUE 5000 5 CHANNEL LIGHTING EFFECTS SYSTEM

This versatile system featured as a constructional article in ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL has 5 frequency channels with individual level controls on each channel. Control of the lights is comprehensive to say the least. You can run the unit as a straightforward sound-to-light or have it strobe all the lights at a speed dependent upon music level or from parts or use the internal digital circuitry which produces some superb random and sequencing effects. Each channel handles up to 500W and as the kit is a single board design w rung is mentioned and construction very straightforward.

POWERTRAN

Kit includes fully finished metalwork, fibreglass PCB controls, wire, etc. - Complete right down to the last nut and bolt!





## Panel size 19.0"×3.5". Depth 7.3" SYNTHESIZER KITS ON PAGE 9. MORE KITS AND ORDERING INFOR-

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All kits also available as separate packs (e.g. PCB, component sets, hardware sets etc.). Prices in our FREE CATALOGUE



#### DE LUXE EASY TO BUILD LINSLEY HOOD 75W STEREO AMPLIFIER £85.00 + VAT

This easy to build version of our world-wide acclaimed 75W amplifier kit based upon circuit boards interconnected with gold plated contacts resulting in minimal wring and construction delightfully straightforward. The design was published in Hi-Fi News and Record Review and features include rumble filter, variable scratch filter, versatile tone controls and tape monitoring while distortion is less than 0.01%.



ETI S CHANNEL UGHTING EFFECTS SYSTEM

#### T20 + 20 20W STEREO AMPLIFIER £33.10 + VAT

This kit, based upon a design published in Practical Wireless, uses a single printed circuboard and offers at very low cost, ease of construction and all the normal facilities found on quality amplifiers. A 30 watt version of this kit (T30+30) is also available for £38.40+VAT MATCHING TUNERS — See our FREE CATALOG.S

Above 2 kits are supplied with fully finished metalwork, ready assembled high quality teak veneer cabinet, cable, nuts, bolts, etc. and full instructions - in fact everything!

BLACK HOLE MUSIC EFFECTS DEVICE - AS FEATURED

#### IN ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL!

The BLACK HOLE designed by Tim Orr, is a powerful new musical effects device for processing both natural and electronic instruments offering genuine VIBRATO (pitch modulation) and a CHORUS mode which gives a spacey leel to the sound achieved by delaying the input signal and mixing it back with the original. Notches (HOLES) introduced in the frequency response, move up and down as the time delay is modulated by the chorus sweep generator. An optional double chorus mode allows exciting antiphase effects to be added. The device is floor standing with foot switch controls. LED effect selection indicators, has variable sensitivity, has ligh signal moise ratio obtained by an audio compander and is mans powered — no batteries to change? Like all our kits everything is provided including a highly superior, rugged steel, beautifully finished enclosure.

COMPLETE KIT ONLY £49.80 + VAT (single delay line system)

De Luxe version (dual delay line system) also available for £59.80 + VAT

Cabinet size 10.0" x 8.5" x 2.5" (rear) 1.8" (front)



## AND THERE'S MORE WHERE THIS CAME FROM

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It's a long time since one of our adverts was presented in 'list' form - but simply because we do not try to squeeze this lot in every time doesn't mean that it's not available. Our new style price list (now some 40 pages long) includes all this and more, including quantity prices and a brief description. The kits, modules and specialized RF components - such as TOKO coils, filters etc. are covered in the general price list - so send now for a free copy (with an SAE please). Part 4 of the catalogue is due out now (incorporating a revised version of pt.1).

LM3914N 2.80 LM3915N 2.80 KB4400 0.80 KB4406 0.60 KB4412 1.95	4029         1.00           4030         0.58           4035         1.20           4040         0.83           4042         0.85	4566 2.18 4568 2.18 4569 3.03 4572 0.30 4585 1.10	HM4716 4.50 811.597 1.25	10.245MHz 2 10.7MHz 3 11.52MHz 2	.50 SRALH	.1-500MHz 9.25 .5-500MHz 13.35 25-200MHz 10.25	backlight. All for9.95	HORIZ CARBON PRESETS 10mm TYPE 1000hums-ZM50.12 HORIZ CERMET PRESETS 1k, 10k0.27
ULN2283B 1.00 CA3080E 0.70 CA3089E 1.84 CA3090A3.35 CA3122E 1.40 CA3130E 0.80 CA3130E 0.80 CA3140E 0.46 CA3189E 2.20 MC3357P 2.35 LM3900N 0.60 LM3909N 0.68	4015         0.95           4016         0.52           4017         0.80           4019         0.60           40208         0.93           4021         0.82           4022         0.90           4023         0.17           4025         0.17           4025         0.17           4026         0.76           4028         0.72	4511 1.49 4512 0.98 4514 2.55 4518 1.03 4520 1.09 4521 2.36 4522 1.49 4529 1.41 4539 1.10 4549 3.50 4554 1.53 4560 2.18	6800P 7.50 6810 5.95 6820 7.45 6850 4.90 6852 4.85 MC2708 7.50 2114 6.50 4027 5.78 2102 1.70 2112 3.40 2513 7.54	455kHZ 5 1.0MHz 3 3.2768MHz 2 4.000MHz 2 4.19439MHz 2 6.5536MHz 2	4.70 4 1.85 5 1.00 5 1.00 MIXERS 1.00 MIXERS 1.00 SBL1-8 1.0 SBL1-8 5.0 SBL1-x 5.0 SBL1-x	.1-200MHz 4.55 10-1000MHZ 5.75 -500MHz 8.45	35K60 0.58 M5M680 0.75 BF961 0.70 BF960 1.24 35K48 1.64 LCD Module CM161 Minature clock, 12/24 hr., alarm.	47/25,100/160.10 100/250.11 1000/160.25 2200/16.1000/25.0.36 1000/35,4700/16.0.45 1000/500.58 <b>RESISTORS</b> 0.25W, 5% E12 CARHON 10hm=10M002 0.25W 14 E12 METAL FILM 1.10hm=1M005
SL1620P 2.17 SL1621P 2.17 SL1623P 2.24 SL1623P 2.24 SL1625P 2.17 SL1625P 2.14 SL1630P 1.66 SL1640P 1.89 SL1640P 1.89 SL1640P 1.89 TDA2020 1.22 TDA2020 3.00 ULN2242A 3.05	CMOS 4000 SERIES           4001         0.17           4000         0.17           4002         0.23           4008         0.80           4009         0.58           4010B         0.58           4010B         0.56           4011B         0.20           4012         0.55           4013         0.55	4072 0.20 4073 0.20 4075 0.20 4076 0.90 4077 0.20 4078 0.20 4082 0.20 4082 0.20 4082 0.20 4093 0.78 4175 0.95 4503 0.69 4506 0.51 4510 0.99	LM337MP 1.48 MICROMARKET 8080A/2 7.50 8212 2.30 8214 3.50 8216 1.95 8224 3.50 8225 5.40	(No splits a AM TX:- 3rd OT 30pF AM/FM RX:- 3rd OT 30pF FM TX :- Fund 20pF HC Pairs FM Pairs AM	available)         3/           HC25U         1.65         5/           HC25U         1.65         2/           HC25U         1.65         2/           S25U         1.85         5/           3.25         11         3/           3.10         5/	MM YELLCAW 0.18 5 X 5MM YE 0.20 MM ORANGERED 0.20 MM ORA CL 0.29 MM ORA CE 0.19 5 X 5MM ORA 0.24 MM ORANGERED 0.55 20441 IR DET 1.51 R OFT CPLR 1.44 MM CLIP 0.04	SMALL SIGNAL           RF FET/MOSFET           BF256         0.38           25K55         0.28           25K168         0.35           J310         0.69           J376         0.65           40823         0.65           40673         35K45           35K51         0.49	1000/100.18 1000/16.470/630.23 1000/63.2200/16.0.30 3300/250.69 1000/1000.88 10000/703.00 AXIAL (HORIZ.MOUNT) 1/25.4.7/16.6.4/25 10/160.08 4.7/63.22/10.22/16 3/160.09
LM1307 1.55 MC1310P 1.94 MC1330 1.24 MC1350 1.24 HA1370 1.94 HA1388 2.77 TDA1490 1.84 MC1496P 1.25 SL1610P 1.66 SL1611P 1.66 SL1612P 1.66	1CM72168 19.25 1CM7217A 9.50 598629 3.85 598647 6.00 95H90PC 6.00 HD10551 2.45 HD44015 4.45 HD12009 6.00 HD124752 8.00	4047 0.99 4049 0.52 4050 0.55 4051 0.65 4053 0.65 4063 1.09 4066 0.56 4068 0.25 4069 0.20 4070 0.20	78series 0.95 79series 1.00 78Mseries 0.65 78Lseries 0.65 78MST2C 1.75 79MGT2C 1.75 79MGT2C 1.75 723CN 0.65 L200 1.95 TDA1412 0.75 NE5553N 1.25 LM317MP 1.48	10.7MHZ 2 P 10M15A 15K 10.7MHZ 8 P 10M4B1 15KH H4402 7.5KJ 10M22D 2.4KJ HF FIRST FI	HZ BW 2.49 3M DLF TYPES; 3M Z BW 14.50 2 HZ BW 15.50 5M HZ SSB 17.20 3M THZ HF 32.00 2 5M	LED. WM RED 0.12 WM RED CLEAR 0.15 S X SMM RED 0.17 WM GREEN 0.15 MM GREEN 0.16 WM GREEN 0.16 S X SMM GN 0.20 WM GREEN 0.16 WM GREEN 0.16 WM GREEN 0.15 WM YELLGW CL 0.16	BF479 0.66 BF6795 0.55 BFR91 1.33 BFW92 0.60 BF795 0.99 BFY90 0.90 40238 0.85 <u>RF POWER</u> <u>DEVICES</u> VN66AF 0.95 2V3866 0.85	RADIAL (VERT. MOUNT) (uF/voltage) 1/63,2.2/50,4.7/35 10/16,15/16,22/10 33/6.30.08 22/16,33/10, 47/100.09 10/63,22/50,33/50, 47/16,100/160.10 47/63,100/25,220/16 470/6.30.12 100/63,470/16,
TDA1062 1.9 TDA1072 2.69 TDA1074 5.00 TDA1073 3.00 TDA1083 1.9 TDA1090 3.00 HA1137 1.22 HA1196 2.00 HA1197 1.00 TDA1220 1.44 IM1303 0.99	LN1242 19.00 MSL2318 3.84 MSM5523 11.30 MSM5524 11.30 MSM5526 7.85 MSM5526 7.85 MSM5527 9.75 MSM5527 9.75 LIMT106CP 9.55	7440N 0.17 74LS40 0.24 7441N 0.74 7442N 0.70 74LS42 0.99 4043 0.85 4044 0.80 4046 1.30	74L5107 0.38 741D9N 0.50 74L5109 0.70 74110N 0.54 74111N 0.68 VOLTAGE REGUL/	74LS164 1.30 74165N 1.05 74LS165 1.04 74167N 2.50	8KB series 100uH-33mH 10KB series 33mH-120mH 10KBH series 120mH-1.5H PIEZO SOUNDE PB2720	0.55	BF DEVICES           BF194         0.18           BF250         0.18           BF244         0.22           BF241         0.18           BF740         0.18           BF440         0.21           BF441         0.21           BF362         0.49           BF395         0.18	4N7,5N6,6N8,10N0.13 TANTALUM BEAD CAPS 1644.0.22,0.33, 0.68,1.00.18 1647.22,4.7,10.0.19 643:22,4.7,10.0.030 1047.22,1000.35 ALUMIN ELECTROLYTICS
uA748CN 0.3 uA753 2.4 uA756 2.3 TBA810AS 1.0 TBA820M 0.7 TCA940E 1.8 TDA1028 2.1 TDA1028 2.1 TDA1028 1.4	SN76660N 0.80 FREQUENCY DISPLA 8 SYNTHESISER IG. SAA1056 3.75 SAA1058 3.35 SAA1059 3.35 117900C 14.00	741530 0.24 7432N 0.25 741532 0.24 7437N 0.40 7438N 0.33 741538 0.24	74LS92 0.78 74JS93 0.32 74LS93 0.99 7494N 0.78 7495N 0.65 74LS95 1.14 7496N 0.58 74LS96 1.20 7497N 1.85	74159N 2.10 74160N 0.82 74LS160 1.30 74LS160 0.92 74LS162 1.30 74LS162 1.30 74LS162 1.30 74LS163 0.92 74LS163 0.78 74LS163 1.04	TOKO COILS AI SEE THE EXTEI IN OUR NEW PF CATALOGUE LF/HF FIXEC FULL E12 F 7BA series 1	NSIVE SECTION RICE LISTS AND D INDUCTORS BANGE	2SX135 3.75 2SJ 50 3.75 BD535 0.52 BD376 0.52 BD377 0.33 BD178 0.30 BD165 0.30 BD166 0.31 SMALL SIGNAL	220N, 470N 0.17 POL/STYRENE 10P, 15P, 18P, 22P, 27P, 47P, 56P, 68P0.08 100P, 140P, 220P, 270P, 330P, 300P0.009 470P, 640P, 830P0.10 1N0, 1N2, 1N5, 1N8.0.11 2N2, 2N7, 3N3, 3N9.0.12
SL624 3.2 TBA651 1.8 UA709HC 0.6 UA709HC 0.3 UA710HC 0.6 UA710HC 0.6 UA710HC 0.6 UA741CH 0.6 UA741CH 0.6 UA741CN 0.2 UA747CN 0.7	HA11211 1.95 HA11223 2.15 HA11225 1.45 HA12002 1.45 HA12017 0.80 HA12402 1.95 HA12411 1.20 HA12412 1.55	7417N 0.30 7420N 0.16 741520 0.24 7421N 0.29 741521 0.24 7423N 0.27 7425N 0.27 7425N 0.27 7427N 0.27 741527 0.44	7485N 0.09 7485N 1.04 741585 0.99 741586 0.40 7489N 2.05 7490N 0.33 741590 0.90 7491N 0.76 741591 1.10 74251 0.38	74L53151 0.84 74L53153 0.54 74L53153 0.54 74154N 0.96 74155N 0.54 74L53155 1.10 74155N 0.60 74157N 0.67 74L53157 0.55 74L53158 0.60	741.5283 1.20 741.5385 0.95 741.5365 0.49 741.5365 0.49 741.5366 0.49 741.5366 0.49 741.5377 1.95 741.5377 1.95 741.5379 1.30 741.5373 1.40	1N4001 0.06 1N4002 0.07 1N5402 0.15 0A91 0.07 AA112 0.25 BRIDES: 1A/50V 0.35 6A/200V 0.75	28C2547 0.19 28A1085 0.20 AUDIO POWER DEVICES 28B753 2.34 28B723 2.34 28B723 2.34 28K133 3.00 2851 48 3.00 2851 48 3.00	47N,68N,100N0.08 220N
ZN419CE 1.9 NE5544N 1.8 NE555N 0.3 NE556N 0.5 NE562N 4.0 NE564N 4.2 NE565N 1.0 NE565N 1.6 NE570N 3.8	516270 2.03 516310 2.03 516600 3.75 516640 2.75 516690 3.20 516700 2.35 1 (CL80380C 4.50 MSL9362 1.75	741509 0.24 7410N 0.15 741510 0.24 7411N 0.20 741511 0.24 7412N 0.17 7412N 0.30 7414N 0.51 741515 0.24 7416N 0.30	74LS73 0.38 7474N 0.27 74LS74 0.28 7475N 0.38 7475N 0.37 74LS76 0.38 741S78 0.38 741S78 0.38 7480N 0.48 7481N 0.48 7481N 0.69	74142N 2.65 74143N 3.12 74144N 3.12 741545 0.97 741545 0.97 74147N 1.75 74148N 1.09 74154N 1.99 74150N 0.99 74151N 0.55	74196N 0.99 7415196 1.10 7415197 1.10 74199N 1.50 74199N 1.60 7415247 0.93 7415257 1.08 7415250 1.53 7415259 0.52	IN6263 0.62 BA182 0.19 BA244 0.17 BA379 0.35 TTA1061 0.95 SIGNAL DIODES & RECTIFIERS IN4148 0.06	- 253472A 0.14 253666A 0.30 253666A 0.30 253668A 0.40 253648A 0.40 253648A 0.40 253720 0.45 253720 0.45 253720 0.45 2532546 0.19 2531084 0.20	10mm         LEAD         SPACING           10N, 22N, 33N,, 0.17         47N, 68N, 100N,, 0.19         220N, 470N,, 0.22           22N, 470N,, 0.22         10F,, 0.29         POLYESTER (GENERAL)           POINTE LEAD         SPACING         10N, 15N, 22N, 33N, .0.06
LM308N 0.6 LM339N 0.6 LM348N 1.8 LF351N 0.3 LF353N 0.7 LM374N 3.7 LM374N 3.7 LM380N-14 1.0 LM380N-8 1.0 LM381N 1.8	5 KB4436 2.53 5 KB4437 1.75 5 KB4438 2.22 8 KB4441 1.35 5 KB4446 1.29 5 KB4446 2.75 0 KB4446 1.65 0 KB4448 1.65 0 KB4448 2.26 1 NE5532N 1.85	7404N 0.14 74LS04 0.24 7405N 0.18 74LS05 0.26 7406N 0.28 7407N 0.38 7407N 0.38 7408N 0.17 74LS09 0.24 7409N 0.17	7453N 0.17 7454N 0.17 74LS54 0.24 74LS55 0.24 7460N 0.17 74LS63 1.24 7470N 0.28 7470N 0.28 7472N 0.28 7473N 0.32	74L5125 0.44 74126N 0.57 74L5126 0.44 74128N 0.74 74132N 0.73 74L5132 0.78 74L5136 0.40 74L5138 0.60 74L5138 0.60	74LS183 2.10 74184N 1.35 74185N 1.34 74LS190 0.92 74192N 1.05 74LS192 1.80 74LS193 1.80 74LS193 1.80 74194N 1.05	KV1210 2.45 KV1221 1.75 KV1225 1.95 KV1225 2.75 KV1215 2.55 KV1225 2.75 SWITCHING AND PIN DIODES SHOTTKY DIODE	BC415 0.07 BC416 0.08 BC546 0.12 BC556 0.12 BC550 0.12 BC560 0.12 BC639 0.22 BC640 0.23 S 2SC1775 0.18	NO.2N2, 3N3, 4N7, .0.06           ION (0.01uf)0.05           22N, 47N0.06           100N, 220N0.09           MXNC.ITHIC (CHAMIC           10N, 100N0.16           FEEZTHRU           INN SOLDER IN0.09           POLMESTER (SILMENS)
LINEAR ICS / TBAI20S 1.0 L200 4.5 U237B 1.2 U257B 1.2 U257B 1.2 U267B 1.2 LM30LH 0.3 LM30LH 0.3	5 KB4417 1.80 8 TDA4420 2.25 8 KB4420 1.09 8 KB4423 2.30 8 KB4424 1.65 7 KB4431 1.95 0 KB4432 1.95	TTL Nand LSN 7400N 0.13 74LS00 0.20 7401N 0.13 74LS01 0.20 7402N 0.14 74LS02 0.20 7403N 0.14 74LS03 0.20	744 xx         1.15           7444x         1.12           7445x         0.94           7446x         0.94           7445x         0.89           7445x         0.56           7448x         0.56           744547         0.99           744548         0.99           744549         0.99           74551x         0.12           74551         0.24	74LS112 0.38 74LS113 0.38 74LS114 0.38 74LS114 0.38 74120N 1.15 74120N 0.42 74122N 0.46 74122N 0.46 74123N 0.73 74L25N 0.38	74LS169 2.00 74170N 2.30 74LS170 2.00 74LS174 1.20 74LS175 1.10 74LS175 1.10 74176N 0.75 74177N 0.78 74177N 0.78 74LS181 3.50	VARICAP TUNING DIODES BA102 0.30 BA121 0.30 BB204B 0.36 BB105B 0.36 BB105B 0.27 MVM125 1.05 BB212 1.95	TRANSISTORS           AUDIO DEVICES           BC237         0.08           BC239         0.08           BC307         0.08           BC309         0.08           BC309         0.08           BC309         0.08           BC309         0.08           BC309         0.08           BC413         0.10           BC414         0.11	CAPACITORS All Smm or less spacing CH24391, 500 242,3427,503 882,107,159,187,100 247,279,39,471 569,689,829,1009,0.05 1500,2209,2709,4709,.0055

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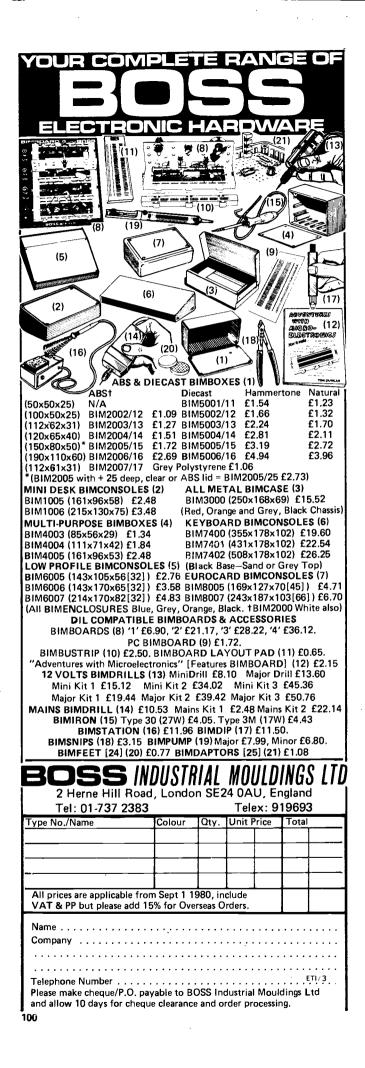
All you need is a small soldering iron and a few basic tools — everything else is supplied with easy-to-follow instructions.

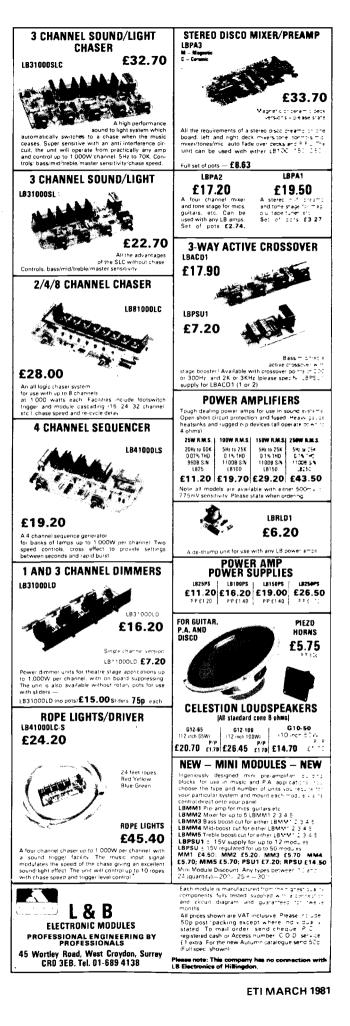
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<b>TEMP. GAUGE 0° -120° C</b> Remote sensor on 38" capilliary, panel mounting	Panel M.E.S. Bulb Holder. High quality. Red lens. 30p
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LIGHT DEPENDENT RESISTORS in plastic housing with window, 18" heavy duty lead. Two types — A similar to ORP61. 8 Similar to ORP12. You normally pay well over double for Resistor alone. Either type <b>30p</b> each or <b>£2.35</b> for 10 (any mix).	maily open contacts 600V 35A, 240V Coit. ONLY £4.50
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PRICES       ANY CASIO, SHARP OF FOR ELLESS THAN PRICEIN THIS MAGAZ         CASIO       FX501 P PROGRAMMABLE         FX501 P PROGRAMMABLE       FX502P PROGRAMMABLE         FX502 P PROGRAMMABLE       FX502P PROGRAMMABLE         FX502 P PROGRAMMABLE       FX502P PROGRAMMABLE         FX502 P Win FA 1       FX 68 8 digit compact scientific Cock / larm         FX 500 B win FA 1       FX 68 8 digit compact scientific Cock / larm         FX 510 B digit scientific Clock / larm       FX 3500P PROGRAMMABLE 38 s         FX 100 B digit scientific Clock / larm       FX 3500P PROGRAMMABLE 38 s         FX 100 B digit Scientific Clock / larm       FX 2000P PROGRAMMABLE 38 s         FX 100 B digit Scientific Clock / larm       FX 2000P PROGRAMMABLE 38 s         FX 100 B digit Scientific Clock / larm       FX 2000P PROGRAMMABLE 38 s         FX 100 D B digit Scientific Clock / larm       FX 2000 PROGRAMMABLE 38 s         FX 111 PROGRAMMABLE 24 digit       TEXAS INSTRUMENTS         T1 59 PROGRAMMABLE 24 digit       TEXAS INSTRUMENTS         T1 59 PROGRAMMABLE 960 step       T1 59 PROGRAMMABLE 960 step         T1 59 PROGRAMMABLE 960 step       (includes mains adaptor / charge         T1 PROGRAMMABLE 960 step       (includes mains adaptor / charge         T1 FROGRAMMABLE 960 step       (includes mains adaptor / charge         T1 PROGRAMMABLE 960 ste	R TEXAS CALCULATOR SENT ANY OTHER ADVERTISED (NE (subject to stock))         649.95         669.95         619.95         685.95         685.95         685.95         618.95         623.95         621.95         649.95         649.95         649.95         649.95         649.95         649.95         649.95         623.95         623.95         623.95         641.95         641.95         641.95         641.95         641.95         641.95         641.95         651.95         628.95         6176.95         6173.95         651.95         9PELL         6139.95         6139.95         614.95         618.95         618.95         618.95         618.95         618.95         628.95







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 MC155
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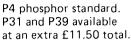


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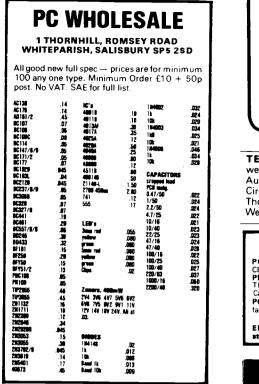
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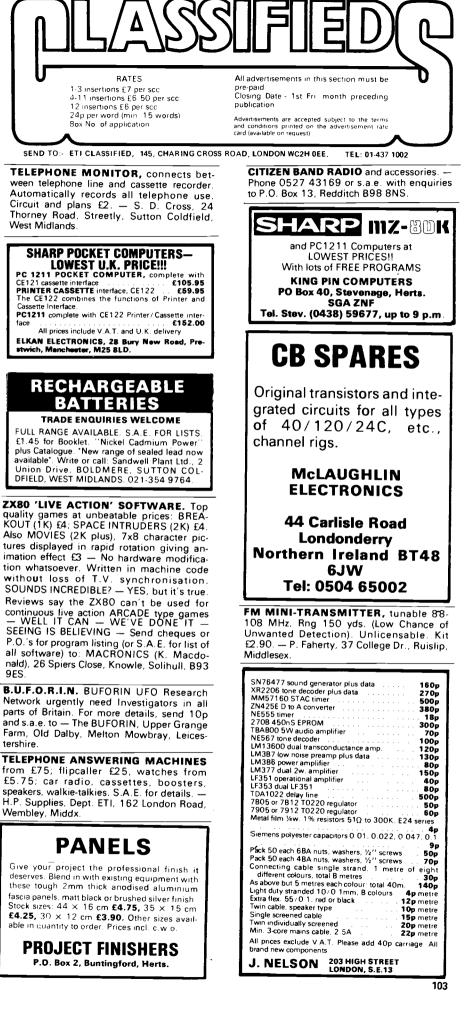
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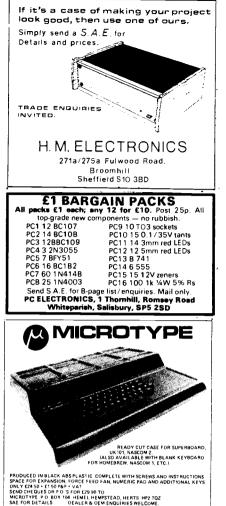


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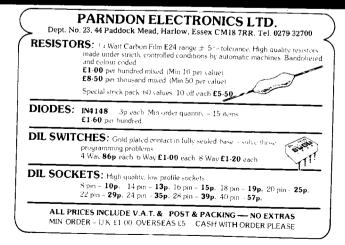
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