

Electronics

THE MAPLIN MAGAZINE

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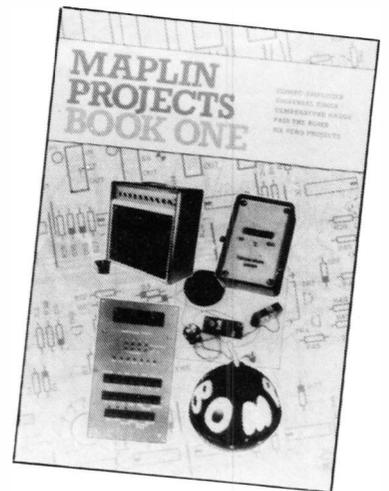
PROJECTS: Modem Interfaces for ZX81 and VIC20 ★ Digital Enlarger Timer/Controller
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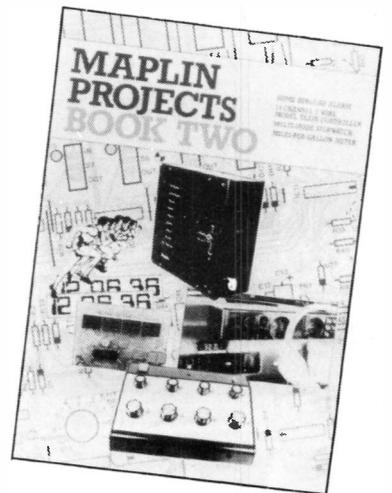
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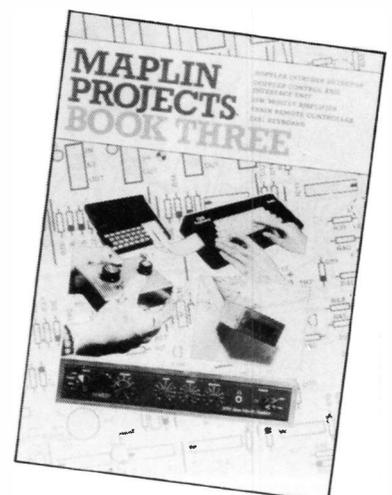
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- Radar Doppler Intruder Detector.** Home Office type-approved microwave unit gives coverage adjustable from about 2m to 20m. May be used on its own, or with our Home Security System.
- Model Train Controller Remote Control Facilities.** Full details of infra-red, radio or wired remote control units for our Digital Multi-Train Controller.

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SHOPPING BY COMPUTER

We're all very excited about our brand new service that allows you to dial-up and place orders directly on our computer from your micro. Now you can check our prices and stock availability without having the information passed on to you by someone. You can look directly at the latest position on our computer, then type in your order if you wish.

Since we're one of the first companies in the UK to offer this service we've even had to invent a name for it. We call it Cashtel: Computer-Aided Shopping by TELEphone. The Maplin Cashtel service begins on June 1st and you can reach it by dialling 0702 552941. For further information see page 26.

You will, of course, need a modem like the one we published in issue 5 and if your micro doesn't have an RS232 interface then you'll need an interface as well. In this issue we've got interfaces and communications programs for the ZX81 and VIC20 and we'll have details of interfaces for most of the popular home micros in later issues.

In this issue we are pleased to launch our new range of Heathkit products. These superbly documented kits and educational courses are now available exclusively through Maplin in the UK. Over the next six months we shall be taking on most of the Heathkit range and in future issues of this magazine, we shall be looking at some of the more unique kits in greater depth.

Certainly the most fascinating new kit is the robot Hero 1. This incredible little fellow will, we hope, be with us at forthcoming exhibitions from about July onwards. In between times he'll be in our shops in rotation, but probably not until August. Your local store will know when Hero will be visiting them after August.

Finally, we're pleased to tell you that all the back issues of this magazine from our first year are now available again, reprinted as Projects Books. These are proving incredibly popular and we're actually on our third reprint of issue 2! We're also very pleased that the circulation of this magazine continues to increase by leaps and bounds, but more about that in our smashing next issue!

Cover illustration by Tony Worsfold

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Lynton Square, Perry Barr, Birmingham.
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284 London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
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Electronics

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Editorial & Production

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Vic20- RS232 Interface

- ★ Allows the VIC to connect to Modems, Printers, VDUs, or any other RS232 compatible device
- ★ Converts TTL levels to true RS232
- ★ Provides full buffering for protection of computer
- ★ Full 'X line' interface possible as well as simple '3 line' interface

by Mark Brighton

RS232 is the name given to an industry standard form of serial data communication which is used on many peripheral devices to interface them with a computer.

A byte of serial data is represented by a series of transitions between +12V and -12V on a serial data line. The marks and spaces created by these transitions contain the information for the byte of data as well as some other signals, the purpose of which is to synchronise the receiving device to the serial data stream.

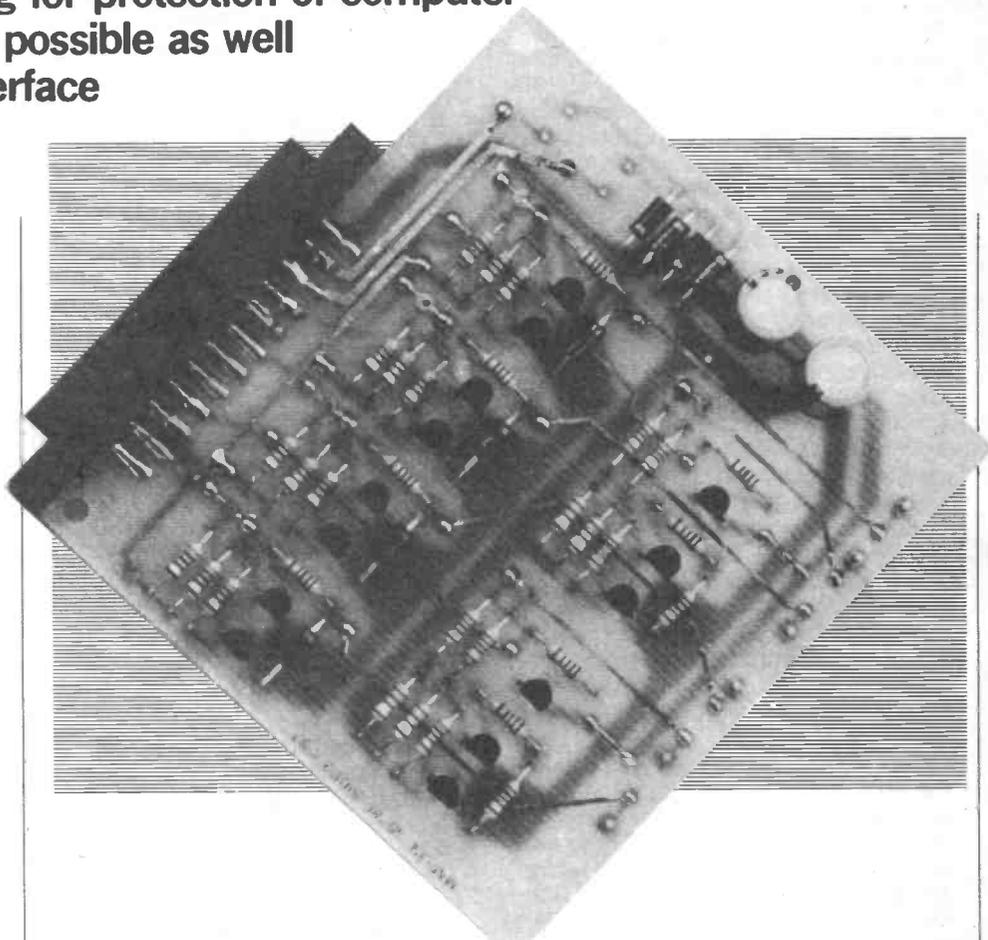
The format of a 'word' of data, including these synchronising signals, is as follows:

1. The start bit. This signal alerts the receiving device that a byte of data follows, and synchronises the receiver circuitry to the incoming data.
2. Data bits. This is the ASCII encoded data, and may consist of seven or eight bits as selected by the user. It is sent least significant bit first.
3. The parity bit. This is an optional error checking bit selected by the user to conform with the requirements of the receiving set. It may be set for odd or even parity, or disabled.
4. Stop bit(s). These are one or two bits of data which are transmitted at the end of a word to separate it from the next word.

The polarity of these signals may be selected by sending normal or inverted data, either of which may be required by different devices. Apart from the serial data lines (S_{IN} and S_{OUT}), several other status and handshake signals are provided.

Those available on the VIC 20 are:

1. Data terminal ready (DTR). This signal is sent to indicate that the data



terminal is ready to send or receive data.

2. Data set ready (DSR). This indicates that the data set is ready to send or receive data.

3. Request to send (RTS). This signal tells the receiving device (usually called the 'data set') that the VIC (data terminal) wishes to send data.

4. Clear to send (CTS). This allows the data set to signal that it is ready to pass data from the data terminal.

5. Carrier detect (DCD). This lets the data set tell the data terminal that the communication link is established.

In addition to those lines already mentioned, there are two ground lines, protective ground and signal ground. Signal ground must always be connected, since RS232 requires that both devices have equal ground potential.

Any equipment which cannot meet this requirement is not RS232 compatible.

Circuit Description

The circuit consists of two transmit channels and four receive channels, with a power supply which provides approximately +12 and -12V from the 9V AC output on pins 10 and 11 on the user port.

Transmit Mode

S_{OUT} from the VIC (pin M, user port) is connected to the base of TR9 via a 10k Ω resistor, R17. As TR9 turns on, bringing its collector down to 0V, TR10 turns on, raising its collector voltage to +12V. The normal, or non-inverting, output is taken via R23, a 330 Ω resistor which limits the current that may be drawn from this output to about 30mA.

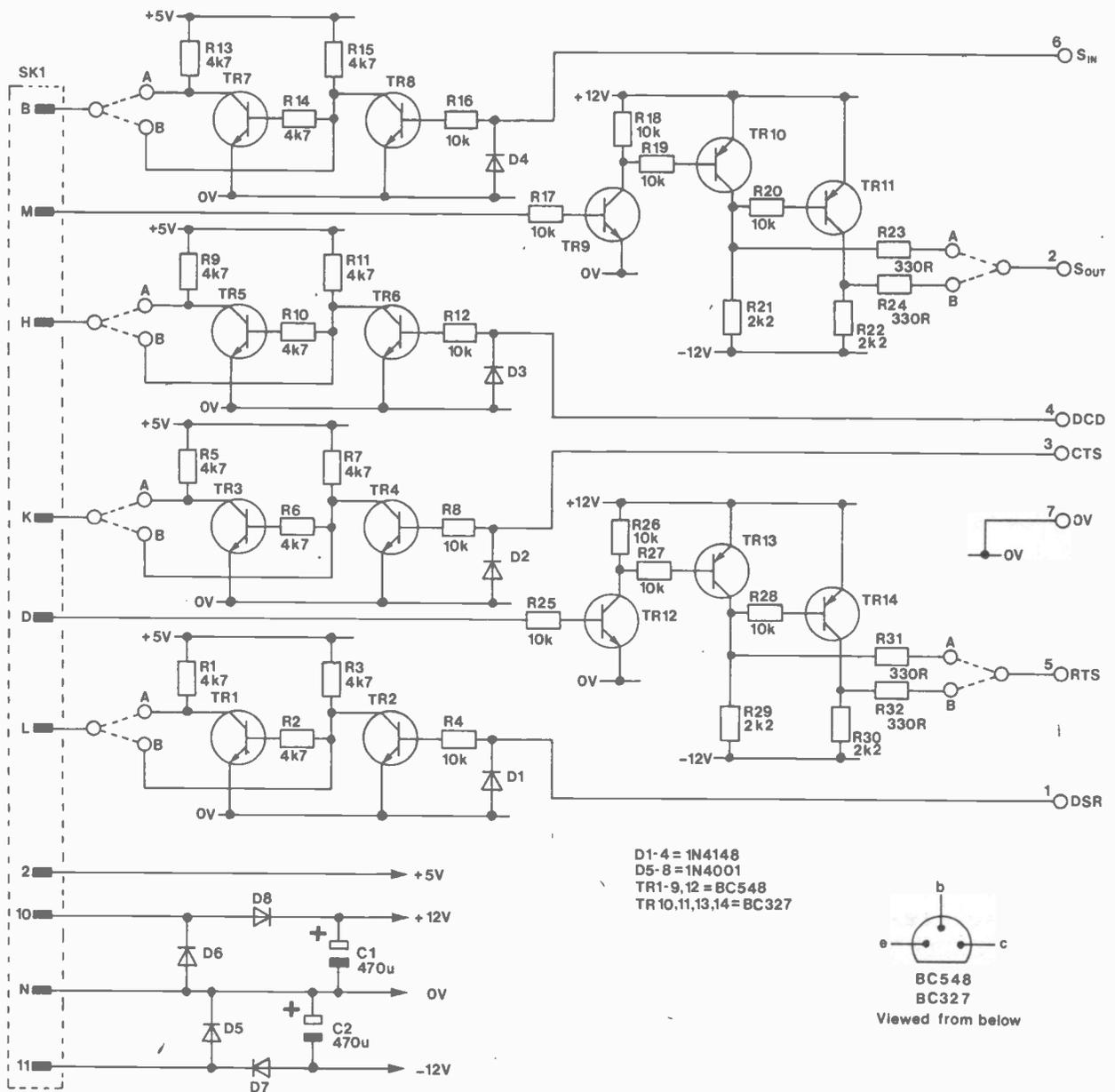


Figure 1. Circuit diagram

A second output stage is also driven from the collector of TR10, and this is identical in operation except that the output is inverted with respect to the input. The output that is used depends on the requirements of the data set.

Receive Mode

The incoming signal first has any negative content removed by D1. It then turns TR2 on and off via R4. The inverting output of the receive circuit is taken from the collector of TR2 which also drives TR1 via R2 to obtain a non-inverting output at the collector of TR1. The choice of which output to wire to the VIC is determined by the polarity of the incoming data. The VIC requires a signal which sits high between 'words' and drops low for data. SIN is on pins B and C on the port, and these are connected together.

June 1983 Maplin Magazine

Construction

Referring to the circuit diagram and parts list, first insert all through pins (see figure 1 for signal polarity pins) and Veropins. Solder them in, not forgetting to solder both sides of the through pins. Insert all other components and solder them in. Attach the edge connector to the board, bending its pins flush with the pads on the board, and solder. Clean the board thoroughly and inspect for dry joints, shorts etc.

Testing

Plug the board into the user port, component side upwards, and switch the computer on. If the computer fails to initialise, switch off and re-check carefully for incorrectly placed components, etc. After the computer initialises,

measure test points 1 to 4 with a multimeter. These readings should be approximately as follows:

- TP1 — 0V
- TP2 — +5V
- TP3 — +12V
- TP4 — -12V

If all is well, switch off the VIC and remove the interface card. Wire the board to the data set. Reconnect to the VIC, switch both the VIC and data set on, and type in program A. Run the program, and the receiving party should receive the message 'the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog' continuously. Also included is a program to make the VIC act like a 'dumb terminal', for use with a modem, to call information and ordering services such as the Maplin on-line computer, Southend (0702) 552941.

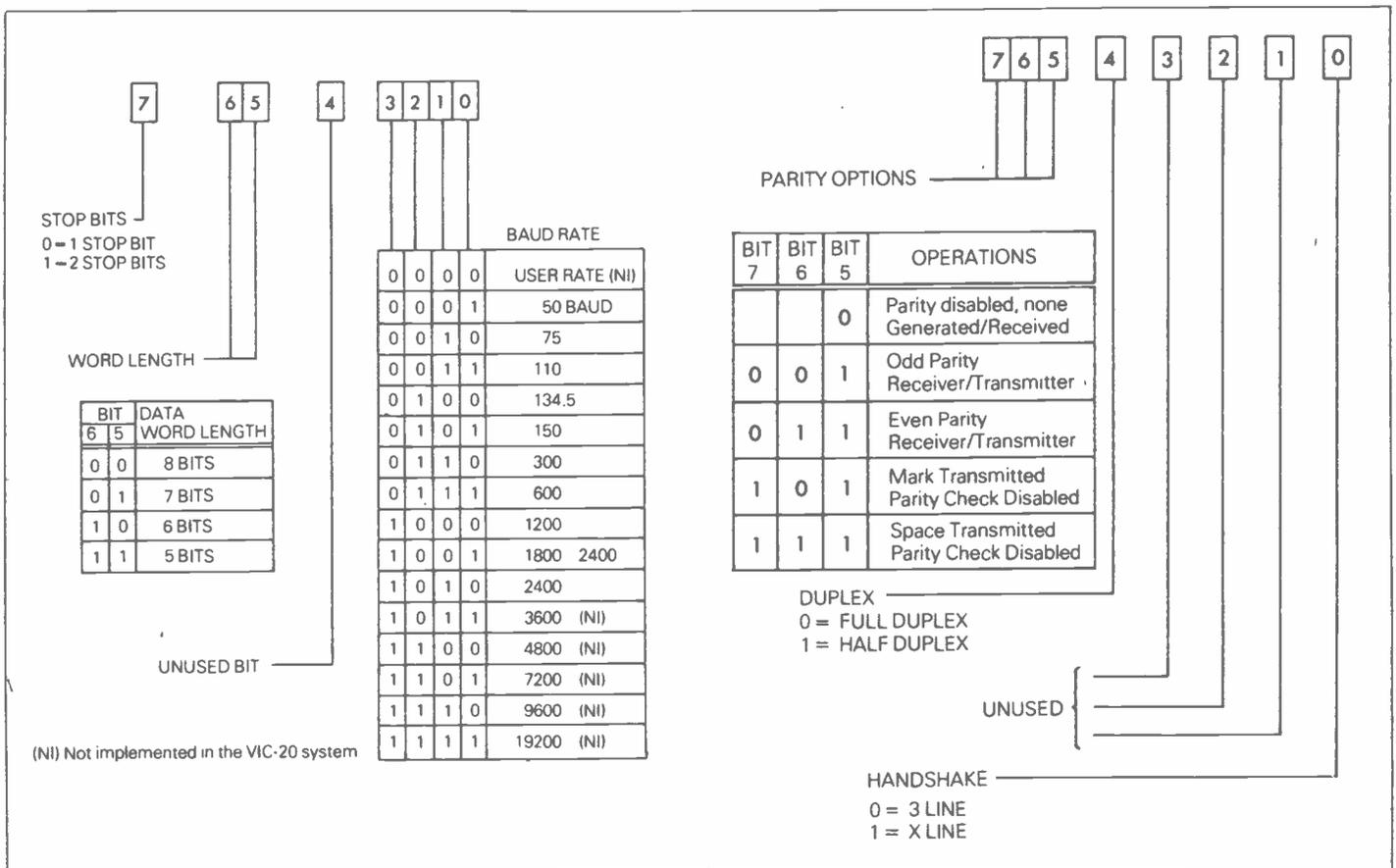


Table 1. Function of bits in the VIC RS-232 Control Register

Table 2. Function of bits in the VIC RS-232 Command Register

```

10 REM***PROGRAM A ***
20 OPEN200,2,0,CHR$(166)+CHR$(0)
30 PRINT#200,"THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOG."
40 GOTO30

0 REM***** * V.D.U. PROGRAM* *****
1 POKE36879,8:PRINTCHR$(5):WAIT 203,64
5 POKE36876,200:PRINTCHR$(147);" VIC 20 V.D.U. PROGRAM"
10 R$=CHR$(166)+CHR$(0)
20 OPEN200,2,0,R$
25 IFPEEK(203)<>64THEN500
30 GET#200,A$
35 IFA$=""THENGOTO25
40 IF ASC(A$)>95THENGOTO25
50 IF A$=CHR$(13)THENPRINTA$;;GOTO25
60 IF ASC(A$)<32THENGOTO25
70 PRINTA$;;GOTO25
500 POKE203,64:GETS$
510 IFS$=CHR$(17)THENS$=CHR$(10)
520 IFS$=CHR$(19)THENS$=CHR$(140)
530 PRINT#200,S$;;POKE203,64:S$="":GOTO30
  
```

PARTS LIST FOR VIC 20 RS232 INTERFACE

Resistors — All 0.4W 1% Metal Film

| | | | |
|--|------|--------|---------|
| R1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9, 10,11,13,14,15 | 4K7 | 12 off | (M47K) |
| R4,8,12,16,17,18, 19,20,25,26,27, 28 | 10K | 12 off | (M10K) |
| R21,22,29,30 | 2k2 | 4 off | (M2K2) |
| R23,24,31,32 | 330R | 4 off | (M330R) |

Capacitors

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|
| C1,2 | 470uF 16V P.C. Electrolytic | 2 off | (FF15R) |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|

| Semiconductors | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| D1-4 inc. | 1N4148 | 4 off | (QL80B) |
| D5-8 inc. | 1N40001 | 4 off | (QL73Q) |
| TR1-9 inc., 12 | BC548 | 10 off | (QB73Q) |
| TR10,11,13,14 | BC327 | 4 off | (QB66W) |
| Miscellaneous | | | |
| SK1 | P.C. Edgecon 2 x 12 way | | (BK74R) |
| | Veropin 2141 | 1 Pkt | (FL21X) |
| | Track Pin | 1 Pkt | (FL82D) |
| | P.C.B. | | (GB28F) |

A complete kit of all parts is available.
Order As LK11M (VIC 20/RS232 Interface kit). Price £9.45.

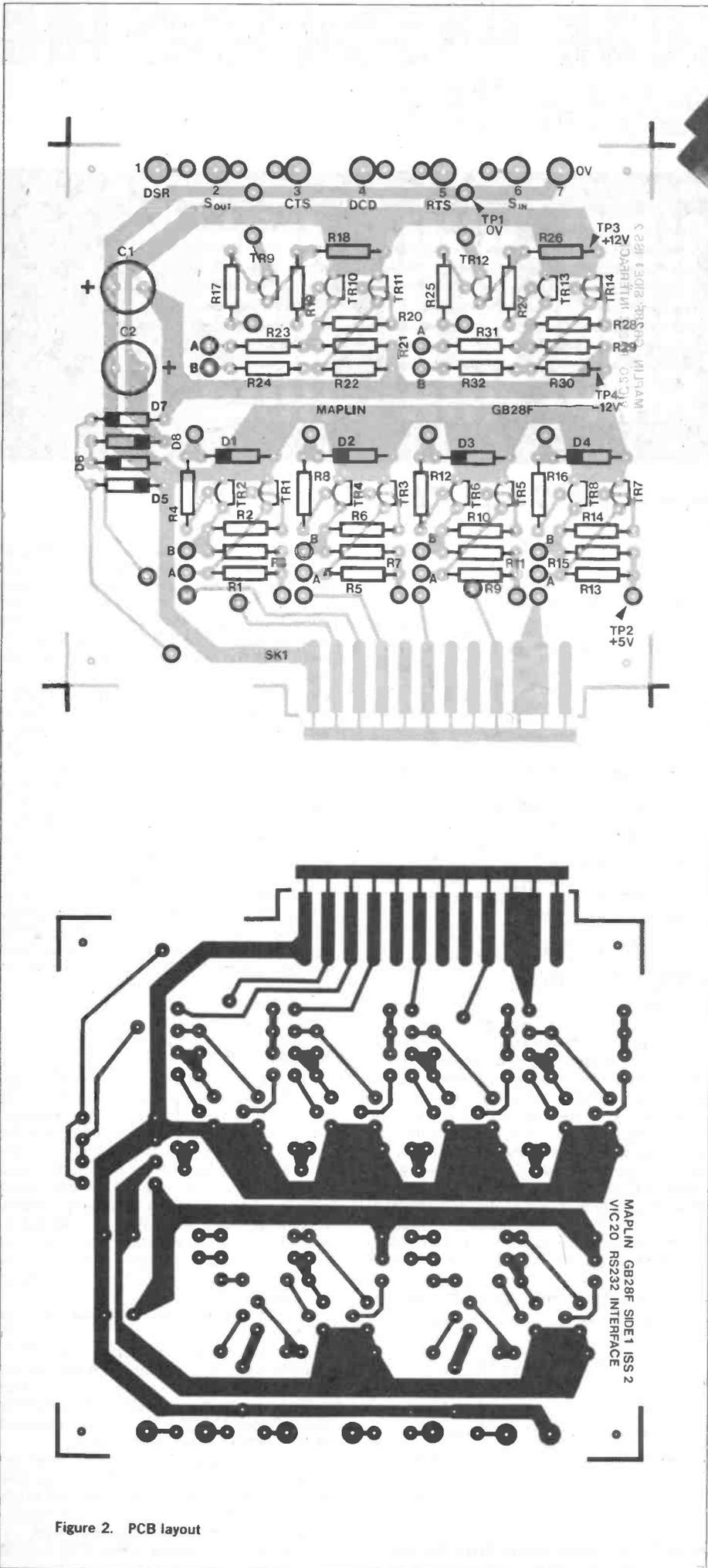
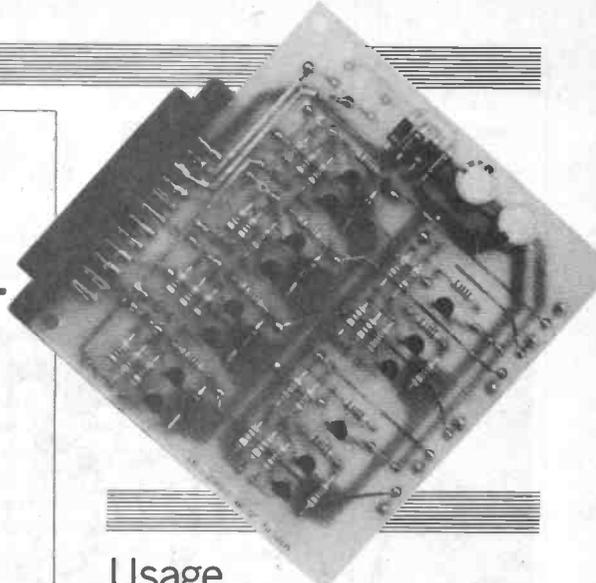


Figure 2. PCB layout



Usage

To use the RS232 serial data port on the VIC the channel must first be opened as a file, specifying Baud rate (speed), number of bits per character, number of stop bits, and odd/even or disabled parity bit. This information is given by two characters after the 'OPEN' command in the form:

OPEN LF,2,0,A\$. Where LF is the logical file number, i.e., any number between 1 and 255 (if LF is greater than 127, then linefeed follows carriage return), and A\$ is two characters sent to control register and command register, the functions of which are explained in tables 1 and 2. So, for example, we can see that to set Baud rate to 300, 7 bits per character, 2 stop bits, and no parity, the OPEN command would be:

OPEN 200,2,0,CHR\$(166)+CHR\$(0). Having opened the RS232 channel, data is sent and received using 'PRINT LF,DATA \$' and 'GET LF,DATA \$'.

Note: To type 'PRINT' do not use the abbreviation 'P'. Instead, use 'P shift R' followed by logical file number etc. It is possible to list through the RS232 port, to send a program to a friend for instance, by typing 'CMD LF : LIST', where LF=logical file number.

Remember when programming that the VIC allocates two 256 byte buffers (for transmit and receive) in the 506 bytes below RAMTOP, so there is less memory available to BASIC. Also 'DIM' statements or variables should be left until after the 'OPEN' command, as the computer performs an automatic 'CLR' before allocating the buffers.

Bibliography:

VIC Revealed by Nick Hampshire
VIC Programmers Reference Guide, Commodore

Connecting to the Maplin Modem

With reference to figure 5, page 5, issue 5 of Electronics, the following connections should be made:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| VIC 20 Interface | Maplin Modem |
| pin 2 (Sout) | to pin 17 (RS232 IN) |
| pin 6 (Sin) | to pin 10 (RS232 OUT) |
| pin 7 (SGROUND) | to pin 21 or 22 (SGROUND) |

Ensure that the link on the Modem is in the RS232 position.

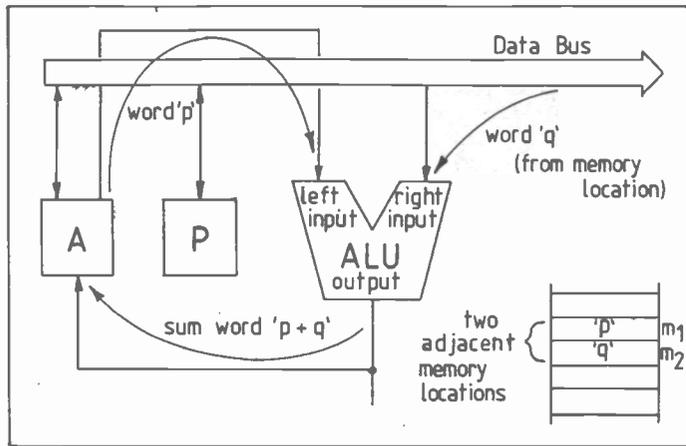


Figure 3. The Arithmetic-Logic Unit: flow of data during an addition.

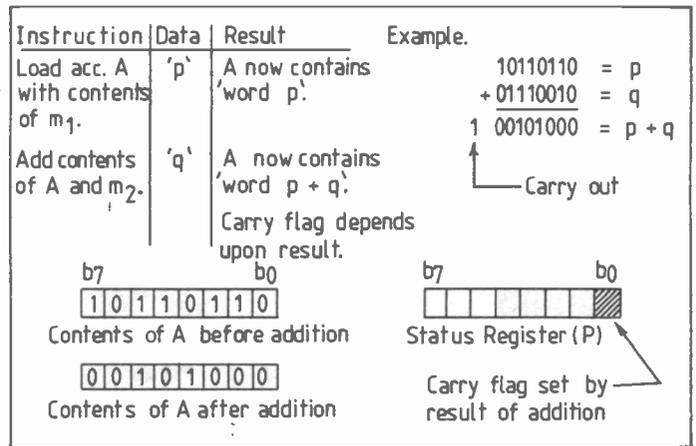


Figure 4. Example of addition and effect on the 'carry' flag.

bit register, which holds, sequentially, the addresses at which the program is stored during the normal course of running a program. Otherwise it may be thought of as holding the address of the next instruction to be accessed. As it is 'incremented' the computer steps through the program.

The Processor Status Register (P): Another 8-bit register, each bit of which is an independent 'flag'. Because of its particular importance and usage, this register is shown in more detail in Figure 2. Each flag is nothing more than a flip-flop which is either SET (equal to 1) or CLEAR (equal to 0). Whether a flag is SET or CLEAR depends upon the result of some previous computer operation.

For example, if a number held in the accumulator is negative, the negative flag (N) will be set; otherwise it is clear.

If, however, the number held is zero, then the zero flag (Z) is set.

If, during an addition, a 'carry' is produced, the carry flag (C) will be set.

From these few examples it is possible to see that decisions can be made during the course of a program by testing various flags to see if a particular result has occurred.

The Stack Pointer Register (S): In the 6502 this is a 9-bit register with its most significant bit set permanently at '1'. Its purpose is to 'point' to an address in an area of the RAM known as the 'stack'. The purpose of the stack will be made clear in due course but, for now, it will be stated that it is a reserved area of RAM used to 'stack' data during certain aspects of computer operation. Because the 9th bit is always set, the 6502 stack occupies the range of addresses from 0100 to 01FF in HEX.

The Arithmetic Logic Unit, or ALU for short, is where the computing is really carried out. It is shown in Figure 3 in association with the Data Bus, Accumulator and Status Register. The ALU has two 'input ports' and an 'output port'. The arrows show the flow of data during the addition of two bytes of data. If the bytes or 'words' to be added are known as 'p' and 'q' respectively, then 'p' may be placed or 'loaded' into the accumulator initially and 'q' arrives on the data bus from some memory location at a subsequent interval of time later. At the moment that the addition operation is actually carried out, both 'p' and 'q' enter the ALU by their respective input ports, and their sum then leaves the ALU by the output port where it is placed in the accumulator, thus replacing the original contents 'p'. If the addition operation yields a 'carry bit', which is effectively the 9th bit of the result, this will set the carry flag C in the Status Register (P). Thus, at least temporarily, the carry is stored for subsequent use. An example of this series of operations with sample binary data is illustrated in Figure 4.

Binary and Hexadecimal Numbers

Since computing, whatever its aim, is essentially concerned with the manipulation of numbers, the user of a computer must be fully conversant with the number systems used. As already stated, the MPU itself does all of its work in binary i.e. using '1s' and '0s' only. However, since binary numbers tend to be rather long, addresses and data are specified and entered via the keypad in hexadecimal (HEX for short), this being much more compact and less prone to error. To appreciate how binary and HEX number systems work (or indeed how any number system works) it is necessary to appreciate how a number is made up. Consider the following examples:

The denary number 255
 $= (2 \times 10^2) + (5 \times 10^1) + (5 \times 10^0)$
 $= 200 + 50 + 5 \text{ (N.B. } 10^0 = 1)$
 $= 255$

The binary number 11111111
 $= (1 \times 2^7) + (1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5)$
 $+ (1 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2)$
 $+ (1 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0)$
 $= 128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1$
 $= 255 \text{ (denary)}$

Thus, denary 255 means the same thing as binary 11111111.

It should be noted that each column has a 'weighting' or power to which the base of the system is raised. In binary the base is 2 and in denary it is 10. It will be noticed in diagrams of registers that the bit position in a register is identified by its power of two. For example, in an 8-bit register the least significant bit position is called b0 (power of 2 = 0) while the most significant bit position is called b7 (power of 2 = 7).

How then does HEX work? The base is sixteen and since there are only ten individual digits available (0-9), it is necessary to provide six more to make up the set and this is done in practice by using the first six letters of the alphabet (A-F). Thus, these letters have to be thought of as representing numbers, such that A = 10, B = 11... F = 15. As an example, the HEX number FF = $(F \times 16^1) + (F \times 16^0)$, i.e. FF = $(15 \times 16^1) + (15 \times 16^0)$, = 255 (denary).

Thus, FF is the HEX way of writing 255 (denary) or 11111111 (binary).

The problem with HEX, of course, is its unfamiliarity. It takes some practice to get to grips with it properly but, gradually, one gets the hang of it. **continued on page 13**

| Binary | HEX | Decimal | HEX | Decimal | HEX | Decimal | HEX | Decimal |
|--------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|
| 0001 | 0001 | 1 | 0010 | 16 | 0100 | 256 | 1000 | 4 096 |
| 0010 | 0002 | 2 | 0020 | 32 | 0200 | 512 | 2000 | 8 192 |
| 0011 | 0003 | 3 | 0030 | 48 | 0300 | 768 | 3000 | 12 288 |
| 0100 | 0004 | 4 | 0040 | 64 | 0400 | 1 024 | 4000 | 16 384 |
| 0101 | 0005 | 5 | 0050 | 80 | 0500 | 1 280 | 5000 | 20 480 |
| 0110 | 0006 | 6 | 0060 | 96 | 0600 | 1 536 | 6000 | 24 576 |
| 0111 | 0007 | 7 | 0070 | 112 | 0700 | 1 792 | 7000 | 28 672 |
| 1000 | 0008 | 8 | 0080 | 128 | 0800 | 2 048 | 8000 | 32 768 |
| 1001 | 0009 | 9 | 0090 | 144 | 0900 | 2 304 | 9000 | 36 864 |
| 1010 | 000A | 10 | 00A0 | 160 | 0A00 | 2 560 | A000 | 40 960 |
| 1011 | 000B | 11 | 00B0 | 176 | 0B00 | 2 816 | B000 | 45 056 |
| 1100 | 000C | 12 | 00C0 | 192 | 0C00 | 3 072 | C000 | 49 152 |
| 1101 | 000D | 13 | 00D0 | 208 | 0D00 | 3 328 | D000 | 53 248 |
| 1110 | 000E | 14 | 00E0 | 224 | 0E00 | 3 584 | E000 | 57 344 |
| 1111 | 000F | 15 | 00F0 | 240 | 0F00 | 3 840 | F000 | 61 440 |

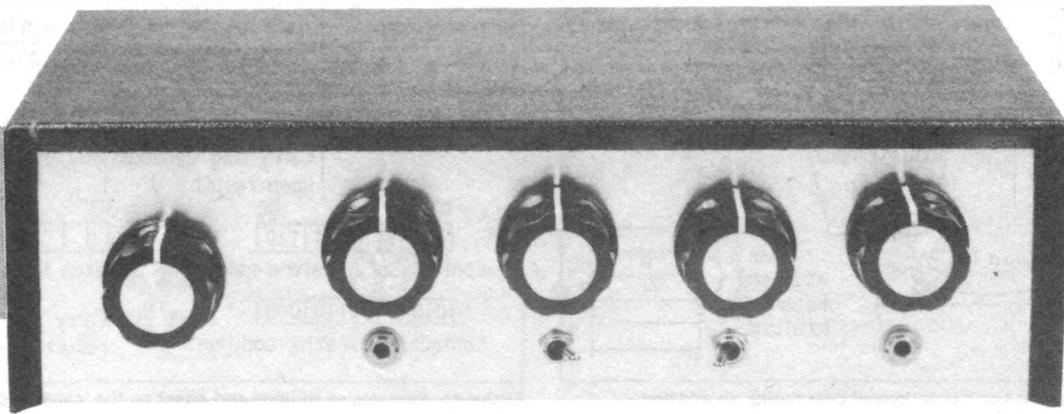
HEX to decimal: Add equivalent decimal values of each HEX digit in turn.

Decimal to HEX: Find largest HEX number less than or equal to decimal number required. Subtract decimal value of this number from decimal number required. Repeat successively for remainder until it is zero. Add HEX equivalents.

Binary to HEX and vice-versa: Replace each HEX digit with 4-bit binary group and vice-versa.

Binary to decimal and vice-versa: Convert to HEX first, as above.

Table 1. Binary — HEX — Decimal Conversion Chart.



A SIMPLE SWEEP OSCILLATOR

by Robert Penfold

For frequency response measurements most electronics enthusiasts use an audio sinewave generator plus an A.C. millivoltmeter or some other piece of equipment capable of measuring audio frequency signals. A quicker way of obtaining audio frequency response graphs is to use a sweep oscillator plus a pen recorder. Here the audio oscillator is automatically swept up through the entire audio frequency band while the pen in the recorder responds to the output signal level from the equipment under test. As the oscillator is swept upwards in frequency the paper is moved past the pen so that the required frequency response graph is drawn out, and units of this type normally have the X and Y axes accurately calibrated in terms of fre-

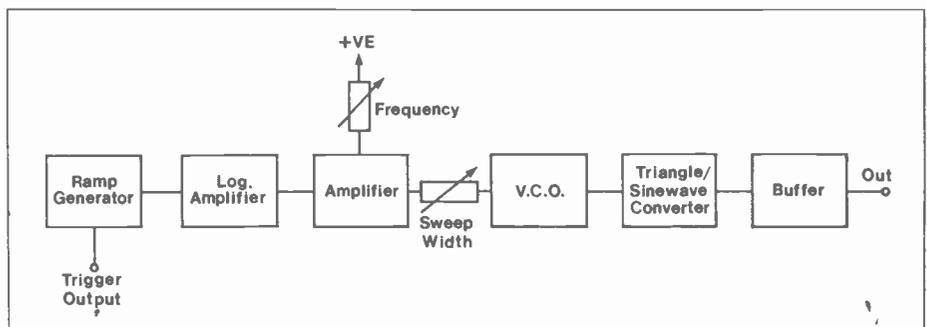


Figure 1. The simple sweep generator block diagram.

quency and relative gain in decibels so that a meaningful graph is produced.

While this method obviously saves a great deal of time by avoiding the need to write down numerous results and then (if necessary) draw a graph on the basis of these, the cost of such equipment makes it impractical for the

amateur user. However, useful results can be obtained using a simple sweep oscillator in conjunction with an oscilloscope, and a suitable sweep generator can be built at quite a modest cost. With this system the Y input of the oscilloscope is fed with the output of the equipment under test, and the spot is

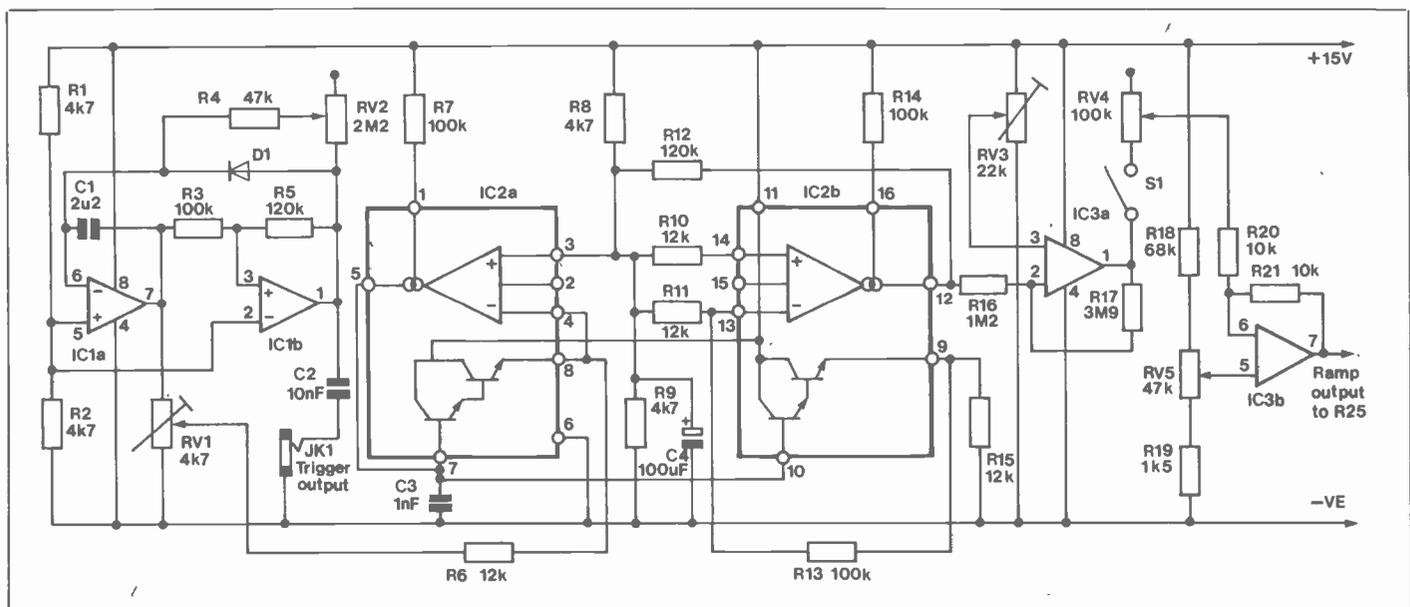


Figure 2. The ramp generator and log amplifier circuits.

swept across the screen as the oscillator is swept over the audio frequency range. The spot can either be swept across the screen using triggered sweep with the trigger signal being obtained from the sweep oscillator, or the ramp signal from the sweep oscillator can be fed to the X input of the oscilloscope.

This gives what is only a comparatively crude representation of the frequency response of the equipment under investigation, but the results obtained are perfectly adequate for making quick checks on tone controls, equalisation amplifiers, testing for irregularities in filter responses, and so on. If necessary, checks using the sweep oscillator and oscilloscope can be followed up by detailed measurements using an ordinary sinewave generator and a millivoltmeter. The accompanying oscillographs show a few examples of results obtained using the simple sweep oscillator featured in this article.

Block Diagram

A voltage controlled oscillator (V.C.O.) is at the heart of the unit, as can be seen from the block diagram of Figure 1. In this application it is not necessary for the oscillator to have a very pure output, and a distortion level of around 2% is perfectly adequate. The V.C.O. used in this design has a triangular output waveform and not the required sinewave output, and the distortion on a triangular waveform is too high to give really good results. A triangular waveform can be converted to a reasonable sinewave signal by either using a filter to attenuate the unwanted harmonics, or by using a soft

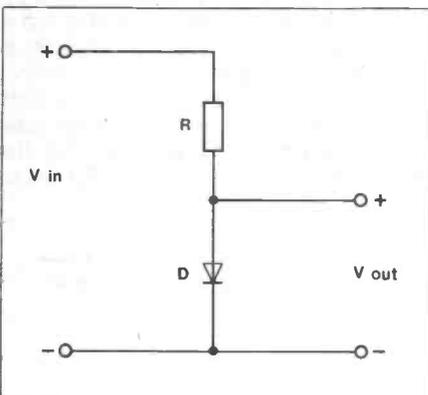
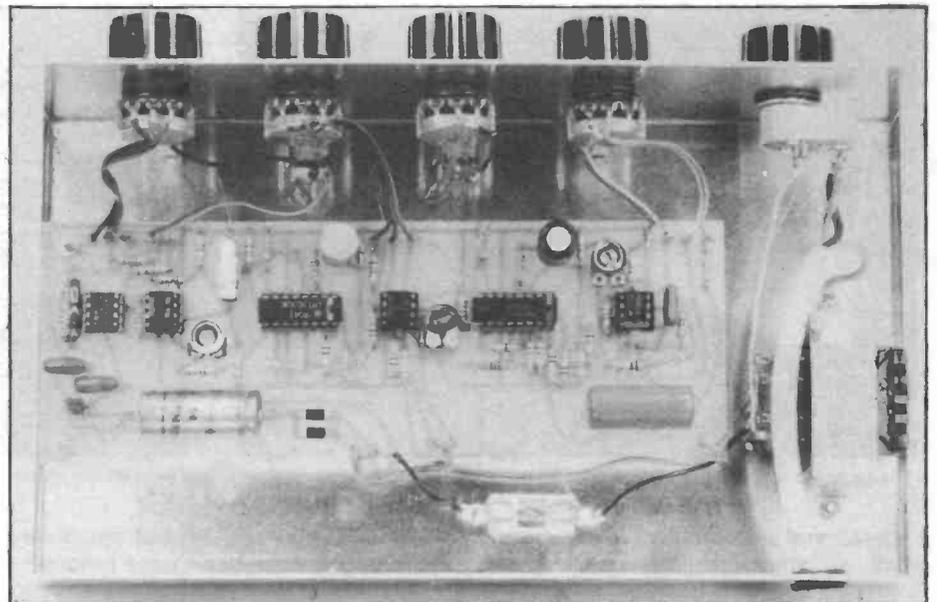


Figure 3. The basis of a log amplifier.



clipping circuit to round off the waveform to give the desired shape. In this circuit a soft clipping circuit is used, and one of the oscillographs shows the effect of this circuit. A buffer stage is used at the output of the unit to give a low output impedance.

Although it might at first appear that controlling the V.C.O. from a linear ramp (sawtooth) signal would give acceptable results, this is not in fact the case. The V.C.O. has an almost linear relationship between control voltage and output frequency, and the output frequency would therefore increase in a linear fashion using a linear ramp waveform as the control signal. Audio frequency response graphs are normally drawn with a logarithmic frequency scale so that (for example) 50Hz to 100Hz occupies the same space as 500Hz to 1kHz and 5kHz to 10kHz. Using a logarithmic frequency scale rather than a linear one gives results that are much clearer and easier to interpret, and ideally a sweep oscillator should have a logarithmic frequency scale.

A suitable sweep waveform is obtained by first generating a linear sawtooth waveform and then feeding this to a logarithmic amplifier which provides suitable shaping of this signal. One of the accompanying oscillographs shows the processed and unprocessed ramp waveforms.

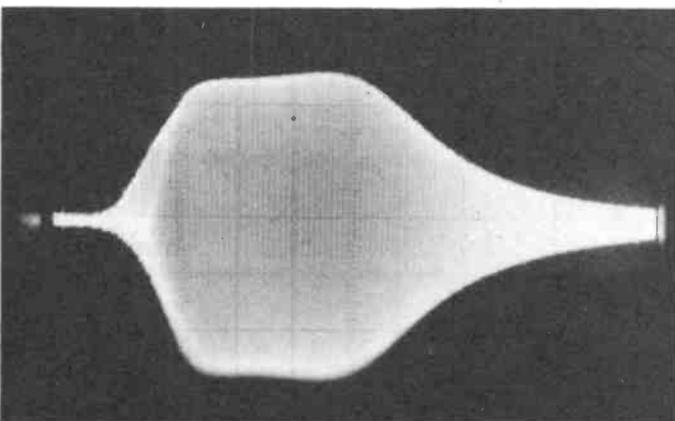
An amplifier is used to boost the output from the logarithmic amplifier to a suitable level, and this represents a convenient point in the unit to add frequency and sweep width controls.

The Circuit

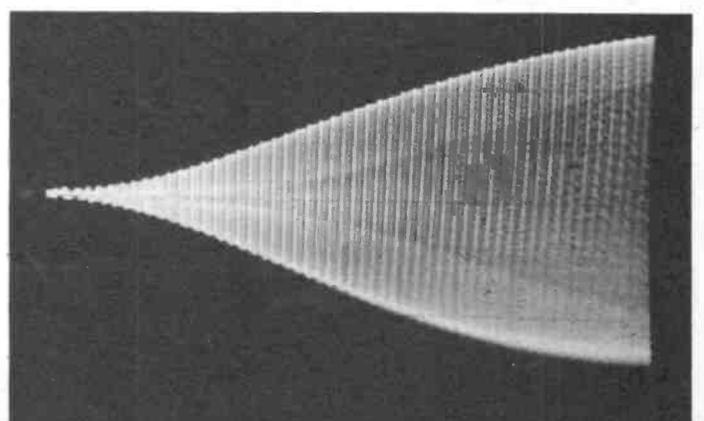
Figure 2 shows the circuit diagram of the ramp generator, logarithmic amplifier, and amplifier stages of the unit.

The ramp generator uses what is almost the standard triangular and squarewave generator circuit with IC1a acting as the integrator and IC1b operating as the trigger circuit. However, the inclusion of D1 in the charge path of C1 results in C1 charging almost instantly, giving a sawtooth waveform rather than a triangular output at the output of IC1a. RV2 controls the discharge time of C1 and acts as the sweep frequency control. This gives a frequency range of approximately 0.2Hz to 10Hz. The output waveform IC1b is a brief positive pulse, and this is used as the trigger signal for the sweep generator of the oscilloscope. The output from IC1a could be fed to the X input of the oscilloscope, but there could be problems in interfacing this signal to the X input. Using the triggered sweep method of operation should give good results with virtually any oscilloscope and is not difficult to set up.

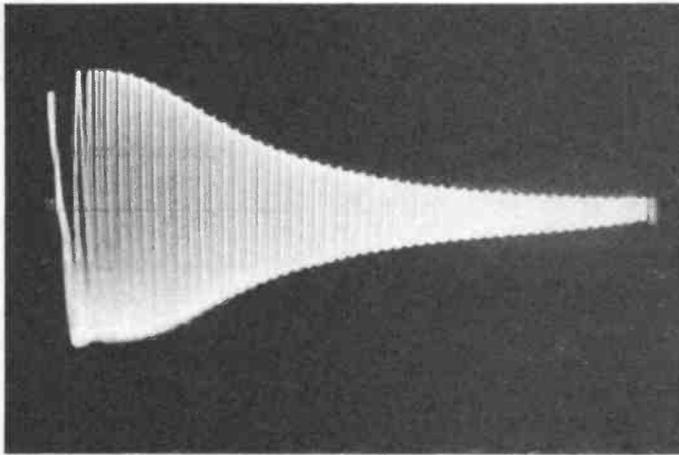
IC2 is a dual transconductance



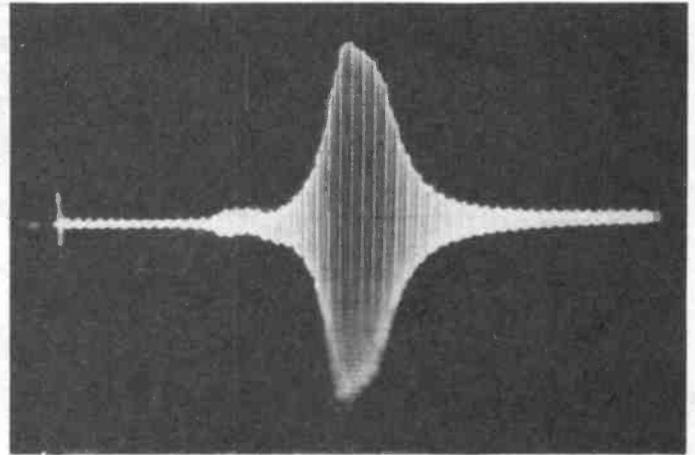
The response of a speech processor having high and low pass filters.
June 1983 Maplin Magazine



The response of a 6dB/octave high pass filter.



The response of a 6dB/octave low pass filter.



The response of a narrowband bandpass filter.

operational amplifier, but in this circuit both amplifiers are fed with fixed bias currents and are used as straightforward operational amplifiers. These are used in the logarithmic amplifier, and Figure 3 shows the basic circuit which is invariably used in amplifiers of this type. This is simply a forward biased silicon diode, and this provides an output voltage of about 0.6 volts or so provided the input voltage is at about this figure or higher. Although this circuit is often used as a simple voltage stabiliser there is some change in output voltage with variations in input potential. In fact, raising the input voltage by a factor of ten gives an increase in the output voltage of about 100 millivolts, and successive increases in the input potential give an almost identical rise in the output voltage.

This gives a good logarithmic response, but the gain of the circuit is reducing with increased input voltage, whereas this application requires a circuit which gives increased gain with rising input potential. The necessary transformation is obtained by using the resistor and diode in the negative feedback circuit of an amplifier. In this

case R6 is the resistor and the diode is actually the emitter - base junction of what would normally be the Darlington Pair output buffer stage of IC2a.

Apart from bias current, the voltage across a forward biased semiconductor junction also varies significantly with changes in temperature, and the logarithmic amplifier incorporates a temperature compensation circuit to minimise drift. IC2b and its Darlington Pair are used to provide this temperature compensation, and excellent results are obtained since the amplifier and compensation components are on the same chip and are therefore maintained at the same temperature.

IC3a is used as a simple inverting amplifier which boosts the output from the logarithmic amplifier by a factor of just over three times. IC3b is used as an inverting amplifier which converts the negative ramp output of IC3a back to the required positive ramp signal. The closed loop voltage gain of IC3b can be varied from unity with RV4 at minimum value down to a loss of over 20dB with RV4 at maximum value, and this enables the sweep range to be adjusted. S1 enables the ramp signal to be disconnected from the V.C.O. so that

the oscillator can be used at a fixed frequency which is set using frequency control RV5.

V.C.O. Circuit

The circuit diagram of the V.C.O., waveform shaper and output stages of the unit are shown in Figure 4. The V.C.O. uses IC4a to charge and discharge C5 at a constant rate, and IC4b is used as a trigger circuit. The charge and discharge current of C5 (and the operating frequency of the V.C.O.) is controlled by the bias current fed to pin 16 of IC4a. A resistor is used in series with this input so that voltage rather than current controlled operation is obtained, and this resistor is fed from the output of IC3b. The V.C.O. provides two output waveforms; a roughly squarewave signal at the output of IC4b, and a good quality triangular waveform at the output of IC4a.

It is the triangular waveform that is used in this application, and it is fed to IC5 which is used as a triangle to sinewave converter. IC5 is another operational transconductance amplifier, and it is used here as a fixed gain amplifier which is overdriven by the triangular input signal. Unlike most

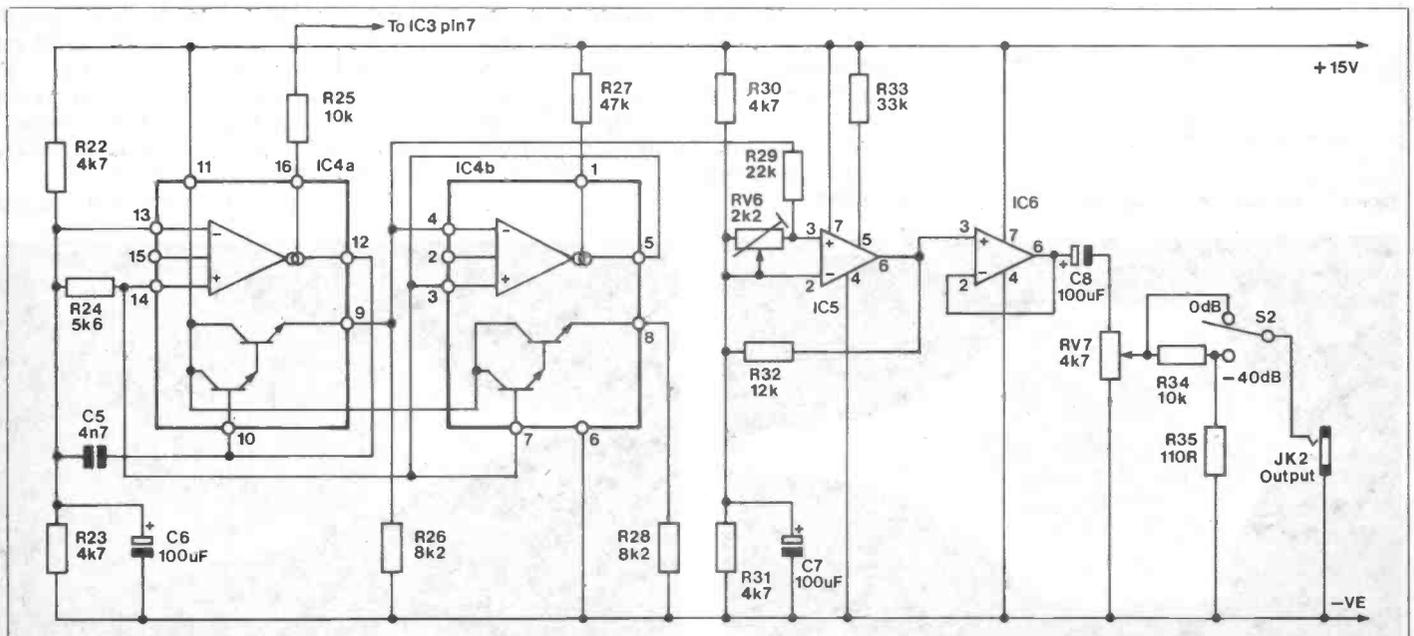
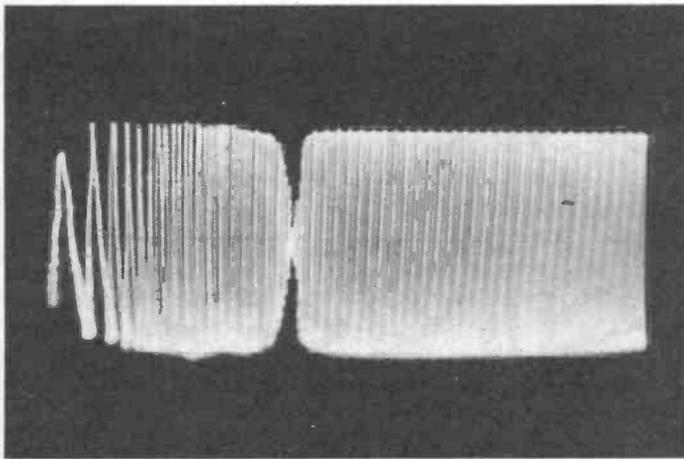


Figure 4. The VCO, waveform converter, and buffer amplifier circuits.



The response of a notch filter.

amplifiers, which provide hard clipping, an overdriven transconductance amplifier gives soft clipping, and in this case gives the required rounding of the input signal. RV6 is adjusted to give the best possible output waveform.

As the output impedance of IC5 is fairly high, IC6 is used as a straight forward unity gain buffer stage at the output. RV7 is the output level control, and S1 can be adjusted to reduce the output signal by about 40dB (by a factor of one hundred times). This makes it easier to adjust RV7 for very low output levels. The maximum output signal level is approximately ten volts peak to peak.

Mains P.S.U.

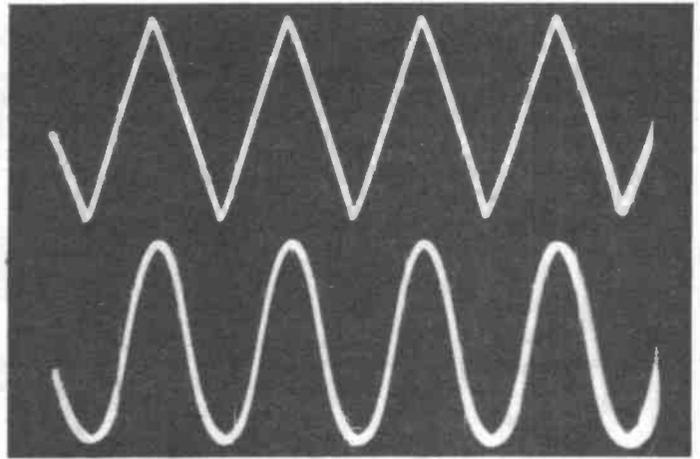
The unit requires a supply voltage of between about 12 and 18 volts, and a suitable 15 volt stabilised power supply circuit is given in Figure 5.

This is a straight forward circuit using a push-pull rectifier and a three terminal monolithic voltage regulator. A small (100mA) voltage regulator is more than adequate since the supply current is only about 15mA. C9 is the smoothing capacitor and C10 plus C11 are needed to aid the stability of voltage regulator IC7.

Construction

A metal instrument case which has approximate outside dimensions of 229 by 133 by 63.5mm is ideal for this project. The general layout of the front panel can be seen from the photographs, and the final wiring of the unit will be more straight forward if this layout is not radically altered.

Apart from T1, FS1, and the components fitted on the front panel, the components are all mounted on a printed circuit board, as detailed in Figure 6. Construction of the printed circuit board is mostly straightforward, but be careful not to omit the link wire (next to R28). Also, IC3 has a MOSFET input stage, and this device should therefore be fitted in a socket, and should not be plugged into circuit until the board is in other respects complete. Fit Veropins to the board at points where connections to the controls and other off-board components will eventually be made.



Top: The triangular output of the V.C.O.
Bottom: Output of the triangle/sine converter.

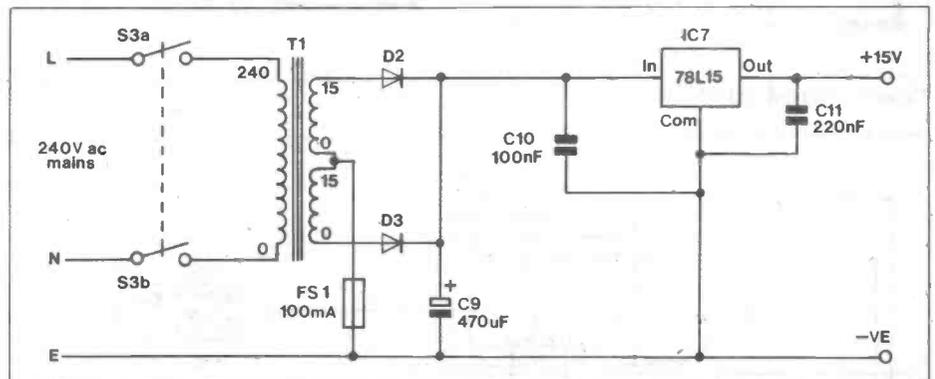


Figure 5. Mains power supply circuit.

The completed board is mounted on the base panel of the cabinet, on the right hand side, leaving space for T1 to be mounted on the left side of the unit with the fuseholder for FS1 to the rear of the board. The component panel is mounted using one inch 6BA bolts plus ½ inch 6BA spacers. The fuseholder for FS1, and T1 are both mounted using ¼ inch 6BA bolts. The mountings screws for the top and sides section of the case protrude about ½ inch into the case, and T1 must be positioned where it will not obstruct one of these fixing screws.

An entrance hole for the mains lead is made in the rear panel of the case near to T1, and this hole is fitted with a small grommet.

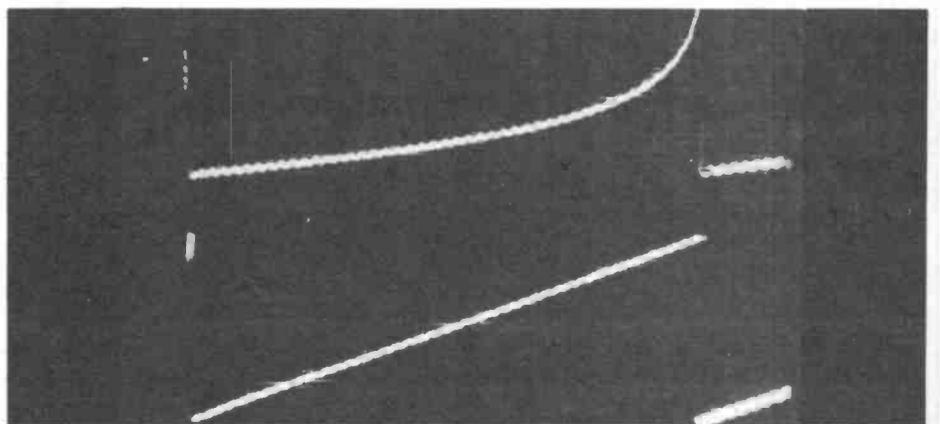
Figure 7 shows the point-to-point wiring of the unit. The identification letters in Figure 7 correspond with those in Figure 6, so that point 'A' in Figure 6 connects to point 'A' in Figure

7, point 'B' connects to point 'B', and so on.

Adjustment

Thoroughly check all the wiring before initially testing the unit, paying particular attention to the wiring around T1, S3 and FS1. Start with all three preset resistors at a roughly mid-point setting.

If an oscilloscope is used to monitor the signal at pin 12 of IC2 a non-linear ramp waveform should be present. If clipping of the signal is evident RV1 should be backed-off slightly in an anticlockwise direction so as to eliminate the clipping, but it should not be turned back much further than is absolutely necessary. If no clipping is evident, advance RV1 as far as possible in a clockwise direction without clipping being produced.



Top: Processed ramp signal.
Bottom: The linear ramp signal.

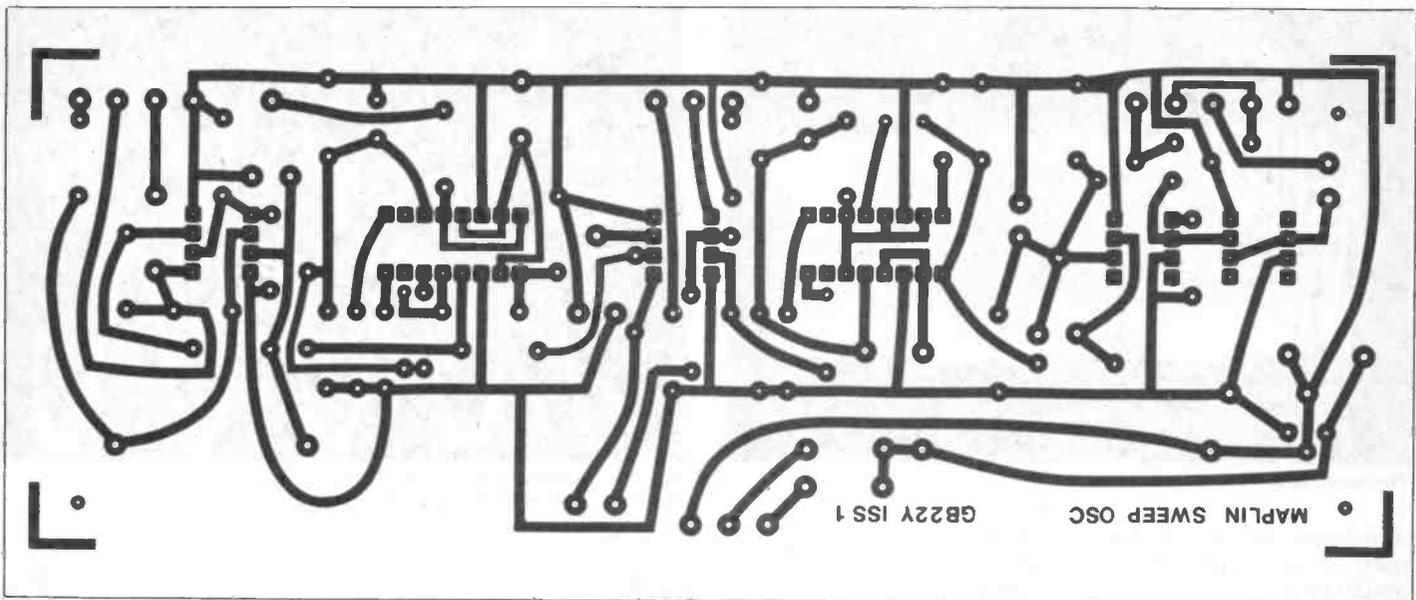


Figure 6. Legend and artwork.

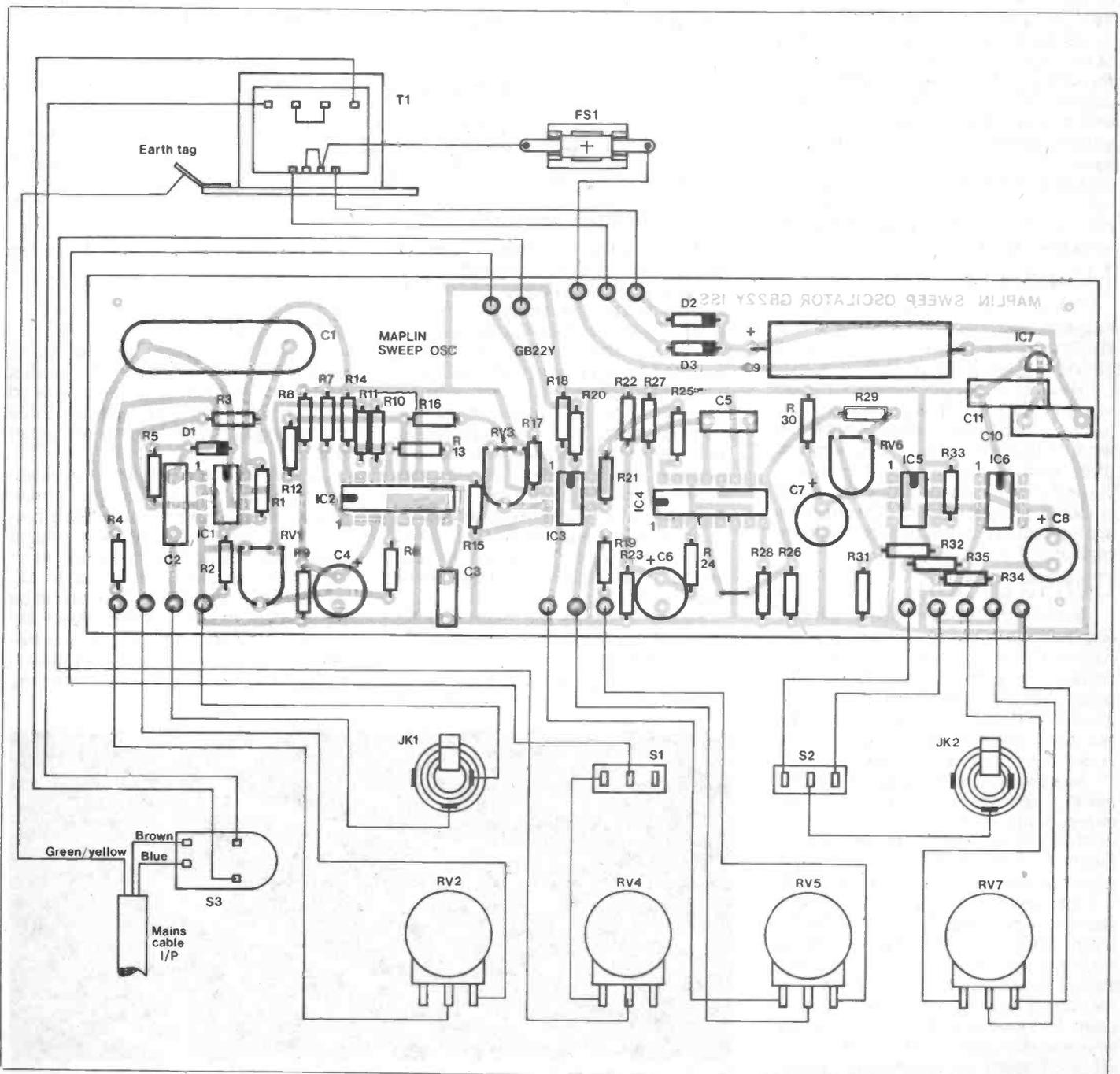


Figure 7. Wiring diagram.

RV3 is given a setting that gives an unclipped output signal at pin 7 of IC3, and the setting of this component will probably not be very critical.

With S1 set to cut off the V.C.O. from the ramp generator circuit so that a fixed output frequency is obtained, an oscilloscope is used to monitor the output waveform of the unit and RV6 is adjusted for the optimum output waveform. Alternatively a crystal earphone can be plugged into SK2 so that the output of the unit can be monitored by ear, and with RV5 set for a fairly low operating frequency it should be possible to hear the fundamental frequency plus the harmonics at higher frequencies. RV5 is then adjusted to minimise the harmonics.

Normally the unit will probably be used to cover the whole audio frequency over each sweep, and this requires RV4 to be set for maximum sweep range, or very nearly so (i.e. set in a fully clockwise direction). RV5 must

be set so that the unit is swept over the appropriate range of frequencies, and it is helpful here to use a slow sweep speed and to monitor the output of the unit using an earphone.

SK1 is coupled to the trigger input of the oscilloscope, and if the latter has a positive/negative trigger switch this should be set to the "positive" position. SK2 is coupled to the input of the equipment under test, and the output of this equipment is coupled to the Y input of the oscilloscope. S2 and RV7 are adjusted to give a suitable input signal level for the equipment under test, and the Y gain control(s) of the oscilloscope are set for a satisfactory trace height. A sweep speed of about 1HZ is suitable, and RV2 must be adjusted to match the sweep rate of the oscillator to that of the oscilloscope with reasonable accuracy. There is no real advantage in using a sweep frequency of less than about 1HZ. It is not advisable to use a higher sweep frequency since this would re-

sult in the oscillator being swept over the low frequency range before there had been any significant output at these frequencies, and misleading results would consequently be produced. A higher sweep frequency can be employed if the unit is only being used at output frequencies of a few hundred Hertz or more.

For detailed investigation over only a small section of the audio frequency band RV4 is backed off in an anti-clockwise direction and RV5 is adjusted to give coverage of the appropriate section of the audio spectrum.

Most oscilloscopes have a green medium persistence cathode ray tube, and with the low sweep speeds used in this application the left hand section of the trace fades out before the right hand portion is completed. Despite this the shape of the trace can be seen quite clearly without having to resort to a storage oscilloscope of some kind or oscillographs.

SIMPLE SWEEP OSCILLATOR

Resistors — All 0.4W 1% metal film

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| R1, 2, 8, 9, 22, 23, 30, 31 | 4k7 | |
| R3, 7, 13, 14 | 100k | (8 off) |
| R4, 27 | 47k | (4 off) |
| R5, 12 | 120k | (2 off) |
| R6, 10, 11, 15, 32 | 12k | (2 off) |
| R16 | 1M2 | (5 off) |
| R17 | 3M9 | |
| R18 | 68k | |
| R19 | 1k5 | |
| R20, 21, 25, 34 | 10k | (8 off) |
| R24 | 5k6 | |
| R26, 28 | 8k2 | (2 off) |
| R29 | 22k | |
| R33 | 33k | |
| R35 | 110R | |
| RV1 | 4k7 min horiz preset | |
| RV2 | 2M2 lin pot | |
| RV3 | 22k min horiz preset | |
| RV4 | 100k lin pot | |
| RV5 | 47k lin pot | |
| RV6 | 2k2 min horiz preset | |
| RV7 | 4k7 lin pot | |

Capacitors

| | | |
|-------------|------------------------|---------|
| C1 | 2u2 polyester | |
| C2 | 10nF polyester | |
| C3 | 1nF carbonate | |
| C4, 6, 7, 8 | 100uF 10V radial elect | (4 off) |
| C5 | 4n7 carbonate | |
| C9 | 470uF 25V axial elect | |
| C10, 11 | 100nF polyester | (2 off) |

Semiconductors

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--|-----------------|
| D1 | 1N4148 | | (QL80B) |
| D2, 3 | 1N4002 | | (2 off) (QL74R) |
| IC1 | LF353 | | (WQ31J) |
| IC2, 4 | LM13700N | | (2 off) (YH64U) |
| IC3 | CA3240E | | (WQ21X) |
| IC5 | CA3080E | | (YH58N) |
| IC6 | 741C (8 pin DIL) | | (QL22Y) |
| IC7 | uA78L15AWC | | (QL27E) |
| Miscellaneous | | | |
| S1, 2 | Min SPDT toggle | | (2 off) (FH00A) |
| S3 | Rotary mains switch | | (FH57M) |
| T1 | Mains primary, twin 15 volt 200mA secondaries | | (WB15R) |
| SK1, 2 | 3.5mm jack sockets | | (2 off) (HF82D) |
| FS1 | 20mm 100mA quick-blow Printed circuit board | | (WR00A) |
| | 20mm chassis mounting fuseholder | | (GB22Y) |
| | Case type WB4 | | (RX49D) |
| | Knob type K7B | | (LH39N) |
| | 8 pin DIL socket | | (5 off) (YX02C) |
| | 13A mains plug | | (BL17T) |
| | Min mains cable 2m | | (RW67K) |
| | Hook-up wire black | | (XR01B) |
| | Cabinet feet | | (BL00A) |
| | Grommet small | | (FW19V) |
| | Spacer 6BA 1/2in | | (FW59P) |
| | Bolt 1/4in 6BA | | (FW35Q) |
| | Bolt 1/2in 6BA | | (BF05F) |
| | Bolt 1/4in 6BA | | (BF07H) |
| | Nut 6BA | | (BF18U) |
| | Tag 6BA | | (BF29G) |
| | Veropins type 2145 | | (FL24B) |

A complete kit of all parts, excluding the case, is available for this project.

Order As LK06G (Sweep Oscillator Kit). Price £18.95.

6502 Machine Code Programming from page 7

What, for example, do you make of the number (yes, number!) DEAD?

If you followed what went before, you will realise that this is simply equal to:

$$(D \times 16^3) + (E \times 16^2) + (A \times 16^1) + (D \times 16^0) \\ = (13 \times 16^3) + (14 \times 16^2) + (10 \times 16^1) + (13 \times 16^0) \\ = 53\,248 + 3\,584 + 160 + 13 \\ = 57\,005 \text{ (denary).}$$

HEX numbers can always be converted to denary in this way but, to make life a bit easier, Table 1 is included.

Conversion from binary to HEX is very easy. The golden rule is as follows — 'starting from where the binary point would be, divide the binary number into four-bit groups; convert each four-bit group into a separate HEX digit'. If you find that the 'highest' group doesn't have four bits, include zeros to make it up, if it helps to see the corresponding HEX digit more easily.

For example, consider the binary number

10110111. This 'byte' divides into two 'nibbles' (as half-bytes or four-bit groups are called).

Thus, we have 1011 0111. Now all you have to do is consider these as if they were BCD (Binary Coded Decimal) groups, write down the denary equivalent and, from this, the HEX equivalent. Of course you can miss out the denary stage and write HEX straight away if you wish, but you may need practice to do this consistently and without error. The two groups are seen to be equal to 11 (denary) and 7 (denary) respectively. Since 11 (denary) = B (HEX), the binary number 10110111 is written as B7 in HEX.

To take one further example to emphasise the point, take the case of the Stack Pointer Register mentioned earlier. It was said, in effect, that this could point to any address in the range 0100 to 01FF. However, the register itself has only nine bits, the 9th bit being permanently SET. Obviously the eight bits b0-b7 can take up any values in the range 00000000 to 11111111 (in binary),

while b8 is always '1'. Therefore, the contents of the Stack Pointer Register must lie between the limits:

$$0001\,0000\,0000 = 100 \text{ (HEX)} \\ \text{and } 0001\,1111\,1111 = 1FF \text{ (HEX)}$$

Note that three zeros have been added to the highest bit to complete this nibble and, since addresses are usually written with four HEX digits, another nibble of four zeros should be added to the left to give the address range as 0100 to 01FF, as previously stated.

If machine-code programming was something entirely new to you, then perhaps this article has given you enough to think about for the time being. For anyone who cannot wait to find out more, I suggest they buy one of the several 6502 programming manuals available; it would be a good idea anyway for the serious programmer. My personal preference is for 'Programming the 6502' by Rodney Zaks from Sybex, but at the time of writing it is about £10.50.

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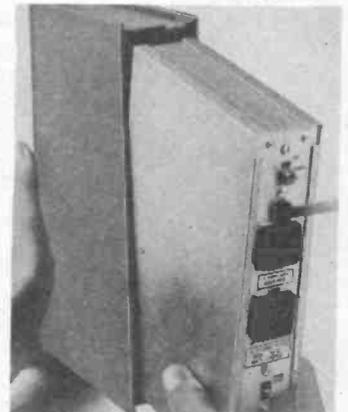
a highly detailed step-by-step assembly manual and all the components and hardware you need. Every component, from the lowliest resistor to the most complex IC is thoroughly tested at the Heath factory in America prior to inclusion in the kit.

Now this superb product range will be available in the UK through Maplin. Over the next year we shall be stocking a large range of Heathkit products and we begin this month with some of the established products.

ULTRASONIC INTRUSION ALARM

An ultrasonic intruder alarm that looks like a book! It will protect any room in your house, detecting an intruder's movements up to 7.5m (25ft) from the unit. Two alarm outlets are provided, one triggers after a short delay, and the other after 30 seconds. The total load permissible on these two outlets is 3A either individually or shared. The short delay gives time for you to leave the room after activation and time to deactivate the alarm when you re-enter the room.

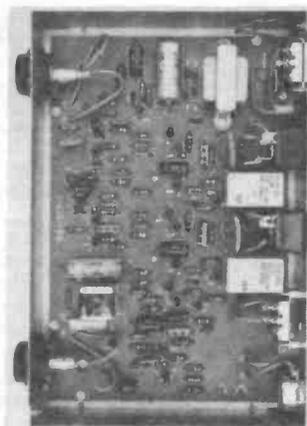
The alarm can be set to turn off automatically after 30 seconds or to remain on until switched off.



Digital Alarm Clock

One of Heathkits' simplest kits and ideal for beginners. This budget-priced digital alarm clock features a pleasant blue-green display that automatically adjusts to ambient light conditions. You can wire the clock for 12 or 24 hour display with AM and PM indication. The clock also shows when the alarm is set and alerts you if there has been a power failure.

The alarm is a pleasant electronic tone to start your day right and there's a snooze control to switch the alarm off for nine minutes. The clock has a built-in speaker and is styled in a handsome simulated wood-grain finish that fits any decor. Size is 168 x 120 x 60mm (7 x 5 x 2½in.).
Order As HK01B (Dig Clock Kit)
Price £34.95



Thus it could be used as an automatic light switch for your garage, basement attic or any place where you want entry into an area to turn on the light. It could be used to sound a buzzer when movement occurs, such as a child leaving its bed.

The intruder alarm is completely enclosed in metal and can be installed anywhere that a power socket is available. A further case is provided that looks like a book cover and helps to disguise the identity of the device. Size in book cover: 257 x 191 x 60mm.

Order As HK02C (Informer Alarm) Price £69.95

ALARM BELL

A 240V AC alarm bell that can be connected directly to the output of the ultrasonic alarm HK02C. The bell is fully weather-proof for external use.

Order As YK58N (Large Dome Bell) Price £24.95



Infra-Red Intruder Detector

Your home is most vulnerable during the night when intruders can approach unseen and can damage or steal from your garden or outbuildings even before they break into your house itself. Now here's a revolutionary new device that can detect the movement of a person at night in the open air over an 80 square metre (875 square feet) area and keep your dwelling safe from breaking and entry.

When a warm-bodied object moves into the protected area, the alarm relay operates and can be used to operate floodlights or an

alarm/light combination making a burglar or vandal think he has been observed. The alarm relay remains operated for four minutes, then resumes its silent, sleepless protective work.

A built-in phototransistor deactivates the device during the daytime. As darkness falls, the six infra-red sensing elements are re-activated. In cold weather, the infra-red rays from a person's exposed hand or face is enough to trigger it. A manual sensitivity control adjusts the temperature differential so that pets and small animals won't cause accidental



alarms.

The unit can be mounted on an outside wall and measures just 206 x 133 x 76mm. Up to 500W load may be connected directly to the relay in the unit.

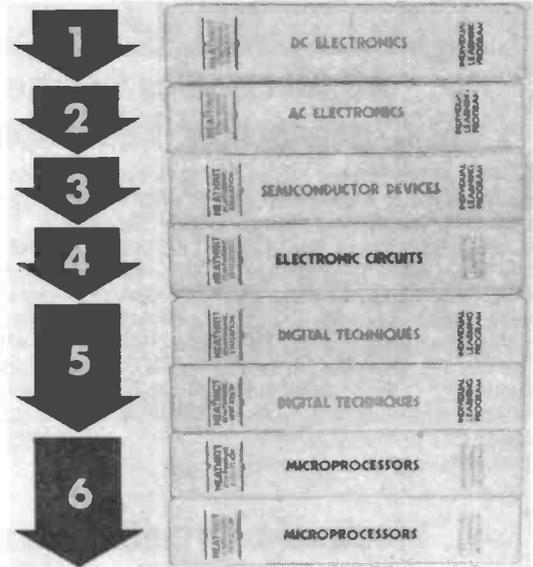
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Heathkit's programmed self-study courses are ideal for students, hobbyists and for technical staff in companies large and small. The easy-to-follow format saves time and costs far less than comparable adult education or vocational courses.

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Clearly written, well-illustrated programmed-learning texts speed learning, and experiments provide the hands-on ingredient so important for learning. Courses range from basic electronics to robotics. You can brush up on a specific area of electronics or stay abreast of new technological advances as they unfold: Heathkit's new course on Fibre Optics will be available soon.



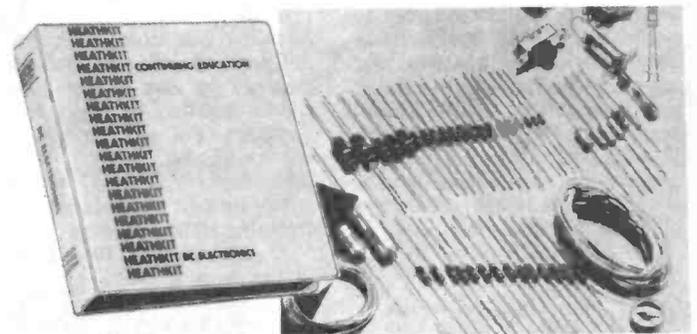
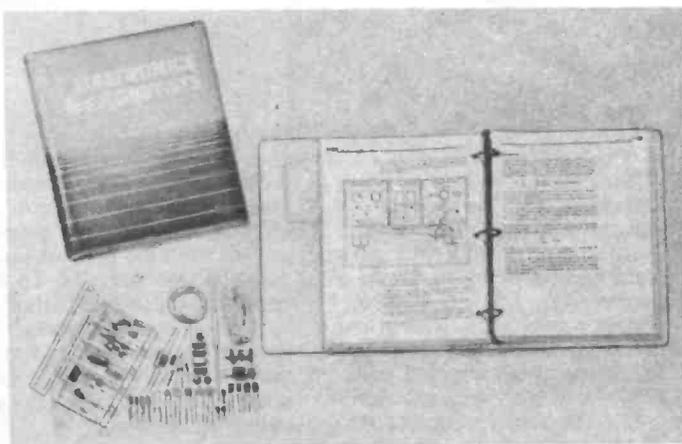
Concepts of Electronics for Hobbyists

Learn the basic principles of direct current, alternating current, active devices, electronic circuits, digital electronics and digital computers. Experiments assure your understanding of do-it-yourself electronic projects and all components required are included. To do the experiments you will need the ET3100 Trainer

described on page 17 and a multimeter. No prior knowledge of electronics required.

Over a thousand pages of simple to understand text and illustrations in a durable binder are provided.

Order As HK04E (Course EE3140) Price £64.95



DC ELECTRONICS COURSE FOR BEGINNERS

This course forms an excellent starting point for those just beginning to learn electronics. The course covers current, voltage, resistance, magnetism, Ohm's Law, electrical measurements, inductance and capacitance. It has been completely updated to ensure that you learn the most up-to-date material available.

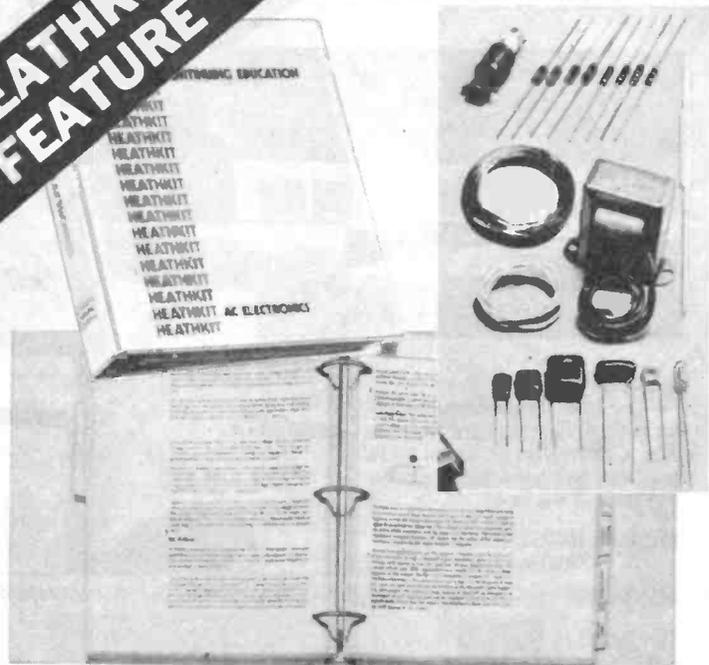
This professionally-designed course leads you step-by-step to a complete understanding of DC electronics, and allows you to

learn at your own pace. Hands-on experiments increase your knowledge by putting your newly-gained information to work immediately on practical exercises.

The course includes the comprehensive text in a durable vinyl binder and all the components needed for the experiments. To complete the experiments you will need the ET3100 Trainer described on page 17 and a multimeter.

Order As HK05F (Course EE3101) Price £49.95

**HEATHKIT
FEATURE**



AC Electronics Course Expands Your Education

An easy-to-understand self-instruction course to advance your knowledge of electronics theory from the point where the DC course finished. The course covers generating AC, waveforms, measurements, capacitive circuits and their applications, inductive circuits including an understanding of Q, bandwidth and filters. The course concludes with a detailed look at transformers. The concepts you learn will come

to life as you conduct experiments that turn theory into practical experience. The course includes the comprehensive text in a durable vinyl binder and all the components needed for the experiments. To complete the experiments you will need the ET3100 Trainer described on page 17 and a multimeter.

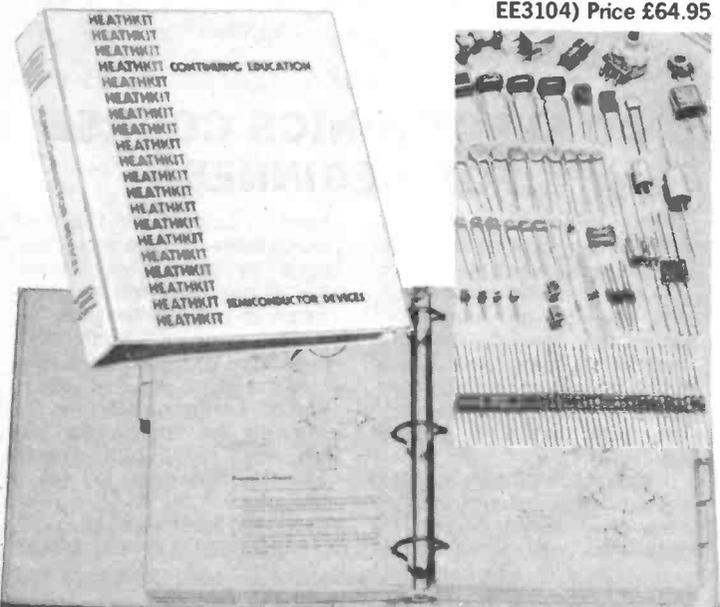
Order As **HK06G (Course EE3102) Price £54.95**

Electronic Circuits Course Theory To Practice

Put the knowledge you've learned in previous Heathkit courses to work. The course covers basic amplifiers including biasing, and coupling, then goes on to explain audio amplifiers, power amplifiers, video amplifiers and RF and IF amplifiers. There are detailed sections on operational amplifiers, power supplies, oscillators, pulse circuits and modulation.

The well-illustrated and concise text comes complete with an attractive and durable vinyl binder and over 100 electronic components for use in the experiments outlined in the text. To complete the experiments you will need the ET3100 Trainer described on page 17 a multimeter and an oscilloscope.

Order As **HK08J (Course EE3104) Price £64.95**



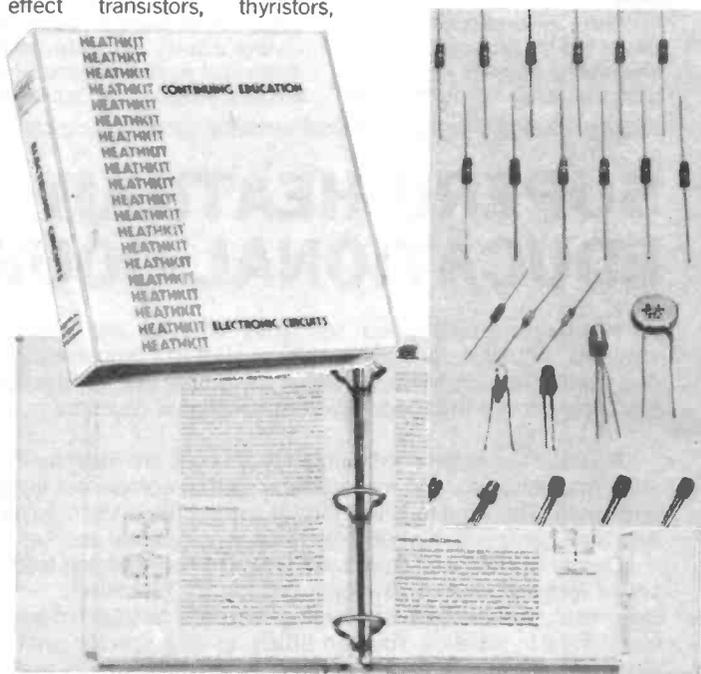
Semiconductor Devices Course The Third Step

Carrying on from the AC Electronics course, this completely up-dated course continues to build your understanding of electronics. This course continues to build your understanding of electronics. This course covers the fundamentals of semiconductors then looks in detail at diodes, zener diodes, tunnel diodes, varactor diodes, PIN diodes and others. You will learn about the operation of bipolar transistors and their characteristics, field effect transistors, thyristors,

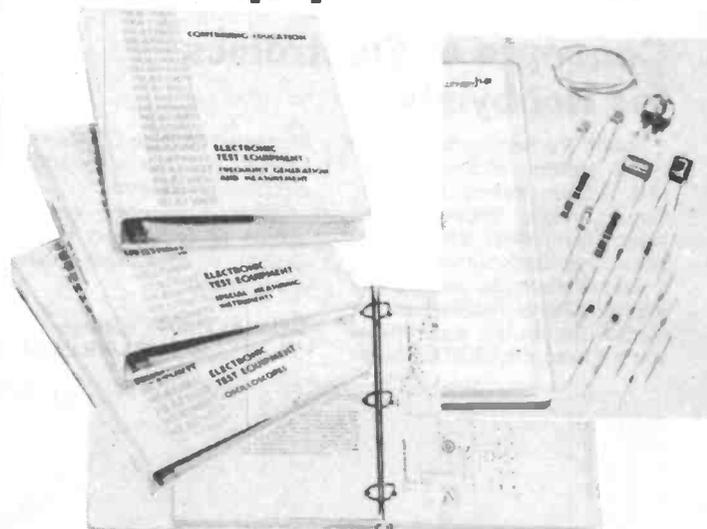
triacs, unijunctions and optoelectronic devices. There is also a brief introduction to integrated circuits.

Hands-on experiments using the components supplied with the course give you first hand experience with semiconductor devices. To complete the experiments you will need the ET3100 Trainer described on page 17 and a multimeter.

Order As **HK07H (Course EE3103) Price £54.95**



Test Equipment Course



Learn to use a wide variety of test equipment. The course gives you the knowledge you need to make measurements with analogue and digital meters, explains the operation and use of oscilloscopes in electronic testing and servicing. You'll also learn to use frequency generators and counters. A further section covers bridge circuits, curve tracers, spectrum analysers and logic probes.

sections, each with its own vinyl binder. In addition to the texts and electronic components supplied you will need the ET3100 Trainer described on page 17. To fully appreciate the various parts of the text, it will also be necessary to have access to an analogue multimeter, a digital multimeter, oscilloscope, frequency generator and frequency counter.

Order As **HK09K (Course EE3105) Price £64.95**

The course is split into four

EXPERIMENTER TRAINER ET3100

You'll get maximum benefit out of the six courses, DC, AC, Semiconductor, Electronic Circuits, Test Instruments and Electronics for Hobbyists by doing the hands-on experiments on this Trainer.

The Trainer features solderless breadboard sockets for ease of component substitution, a 2-range variable sine and square wave generator (200-20,000Hz), dual variable power supplies for positive and negative voltages from 1.2V to 16V up to 120mA, 1k and 100k linear potentiometers. A centre-tapped transformer provides 30 volts rms for AC experiments.

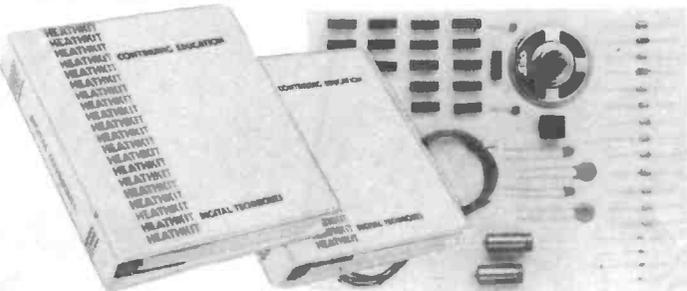


The Trainer measures 308 x 298 x 89mm and is available in kit form or ready-built.

Order As HK10L (Trainer ET3100 Kit) Price £74.95
HK11M (Trainer ETW3100 Built) Price £159.95



Digital Techniques Course



Learn to design and apply modern digital circuitry. This advanced course is a comprehensive treatment of the subject, beginning with fundamentals and theory and guiding you through digital logic circuits, Boolean algebra, flip-flops and registers, sequential logic circuits, combinational logic circuitry and digital design.

As you complete each step-by-step section, hands-on experi-

ments and tests will further aid your understanding of digital techniques. The course includes the text in two heavy-duty vinyl binders and electronic components for performing the experiments. The ET3200 Trainer described below is required to complete the experiments. A multimeter is also needed and an oscilloscope is recommended.

Order As HK12N (Digital Techniques) Price £79.95

Microprocessor Course Teaches Latest Technology

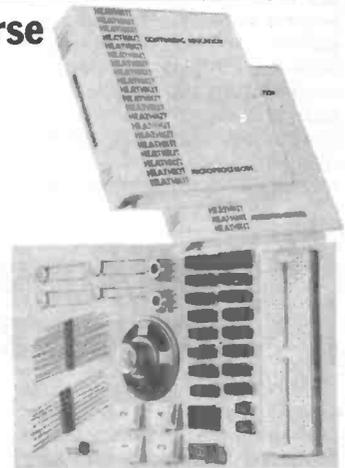
This superb introduction to microprocessors won first prize from the International Award Society for Technical Communication. You will learn about microprocessors, microcomputers and computer programming in a complete efficient and well-organised way. You'll understand microprocessor basics, computer arithmetic, programming and interfacing.

The course adopts the finest models of successful self-instruction techniques with concise steady-paced textbooks and hardware experiments that make important microprocessor theory, application and design, easier for you to understand.

The course is organised in ten learning units. Unit 1 covers decimal, binary, octal and hexadecimal numbering systems; conversions, binary codes and positional notation. Unit 2 teaches you terms and conventions, introduces you to several instructions and shows how programs are written and executed. Unit 3 covers binary addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, two-complement arithmetic and Boolean logical operators like NOT, AND, OR, Exclusive-OR and INVERT.

The fourth unit of the course is an introduction to programming including branching, conditional branching, algorithms and programming instructions. The 6800 microprocessor is covered in units 5 and 6 and includes a study of architecture, instruction set, addressing modes, stack operations, subroutines, input/output operations and interrupts. In units 7 and 8 you'll learn the fundamentals of interfacing, interfacing random access memory (RAM), interfacing displays, interfacing with switches, the peripheral interface adaptor (PIA) and using the PIA.

You will write and experiment with a wide variety of increasingly complex programs in unit 9.



In experiments you will turn the ET3400 trainer into a teaching machine that will give you drills and practice in computer numbering systems. You will use all instructions and addressing modes and experiment with subroutines, stack operations etc.

In the final unit you will use the electronic components supplied with the course to convert the ET3400 trainer into a digital clock, a musical instrument and a digital voltmeter. You will experiment with address decoding, PIA's, input and output of data, parallel-to-serial conversion techniques, digital-to-analogue and analogue-to-digital conversion techniques, and interrupts.

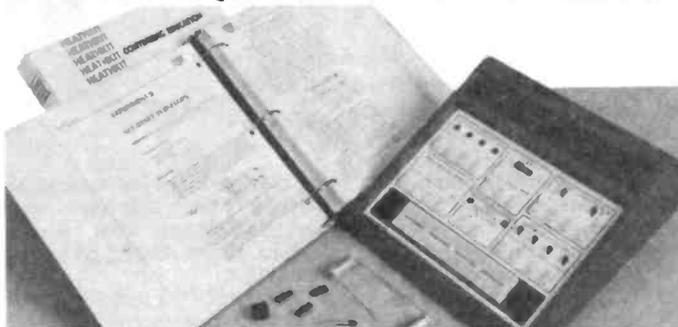
Units 7, 8 and 10 assume knowledge equivalent to the Digital Techniques Course whilst the remainder of the course requires no prior knowledge.

The course comes complete with text, two binders and 62 electronic components including RAM's, a PIA chip, a digital-to-analogue converter, op-amps and a variety of other microprocessor-oriented devices. The ET3400 trainer is required to perform the experiments.

With the computer age upon us, now is the time to begin your education in microcomputers and programming by ordering this tried and proven course today.

Order As HK15R (Microprocessor Course) Price £99.95

TRAINER FOR DIGITAL TECHNIQUES COURSE ET3200



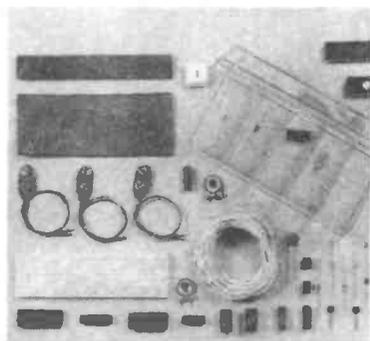
This versatile trainer lets you put your digital knowledge to work and allows you to build and test prototypes, confirm circuit operation and test digital IC's. Solderless breadboard sockets make experimenting and design easier and faster with a flexible capacity for eight 14-pin or 16-pin dual-in-line IC's and 24-pin, 28-pin and 40-pin IC's.

The trainer has four binary data switches to pulse logic

circuits, a three-frequency pulse clock generator and four LEDs. The built-in regulated power supplies furnish +12V at 500mA, -12V at 100mA and +5V at 500mA.

The trainer measures 308 x 298 x 89mm and is available in kit form or ready-built.

Order As HK13P (Trainer ET3200 Kit) Price £89.95
HK14Q (Trainer ETW3200 Built) Price £169.95



MICROPROCESSOR INTERFACING COURSE

Beginning where the Microprocessor Course ended, these 750 pages of complete and detailed text contain eleven learning units and ten hands-on experiments teach you the fundamentals of microprocessor interfacing. Topics covered include Advanced Peripheral Interface Adaptor and analogue conversion, serial data communications, peripheral devices, memory devices, programmable

timers, an in-depth discussion of the 6809 advanced microprocessor and the 16-bit 68000 microprocessor.

The text is contained in two vinyl binders and the course comes complete with a variety of components required for the experiments. The trainer ET3400 is required to complete the experiments.

Order As HK16S (Interfacing Course) Price £99.95

MICROPROCESSOR TRAINER ET3400

Functioning as a miniature digital computer, this trainer used with the Microprocessor, Advanced Microprocessor and Interfacing courses, features a 1K ROM monitor program and a six-digit hexadecimal 7-segment display for address and data readouts and monitoring internal logic states.

A 17-key hex keyboard permits you to access a memory location to examine contents, step forward or backward, change the contents of memory, examine and alter any of the MC6808's internal registers, set break points for program debugging, or reset the MPU. The flexible instruction set of the MC6808 permits five addressing modes and uses two accumulators, an index register and stack pointer.

The trainer has 512 bytes of



random access memory, 8 buffered LED's for display of breadboard logic states, 8 SPST DIL-switches for binary input and a breadboard for prototyping memory and interface circuits.

All microprocessor address, control and data buses are terminated on the front panel and there is provision for a 40-pin external connector to expand memory and I/O capacity. The trainer is therefore ideal for any applications that require a microprocessor-based software development system or as a design aid for developing special interfaces.

An accessory containing a VDU interface, BASIC interpreter, RS232 output and more RAM will be available later this year to extend the trainer.

The trainer measures 310 x 298 x 89mm and is available in kit form or ready-built.

Order As HK18U (Trainer ET3400 Kit) Price £189.95
HK19V (Trainer ETW3400 Built) Price £329.95

Advanced Microprocessor Course Introduces The 6809

This course covers 6809 programming and interfacing completely. The text is split into seven units. Unit 1 teaches fundamental 6809 concepts and chip structure. 6809 addressing modes are discussed in unit 2 and unit 3 covers registers and data movement instructions, while arithmetic, logic and test instructions for 6809 are taught in unit 4.

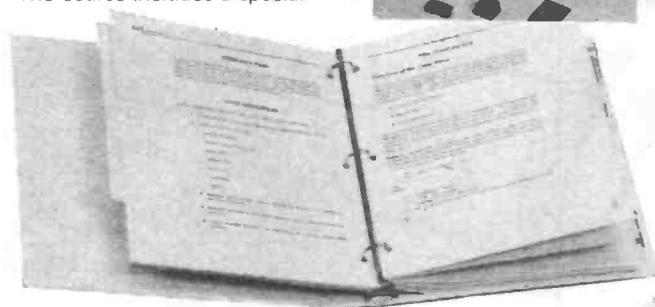
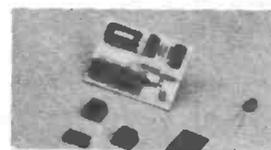
Unit 5 covers branch and miscellaneous instructions, unit 6 covers I/O and interfacing and applications for the 6809 is the subject of unit 7. The 6809 has a flexible instruction set with over 1,400 different commands available.

The course includes a special

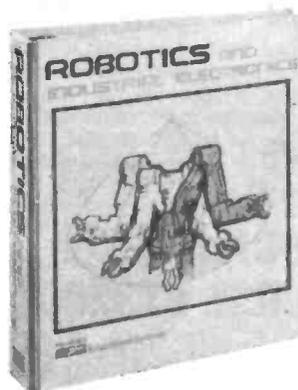
adaptor module that converts the ET3400 trainer into a 6809-based microprocessor trainer. This assembled module includes a handy debugging routine contained in the 2K ROM monitor program.

Ten optional programming exercises reinforce the concepts presented in the course, and the ET3400 trainer is required for these.

Order As HK17T (Advanced Micro Course) Price £99.95



Robot Technology Course



A 1,200 page self-instruction text with 11 sections covering robotics from fundamentals. Optional experiments give you hands-on experience with the HERO 1 teaching robot. Subject areas covered are:

- 1 Robot fundamentals
- 2 AC and fluidic power
- 3 DC power and positioning
- 4 Microprocessor fundamentals
- 5 Robot programming
- 6 Heathkit robot microprocessor
- 7 Data acquisition (sensors)
- 8 Data handling and conversion
- 9 Voice synthesis
- 10 Interfacing
- 11 Industrial robots at work

The programmed self-study materials guide the student, step-by-step, until important concepts



are mastered. Self-test reviews at the end of each unit make sure you understand what you've studied, before moving on to the next unit.

Using HERO 1 lets you apply what you've just learned and you get the type of reinforcement that makes learning-by-doing one of the most effective education methods ever devised. The course is also fully functional without the robot.

You should have at least a basic knowledge of DC and AC electronics, digital techniques and basic microprocessors before starting the robotics course.

Order As HK21X (Robotics Course) Price £99.95

Introducing HERO 1: The World's First Sophisticated Robot

HERO 1 is one of the most important microprocessor-controlled devices ever conceived. It is the perfect robotics training system for industry and schools.

HERO 1 is a completely self-contained electromechanical robot capable of interacting with its environment. It can see, hear, speak, detect moving and stationary objects and determine their distance, pick up small objects, move in any direction and can learn from your instructions!

Controlled by a programmable on-board computer, HERO 1's 6808 microprocessor can guide the robot through various complex manoeuvres, activate the robot's sensors and modify the robot's behaviour in response to inputs from its on-board sensors and real-time clock. The straightforward programming process allows step-by-step debugging and other corrections, as needed.

HERO 1 can be programmed in three different ways. Through the keyboard mounted on the robot's head, with its hand-held remote-control teaching pendant, or through its serial cassette port using a program previously stored on a conventional audio cassette tape recorder. The computer can store programs with over 1,000 individual

steps.

Use HERO 1 to guard your home or office. It could automatically detect intruders in its range and warn them away verbally. And HERO 1 can remain on guard for extended periods of time, using its power-conserving "sleep" mode.

You can program HERO 1 to pick up small objects with its arm and gripper mechanism capable of seven axes of motion. The arm extends, retracts and turns, performing mechanical tasks with precision. The robot can also be programmed to speak complete sentences with its phoneme based speech synthesiser.

Expand HERO 1's capabilities to the limit of your skill and imagination with the on-board experimental breadboard. This board allows you to design circuits for interfacing with the robot's computer.

When HERO 1 tells you that its batteries need charging, simply plug in the external battery charger. HERO 1 can continue to be used while its batteries are charging.

Use HERO 1 with the robotics course described on page 18. You'll quickly get a hands-on grasp of industrial electronics, mechanics, computer theory and programming as applied to robots by putting them into action.

**HEATHKIT
FEATURE**



Exceptional capabilities!

Convenient Control Panel: Control HERO 1 from the keyboard on his head. You can also use the remote teaching pendant, or a program written on cassette tape.

Experimenting Circuit Board included: HERO 1's breadboarding area provides direct access to an I/O port, user-defined interrupt, CPU control lines and power.

HERO 1 can see: The robot's light sensor beam can detect ambient light over the entire visible spectrum, with excellent resolution - down to one part in 256.

HERO 1 can hear: The robot's omnidirectional sound sensor can hear ambient sound from 200 to 5,000 Hz, with the same one-part-in 256 resolution.

Detects still and moving objects: HERO 1's ultrasonic sensors can "see" movement up to 15 feet away, and can determine the range of an object up to eight feet away.

HERO 1 can talk: With the Phoneme Speech Synthesizer, the robot can simulate human speech - with four levels of inflection.

Highly manoeuvrable: HERO 1's three-wheel drive system, with one wheel both driving and steering, allows the robot to move anywhere - and to turn in a 12-inch radius.

HERO 1's Hand grips small objects: The gripper can hold up to a pound when fully retracted and horizontal - pivots up to 350 degrees.

Arm: Rotates up to 250 degrees, pivots wrist up to 180 degrees, extends or retracts gripper over a five-inch track.

"Learn" mode lets you teach HERO 1: Just switch to "Learn" mode and take the robot through your task. It remembers - and repeats the steps at your command.

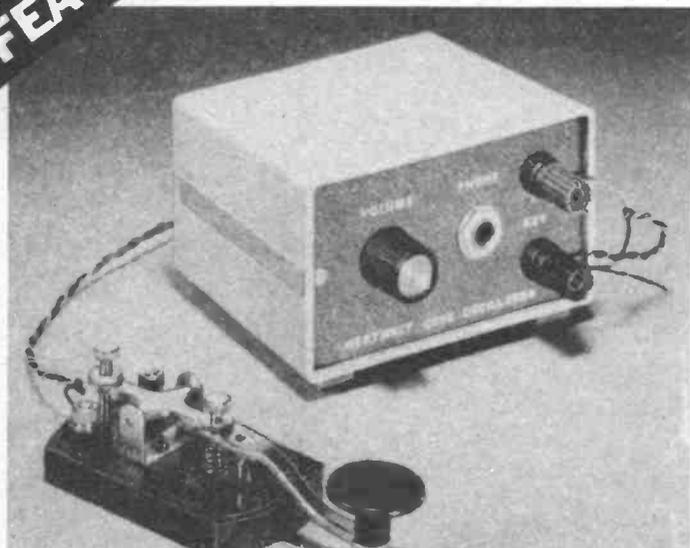
"Sleep" mode conserves power: This makes HERO 1 ideal for home and plant security duty - when it sees intruders, it "wakes up," and warns them away verbally.

Self-contained rechargeable batteries: Two separate power systems - one for the logic circuits and a second for the drive system. External recharger included.

World-famous Heathkit manual: Easy-to-follow instructions from the world's largest builder of electronics kits guide you through each kitbuilding step.

Order As HK20W (Hero 1 Robot Kit) Price £1,599.95

HEATHKIT'S SUPERB RADIO ACCESSORY KITS



Morse Code Practice Oscillator

Use this practice oscillator to learn morse code and pass the RAE for the HF bands. Most components mount on a single circuit board for easy assembly. The unit operates from a PP3 9V battery (not supplied) and is complete with a telegraph key with adjustable rebound. There is a built-in speaker, volume and tone controls and a headphone jack for private listening.

The manual includes sections on operation, application and learning the code. Once you get your licence, use the kit as a sidetone oscillator for any transmitter using negative grid-block keying. The two-tone emerald/grey cabinet measures 111 x 105 x 67mm.

Order As HK22Y (Morse Code Kit)
Price £24.95

SOLID-STATE DIP METER

One of the best solid-state dip meters around, this kit features a MOSFET paraphase amplifier and hot-carrier diodes for more sensitivity and a better dip. The Colpitts oscillator cover 1.6 to 250MHz in fundamentals and uses a Q multiplier for greater detector sensitivity and a responsive 150uA meter movement for positive resonance indications.

The meter operates from a 9V battery (not supplied) and is completely portable. A moulded grey carrying case protects the rugged aluminium meter and the seven colour-coded, pre-adjusted, plug-in coils. The assembly manual has a detailed section on operation.

Order As HK23A (Dip Meter Kit)
Price £79.95



Cantenna 1kW RF Dummy Load

This improved dummy load now handles 1kW RF energy (2kW PEP) with VSWR's less than 1.5:1 up to 450MHz. Cool, stable element works to eliminate unnecessary QRM during tune-up, maintenance or alignment. Holds one gallon of transformer oil (not supplied). For the smart operator - the finest 50 ohm impedance you can buy. Save your finals!

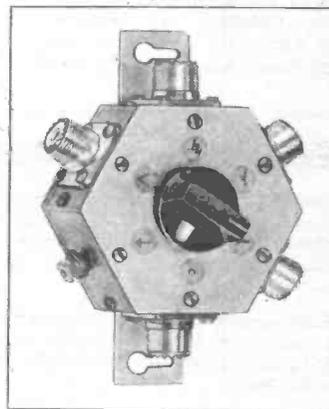
Order As HK24B (Cantenna HN31A) Price £29.95



Antenna Coax Switch

Designed to switch one RF source to any one of four antennas or RF loads while grounding the unused outputs. Standing wave ratio to 250MHz is 1.1:1 max. Power capability is 1kW (2kW PEP). A bracket is provided for mounting on equipment cabinets, desk or wall.

Order As HK25C (Co-ax Switch Kit) Price £24.95



A SELECTION OF KITS FROM HEATHKITS SUPREME RANGE OF TEST GEAR

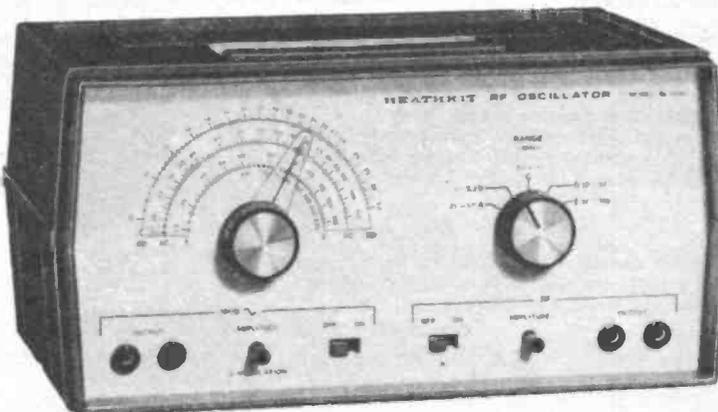
RF Oscillator For Radio/TV Alignment

This unit which includes probes is suitable for use in alignment of tuned stages in AM, FM and TV receivers. Output is divided into five bands, from 310kHz to 110MHz and features an extra 100 to 220MHz band of calibrated harmonics. An added feature is the 1kHz audio output at 2V rms.

This signal available at a front

panel jack is ideal for tracing and isolation of circuit defects in receiver audio stages and also serves as a source of internal AM modulation. Test leads are included. Requires two PP3 batteries (not supplied). Size: 279 x 197 x 146mm.

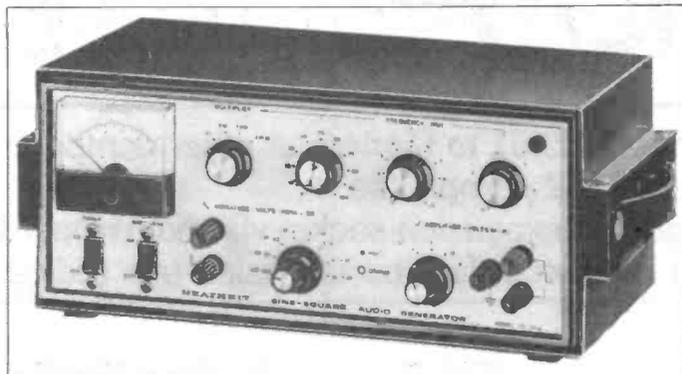
Order As HK26D (RF Oscillator Kit) Price £54.95



This superb instrument is ideal for gain and frequency response measurements in audio amplifiers, as a signal source for harmonic distortion measurements or as an external modulator for RF signal generators. A meter calibrated in both volts and dB, monitors the sine wave output.

Specifications:
Sine wave output
Frequency range: 1Hz to 100kHz
Output voltage: 8 ranges - 3mV to 10V rms (up to 1V there is 600 internal load).
dB ranges: -62dB to +22dB
-12dB to +2dB on meter
-50dB to +20dB in eight 10dB switch positions
+2dB max into 600 load
Output variation: ± 1 dB from 10Hz to 100kHz
Output indication: Two voltage

Low-Distortion, Sine-Square Wave Audio Generator



scales and one dB scale on front panel meter
Output impedance:
10V range: 0-1000 Ω
3V range: 800-1000 Ω
1V range and lower: 600 Ω

Meter accuracy: $\pm 10\%$ full scale
Distortion: Less than 0.1% from 10Hz to 20kHz
Square wave output
Frequency range- 5Hz to 100kHz
Output voltage ranges: 0.1V, 1V

10V peak-to-peak into 2000 Ω or greater
Output impedance: 52 Ω on 0.1V and 1V ranges
Up to 220 Ω on 10V range
Rise time: Less than 50ns
General
Frequency selection: First two significant figures on 0 to 100 and 0 to 10 switches each in ten steps. Third figure on 0 to 1 control. Multiplier switch x1, x10, x100, x1000.
Frequency error: Within $\pm 5\%$ of first and second digit.
Power requirements: 240V AC, 50Hz, 6W
Dimensions: 337 x 178 x 130mm
Order As HK27E (Sin-Square Gen Kit) Price £145.95

Hand-Held Digital Capacitance Meter

This compact hand-held meter will measure capacitance on its easy-to-read LCD display from 0.1pF to 199,900uF. The auto-range feature automatically selects the correct range of measurement from a choice of ten ranges. Four separate LED's indicate the correct unit of measure i.e. pF, nF, uF or mF.

The built-in polarised "Kelvin" terminals allow for direct measurement and a remote extension lead allows capacitors to be measured in situ. A zero offset con-



trol equalises the display level to compensate for stray capacitance within the meter.

Protection from excessive current is provided by clamp diodes and a 0.25A fuse when the instrument is turned on and by a 2.2 ohm, 2W resistor across the input when the instrument is off.

The meter can test capacitors with a low operating voltage; it can detect leaky capacitors and it can measure electrolytic capacitors as a low bias voltage is superimposed on the test voltage.

Specifications
Ranges: 199.9pF, 1999pF, 19.99nF, 199.9nF, 1.999uF, 19.99uF, 199.9uF, 1999uF, 19.99mF, 1999.9mF.
Accuracy: With standards supplied:
Ranges up to 199.9nF $\pm(0.5\%$ of reading +1 count +0.5pF)
Ranges over 199.9nF $\pm(5\%$ of

reading +1 count)
With laboratory standard:
Ranges up to 199.9nF $\pm(0.2\%$ of reading +1 count +0.5pF)
Ranges over 199.9nF $\pm(5\%$ of reading +1 count)
(Over temperature range 19 to 25°C).
Display rate: Up to 1999uF: less than 1.5 seconds
Over 1999uF : less than 10 seconds
Operating temperature: 0 to 40°C
Battery: 9V PP3 (not supplied)
Battery indicator: Displays "LO BAT" when voltage drops to 5V.
Test voltage: 2V DC max. 0.6V to 1.4V DC typical.
Dimensions: 191 x 83 51mm.
Weight: 450G including battery.

Order As HK28F (Cap Meter Kit) Price £139.95

More Heathkit items will become available from Maplin. Watch this magazine for details.

ZX81/MODEM INTERFACE

ZX81/MODEM INTERFACE

ZX81/MODEM INTERFACE

- ★ Connects ZX81 to Modem or other computers
- ★ TTL/RS232 compatible
- ★ Plugs into expansion socket via motherboard
- ★ 300 Baud standard transmission rate (adjustable)

by Dave Goodman

The immense popularity of our Modem project has prompted us to develop a series of connecting interfaces for most of the popular home microcomputers. This will enable two-way communication, either direct to other computers or via telephone links to systems such as the Maplin on line computer.

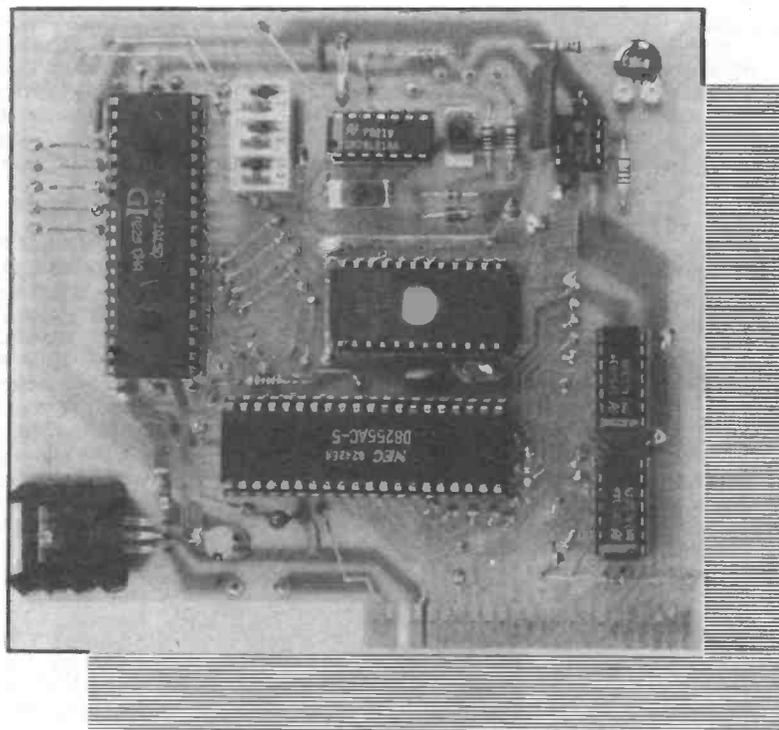
The ZX81/Modem interface utilises an EPROM code translator for converting ASCII coded signals to ZX code and vice versa, as the ZX81 is not ASCII coded.

Included in the article is a machine code program for running our interface with the ZX81. Perhaps the thought of machine code programming is anathema to many Sinclair BASIC users, but don't be put off. All that you need to do is type in the codes given, store the program on tape for future use, and RUN. If you so wish, the program can be used as a basis for further development by the more experienced programmer.

Circuit Description

REG 1 is fitted so that the power supply can be taken from the unregulated side of the computer PSU (+9V). This saves undue loading on the internal regulator of the ZX81, and, if link 1 is not used, any external supply of +8V to +30V may be connected to P2 instead.

Serial data transmissions enter the UART (IC6) via level change triggers from pin 3 and 6 (OV). All signals are TTL level, and may be connected direct or inverted by S7 to suit the system. IC7 is a 4.8kHz astable multivibrator, and supplies the UART, which needs a clock frequency of sixteen times the required Baud rate. Dividing 4800Hz by sixteen will give the standard Baud rate of 300.



Receive Mode

The I/O port IC3 has three ports designated A, B, and C. For the computer to access these ports it is necessary to make room in the memory map, so that IC1 and IC2 decode address lines A3 to A15 for addresses 8312 to 8315, which appear in the 'ghost' ROM area in the ZX81. D1 deselects the internal ROM area for use by the interface. IC3 is an 8255, which has quite a comprehensive operating instruction set, but for our application all that is necessary is to set Port A to output mode, Port B to input mode, Port C upper (pins 10 and 11) to input mode, and Port C lower (pins 14 to 17) to output mode.

To do this a control code must be placed on the computer D0 to D7 data lines at address 8315, and the control code to set the mode is 138. Of course,

setting the control code must be done immediately at the beginning of programs used to control the port, and would be something like POKE 8315, 138.

Port C, address 8314, is set next to disable the EPROM output (OE HIGH-IC4), and prevent IC6 from transmitting data DS HIGH and setting RDE low. This allows data from IC6 to be placed into Port B (address 8313). The DAV (data available) output goes high when serial data enters IC6, and this acts as a FLAG to tell the computer that information is ready to be read from Port B.

Unfortunately, the ZX81 code system is not compatible with ASCII, so received CHR\$ will need to be translated. Port B is read and this data is placed into Port A (address 8312) and EPROM IC4, where it is translated and

ZX81/MODEM INTERFACE

ZX81/MODEM INTERFACE

ZX81/MODEM INTERFACE

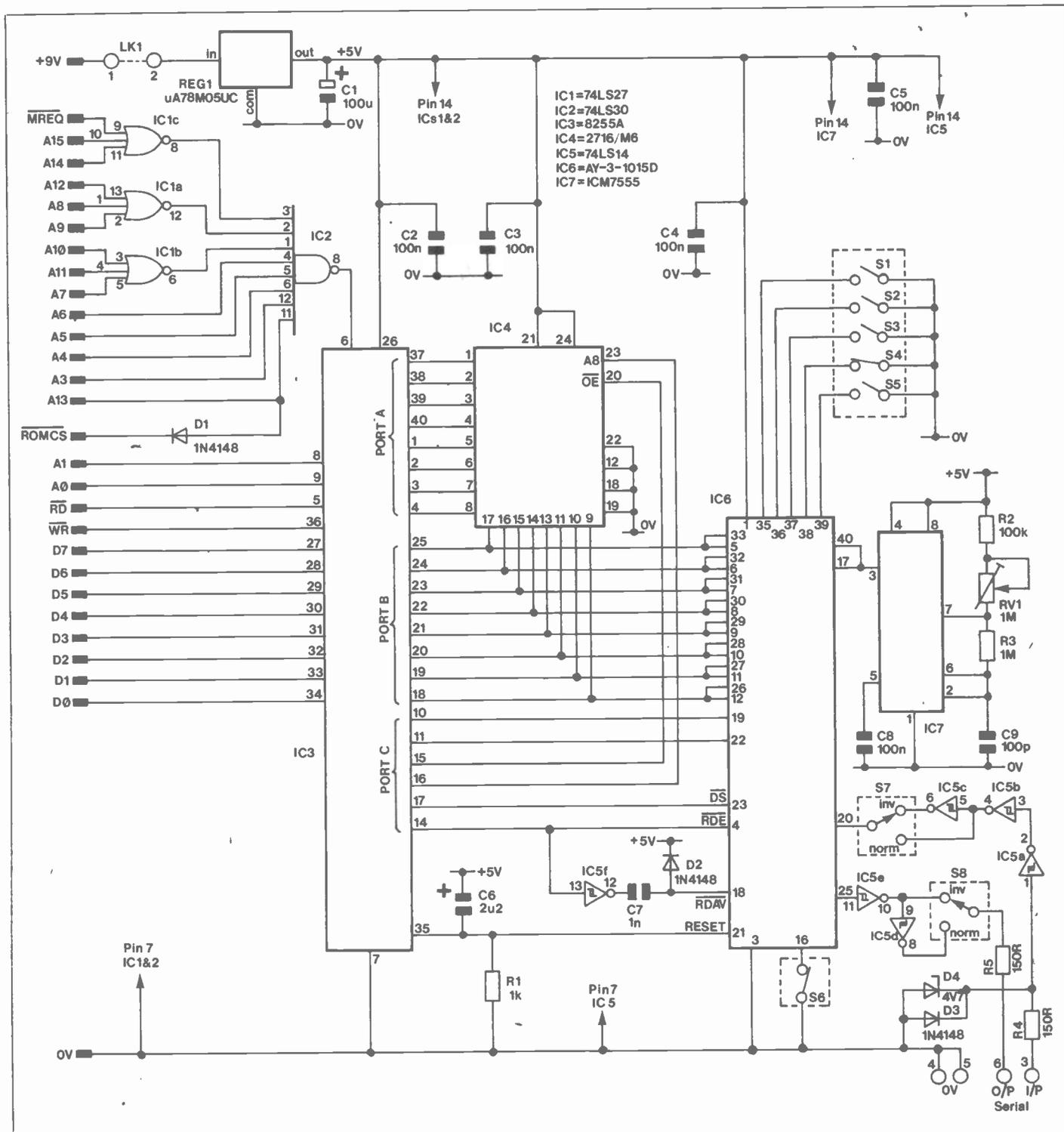


Figure 1. Circuit diagram.

placed into Port B again. Reading Port B will produce the required character for printing to the screen display. Using an EPROM for code translation makes programming much simpler and reduces memory requirements, although IC4 could be omitted and data read from Port B direct. This arrangement would be used when communicating with another ZX81.

Transmit Mode

Port C is used to reset the DAV output via IC5. Disable the receive data lines P5 to P12 by taking RDE high, hold IC4-A8 high (this address line must be high for Tx codes and low for Rx codes) and enable IC4 output by taking OE low. ZX codes for transmitting are then placed into Port A and IC4, and hence to June 1983 Maplin Magazine

the UART. DS (transmit data strobe) is taken low, to latch data from pins 26 to 33 into IC6, then DS is taken high to transmit data in serial form via IC5, S8, to pins 6 and 4 (OV).

Switches S1 to S6 set various status bits, character length and parity as shown in Tables 1a and b. Switches S7 and S8 allow the user to select either normal or inverted signals for receive or transmit, depending on the system connected. R1 and C6 reset both UART and I/O port when first switched on, and D2 and C7 apply a fast negative pulse for resetting DAV output.

| Switch | Closed | Open |
|--------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | parity | no parity |
| 2 | one stop bit | two stop bits |
| 5 | odd parity | even parity |

Table 1a.

| Bits per character | Switch 3 | Switch 4 |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 5 | closed | closed |
| 6 | closed | open |
| 7 | open | closed |
| 8 | open | open |

Table 1b.

A standard switch setting would be switches 1, 2, 3, and 5 open and switches 4 and 6 closed. This gives 7 bits per character, 2 stop bits and no parity. S6 would normally be left closed, as this places all status bits onto the output lines.

| Address | Description | Function |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 8315 | Control address | Data 138 — set mode |
| 8314 | Port C | Lower output — Upper input |
| 8313 | Port B | Input only |
| 8312 | Port A | Output only |

Table 2. All Port addresses and their functions.

ZX81 MODEM INTERFACE PARTS LIST

Resistors — All 0.4W 1% Metal Film.

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| R1 | 1k | | (M1K) |
| R2 | 100k | | (M100K) |
| R3 | 1M | | (M1M) |
| R4,5 | 150R | 2 off | (M150R) |
| RV1 | 1M Hor-sub min Preset | | (WR64U) |

Capacitors

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| C1 | 100uF 10V PC Electrolytic | | (FF10L) |
| C2-5 inc. 8 | 100nF Minidisc | 5 off | (YR75S) |
| C6 | 2u2F Tantalum | | (WW62S) |
| C7 | 1nF Ceramic | | (WX68Y) |
| C9 | 100pF Silvered Mica | | (WX13P) |

Semiconductors

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------|---------|
| D1,2,3 | 1N4148 | 3 off | (QL80B) |
| D4 | BZY88C4V7 | | (QH06G) |
| REG 1 | uA78M05UC | | (QL28F) |
| IC1 | 74LS27 | | (YF18U) |

| | | | |
|-----|------------|--|---------|
| IC2 | 74LS30 | | (YF20W) |
| IC3 | 8255A | | (YH50E) |
| IC4 | 2716/M6 | | (QY52G) |
| IC5 | 74LS14 | | (YF12N) |
| IC6 | AY-3-1015D | | (WQ18U) |
| IC7 | ICM7555 | | (YH63T) |

Miscellaneous

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| S1-6 inc. | DIL Switch SPST Dual | 3 off | (XX26D) |
| S7,8 | DIL Switch SPDT Single | 2 off | (XX28F) |
| | 8-Pin DIL Skt | | (BL17T) |
| | 14-Pin DIL Skt | 3 off | (BL18U) |
| | 24-Pin DIL Skt | | (BL20W) |
| | 40-Pin DIL Skt | 2 off | (HQ38R) |
| | Vaned Heatsink | | (FL58N) |
| | Bolt 6BA x 1/2" | 1 Pkt | (BF06G) |
| | Nut 6BA | 1 Pkt | (BF18U) |
| | Veropin 2141 | 1 Pkt | (FL21X) |
| | Track Pin | 2 Pkts | (FL82D) |
| | PCB | | (GB23A) |

A complete kit of all parts is available for this project.
Order As LK08J (ZX81/Modem Interface). Price £24.95.

position, and switches 7 and 8 to 'INV'. With no power attached, plug the interface PCB into your ZX81 or Extendo-board, and switch on. Use a voltmeter connected to OV (pin 4/5), and check for +5V on the output pin (right-hand side) of REG 1. Switch off, insert ICs and re-apply power. You should be rewarded with a cursor on the screen, as normal. If a frequency counter or oscilloscope is available, check for a 4.8kHz signal on pins 17 and 40 of IC6, and adjust RV1 to suit. When testing programs, note that on a 1K only machine the interface will still function, although you will not be able to run the machine code program and have a full screen display.

Now enter and run test program 1. This will test all port locations, along with the EPROM addresses 0 to 511. The display data, printed in decimal and hexadecimal, shows ASCII and ZX81 CHR\$ codes stored in IC4.

After typing the program enter RUN/NEWLINE. The program will stop after printing EPROM address 511; with an error 9 at line 45, which is all right. If, however, your test program fails before this make sure that you have entered all eighteen lines correctly. If you still have

problems the Port may be faulty, in which case you will need to POKE data into Port A and PEEK Port B to get an indication of the failure.

Next, enter and run program 2. Connect pins 3 and 6 together on the module, and press any key. Data will be transmitted and received, then printed on the TV display, proving that the module is functioning correctly. The display is limited to around 400CHR\$ in 1KB.

Using the Interface

As mentioned previously, the program and working system require a minimum of 1050 bytes of memory, which means that to display a full screen of data a RAM extension is required. You could, however, write a simple receive only routine, for testing your interface with modem systems, but BASIC is too slow for this application, so machine code programs become necessary. Program 3, entered into a REM statement, will allow two-way communication with the Maplin on-line computer, and also several other commercial data links. The TV display will be blank until data is received, whereupon the bottom line

will fill with characters and scroll when full.

Carriage return codes will scroll the display while line feed codes are trapped and not used. Once you have established a data link, transmission can be direct from the keyboard — no transmit or receive mode control codes are required here. Provided that systems connected to the interface have echo facilities, you may print to the screen via the transmission path, not directly from the keyboard. Many shift characters are valid, but some of them will be decoded as question marks, along with all the unused EPROM address codes.

Function and Graphics modes are not used, and should generate either shifted or direct key characters. Facilities do not exist for deleting characters or for clearing the screen. The BREAK key returns a space and NEWLINE gives carriage return when typing program 3.

Once the last character has been entered the program will stop running. Return to SLOW mode and press NEWLINE. You will see line 20 full of characters and symbols. Parts of the line will be blank due to code 118 being entered, but this is all right. Now check the data by changing line 40 to PRINT I, and line 50 to PRINT PEEK I. Now RUN 30 and a check list giving each address and the number stored there will fill the screen. To continue press CONT-NEWLINE.

When you are happy with your efforts RUBOUT lines 30 to 60 and type in line 30 LET A=USR 16524. The function USR is below key L, and 16524 is the starting address of the machine code program. You would be well advised at this stage to save 'MI' on cassette a few times. 'MI' is short for Modem Interface, although obviously any recognition code could be used. If line 10 REM statement length is increased, the starting address 16524 will also be increased, so you must calculate this when changing the program name, or all will be lost!

To operate the system, hook up the modem, or whatever you are trying to communicate with, to pins 3 (serial input), 4 (OV), and 6 (serial output), and load the program. Type RUN-NEWLINE and make the communicating link. You may now receive or transmit data as required.

```
10 REM "MI"
20 REM (Type in 110 full stops)
30 FOR I = 16524 TO 16632
40 INPUT A
50 POKE I,A
60 NEXT I
```

Go into FAST mode, press RUN then NEWLINE and enter the following Decimal codes. (Enter each code then NEWLINE.) Each code is a number between 0 & 255 inc.

```
62 138 50 123 32 205 14 12 14 0 33 122 32
54 11 54 10 126 230 128 40 28 58 121 32 254
10 40 237 50 120 32 54 9 58 121 32 254 118
40 220 215 62 32 12 185 40 213 24 216 229
197 237 75 37 64 33 255 255 167 237 66 40
40 17 0 1 167 237 82 40 32 205 189 7 126 237
75 37 64 33 255 255 191 237 66 32 244 50 120
32 33 122 32 203 118 40 252 54 13 54 5 54 10
193 225 191 24 164
```

Program 3.

CASHTEL — THE NEW WAY OF SHOPPING

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After accessing the system you will be able to enter stock codes and check the current price and whether we have sufficient stock to meet your requirements. If you wish, you may then place an order. You will only be able to do this if you have already bought from us by mail order and have been allocated a Customer Number. Alternatively, please send or phone your name and address to us and we will allocate a number for you. A credit card is also necessary.

You will then be asked to enter your Customer Number and name and address. You must enter them exactly as they appear on the label on the order form returned to you. If what you enter matches what is on file, you will then be able to enter your order.

Type in the stock code and quantity of all the items you want. When this is completed, you will be asked for your credit card number (Access, American Express, Barclaycard or Mapcard). Note that goods will only be sent to the cardholders address as advised by the

credit card company.

You will then be told exactly how much you will be charged and if you accept, when you hang up the order you have placed will be passed to the printer in our warehouse. A few minutes later your order will be collected, packed and despatched.

Any European standard (CCITT) 300 baud modem will be able to communicate with our computer. Our computer is a Digital Equipment (DEC) PDP11/70 with 2Mbytes of MOS memory and 200Mbytes of on-line disk memory. Although you will not notice (our computer's response will appear instantaneously), there will be around 36 other interactive users accessing the system at the same time you are.

If the main computer is not available, you will receive a message showing the times when Cashtel is operating. If you continually receive busy tone or have any operational problems, please telephone 0702 554155 and ask for the DP manager. If he is not available, please leave a message with the switchboard operator. This will help us to monitor the service and provide more lines if necessary.

Try our Cashtel service today - it's tomorrow's way of shopping!

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You will find us at 8, Oxford Road opposite the BBC, between Piccadilly and UMIST. We're just a few steps from Manchester's Oxford Road station and about five minutes walk from the city centre. There is excellent parking on meters in the adjacent sideroads and we're about five minutes drive straight in from junction 10 on the M63 at the start of the M56. We'll have more details for you in our next issue.

CORRIGENDA

Vol. 1 No. 2 Burglar Alarm

The value of C8 on the Main PCB is now 68nF (WW39N).

Vol. 1 No. 4 Remote Controller for Amplifier

In Figure 2, Pin 14 of IC1 goes to S2/6/5 (Note PCB is correct).

Vol. 2 No. 5 Modem

D9 Function is "LOCK"
D10 Function is "Tx DATA"
D11 Function is "Rx DATA"
D12 Function is "ON LINE"
On cct dia. IC10a & IC10c should be swapped (IC10a drives TTL O/P).

In Setting Up instructions, the signal at TR2 emitter should be a stepped sine wave of 800mV (not TR1).

On some PCB's the "+" sign of C33 is shown incorrectly, the positive should go the outside of the board.

Vol. 2 No. 6 VIC20 Talkback

In Parts List, C8 should be 10,000pF not "nF".

ZX81 Talkback

In text on page 8, second paragraph in the centre column "with suitable programming IC6 will place D0 to D8 to.....etc", should read "D0 to D7".

First Base

In text on page 21, in last sentence of paragraph before "CONSTRUCTION" heading, "D5" should be "LED 1".

In Figure 10, on page 25, the value of D5 is "6V2".

In Figure 4, the arrows shown on D10 should be in the opposite direction.

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| GB23A | ZX81 Modem Interface PCB | Price £4.75 |
| GB24B | Enlarger Timer PCB | Price £1.40 |
| GB28F | VIC20 RS232 Interface PCB | Price £2.90 |
| LK05F | DX'ers Audio Processor Kit | Price £14.95 |

| | | |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------|
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| LK07H | Enlarger Timer Kit | Price £27.50 |
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| QY52G | 2716/M6 | Price £8.50 |
| QY53H | BF173 | Price £0.19 |

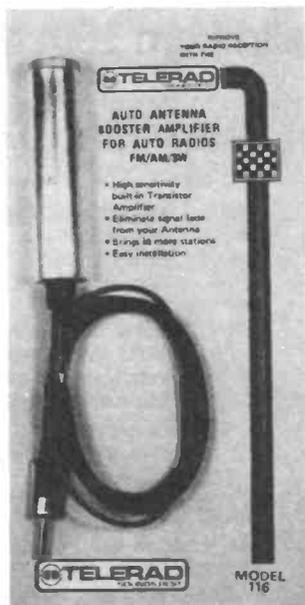
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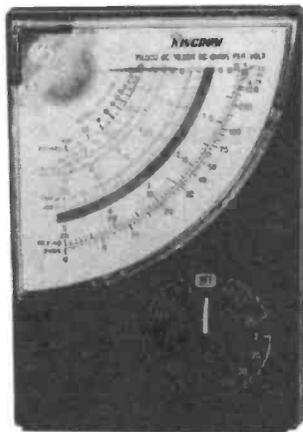


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 Resistance: $\pm 1.5\%$ +1 digit

Ranges:
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 AC Volts: 200, 500V
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Will customers from the Republic of Ireland please add 40p and then 35% to the cost of their order now that the Irish pound is not equivalent to sterling, to cover the rate difference and negotiation fees. We will refund any difference; please state cheque or credit note. Alternatively if you pay by bank draft drawn in pounds sterling on a London bank, then you need add nothing extra. Bank drafts drawn in pounds sterling on a London bank should be readily available from your local bank.

All prices are for the unit quantity shown in the catalogue (unless shown otherwise on this list) i.e. each, per pack, per metre etc. All prices include postage and packing. There is a 50p handling charge which must be paid on all orders having a total value of under £5.00.

The price list is intended for use with our 1983 catalogue and applies to all mail orders. Prices in our shop are generally lower on heavy items as mail order prices include postage and packing costs.

Copies of Manufacturers' data sheets are available for most IC's — price 40p each.

| | |
|------|---|
| NYA | Not yet available |
| NA | Not available |
| DIS | Discontinued |
| TEMP | Temporarily out of stock |
| OOP | Out of print |
| FEB | Out of stock, new stock expected in month shown |
| ↑ | While stocks last |
| NV | Indicates that item is zero rated for VAT purposes |
| ★ | See Amendments to Catalogue |
| £ | Please add £6 carriage if your order contains one or more items marked thus |

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The letter in brackets after the price indicates the minimum quantity of that item you can buy and qualify for a trade price. If you buy less than the quantity shown then the price is that shown. If you want to buy the quantity shown or more of that item, then please contact us for a trade price. If no trade quantity is shown, then the price shown is the best price we can offer regardless of the quantity. Trade quantities shown for wires or cables of any type is in metres, not reels or parts of metres. Trade quantities for nuts, bolts, washers, Hiatts etc. refers to the number of packs, i.e. to qualify for a trade price on Tag 2BA for example (trade quantity 500), you will need to order 500 packs which is equal to 5000 tags.

Most items in the price list have a letter in brackets after the price which indicates the trade quantity as follows:

| | | |
|-----|----------------|------|
| (A) | Trade quantity | 5 |
| (B) | Trade quantity | 10 |
| (C) | Trade quantity | 25 |
| (D) | Trade quantity | 50 |
| (E) | Trade quantity | 100 |
| (F) | Trade quantity | 250 |
| (G) | Trade quantity | 500 |
| (H) | Trade quantity | 1000 |

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| RR44X Book BP58 | £1.72V | RF26S Book NB263 | £13.66V | WG27E Book HD476 | £14.11V | WAB8T Sinclair Machine Cde. | £10.19V | YK124V Instrument Case NM7 | £13.50 (A) |
| WA62S Book NB769 | £5.56V | RF27S Book NB264 | £13.66V | WG07H Book HD181 | £8.60V | WAB8T Sinclair Machine Cde. | £10.19V | YK125V Instrument Case NM7 | £13.50 (A) |
| RL43W Book BP56 | £1.95V | RF28S Book NB265 | £13.66V | XW05F Book FT1065 | £6.25V | WAB8T Sinclair Machine Cde. | £10.19V | YK126V Instrument Case NM7 | £13.50 (A) |
| WG54J Book NB535 | £4.56V | RF29S Book NB266 | £13.66V | XW75S Book FT1062 | £6.25V | WAB8T Sinclair Machine Cde. | £10.19V | YK127V Instrument Case NM7 | £13.50 (A) |
| Page 41 | | RF30S Book NB267 | £13.66V | XW23A Book HD1055 | £5.99V | WAB8T Sinclair Machine Cde. | £10.19V | YK128V Instrument Case NM7 | £13.50 (A) |

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| XR43W Extra Flex Green | 20p (G) | BH05F Systoflex 1mm Yellow | 8p (H) | BK26D Polystyrene 47 | 8p (H) | FF00A PC Elect 0.47uf 100V | 8p (G) | FF45Y SW Trm 50pF | £5.23 (B) |
| XR44X Extra Flex Red | 20p (G) | BH06G Systoflex 1mm Black | 8p (H) | BK27E Polystyrene 68 | 8p (H) | FF00B PC Elect 1uf 100V | 8p (G) | FF46A SW Trm 100pF | £5.60 (B) |
| XR45Y Extra Flex Yellow | 20p (G) | BH07H Systoflex 2mm Blue | 9p (H) | BK29G Polystyrene 150 | 8p (H) | FF00C PC Elect 2.2uf 63V | 8p (G) | FF47D SW Trm 150pF | £6.76 (B) |
| XR68Y Min Extra Flex Black | 15p (G) | BH09K Systoflex 2mm Red | 9p (H) | BK30H Polystyrene 220 | 8p (H) | FF00E PC Elect 4.7uf 6.3V | 8p (G) | FF50E Dilecon 300pF | £4.45 (C) |
| XR68Y Min Extra Flex Red | 15p (G) | BH10L Systoflex 2mm White | 11p (H) | BK31J Polystyrene 330 | 8p (H) | FF00F PC Elect 10uf 35V | 8p (G) | FF51F Dilecon 500pF | £4.35 (C) |
| BL11M EHT Wire | 32p (D) | BH11L Systoflex 4mm Yellow | 11p (H) | BK32K Polystyrene 470 | 8p (H) | FF00G PC Elect 10uf 6.3V | 9p (G) | FF77F FS Crystal 100MHz | £2.55 (G) |
| BL12N Strappg Wire 16swg | 87p (E) | BH12N Systoflex 4mm Black | 15p (H) | BK33L Polystyrene 560 | 8p (H) | FF00H PC Elect 22uf 6.3V | 8p (G) | FF82G FS Crystal 1MHz | £5.95 (B) |
| BL13P Strappg Wire 20swg | 95p (E) | BH13P Systoflex 4mm Blue | 15p (H) | BK35Q Polystyrene 900 | 8p (H) | FF00I PC Elect 47uf 25V | 8p (G) | FF78K FS Crystal 10MHz | £2.95 (C) |
| BL14Q Strappg Wire 22swg | 95p (E) | BH14Q Systoflex 4mm Green | 15p (H) | BK36P Polystyrene 1500 | 8p (H) | FF00J PC Elect 10uf 63V | 10p (G) | FF79L MP Crystal 1MHz | £4.75 (C) |
| BL15R Strappg Wire 24swg | 96p (E) | BH15R Systoflex 4mm White | 15p (H) | BK37S Polystyrene 2200 | 8p (H) | FF10L PC Elect 100uf 10V | 10p (G) | FF80B MP Crystal 2MHz | £2.20 (C) |
| BL24B EC Wire 16 swg | 79p (E) | BH16S Systoflex 4mm Yellow | 24p (H) | BK38R Polystyrene 3300 | 8p (H) | FF11N PC Elect 100uf 6.3V | 19p (G) | FF81C MP Crystal 2.4576MHz | £3.35 (C) |
| BL25C EC Wire 18 swg | 88p (E) | BH42V Systoflex 6mm Black | 17p (H) | BK39N Polystyrene 4700 | 8p (H) | FF12N PC Elect 100uf 6.3V | 19p (G) | FF82B MP Crystal 4MHz | £1.80 (D) |
| BL26D EC Wire 20 swg | 88p (E) | BH43W Systoflex 10mm Black | 24p (H) | BK40T Polystyrene 5800 | 10p (G) | FF13P PC Elect 220uf 16V | 24p (G) | FF83E MP Crystal 6.144MHz | £1.25 (D) |
| BL27E EC Wire 22 swg | 93p (E) | BH43W Systoflex 10mm Black | 24p (H) | BK41U Polystyrene 6800 | 10p (G) | FF14Q PC Elect 220uf 63V | 24p (G) | FF84F MP Crystal 18.432MHz | £2.65 (C) |
| BL28F EC Wire 24 swg | 1.05 (D) | BL57M Spirarap 1/8in | 18p (G) | BK92A Polystyrene 10,000 | 14p (G) | FF15R PC Elect 470uf 16V | 18p (G) | HX30M MCR Cryst Brown Pairs | £3.62 (C) |
| BL29G EC Wire 26 swg | 1.07 (D) | BL58N Spirarap 1/4in | 21p (G) | BK93B Polystyrene 22,000 | 19p (G) | FF16S PC Elect 470uf 25V | 23p (G) | HX31J MCR Crystal Red Pair | £2.96 (C) |
| BL30N EC Wire 28 swg | 1.10 (D) | BL59P Spirarap 1/2in | 46p (F) | BK93B Polystyrene 22,000 | 19p (G) | FF17N PC Elect 100uf 6.3V | 23p (G) | HX32K MCR Cryst Orange Pair | £2.96 (C) |
| BL39T EC Wire 30 swg | 1.10 (D) | | | BK95D Polystyrene 100,000 | 49p (F) | FF18U PC Elect 1000uf 25V | 24p (G) | HX34M MCR Cryst Green Pr | £2.96 (C) |
| BL41U EC Wire 32 swg | 1.12 (D) | | | | | FF18U PC Elect 1000uf 25V | 24p (G) | HX35G Colour TV Crystal | £1.20 (D) |
| BL42V EC Wire 34 swg | 1.16 (D) | | | | | | | | |
| BL43W EC Wire 36 swg | 1.25 (D) | | | | | | | | |
| BL44X EC Wire 38 swg | 1.25 (D) | | | | | | | | |
| BL60Q EC Wire 40 swg | 1.50 (D) | | | | | | | | |
| BL61R EC Wire 42 swg | 1.68 (D) | | | | | | | | |
| BL62S EC Wire 44 swg | £2.20 (C) | | | | | | | | |
| BL63T EC Wire 46 swg | £5.34 (C) | | | | | | | | |
| XR39N 2W Wire | 14p (G) | | | | | | | | |
| XR60Q HD Loudspeaker Cable | 37p (G) | | | | | | | | |
| YG08J Litz Speaker Leads | £6.84 (B) | | | | | | | | |
| XR06G Ribbn Cable 10 Way | 60p | | | | | | | | |
| XR07H Ribbn Cable 20 Way | £1.20 | | | | | | | | |
| XR07H Ribbn Cable 30 Way | £1.80 (D) | | | | | | | | |

TRADE QUANTITIES

The letter in brackets after the price indicates the minimum quantity of that item you can buy and qualify for a trade price. See table at start of price list. If you buy less than the quantity shown then the price is that shown. If you want to buy the quantity shown or more of that item, then please contact us for a trade price. If no trade quantity is shown, then the price shown is the best price we can offer regardless of the quantity.

Trade quantities shown for wires or cables of any type is in metres, not reels or parts of metres. Trade quantities for nuts, bolts, washers, Hiatts etc. refers to the number of packs, i.e. to qualify for a trade price on Tag 2BA for example (trade quantity 500), you will need to order 500 packs which is equal to 5000 tags.

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| YG44X Conversation French | £39.95 | BG22Y Crossfire Cassette | £20.64 | AF57M Dragon 32 Computer | £199.50 | AC09K Basic Maths | £14.95 | HO40E Line Phone | 20p (G) |
| YG45Y Conversation German | £39.95 | BG23A Crossfire Disk | £20.64 | BC31J Dragon Cassette Cabl | £2.95 | AC10L Breakbreaker | £18.95 | HH05F Photo Conn | 19p (G) |
| YG46A Conversation Spanish | £39.95 | BG24B Protector Cassette | DIS | BC30H Dragon Joysticks | £19.95 | AC11M Hunt & Scope | £14.95 | HF76H 2.5 Plug Plus | 16p (G) |
| YG47B Conversation Italian | £19.95 | BG25C Protector Disk | £27.50 | BC14U Quest | £7.95 | AC12N Miniature Golf | £14.95 | HF77J 2.5 Jack Socket | 22p (G) |
| YG49D Touch Typing | £19.95 | BG26E Protector Disk | £27.50 | BC33L Madress & Minotaur | £7.95 | AC13P Skydiver | £14.95 | HF78K 2.5 Jack Socket | 11p (G) |
| YG56L States & Capitals | £27.95 | BG27A Deluxe Invaders Disk | £27.54 | BC32K Cosmic Invaders | £19.95 | AC140 Street Racer | £18.95 | HF80J 2.5 Line Socket | 30p (F) |
| YG57M Euro Country & Caps | £14.95 | BG28X Deluxe Invaders Disk | £27.54 | BC39N Dragon Selection 1 | £7.95 | AC15R Bowling | £18.95 | HF81C Plug Socket 3.5 | 22p (G) |
| BG00A Kids 1 Cassette | £11.75 | BG29E Galaclic Chase Cass | £16.95 | BC44X Computavoice | £7.95 | AC16S Brain Games | £24.95 | HF82D Jack Socket 3.5 | 14p (G) |
| BG01B Kids 1 Disk | £11.75 | BG30R Galaclic Chase Disk | £16.95 | BC34M Cosmic Invaders | £19.95 | AC18U Golf | £18.95 | HF83E Line Socket Plus 3.5 | 15p (G) |
| BG02C Kids 2 Cassette | £11.75 | BG31J Race in Space Cass | £14.95 | BC39N Dragon Selection 2 | £7.95 | AC19V Superman | £24.95 | HF84F Line Socket 3.5 | 24p (G) |
| BG03D Kids 2 Disk | £11.75 | BG32V Race in Space Disk | £16.95 | BC44X Computavoice | £7.95 | AC22Y Adventure Game | £18.95 | HF85G Jack Plug Plus | 19p (G) |
| YG43W Inv To Prog 1 | £19.95 | BG33L Space Chase Cassette | £10.95 | BC36P Cave Hunter | £19.95 | AC24B Inv 500 | £29.95 | HF86T Side Jack Plus | 24p (F) |
| BG07X Inv To Prog 2 | £22.95 | BG34M Space Chase Disk | £12.95 | BC38R Starship Chameleon | £19.95 | AC25C Backgammon | £18.95 (A) | HF87U Jack Plug Scr | 43p (F) |
| BG08Y Inv To Prog 3 | £22.95 | BG35D Track Attack Disk | £12.95 | BC40T Tube Frenzy | £22.00 | AC27E Chess | £18.95 | HF88V SR Jack Socket | 42p (F) |
| BQ57M Basic Animation Cass | £14.50 | BQ70M Centipede | £29.95 | BC45Y Maze Craze | TEMP | AC28F Chess | £18.95 | HF89J Jack Pl Sto Scr | 52p (F) |
| BQ58N Basic Animation Disk | £14.50 | | | BC46P Maze Craze | DIS | | | HF90X Jack Skt Brk | 21p (G) |
| BQ59P PM Graphics Cass | £21.25 | | | BC38R Starship Chameleon | £19.95 | | | WB78K Chro Mono Jack Skt | 35p (F) |
| BQ60U PM Graphics Disk | £21.25 | | | BC40T Tube Frenzy | £22.00 | | | | |
| BQ61F Display Lists Cass | £14.50 | | | BC45Y Maze Craze | TEMP | | | | |
| BQ62G Display Lists Disk | £14.50 | | | BC46P Maze Craze | DIS | | | | |
| BQ63H Scrolling Cassette | £14.50 | | | | | | | | |
| BQ64I Scrolling Disk | £14.50 | | | | | | | | |
| BQ65K Page Flipping Cass | £14.50 | | | | | | | | |
| BQ66L Page Flipping Disk | £14.50 | | | | | | | | |
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| BQ05F Sounds & Music Cass | £14.50 | BG50E Angle Worms Cassette | £10.95 | AF48C VIC20 Cassette C2N | £44.95 | AC26D Space Invaders | £24.95 | HF91Y Jack Skt Open | 19p (G) |
| BQ06G Tricky Tutorial Cass | £69.95 | BG16S Lunar Lander Cass | £10.95 | AF49D VIC Printer | £22.00 | AC27E Programming | £18.95 | HF92A Chk Skt 5 Pin | 25p (F) |
| BQ07H Tricky Tutorial Disk | £69.95 | BG19V Lunar Lander Disk | £10.95 | AF50E VIC20 Disk Drive | £299.99 | AC28F Chess | £18.95 | BW79L Chk Stereo Jack Skt | 35p (F) |
| YL39N Visicalc | £119.95 | BG22G Lunar Lander Cass | £10.95 | AF51F VIC 3K RAM | £29.95 | | | HF93B Stereo Open Skt | 35p (F) |
| YG42V APC Word Processor | £99.95 | BG25G Lunar Lander Disk | £10.95 | AF52G VIC 8K RAM | £44.95 | | | BF80B DPTD Jack Socket | 52p (E) |
| BQ09H Text Wizard Disk | £75.00 | BG29E Apple Panic Cass | £23.50 | AF53X VIC 16K RAM | £59.95 | | | HH19V Line Jack Plus | 24p (F) |
| BQ08U Mini Word Proc Cass | £14.50 | BG29G Dodge Racer Cassette | £27.50 | AC26J Super Expander | £34.95 | | | HH20W SR Jack Socket | 42p (F) |
| BQ09K Mini Word Proc Disk | £14.50 | BG30H Dodge Racer Disk | £27.50 | AC25K Programmer Aid | £34.95 | | | HH21X Stereo Line Skt | 30p (F) |
| YG51F Graph-It | £14.95 | BG31J Matchracer Cassette | £22.50 | AC56L Machine Code Mon | £34.95 | | | HH22Y Scr Stereo Line Skt | 58p (F) |
| YG52G Statistics Cassette | £14.95 | BG32V Matchracer Disk | £22.50 | | | | | RR80B Mono 0.25in Jk Cplr | 49p (F) |
| BQ65V Financial Manager | £49.00 | BG36P Shoot Gallery Cass | £14.95 | | | | | HH07H Co-ax Plug Aly | 24p (F) |
| BQ66W Mortgage Lender | £19.95 | BG19V Shoot Gallery Disk | £16.95 | | | | | HH08G Co-ax Plug Plus | DIS |
| BG11M Bob's Business Cass | £10.59 | BG15R Shoot Arcade Cass | £23.50 | | | | | HH09J Co-ax Socket Pan | 25p (F) |
| BG12N Bob's Business Disk | £10.59 | BG16S Shoot Arcade Disk | £23.50 | | | | | HH09K Co-ax Socket Flash | 25p (F) |
| BQ14O Galaclic Empire | £14.50 | BG16S Shoot Arcade Cass | £23.50 | | | | | | |
| BG75S Galaclic Galaxy Cass | £14.50 | BG16S Shoot Arcade Disk | £23.50 | | | | | | |
| BG76H Galaclic Galaxy Disk | £14.50 | BG16S Shoot Arcade Cass | £23.50 | | | | | | |
| BG77J Galaclic Galaxy Pad | £12.95 | BG16S Shoot Arcade Disk | £23.50 | | | | | | |
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| BQ21X Rescue Rigel Cass | £20.75 | KB16S Krazy Antiks | £34.95 | AC57M Intro To Basic Part 1 | £14.95 | AC35O Video Chackers | £18.95 (A) | HF91Y Jack Skt Open | 19p (G) |
| BQ22Y Rescue Rigel Disk | £20.75 | KB16S Ghost Hunter | £19.95 | AC58N Intro To Basic Part 2 | £14.95 | AC36F Maze Craze | £24.95 (A) | HF92A Chk Skt 5 Pin | 25p (F) |
| BQ23V Datestones Ryn Cass | £13.80 | KB07N Pac-Man | £19.95 | AC59P VIC Averger | £19.95 | AC41U Othello Game | £18.95 (A) | BW79L Chk Stereo Jack Skt | 35p (F) |
| BQ24B Datestones Ryn Disk | £13.80 | KB03D Wizard of Word Risk | £34.95 | AC61U VIC Super Slot | £19.95 | AC42V Video Pinball | £24.95 (A) | HF93B Stereo Open Skt | 35p (F) |
| BQ24R Star Warrior Cass | £27.45 | YL35Q Tank Trap Sskt | £9.95 | AC65V VIC Star Battle | £19.95 | | | BF80B DPTD Jack Socket | 52p (E) |
| BQ79L Star Warrior Disk | £27.45 | KB13P Nautilus Cassette | £27.50 | AC67U VIC Adventure Land | £24.95 | | | HH19V Line Jack Plus | 24p (F) |
| BG95D Voyager 1 Cassette | £14.95 | KB14O Nautilus Disk | £27.50 | AC87U VIC Mission Imposibl | £24.95 | | | HH20W SR Jack Socket | 42p (F) |
| BG96E Voyager 1 Disk | £14.95 | BG13P Pacific Hwy Cass | £23.50 | AC88U VIC Woodco Castle | £24.95 | | | HH21X Stereo Line Skt | 30p (F) |
| BQ23A Invasion Orion Cass | £17.25 | BG14O Pacific Hwy Disk | £23.50 | AC89V VIC The Count | £24.95 | | | RR80B Mono 0.25in Jk Cplr | 49p (F) |
| BQ24C Invasion Orion Disk | £17.25 | BQ79L Star Warrior Cass | £27.45 | AC77J VIC Sargon II Chess | £24.95 | | | HH07H Co-ax Plug Aly | 24p (F) |
| BG89W Planet Miners Cass | £11.95 | BG95D Voyager 1 Cassette | £14.95 | AC80B VIC Cosmians | £7.00 | | | HH08G Co-ax Plug Plus | DIS |
| BG90X Planet Miners Disk | £11.95 | BG96E Voyager 1 Disk | £14.95 | | | | | HH09J Co-ax Socket Pan | 25p (F) |
| BQ63E Crush Crumble Cass | £20.75 | BQ23A Invasion Orion Cass | £17.25 | | | | | HH09K Co-ax Socket Flash | 25p (F) |
| BQ64F Crush Crumble Disk | £20.75 | BQ24C Invasion Orion Disk | £17.25 | | | | | | |
| BQ91Y Mission: Asteroid | £17.19 | BQ79L Star Warrior Disk | £27.45 | | | | | | |
| BQ25C Wizard and Princess | £21.79 | BG95D Voyager 1 Cassette | £14.95 | | | | | | |
| BQ29A Utlyses Gold Fleeced | £20.64 | BG96E Voyager 1 Disk | £14.95 | | | | | | |
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| KB04E Goodcode Cavern Disk | £21.95 | BG44X Canyon Climber Cass | £23.50 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | AC70M Demons To Diamonds | £18.95 | HH16S FM Aerial Plug | 17p (G) |
| BQ94C Zork I Disk | £29.95 | BG45Y Canyon Climber Disk | £23.50 | AC78K Another Vic In Wall | £7.00 | AC72P Berzerk | £29.95 | HH17U BNC Socket | 98p (E) |
| BQ95D Zork II Disk | £29.95 | BQ12N Mountain Shoot | £10.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | AC74R Adventure I | DIS | HH18U BNC Socket | 134p (E) |
| BQ78X Ali Baba 40 Thieves | £25.93 | BG38R Hounted Hill Cass | £16.95 | AC83T VIC Alien | £19.95 | AC75H Raiders Of Lost Ark | £29.95 | HH19V Line Jack Plus | 24p (F) |
| BQ85G Temple Apathi Cass | £27.45 | BG38R Hounted Hill Disk | £16.95 | AC84U VIC Superlander | £19.95 | AC29G Video Game Keyboard | £13.95 | HH20W SR Jack Socket | 42p (F) |
| BQ62T Temple Apathi Disk | £27.45 | BQ41U Time Bomb Disk | £12.95 | AC85V VIC Road Race | £19.95 | | | HH21X Stereo Line Skt | 30p (F) |
| BQ68V Upper Reaches Cass | £13.80 | BG67X Acquire Cass | £11.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | RR80B Mono 0.25in Jk Cplr | 49p (F) |
| BQ68V Upper Reaches Disk | £13.80 | BG67X Acquire Disk | £11.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | HH07H Co-ax Plug Aly | 24p (F) |
| BQ69W Curse of Ra Cass | £13.80 | BG91Y Stocks and Bonds Cass | £14.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | HH08G Co-ax Plug Plus | DIS |
| BQ90X Curse of Ra Disk | £13.80 | BG92E Stocks and Bonds Disk | £14.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | HH09J Co-ax Socket Pan | 25p (F) |
| BG73Q Empire Of Mind Cass | £21.95 | YG68R Scram | £19.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | HH09K Co-ax Socket Flash | 25p (F) |
| BG74D Empire Of Mind Disk | £21.95 | YG68R Scram | £19.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | | |
| BG79L Lords Of Karma Cass | £14.95 | YG61R Basketball | £24.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | | |
| BG80B Lords Of Karma Disk | £14.95 | BQ20W Cypher Book | £29.50 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | | |
| BQ33L Analog Adventure | £16.95 | BQ13P Sunday Golf | £10.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | | |
| BQ00A Adventure Land | £17.95 | BQ45Y Pool | £19.95 | AC67X VIC Blitz | £4.99 | | | | |
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| BQ01B Pirate Adventure | £17.95 | BG47B Ricchet Cassette | £13.80 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | AC75C Asteroids | £7.00 | HH20W SR Jack Socket | 42p (F) |
| BQ02C Mission Impossible | £17.95 | BG48C Ricchet Disk | £13.80 | AC78K Another Vic In Wall | £7.00 | AC64A VIC Race | £4.99 | HH21X Stereo Line Skt | 30p (F) |
| BQ03D Voodoo Castle | £17.95 | YL33I Fast Gammon | £24.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | RR80B Mono 0.25in Jk Cplr | 49p (F) |
| BQ04E The Count | £17.95 | BQ18U Ricchet Cassette | £11.95 | AC78K Another Vic In Wall | £7.00 | | | HH07H Co-ax Plug Aly | 24p (F) |
| BQ05F Strange Odyssey | £17.95 | BG55K Gomoku Disk | £19.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | HH08G Co-ax Plug Plus | DIS |
| BQ06G Mystery Fun House | £17.95 | BG19V Reversi Cassette | £19.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | HH09J Co-ax Socket Pan | 25p (F) |
| BQ07H Pyramid of Doom | £17.95 | BG54J Reversi Disk | £19.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | HH09K Co-ax Socket Flash | 25p (F) |
| BQ08J Ghost Town | £17.95 | BQ43W Crib and Dominos | £14.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
| BQ09K Savage Island I | £17.95 | BQ17T Poker Solitaire Cass | £10.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
| BQ10L Savage Island II | £17.95 | BG53H Poker Solitaire Disk | £14.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
| BQ11M Golden Voyage | £17.95 | YG25S Blackuck | £14.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
| BQ93B Softporn Adventure | £20.64 | YG54J Hangman | £14.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
| BQ96E Deadline | £37.35 | KB09K Wordrace Disk | £16.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
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| BG65X Kingdom | £14.95 | BQ48C Super Cubes and Tilt | £14.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
| BG55K Space Shuttle Mod 1 | £18.95 | BQ38R Humpty Dumpty | £14.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
| BQ98G Shattered Alliance | £28.95 | BQ39N Hickory Dickory Dock | £19.95 | AC79L VIC Panic | £7.00 | | | | |
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| KB00A Legionnaire Cassette | £25.95 | BQ75S Pilot Educator | £89.95 | BC01B VIC Biology | £9.99 | AC75C Asteroids | £7.00 | HH20W SR Jack Socket | 42p (F) |
| BG63E Battle Shloh Cass | £28.95 | BQ76N Pilot Consumer | £99.95 | BC03D VIC Physics | £9.99 | AC64A VIC Race | £4.99 | HH21X Stereo Line Skt | 30p (F) |
| BQ97F Battle Shloh Disk | £28.95 | BQ77N OS Forth | £62.95 | BC11M Quiz Master | £9.99 | | | RR80B Mono 0.25in Jk Cplr | 49p (F) |
| BG11N Dnuper Line Cass | £21.95 | BG62S Tiny-C | £67.80 | BC12N Quiz Your Own IQ | £9.99 | | | HH07H Co-ax Plug Aly | 24p (F) |
| BG72P Dnuper Line Disk | £21.95 | BG61R LISP | £99.00 | BC13P Junior IQ | £9.99 | | | HH08G Co-ax Plug Plus | DIS |
| BG93B Tanktics Cassette | £17.45 | KB15R SAM Disk | £47.19 | BC15R VIC Menu Planner | £9.99 | | | HH09J Co-ax Socket Pan | 25p (F) |
| BG94E Tanktics Disk | £17.45 | BG600 Program Aids Pack | £10.95 | BC14Q VIC Wru Personality | £9.99 | | | HH09K Co-ax Socket Flash | 25p (F) |
| BG43E NA Convoy Raider Cass | £11.95 | YL30I Disassembler Cass | £11.95 | BC11M Quiz Master | £9.99 | | | | |
| BG04F NA Convoy Raider Disk | £11.95 | BQ27E Atan World | £47.95 | BC12N Quiz Your Own IQ | £9.99 | | | | |
| KB01B Tinovs in Snow Cass | £28.95 | BQ27E Atan World | £47.95 | BC13P Junior IQ | £9.99 | | | | |

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| W015R PCB Conn Vertical | 7p (H) | WY63T Cassette Lead 955 | 60p (E) | XX36P Dimm Control Box | £15.75 (A) | BF85G Nyl Washer 8BA | 32p (F) | QY05F LC Cap White | 7p (H) |
| W016S PCB Conn Horizontal | 7p (H) | WY16S Euroboard 4-way | £7.35 (B) | F015R Security Dimmer | £16.95 (A) | W181U Nyl C/S Scw M3 x12mm | 6p (H) | QY06G LC Cap Yellow | 7p (H) |
| RK63T D Range 9 Way Latch | 33p (F) | W147S Euroboard 6-way | £6.72 (A) | F016S Auto Security Switch | £16.50 (A) | W191V Nylon Nut M3 | 4p (H) | RX22Y Slide Knob A | 18p (G) |
| BK61R D Range 15 Way Latch | 33p (F) | W148W Mains Plug P429 | 71p (E) | YB09K FI Patress 16mm Sq | 95p (E) | BF15R Spring Clip | 4p (H) | RX22Y Slide Knob B | 18p (G) |
| YQ51F D-Range Latch | 28p (F) | HL20X Mains Socket P446 | £1.64 (D) | Page 160 | | BF15R Spring Clip | 4p (H) | YG10L Slide Knob C Black | 20p (G) |
| RK35Q PC Edgeconn 2x3-way | £2.39 (C) | Page 153 | | YB10L FI Patress 25mm Sq | 73p (E) | YX94C Spring Clip 1/2in | 4p (H) | YG11M Slide Knob C Grey | 20p (G) |
| Page 148 | | HL23A Mains Socket P430SE | £1.25 (D) | YB12N FI Patress 35mm Dbl | £1.34 (D) | BL99H Blk Wdscrw No 4 1/2" | 5p (G) | RX24B Slide Knob F Blk | 17p (G) |
| FL83E Edge Conn 108 | 52p (E) | HL45Y Mains Plug P649 | £1.34 (D) | YB14Q Sur Patt 20mm Sngl | 78p (E) | Y123A Hand Wheel Bolt | 35p (F) | RX25C Slide Knob F Blue | 17p (G) |
| FL85E Edge Conn 116 | £1.08 (D) | HL46A Mains Socket P650 | £1.10 (D) | YB15R Sur Patt 29mm Sngl | 98p (E) | FW10L Spade 2BA | 28p (F) | RX26D Slide Knob F Green | 17p (G) |
| FL87E Edge Conn 124 | £1.29 (D) | HL47E Mains Socket P651 | £1.10 (D) | YB16S Sur Patt 29mm Dbl | £1.72 (D) | FW11M Spade 4BA | 23p (G) | RX27E Slide Knob F Red | 17p (G) |
| FL87U Edge Conn 132 | £1.95 (D) | HL48C Mains Socket SA2404 | 94p (E) | YB18U Conversion Patress | £2.62 (C) | FW14Q Sudding 2BA | 34p (F) | RX27F Slide Knob F Grey | 17p (G) |
| FL91Y Edge Conn Feet G | 15p | HL27E Mains Plug SA2190 | 49p (F) | F000A Cabling Switch 1-way | £2.84 (C) | FW15R Studding 6BA | 30p (F) | Page 169 | |
| FL92A Edge Conn Feet L | 14p | HL28F Mains Socket SA1852 | 52p (E) | P002C Lampholder 702 | 79p (E) | FW30H 4BA Spacer 1/8in | 38p (F) | RX29G Spindle Coupler | 82p (E) |
| FL93M Edge Conn Feet M | 14p | HL490 Mains Socket SA2111 | 99p (C) | F004E Lampholder 252 1/2in | 65p (E) | FW31J 4BA Spacer 1/4in | 48p (F) | RX30H Ext Spindle | 24p (E) |
| FL93N Edge Conn Feet N | 14p | HL31J Mains Socket SA2020 | £1.36 (D) | LB63T Bayonet 1/4in | £1.40 (F) | FW32K 4BA Spacer 1/2in | 59p (E) | RX31J Vernier Dial Small | £1.05 (D) |
| FL93P Edge Conn Feet P | 14p | HL33M Mains Plug SA2367 | £1.78 (D) | F005F Cabling Rose | £1.60 (F) | FW33L 6BA Spacer 1/8in | 35p (F) | RX44A Cord Drive Steel | £1.51 (D) |
| FL93T Edge Conn Feet T | 14p | HL34M Mains Socket SA2368 | 93p (E) | F007H Starter 80W | 25p (F) | FW350 6BA Spacer 1/2in | 49p (F) | RX44X Aluminum Dial | £6.60 (B) |
| FL93U Edge Conn Feet U | 14p | HL36P Mains Plug P635 | £1.05 (D) | YL71V Time Switch | £17.62 (A) | LR69A 8BA Spacer 1/8in | 32p (F) | RX42V Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93V Edge Conn Feet V | 14p | HL37S Mains Socket P636 | £1.29 (D) | WY23A Timetouch | £24.80 (A) | LR71N Thrded Sprc 4BA | 78p (E) | RX43W Cord Drum Small | 52p (D) |
| FL93W Edge Conn Feet W | 14p | HL39N Mains Plug P551 | £2.97 (C) | Page 161 | | LR72P Thrded Sprc 6BA | 59p (E) | RX94C Cord Drum Large | £1.05 (D) |
| FL93X Edge Conn Feet X | 14p | Page 154 | | YB20W Room Thermostat | £8.90 (A) | Page 164 | | RX44X Flywheel | £3.68 (C) |
| FL93Y Edge Conn Feet Y | 14p | HL40T Mains Socket P552 | 98p (E) | YB20J Extn Lead 15A | £10.50 (A) | FW16S Standoff Short | 8p (H) | RX45Y Aluminum Dial | £6.60 (B) |
| FL93Z Edge Conn Feet Z | 14p | HL50E Sleeve 8037 | 12p (G) | YX09K Extn Lead 13A | £17.95 (A) | FW17T Standoff Medium | 8p (H) | RX46A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AA Edge Conn Feet AA | 14p | RK71N Video Kopy Kit | £11.95 (A) | Hardware | | FW18U Standoff Long | 8p (H) | RX47A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AB Edge Conn Feet AB | 14p | RK72N Video Kopy Kit | £11.95 (A) | Page 162 | | FW19U Standoff Very Long | 8p (H) | RX48A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AC Edge Conn Feet AC | 14p | HL52G Boot 8878 | 38p (F) | BF00A Bolt 2BA 1/2in | 33p (F) | FW20U Terry Clip 1/2in | 29p (F) | RX49A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AD Edge Conn Feet AD | 14p | RK84F Video Lead 1 | £2.94 (A) | BF02C Bolt 4BA 1/4in | 28p (F) | FW23P Terry Clip 1.1/2in | 29p (F) | RX50A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AE Edge Conn Feet AE | 14p | RK85G Video Lead 2 | £2.16 (D) | BF03D Bolt 4BA 1/2in | 28p (F) | FW59P Grommet Small | 2p (H) | RX51A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AF Edge Conn Feet AF | 14p | RK86V Video Lead 3 | £2.64 (C) | BF04E Bolt 4BA 1in | 28p (F) | FW60G Grommet Large | 2p (H) | RX52A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AG Edge Conn Feet AG | 14p | RK87U Video Lead 5 | £2.15 (C) | BF05F Bolt 6BA 1in | 43p (F) | LR47B SR Grommet 3/4" | 5p (F) | RX53A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AH Edge Conn Feet AH | 14p | RK88V Video Lead 6 | £1.92 (D) | LR48C Bolt 6BA 1 1/2in | 63p (E) | LR49D SR Grommet 6W | 10p (G) | RX54A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AI Edge Conn Feet AI | 14p | Page 155 | | BF08J Bolt 8BA 1/4in | 28p (F) | LR50E SR Grommet 7K-2 | 26p (F) | RX55A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AJ Edge Conn Feet AJ | 14p | RW04E Adaptor E | 45p (F) | BF09K Bolt 8BA 1/2in | 38p (F) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX56A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AK Edge Conn Feet AK | 14p | RW01B Adaptor B | 52p (F) | BF12N C/S Screw 2BA 1/4in | 14p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX57A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AL Edge Conn Feet AL | 14p | YW38R Adaptor W | 59p (E) | BF12N C/S Screw 2BA 1/4in | 14p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX58A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AM Edge Conn Feet AM | 14p | YW39T Adaptor X | 56p (E) | BF13P C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX59A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AN Edge Conn Feet AN | 14p | RW03D Adaptor D | 40p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX60A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AO Edge Conn Feet AO | 14p | RW11M Adaptor M | 39p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX61A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AP Edge Conn Feet AP | 14p | RW06G Adaptor G | 46p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX62A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AQ Edge Conn Feet AQ | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX63A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AR Edge Conn Feet AR | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX64A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AS Edge Conn Feet AS | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX65A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AT Edge Conn Feet AT | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX66A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AU Edge Conn Feet AU | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX67A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AV Edge Conn Feet AV | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX68A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AW Edge Conn Feet AW | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX69A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AX Edge Conn Feet AX | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX70A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AY Edge Conn Feet AY | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX71A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93AZ Edge Conn Feet AZ | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX72A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BA Edge Conn Feet BA | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX73A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BB Edge Conn Feet BB | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX74A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BC Edge Conn Feet BC | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX75A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BD Edge Conn Feet BD | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX76A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BE Edge Conn Feet BE | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX77A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BF Edge Conn Feet BF | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX78A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BG Edge Conn Feet BG | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX79A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BH Edge Conn Feet BH | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX80A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BI Edge Conn Feet BI | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX81A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BJ Edge Conn Feet BJ | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX82A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BK Edge Conn Feet BK | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX83A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BL Edge Conn Feet BL | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX84A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BM Edge Conn Feet BM | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX85A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BN Edge Conn Feet BN | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX86A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BO Edge Conn Feet BO | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX87A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BP Edge Conn Feet BP | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX88A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BQ Edge Conn Feet BQ | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX89A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BR Edge Conn Feet BR | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX90A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BS Edge Conn Feet BS | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX91A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BT Edge Conn Feet BT | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX92A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BU Edge Conn Feet BU | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX93A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BV Edge Conn Feet BV | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX94A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BW Edge Conn Feet BW | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX95A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BX Edge Conn Feet BX | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX96A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BY Edge Conn Feet BY | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX97A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93BZ Edge Conn Feet BZ | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX98A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CA Edge Conn Feet CA | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX99A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CB Edge Conn Feet CB | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX00A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CC Edge Conn Feet CC | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX01A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CD Edge Conn Feet CD | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX02A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CE Edge Conn Feet CE | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX03A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CF Edge Conn Feet CF | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX04A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CG Edge Conn Feet CG | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX05A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CH Edge Conn Feet CH | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX06A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CI Edge Conn Feet CI | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX07A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CJ Edge Conn Feet CJ | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX08A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CK Edge Conn Feet CK | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX09A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CL Edge Conn Feet CL | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX10A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CM Edge Conn Feet CM | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX11A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CN Edge Conn Feet CN | 14p | RW08J Adaptor J | 37p (F) | BF15L C/S Screw 4BA 1/2in | 17p (G) | LR51F Sealing Grommet | 8p (H) | RX12A Ball Drive | £2.71 (C) |
| FL93CO Edge Conn Feet CO | 14p | | | | | | | | |

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| XH48C MES33 40pNv (F) | £4.20 (C) | LW58N Ext Horn Kit | £32.20 (A) | FX52G E&M Oct 1981 | £1.00Vv | YX06G Stylus ADC RS030 | £6.32 (B) |
| FL95D HiFi Amp Sel Mthr PC | £4.20 (C) | G81C Channel/PSU PCB | £1.85 (D) | FX53H E&M Nov 1981 | £1.00Vv | BK10K Stylus TTN3710 | H P 10W W/W |
| FL96E HiFi Amp Sel PCB | £3.47 (C) | G82D Extra Channel PCB | £1.35 (D) | FX54J E&M Dec 1981 | £1.00Vv | BK10L Stylus Toshiba N501 | £5.50 (B) |
| FL97F HiFi Amp Eq PCB | £2.26 (D) | LW730 RTX3 Doppler Kit | £39.95 (A) | FX55K E&M Jan 1982 | £1.00Vv | YX09K Stylus AT70 | £4.95 (C) |
| FL98G HiFi Amp Pk Det PCB | £2.46 (D) | LW744 RTD Chk/PSU Module | £15.40 (A) | FX56L E&M Feb 1982 | £1.00Vv | BK19V Stylus DS107AL | £4.95 (C) |
| FL99H HiFi Amp PSU PCB | £2.15 (C) | LW755 Train Extr Chk Module | £4.90 (C) | FX57M E&M March 1982 | £1.00Vv | HR85Y Stylus VM8 | £5.50 (D) |
| FX20X HiFi Amp Slt Brckt | £5.90 (E) | Page 241 | | FX58N E&M April 1982 | £1.00Vv | HR85Y Stylus YCB | £1.50 (D) |
| FX21X HiFi Amp Screen | £2.42 (A) | G800A Ultrasonic Xvr PCB | £1.60 (D) | FX59P E&M May 1982 | £1.00Vv | HR82V Stylus BSR ST4 DD | £1.85 (D) |
| FX22A HiFi Amp Frit Panel | £1.98 (B) | G801B Ultrasonic IF PCB | £1.60 (D) | FX60Q E&M June '82 | £1.00Vv | HR45Y Stylus BSR ST15 | £1.85 (D) |
| FX24B HiFi Amp Cover Black | £6.95 (B) | G803E Ultrasonic Xcver Kit | £12.65 (A) | FX61R E&M July 1982 | £1.00Vv | HR47R Stylus BSR ST17 DD | £1.85 (D) |
| Page 223 | | LW44F Usonic Interface Kit | £2.50 (C) | FX62S E&M August 1982 | £1.00Vv | HR74R Stylus BSR ST21 | £1.85 (D) |
| LR13P Hi Mixer PCB No 2 | £1.96 (D) | FX44X Magnun Booklet | £59.90 (E) | | | BK12N Stylus JVC DT31 | £5.50 (B) |
| LR14Q Hi Mixer PCB No 3 | £1.68 (D) | Y045Y Magnun 2 PCB | £2.95 (C) | Page 249 | | YX12N Stylus Garrard GA150 | £10.50 (A) |
| LR15R Hi Mixer PCB No 4 | £1.62 (D) | Y072P Magnun Mode Chng PCB | £1.65 (D) | FX63T E&M Sept 1982 | £1.00Vv | HR76H Stylus D110E | £5.50 (C) |
| LR34M Hi Mixer PCB No 24 | £1.98 (D) | GA79L Multi-circuit Board | £1.35 (D) | FX64U E&M Oct 1982 | £1.00Vv | HR77J Stylus D110H | £2.95 (C) |
| Page 224 | | Page 241 | | XA00A Mapin Mag Subscriptn | £2.80Vv | HR48K Stylus D110SR | £1.95 (D) |
| LR16S Hi Mixer PCB No 5 | £1.10 (D) | LW50E Electronics For All | £14.95 (A) | XA01B Projects Book One | 70pVv (E) | HR78Q Stylus Hitachi ST101 | £5.40 (C) |
| LR35Q Hi Mixer PCB No 25 | £1.92 (D) | XG09K Train Control Case | £2.50 (A) | XA02D Projects Book Two | 70pVv (E) | HR79L Stylus Hitachi ST103 | £6.75 (B) |
| LR21X Hi Mixer PCB No 6 | £1.10 (E) | GA72B Train Cntrl Front Pnl | £3.75 (C) | XA04E Projects Book Four | 70pVv (E) | YX13P Stylus Hitachi ST104 | £4.95 (C) |
| LR22A Hi Mixer PCB No 7 | £1.10 (E) | GA73Q Train Control PCB | £2.20 (C) | | | YX14L Stylus JVC DT21S | DIS |
| LR23A Hi Mixer PCB No 8 | £1.60 (D) | GA74R Train Receiver 1 PCB | £1.35 (D) | | | HR06J Stylus JVC DT33 | £4.95 (C) |
| Page 225 | | GA75S Train Receiver 2 PCB | £1.35 (D) | | | BK14Q Stylus Top ST7111 | £4.95 (C) |
| LR24B Hi Mixer PCB No 9 | £1.78 (D) | LW61R Train Common/PSU Kit | £27.50 (A) | | | HR81C Stylus LV65970 | £1.90 (D) |
| LR42V Hi Mixer PCB No 29 | £3.24 (D) | LW62E Magnun 2 PCB | £6.90 (B) | | | YH83E Stylus NP EP53E | £4.95 (C) |
| LR25C Hi Mixer PCB No 10 | £2.10 (D) | LW63T Train Rcvrl ML926Kit | £6.90 (B) | | | YX16S Stylus NP EP53S | £5.50 (B) |
| LR26Q Hi Mixer PCB No 14 | £1.87 (D) | LW64U Train Rcvrl ML926Kit | £6.99 (B) | | | YX17T Stylus Philips AG3300E | £1.85 (D) |
| Page 226 | | LW65B Train Rcvrl ML927Kit | £6.99 (B) | | | HR82U Stylus Philips GP2000 | £1.85 (D) |
| GA68Y Quadram PCB | £1.54 (D) | Page 242 | | | | HR89W Stylus Philips GP205 | £1.25 (D) |
| YQ18U Tone Con PCB | £1.25 (D) | GA84F Remote Data Litch PCB | £2.10 (C) | | | YX18U Stylus Philips GP213 | £1.85 (D) |
| YQ06G Stereo Phono PCB | £1.20 (D) | GA85G Data Encoder PCB | £2.49 (C) | | | HR90X Stylus Philips GP400 | £5.10 (B) |
| YQ19V Hi Mixer PCB No 7 | £1.20 (D) | GA82B Train Control PCB | £2.45 (C) | | | YX19V Stylus Philips GP400MR2 | £4.95 (C) |
| YQ20W 20W Amp PCB | £1.50 (D) | GA87U IR Rx PCB | £1.25 (D) | | | BK15R Stylus Sharp 706 | £6.75 (B) |
| Page 227 | | GA89W 27MHz Tx PCB | 98p (E) | | | HR51F Stylus BF40D | £1.85 (D) |
| HO68Y 50W Hi Fi PCB | £3.25 (C) | XH26D MES71 30pNv | 98p (E) | | | HR96E Stylus DM50077 | £5.72 (C) |
| Page 228 | | BB92E Keyboard PCB | £8.96 (B) | | | YX22Y Stylus Sanyo ST10J | £4.95 (C) |
| LW35Q 50W Amp Kit | £14.95 (A) | BB93E VDU PSU PCB | £1.36 (B) | | | YX23A Stylus Sanyo SN28 | £4.95 (C) |
| GA27E MOSFET Amp Mgt Bkt | £1.15 (D) | BB98G VDU PSU PCB | £2.98 (C) | | | YX24B Stylus Sanyo ST7D | £4.95 (C) |
| LW51F 75W MOSFET Amp Kit | £11.49 (A) | YX12N VDU Front Panel | £7.95 (B) | | | HR97F Stylus Sanyo 2611 | £4.95 (C) |
| BB19V Disco PSU PCB | £1.95 (D) | XO5F UHF Mod No 2 | £3.49 (C) | | | YF04B Stylus Sony ND128 | £2.20 (C) |
| Page 229 | | Page 243 | | | | YF05C Stylus Sharp STY101 | £4.95 (C) |
| LW32K 150W Power Amp Kit | £19.62 (A) | XH58N Keypnt Print ZX81 | 25p (F) | | | HR99H Stylus Sharp 717 | £4.95 (C) |
| Page 230 | | XG17T ZX81 Keyboard Case | £4.95 (C) | | | BK16S Stylus PN12 | £5.50 (B) |
| GA08J Woofer PCB | £2.00 (C) | LW72P ZX81 Keyboard PCB | £21.90 (D) | | | HR61R Stylus Sonotone V100 | £4.95 (C) |
| LW40T Tuner Metalwork Kit | £43.90 (A) | XG22Y ZX81 Keyboard | £29.95 | | | YX26D Stylus Sonotone V101 | £5.72 (C) |
| Page 231 | | GA90X I/O Port PCB | £1.99 (C) | | | YF04Y Stylus ST9AC DD | £1.85 (D) |
| LW41U Tuner PSU Module | £24.96 (A) | LW76H ZX81 I/O Port Kit | £9.25 (B) | | | HR53H Stylus KS40A DD | £1.85 (D) |
| LW42V Tuner Switching Mod | £48.20 (A) | GB03J ZX81 Extentiboard | £2.32 (C) | | | BK17T Stylus Sony ND114 | £5.50 (B) |
| LW45Y TV Sound Tuner | £1.80 (D) | Page 244 | | | | BK18U Stylus ND200 | £6.75 (B) |
| LW44X Tuner Head F0811U14 | £26.40 (A) | XF03D MES26 | £1.28Vv | | | YX28E Stylus Sony 15 | £4.35 (C) |
| YQ00A IF Tuner Mono Module | £9.50 (B) | BB29G RC Xmitter PCB | £1.95 (D) | | | YX28F Stylus Sony ND125 | £4.95 (C) |
| YQ10L 12/30V PSU Module | £6.70 (B) | BK30H RC Receiver PCB | £1.96 (D) | | | F049D Stylus Sony ND133 | £5.50 (B) |
| Page 232 | | BB31J RC Interface PCB | £1.55 (D) | | | F050E Stylus Sony ND134 | £5.50 (B) |
| LW43W Tuner IF Module | £18.98 (A) | BB32K RC Decoder PCB | £1.35 (D) | | | F051F Stylus N2001D | £2.95 (C) |
| LW48C Stereo Tuner Kit | £161.00 (A) | BB33K RF Drive PCB | 99p (E) | | | F052G Stylus N2001E | £7.72 (B) |
| LW46A AM Tuner | £117.95 (A) | BB34K RC Servo Drive PCB | 92p (E) | | | YX30A Stylus Tetrad 51 | £2.20 (C) |
| YX22Y Tuner Schedule | FREE | BB35Q RC Servo Amp PCB | 92p (E) | | | F053H Stylus Toshiba N3C | £2.20 (C) |
| Page 233 | | BB36P RC Tone Gen PCB | 85p (E) | | | YX31J Stylus Toshiba N55 | £4.95 (C) |
| XH21X MES37 25pNv (F) | £1.95 (D) | BB37S RC Tone Decoder PCB | 85p (E) | | | YX32K Stylus Toshiba N58 | £4.95 (C) |
| XB74R 10-Chi Eqlr Mthr PCB | £12.20 (A) | Y003D MCM Encoder PCB | £1.82 (D) | | | YX21X Stylus Toshiba N550 | £4.95 (C) |
| XB75S 10-Chi Eqlr Wrk | £8.50 (B) | Y003E MCM Receiver PCB | £1.94 (D) | | | Page 258 | |
| GA30Q Compaider PCB | £3.20 (C) | Y005F MCM Rcvr Dcdr PCB | £1.82 (D) | | | YB47B Record Care Kit C106 | £4.95 (C) |
| GA31J Compaider PSU PCB | £1.60 (D) | Y007H MCM Transmitter PCB | £2.67 (D) | | | LX06G Cleaning Arm C100 | £3.25 (C) |
| GA43W Noise Gate PCB | £1.30 (D) | Y008B MCM Elect lg/Cnv PCB | £1.60 (D) | | | YB81C Cleaning Cloth C104 | 78p (E) |
| Page 234 | | XH27E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB82D Cleaning C92 | £4.65 (C) |
| XY32K Cassette Mechanism | £14.95 (A) | XH31E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YX93B Stylus Microscope | £2.45 (C) |
| XY34M Stereo Tape Module | £17.20 (A) | XH32E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YX93E Stylus Bros C103 | 12p (G) |
| YQ30H Tape Switch Board | 20pNv | XH33E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YX94A Stylus Cleaner C95 | 80p (E) |
| YQ33L Tape Switch Bracket | 51p | XH34E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR52G Anti-Static C116 | £2.42 (C) |
| YQ31J Tape PSU PCB | 39p | XH35E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | LX10L Anti-Stat Mat C119 | £2.64 (D) |
| YX35Q Cassette Parts Kit | £11.90 (A) | XH36E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | LX04E Anti-Stat Gun | £5.25 (B) |
| YX36P Cassette Recorder Kit | £39.95 (A) | XH37E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR49D Stylus Balance FX1 | £1.25 (C) |
| Page 235 | | XH38E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR50E Gram Speed Indicator | 9p (H) |
| XF04E MES41 40pNv | £1.95 (D) | XH39E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | Page 259 | |
| XB76H Disco Front Panel | £12.50 (A) | XH40E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB86T Cassette Kit C115 | £1.85 (D) |
| XH27E Heatsink Mgt Plate | £3.95 (C) | XH41E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB87U Tape Head Care Kit | £2.75 (C) |
| XB78U Heatsink DR2 | £6.45 (B) | XH42E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB88V Cassette Kit C107 | £4.25 (C) |
| BB18U Heatsink DR2 | 74p (E) | XH43E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | *BK28F Deluxe Head Cleaner | £2.45 (C) |
| XB77J Disco Cabinet | £49.95 (A) | XH44E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR04A Cass Head Ck C118 | £1.49 (D) |
| BB81C Disco in UK with XB77 | £8.00 | XH45E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB87U Cleaning Stick C109 | 23p (G) |
| BB81V Disco Pre Amp In PCB | £4.45 (C) | XH46E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB88V Tape Cleaning Fluid | 58p (E) |
| BB82Q 150W Amp Board | £2.35 (C) | XH47E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB89W Cassette Kit Tape | 55p (E) |
| BB82D Motor Switch PCB | £1.15 (D) | XH48E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR62S Straight Demagnetiser | £3.64 (C) |
| BB82E Light Mod Bd | £5.81 (B) | XH49E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | F062S Curved Demagnetiser | £3.85 (B) |
| BB82Y FET-Ceramic PU Bd | £1.95 (D) | XH50E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | BK27E Elec Head Demag | £8.95 (B) |
| BB84B Disco Fader Bd | £2.20 (C) | XH51E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YW91Y Splicing Block | £1.85 (D) |
| BB25C VUM & HP Amp Bd | DIS | XH52E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | Page 260 | |
| XH23A MES42 25pNv | £1.50 (A) | XH53E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YW90X Cassette Splicer | DIS |
| XB37S Sound To Light Case | £12.50 (A) | XH54E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | LX17T Splicing Tape | 65p (E) |
| Page 236 | | XH55E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | RB03Q Cassette Case | 26p (G) |
| GA42V Partylite Pcb | £2.25 (C) | XH56E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | RB00R Cassette Case | 98p (D) |
| LW93B Partylite Kit | £8.45 (B) | XH57E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | RB01B Cassette Fast Wind | £2.75 (C) |
| YQ21X Snd/Light Con PCB | £2.10 (C) | XH58E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR59V Test Cassette 53 | TEMP |
| GA25C Power Control PCB | £1.15 (D) | XH59E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YG29S Cassette Tape C60 | 61p (E) |
| GA58N The Bomb PCB | £1.55 (D) | XH60E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YX29E Cassette Tape C90 | 65p (E) |
| Page 237 | | XH61E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR04A Cass Head Ck C118 | £1.49 (D) |
| GA04E Stopwatch PCB | £2.95 (C) | XH62E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB87U Cleaning Stick C109 | 23p (G) |
| LW65V Stopwatch Kit | £34.95 (A) | XH63E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB88V Tape Cleaning Fluid | 58p (E) |
| FY94C Minic Lich Hang 10way | £9.95 (A) | XH64E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB89W Cassette Kit Tape | 55p (E) |
| HO85G Minicon Plug 10-Way | 47p (F) | XH65E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR62S Straight Demagnetiser | £3.64 (C) |
| GA64U Timer Front Panel | £3.85 (C) | XH66E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | F062S Curved Demagnetiser | £3.85 (B) |
| GA61R Timer Main PCB | £2.80 (C) | XH67E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | BK27E Elec Head Demag | £8.95 (B) |
| GA62S Timer Switch Board | £3.85 (C) | XH68E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YW91Y Splicing Block | £1.85 (D) |
| GA63T Timer Relay PCB | £1.10 (D) | XH69E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | Page 261 | |
| LW94C Universal Timer Kit | £39.95 (A) | XH70E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB86T Cassette Kit C115 | £1.85 (D) |
| Page 238 | | XH71E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB87U Tape Head Care Kit | £2.75 (C) |
| QY25C 21.6/M4 | £10.50 (A) | XH72E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YB88V Cassette Kit Tape | 55p (E) |
| GB04E T/LC Board | £4.80 (C) | XH73E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | FR62S Straight Demagnetiser | £3.64 (C) |
| GB05F Connect PCB | £3.80 (C) | XH74E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | F062S Curved Demagnetiser | £3.85 (B) |
| GB06G T/E Motherboard | £16.20 (A) | XH75E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | BK27E Elec Head Demag | £8.95 (B) |
| GB07M T/E PSU PCB | £4.50 (C) | XH76E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | YW91Y Splicing Block | £1.85 (D) |
| LW80B Dig-Tel ELC Kit | £25.60 (A) | XH77E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | Page 262 | |
| LW81C Dig-Tel Connect Kit | £19.34 (A) | XH78E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | U Micro Res | 3p (H) |
| LW82D Dig-Tel Main Kit | £58.50 (A) | XH79E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | B Econ Res 1R2 to 8R2 | 2p (H) |
| Page 239 | | XH80E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | E Econ Res 1M2 to 10M | 2p (H) |
| XG06G Burglar Alarm Box | £12.50 (A) | XH81E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | M M10R to 1M (1%) | 12p (H) |
| XG07H Ext Horn Box | £14.50 (A) | XH82E MES16 15pNv | 15pNv | | | M M1M2 to 10M (1%) | 12p (H) |
| GA44X Burglar Alarm PSU PCB | £1.50 (| | | | | | |

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| OW77J 40193BE | 67p (E) | YF48C 74LS123 | 62p (E) | WQ30H LF351 | 56p (E) | Page 317 | |
| OW78K 40194BE | 85p (E) | YF49D 74LS125 | 33p (F) | WQ31J LF353 | 93p (E) | WQ75S TL170C | 55p (E) |
| OW79L 40257BE | £1.0 (D) | YF50E 74LS126 | 33p (F) | WQ29G LF347 | £1.94 (D) | WQ55H 634SS2 | £4.95 (E) |
| OX34M 40673 | £1.62 (D) | YF51F 74LS132 | 45p (E) | OY26E LF4000C | N/A | YH99H LM1830 | £1.42 (D) |
| OW93B 4116 250ns | £1.45 (D) | YF52G 74LS136 | 49p (F) | OY27E LF4110C | 82p (E) | YH97X LM3352 | £1.42 (D) |
| QO05F 4118 250ns | £4.78 (C) | YF53H 74LS138 | 38p (F) | OY28F LF4120C | £1.38 (D) | WQ40T LM3911 | £1.31 (D) |
| XO01B 4116 | 75p (E) | YF54J 74LS139 | 44p (F) | OY30H LF4410C | £7.29 (E) | | |
| XO01C 4116 | £4.30 (E) | WH06E 74LS140 | 78p (E) | OY31J LF4440C | £1.98 (D) | | |
| QO06G 4164 250ns | £4.30 (E) | WH06G 74LS141 | 59p (E) | YF69A LF13741 | £5.16 (E) | | |
| XO02C 4195 | £1.45 (D) | YF55K 74LS145 | £1.65 (D) | | | Page 318 | |
| OX30H 4416BE | £1.92 (D) | OX89W 74LS150 | 80p (E) | | | YH98G AY-3-1270 | £8.30 (B) |
| OW81C 4502BE | 62p (D) | WH07H 74LS151 | 65p (E) | Page 297 | | YH96E LM3915 | £3.51 (E) |
| YH01U 4503BE | 42p (E) | YF57M 74LS151 | 43p (F) | YH58N CA3080E | £0.87 (E) | YH97F LM3916 | £3.46 (E) |
| OW82D 4508BE | £2.10 (C) | WH08H 74LS154 | 49p (F) | YH64U LM13700N | £1.39 (D) | YH96W LM3914 PCB | 85p (E) |
| OW83E 4510BE | 68p (E) | YF58N 74LS154 | 78p (E) | OY90K LM3111 | 58p (E) | | |
| OX31J 4511BE | 52p (E) | YF59P 74LS155 | 37p (F) | QH48C MC3302P | 80p (E) | | |
| OW84F 4512BE | £1.49 (D) | YF60O 74LS157 | 57p (E) | | | Page 319 | |
| OW85G 4514BE | £1.20 (D) | YF61R 74LS157 | 50p (F) | | | YH14Q UAA170L | £2.50 (E) |
| YH06T 4515BE | £1.20 (D) | WH09H 74LS158 | 98p (E) | Page 298 | | YH30H TC74C917 | £8.95 (E) |
| OW87U 4516BE | 49p (F) | YF62T 74LS158 | 33p (E) | WQ36P LM389 | £1.49 (D) | F90X Crystal 6.5536MHz | £2.98 (E) |
| OX32K 4518BE | 43p (E) | YF63T 74LS161 | 49p (F) | WQ38L LM377 | £2.25 (E) | YH93B ICM70451PI | £14.20 (A) |
| OX33L 4520BE | 52p (E) | YF64U 74LS162 | 49p (F) | | | | |
| OX42V 4521BE | £3.36 (C) | YF65V 74LS162 | 53p (E) | Page 299 | | YH88Y TMS1121 | £8.90 (E) |
| YH07W 4522BE | 39p (E) | YF66W 74LS163 | 49p (F) | QH40T LM380 | 75p (E) | OY08J 74C925 | £5.95 (E) |
| OX44X 4526BE | 98p (E) | YF67X 74LS164 | 79p (E) | WQ34M LM384 | £1.99 (D) | YH92A MK50395 | £10.50 (A) |
| OW88V 4527BE | £1.11 (E) | YF68Y 74LS165 | £1.10 (D) | QI13P TB4810P | £1.62 (D) | | |
| OQ45Y 4529BE | £1.42 (D) | YF69A 74LS166 | £1.25 (D) | BR02C 5W Amp PCB | £1.62 (D) | | |
| OW89W 4532BE | 55p (D) | YF70M 74LS168 | £1.20 (D) | | | Page 320 | |
| QW04Q 4555BE | 50p (E) | YF71N 74LS169 | 99p (E) | WQ33L LM383 | £1.61 (D) | YH88Y TMS1121 | £8.90 (E) |
| OQ49D 4568BE | £3.15 (C) | YF72P 74LS170 | £2.99 (E) | BV730 8W Amp PCB | 62p (E) | OY08J 74C925 | £5.95 (E) |
| OQ51F 45100BE | £2.62 (C) | YF73Q 74LS173 | 65p (E) | LM36P 8W Amp Kit | £4.45 (E) | YH92A MK50395 | £10.50 (A) |
| OX35O 5W Zener 5V6 | £1.27 (D) | WH11M 74174 | 96p (E) | YH70M TDA2005M | £8.25 (E) | | |
| OX36P 5W Zener 8V2 | £1.27 (D) | YF74R 74LS174 | 62p (E) | WQ66W TDA2006 | £1.65 (D) | | |
| YH01J 5101.L1 | £3.48 (C) | YF75F 74LS175 | 58p (E) | | | Page 321 | |
| OR55K 6345S2 | £4.95 (C) | YF76G 74LS175 | 52p (E) | WQ30H LM383 | £1.61 (D) | YH94C ICM7216DIP1 | £19.95 (A) |
| OQ04E 6402 | £6.95 (E) | YF77G 74LS191 | 58p (E) | BV730 8W Amp PCB | 62p (E) | QY180 SP8680B | £12.40 (A) |
| OQ02C 6402 | £6.36 (E) | WH12N 74192 | 70p (E) | LM36P 8W Amp Kit | £4.45 (E) | YH95O ICM7226BIP1 | £21.90 (A) |
| OW94C 7106 | £8.15 (E) | YF80B 74LS192 | 56p (E) | OY35O 15W Amp PCB | £6.45 (E) | OH76X NE 555 | 62p (E) |
| OW95D 7107 | £7.95 (E) | YF81C 74LS193 | £1.75 (E) | OY36P 15W Amp PCB | £2.99 (E) | OH66W NE 555 | 21p (G) |
| OX37S 7400 | 17p (G) | WH13P 74194 | 55p (E) | OY38R 15W Amp Bracket | £1.40 (D) | | |
| OX38R 7401 | 17p (G) | YF82D 74LS194 | 65p (E) | OY37S 15W Amp Module | £6.49 (B) | Page 322 | |
| YF01E 74LS01 | 17p (G) | YF83E 74LS195 | 45p (F) | | | YH63T ICM 7555 | £1.32 (D) |
| OX39N 7402 | 22p (G) | YF84F 74LS196 | 46p (F) | QY32K TDA 1102SP | £3.24 (C) | OH68Y NE 566 | £1.72 (D) |
| YF02C 74LS02 | 21p (G) | YF85G 74LS197 | £1.45 (E) | OH41U LM381 | £1.89 (D) | WQ56L NE 565 | £1.64 (D) |
| YF03D 74LS03 | 21p (G) | YF86T 74LS221 | 63p (E) | BR04E LM381 PCB | £2.15 (C) | | |
| OY24B 74S03 | 30p (E) | YF87U 74LS240 | 79p (E) | | | Page 323 | |
| OX40T 7404 | 21p (G) | YF88W 74LS242 | 89p (E) | YH94F LM382 | £1.45 (D) | OH69A NE 567 | £1.30 (D) |
| YF04E 74LS04 | 20p (G) | YF89X 74LS243 | 89p (E) | OY10L NE570 | £4.28 (D) | WQ39N LM3909 | 98p (E) |
| OX41U 7405 | 21p (G) | QO56L 74LS244 | 87p (E) | YH71U NE571 | £3.36 (E) | YH76H TDA1024 | £1.49 (D) |
| YF05F 74LS05 | 20p (G) | YF91Y 74LS245 | £2.23 (D) | YH86T TDA310 | £1.25 (D) | YH43W 8211 CPA | £3.25 (C) |
| OX75S 7406 | 29p (F) | YF92A 74LS251 | 69p (E) | WQ35Q LM387 | £1.25 (D) | YH39N 8069 DCQ | £2.95 (C) |
| OX76H 7407 | 29p (F) | YF93B 74LS252 | 38p (E) | | | | |
| OX42V 7408 | 21p (G) | YF95D 74LS257 | 38p (E) | Page 304 | | Page 324 | |
| YH06G 74LS08 | 22p (G) | YF96E 74LS258 | 55p (E) | OY19V LM1035 | £4.50 (D) | WQ32K LM334 | £1.10 (D) |
| YH07H 74LS09 | 22p (G) | YF97F 74LS259 | 89p (E) | OY33L LM1037N | £2.72 (C) | YH78K TL497A | £1.65 (E) |
| OX43W 7410 | 17p (G) | YF98G 74LS261 | £2.25 (C) | OY34M LM1038N | £2.85 (C) | YH77J TL430C | 99p (E) |
| YF08J 74LS10 | 24p (G) | YH00A 74LS275 | £1.45 (D) | | | OY62S TAA 550 | 35p (F) |
| OX44X 7411 | 24p (F) | YH01B 74LS279 | 44p (E) | QY49D MC3340P | £2.25 (D) | YH75J ICL7660CPA | £3.24 (D) |
| YH09K 74LS11 | 20p (G) | YH02C 74LS283 | 69p (E) | OY91Y LM1088 | £5.50 (E) | XO02C 4195 | £1.45 (D) |
| YF10Y 74LS12 | 20p (G) | YH03D 74LS290 | £1.30 (D) | | | Page 325 | |
| OX45J 7413 | 38p (F) | YH04E 74LS293 | £1.20 (D) | QY49D MC3340P | £2.25 (D) | XO04E 15V Supply PCB | 75p (E) |
| YH11M 74LS13 | 31p (F) | YH05G 74LS297 | £1.10 (D) | QY35Q WF100CN | £4.96 (E) | YH74R L200 | £2.69 (D) |
| OX46A 7414 | 42p (F) | YH06G 74LS298 | £1.10 (D) | WH22Y M087 | DIS | QL21X AY723C T099 | 85p (E) |
| OX47N 7415 | 44p (F) | YH07H 74LS299 | £4.25 (C) | | | QL21X AY723C 14-pin DIL | 55p (E) |
| OX79L 7417 | 30p (F) | YH08J 74LS323 | £6.75 (E) | Page 306 | | | |
| YH12N 7418 | 23p (G) | YH09K 74LS323 | £2.36 (C) | QB21X AY-1-0212 | DIS | Page 326 | |
| OX48C 7421 | 40p (F) | YH10A 74LS329 | £2.36 (C) | OH53H Plano IC Kit | £38.44 (A) | YQ39N 0.1A Reg PSU PCB | £1.24 (D) |
| YF15R 74LS21 | 20p (G) | YH11M 74LS365 | 39p (F) | OH52G AY-1-1320 | £4.99 (C) | YQ40T 0.5/1A Reg IV PS PCB | 85p (E) |
| YF16S 74LS22 | 23p (G) | YH12N 74LS366 | 39p (F) | OH51F AY-1-5050 | £1.99 (E) | YQ41U 0.5/1A Reg V PS PCB | 85p (E) |
| OX80B 7425 | 28p (F) | YH13P 74LS367 | 62p (E) | YH11C M083 | £1.20 (A) | YQ54J 0.5/1A Vereg PS PCB | 85p (E) |
| OX81C 7426 | 22p (G) | YH14Q 74LS368 | 43p (F) | WH21X M254 | £7.49 (E) | YQ55K 0.5/1A Vereg Neg PCB | 85p (E) |
| OX82D 7427 | 22p (G) | YH15R 74LS373 | 74p (D) | YH90X M108 | £18.25 (A) | | |
| YF18U 74LS27 | 29p (F) | YH16S 74LS374 | 99p (D) | | | Page 307 | |
| YF19V 74LS28 | 29p (F) | YH18U 74LS384 | £1.82 (E) | YH31V M147 | £6.51 (B) | YH31V M147 | £6.51 (B) |
| OQ50E 7430 | 21p (G) | YH19V 74LS378 | £1.40 (D) | YH39W AY-3-1350 | £5.75 (E) | WH20W TDA1022 | £5.64 (B) |
| YH20W 74LS30 | 36p (F) | YH20W 74LS379 | £2.40 (C) | WH20W TDA1022 | £5.64 (B) | | |
| OQ51F 7432 | 36p (F) | YH21X 74LS390 | £1.45 (D) | | | Page 308 | |
| YF21L 74LS32 | 21p (G) | YH22Y 74LS393 | £1.40 (D) | YH79L TCA350Z | £3.95 (C) | YH29G SH15670 | £3.96 (E) |
| YF22Y 74LS33 | 40p (F) | YH23A 74LS398 | £2.35 (D) | YH32K 76477 | £5.20 (B) | QO62S TALS610 | N/A |
| YF23A 74LS37 | 21p (G) | YH24B 74LS398 | £1.99 (D) | | | QO62S TALS610 | N/A |
| YH24B 7438 | 32p (F) | YH25C 74LS399 | £2.50 (C) | Page 310 | | QO62S TALS610 | N/A |
| YF24B 74LS38 | 22p (G) | OQ59P 74LS600 | N/A | YH46A 8224 | £2.68 (C) | WH20W TDA1022 | £5.64 (B) |
| QY53H 7440 | 24p (F) | OY41U 74LS601 | £11.72 (A) | YH47B 8228 | £4.94 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| YF25C 74LS40 | 40p (F) | OY42V 74LS604 | £4.56 (C) | YH49D 8255A | £4.40 (C) | YH51F 8279 | £6.46 (A) |
| OX54J 7442 | 58p (F) | OQ61R 74LS608 | N/A | YH49D 8255A | £4.40 (C) | YH44X 8212 | £1.95 (D) |
| YF26D 74LS42 | 33p (F) | WH02C 74LS616 | N/A | YH49D 8255A | £4.40 (C) | YH45Y 8216 | £1.95 (D) |
| OX55K 7447A | 55p (E) | WH02C 74LS629-74LS124 | £1.94 (D) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| OQ52G 74LS47 | 65p (E) | YH29G SH15670 | £3.96 (E) | YH51F 8279 | £6.46 (A) | YH44X 8212 | £1.95 (D) |
| OQ53H 74LS48 | 46p (E) | QO62T 74LS684 | £4.75 (C) | YH44X 8212 | £1.95 (D) | YH45Y 8216 | £1.95 (D) |
| OX83E 7451 | 22p (G) | YH30K 74C917 | £8.95 (E) | YH49D 8255A | £4.40 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| YF27E 74LS51 | 46p (E) | OY08J 74C925 | £5.96 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH51F 8279 | £6.46 (A) |
| OX84F 74LS54 | 30p (F) | YH32K 76477 | £5.20 (B) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH44X 8212 | £1.95 (D) |
| OX85G 7483 | 32p (F) | YH33L 76489 | £5.64 (B) | YH51F 8279 | £6.46 (A) | YH45Y 8216 | £1.95 (D) |
| OX86T 7485 | 32p (F) | YH34M 8128 | £1.99 (C) | YH44X 8212 | £1.95 (D) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| YF32K 74LS75 | 31p (F) | YH35O 8195 | £2.25 (E) | YH45Y 8216 | £1.95 (D) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| OX61R 7476 | 32p (F) | YH38R 8038 CCPD | £4.80 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| YF33L 74LS76 | 28p (F) | YH39N 8069 DCQ | £2.95 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| OX62S 7483 | 32p (F) | YH40T 8080A | £4.95 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| OX63T 7485 | 77p (E) | YH41U 8085A | £5.99 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| YF35Q 74LS85 | 70p (E) | YH43W 8211 CPA | £3.25 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| OX64U 7486 | 28p (F) | YH44X 8216 | £1.95 (D) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| YF36P 74LS86 | 36p (E) | YH45A 8224 | £2.68 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| OX65V 7489 | 36p (E) | YH47B 8228 | £4.94 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| OX66W 7490 | 32p (F) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| YF38R 74LS90 | 36p (F) | YH50E 8255A | £4.40 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| | | YH51F 8279 | £6.46 (A) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) |
| | | YH52G 825126M1 | £2.51 (C) | YH48C 8250 | £9.95 (E) | YH48C 8250 | |

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|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| WF53H 20W Squawker | £25 (C) | YW43W Square Psh Lck Red | 75p (E) | FY53H Mini Vice | £3.85 (C) | LB21X Former 722/8 | 21p (G) |
| WF15R 40W Squawker | £45 (B) | YW44X Square Psh Lck Yellow | 75p (E) | LB79L Reliant Kit | £22.50 (A) | LB22Y Former 722/4 | 18p (G) |
| XG02C Loudspeaker 12in 35W | £19.75 (A) | Page 352 | | BW03D Reliant Drill | £6.94 (B) | LB41U Dust Core Type 4 | 10p (G) |
| XQ77J Fan 50 4R | £19.75 (A) | FH41U PushLock SPOC | £1.20 (D) | BW04E Twist Drill | £11.25 (A) | LB42V Dust Core Type 5 | 11p (G) |
| XB26Q Fan 50 8R | £21.45 (A) | FH41U Locklock DPCO | £1.45 (D) | BW02C Titan Drill | | LB43W Dust Core Type 8 | 17p (G) |
| Page 345 | | FH41U Press Switch | 28p (F) | Page 375 | | LB44X Former Base | 12p (G) |
| XQ78K Disco 80 4R | £29.45 (A) | FH92A Press Toe Sw Type 1 | £1.20 (D) | YW65V Mini Mains Drill | £14.25 (A) | LB39N Screening Can 15 | 14p (G) |
| XB27E Disco 80 BR | £29.45 (A) | BK31J Press Toe SPST 2 | £1.39 (D) | XB12N Drill Stand | £14.95 (A) | LB62S A/P Beads | 14p (G) |
| FB08J Forte 1250 500 | £21.00 (A) | FH93B Press Toe Sw Type 2 | £1.95 (D) | BR44F Reliant Collar | £13.95 (A) | HX05F Small | £1.30 (D) |
| XQ80B Forte 1250TC 16R | £21.75 (A) | FH375 Mains Push | £1.18 (D) | BR65V Twist Burr 0.8mm | 43p (F) | HX06G Core Type 2 | £1.55 (D) |
| XQ81C Forte C1285TC 8R | £28.64 (A) | LQ00A Beginners Morse Key | £1.90 (D) | BR66W Twist Burr 1.4mm | 43p (F) | Page 381 | |
| XQ82D Forte C1285TC 16R | £28.64 (A) | LQ01B Professi Morse Key | £5.86 (B) | BR85G HS Twist Drill 0.8mm | 75p (E) | HX07H Bobbin Type 2 | 96p (E) |
| XQ83E C15 Bass BR | £59.60 (A) | HY00A Touch Pads Rect | 26p (G) | BR87U HS Twist Drill 1.4mm | 75p (E) | HX08J Clips Type 2 | 5p (H) |
| XQ84F C15 Bass 16R | £57.80 (A) | HY01B Touch Pads Tn | 27p (G) | BR87U Long-Life Drill 1mm | £1.20 (D) | HX09K Type 3 Core | £1.85 (D) |
| XB28F Power L/S Cabinet | £49.00 (A) | YR89V Solenoid 240V AC | £5.98 (C) | LH77J 20-Piece Tool Kit | £8.25 (B) | HX10M Type 3 Bobbin | 65p (E) |
| Page 346 | | Page 353 | | LH78K 40-Piece Tool Kit | £15.46 (A) | HX11M Type 3 Clips | 6p (H) |
| AF33L Mini Speaker System | £45.50 (A) | FH67K Latchswitch 2 pole | 46p (F) | LH76H Wishbone Sharpener | £6.85 (B) | HX12N Large Pot Core | 99p (E) |
| AF34M 5W Spkr in Cab | DIS | FH68Y Latchswitch 4 pole | 59p (E) | YW65W Pin Drill 1/16in | 19p (G) | HX13P Bobbin Type 4 | 10p (G) |
| AF35Q 15W Spkr Pair | £33.50 (A) | FH69A Latchswitch 6 pole | 99p (E) | HQ03D HS Drill 5/64in | 23p (G) | HX14Q Mtg System Type 4 | £1.10 (D) |
| AF31J 20W Spkr Pair | £53.00 (A) | FH70M Latchswitch 8 pole | £1.25 (D) | HQ04E HS Drill 3/32in | 23p (G) | HW23A GE Coil L8 | £2.36 (C) |
| AF32K PA Spkr in Cab | £21.99 (A) | FH71N Latchswitch 10 pole | £1.25 (D) | HQ05F HS Drill 7/64in | 32p (F) | HW24B GE Coil L14 | £2.36 (C) |
| XY19L Ceiling Speaker | £11.75 (A) | BW11M Latchswitch 2 pole | 60p (E) | HQ06G HS Drill 1/8in | 36p (F) | HX56L GE Coil L7 | £2.36 (C) |
| YL75R Bracket Minor 5 | £6.50 (B) | BW12N Latchswitch 4 pole | £1.20 (D) | HQ07H HS Drill 5/32in | 43p (F) | HX55K GE Coil L6 | £2.36 (C) |
| YL65J Bracket Bek 100 | £14.95 (A) | FH72Z Latchswitch 2 way | 38p (F) | HQ10M HS Drill 11/64in | 49p (F) | HX55K GE Coil L6 | £2.36 (C) |
| YL64J Wallclamps Duo 220 | £15.95 (A) | FH74R Mains Latchswitch | £1.59 (D) | HQ11M HS Drill 13/64in | 56p (E) | HW25C GE Coil L12 | £2.36 (C) |
| SWITCHES RELAYS | | FH75F Latchswitch Single | 16p (F) | HQ12N HS Drill 7/32in | 56p (E) | HW26D GE Coil L11 | £2.36 (C) |
| Page 347 | | FH78H Latchswitch 4 way | 45p (F) | HQ13P HS Drill 15/64in | 72p (E) | Page 382 | |
| FH97F SPST Ultra Min Toggle | 66p (E) | FH80B Latchswitch 6 way | 64p (E) | HQ14Q HS Drill 1/4in | 72p (E) | HX24B Choke 0.5H | £1.15 (D) |
| FH98E DPDT Ultra Min Toggle | 75p (E) | FH82D Latchswitch 8 way | 64p (E) | HQ15R HS Drill 17/64in | 95p (E) | HX25E Choke 1H | £1.15 (D) |
| FH99H DPDT Ultra Min Toggle | 75p (E) | FH84F Latchswitch 10 way | 69p (E) | HQ16S HS Drill 9/32in | 98p (E) | HX26D Choke 1H | £1.15 (D) |
| FM00A Sub-Min Toggle A | 70p (E) | Page 354 | | HQ17T HS Drill 19/64in | £1.12 (D) | HX27E Choke 4H | £1.15 (D) |
| FF70M Sub-Min Toggle B | 80p (E) | FL13J Rd Latchbutton Black | 14p (G) | HQ18U HS Drill 5/16in | £1.18 (D) | LR07H Filter Pot Core | £2.15 (C) |
| FH01B Sub-Min Toggle B | 89p (E) | FL32K Rd Latchbutton Green | 14p (G) | HQ20W HS Drill 11/32in | £1.36 (D) | XQ30H Equaliser Pot Core | £1.99 (D) |
| FH01D Sub-Min Toggle D | £1.05 (D) | FL33L Rd Latchbutton Grey | 14p (G) | HQ21U HS Drill 13/64in | £1.54 (D) | HX22Y Choke RFC5 | £2.36 (C) |
| FH04J Sub-Min Toggle E | £2.35 (C) | FL36P Rd Latchbutton Red | 22p (G) | HQ22Y HS Drill 3/8in | £1.54 (D) | HX23A Choke RFC9A | £2.65 (C) |
| FH05F Sub-Min Toggle F | £1.29 (D) | BW13P Sm Latchbutton Black | 11p (G) | HQ23A HS Drill 25/64in | £1.75 (D) | HX28F Choke 5UH HC | 59p (F) |
| FH07H Sub-Min Toggle H | £1.25 (D) | BW140 Rm Latchbutton Chrm | 33p (F) | HQ24B HS Drill 13/32in | £2.18 (C) | HX15R Choke 1.5mH | 58p (E) |
| FF72P Sub-Min Toggle L | £2.35 (C) | FH61R Rct Latchbutton Blk | 14p (G) | HQ26D HS Drill 7/16in | £2.32 (C) | HX17T Choke 5mH | 66p (E) |
| FH39N Toggle Sw | 62p (E) | FH62S Rct Latchbutton Grey | 14p (G) | HQ27E HS Drill 29/64in | DIS | HX19V Choke 1.0mH | 29p (F) |
| YL01B Toggle Switch Cover | 47p (F) | FH64R Rct Latchbutton White | 14p (G) | HQ28F HS Drill 15/32in | DIS | WH25C Choke 0.22uH | 52p (E) |
| FH10D Std Toggle SPST | £1.25 (D) | FH87U Maglight Bttm Blk | 49p (G) | HQ29G HS Drill 1/2in | £2.99 (C) | WH27E Choke 0.47uH | 53p (E) |
| FH11M Std Toggle SPDT | £1.75 (E) | FH89W Maglight Bttm Org | 49p (G) | Page 376 | | WH29G Choke 1.0uH | 45p (F) |
| FH12M Std Toggle SPST | 97p (E) | FH90X Maglight Bttm Yllw | 49p (G) | FY99P Retractable Rule | £2.75 (C) | WH31J Choke 2.2uH | 45p (F) |
| BK32K 10A SPST Toggle | £1.15 (D) | FH95A Latchbush Green | 45p (F) | FY60Q Feeler Gauge Imp | 96p (E) | WH32K Choke 3.3uH | 45p (F) |
| BK33L 10A SPDT Toggle | £1.15 (D) | BW17Z Latchbush Orange | 45p (F) | FY61R Feeler Gauge Metric | 96p (E) | WH33L Choke 4.7uH | 49p (F) |
| FH17T H/D Toggle Type 4 | £2.98 (C) | BW18U Latchbush Yellow | 39p (F) | FY62S IROX 2x2 | £6.25 (B) | WH34M Choke 6.8uH | 55p (E) |
| FH18U H/D Toggle Type 7 | £1.95 (D) | Page 355 | | FY63I Element CX | 84p (E) | WH35T Choke 15.0uH | 45p (F) |
| FH19V H/D Toggle Type 8 | £4.40 (C) | BK47B Micro-Min Relay | 60p (E) | FR30H Bt 6/1106 | 89p (E) | WH36P Choke 22.0uH | 48p (F) |
| FH20U H/D Toggle Type 9 | £3.20 (C) | YK94C Ull-Min Relay 12V SPDT | 96p (E) | FY64U Bt 1100 | 84p (E) | WH37S Choke 15.0uH | 48p (F) |
| Page 348 | | YK95D Ull-Min Relay 12V DPDT | £1.49 (D) | FY65V Bt 1101 | 92p (E) | WH38R Choke 33.0uH | 48p (F) |
| FH13P Duck Bill Toggle | 55p (E) | BK63C Ull-Min Relay 6V DPDT | £1.10 (E) | FR31J Bt 7/1101 | £1.19 (D) | WH39N Choke 47.0uH | 48p (F) |
| YK56L Chrome Bar Toggle | 85p (E) | YK96E 3A Min Relay | 95p (E) | FR32J Bt 1102 | £1.19 (D) | WH41U Choke 1.5uH | 55p (E) |
| YK64J Min Rocker 6V DPDT | £1.69 (D) | YK97F 10A Mains Relay | £1.65 (D) | FY67X Bt 1103 | 92p (E) | WH45Y Choke 4.7mH | 55p (E) |
| FH30H SPST Rocker | 39p (F) | Page 356 | | FR01B Element Type CN | £2.65 (E) | WH47B Choke 1.0uH | 75p (E) |
| FH31J SPDT Rocker | 49p (F) | YK98G 15A Mains Relay | £1.95 (C) | FR02C Handle Type CN | 99p (E) | Page 383 | |
| YR68Y Rocker Neon | 79p (E) | YK98G 15A Mains Relay | £1.95 (C) | FR03D Bt 102 | 84p (E) | HX42V Toko YRCS 11098 | 51p (E) |
| YR69A Rocker Sw DP | 69p (E) | YK99A 2V 30A Relay | £2.15 (C) | FR04E Bt 104 | 88p (E) | YG30H Toko YRCS12374 | 61p (E) |
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| XQ26D DIL Switch SPST Sgl | 95p (E) | Page 357 | | FR14Q Hooked Pliers | £2.65 (E) | YG39N Toko KAC8448 | 48p (F) |
| XQ29G DIL Switch SPDT Quad | £2.95 (C) | FX48C Power Relay 12V | £3.95 (C) | FR15R Element MLK12 | £2.49 (C) | YG36P Toko KAC8449 | £1.62 (D) |
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| Page 349 | | Page 358 | | FR18U Bt No 52 | 89p (E) | YR91Y Min Tr L7000 | 33p (F) |
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| Page 350 | | FX58N Min Probe Black | 38p (F) | FR72P Solder Paste | £2.65 (E) | Page 385 | |
| FH47B Maka Water 1p 12w | £1.06 (D) | YK59P Min Probe Green | 42p (F) | FR72P Solder Paste | £2.65 (E) | WB25C Switch Cleaner | £1.94 (D) |
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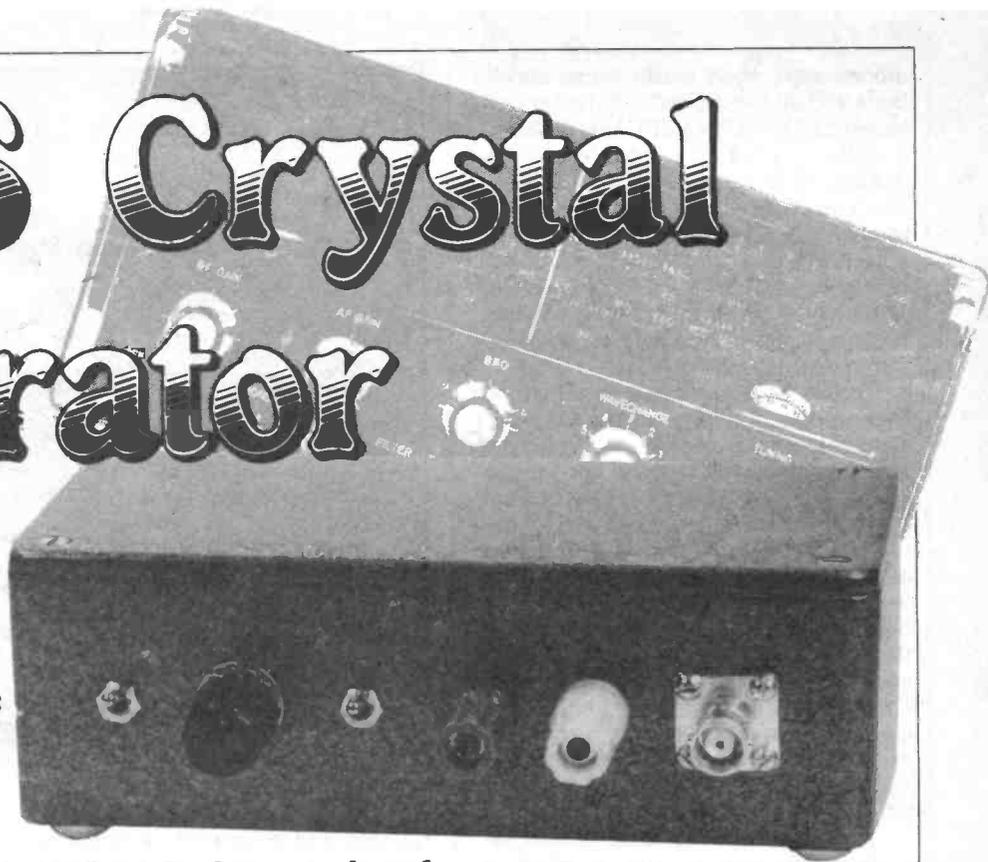
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Rail Runner 1E-BC80B £19.95
Scarfan 1C-BC69A £8.00
Space Monopoly 1C-BC68Y £8.00
Space War 1C-BC71N £8.00
Typing Tutor 1C-BC730 £7.95
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CMOS Crystal Calibrator



- ★ Enables calibration of receivers.
- ★ Checks the position of the edges of amateur band allocations.
- ★ Produces markers at switchable intervals of 1MHz, 100kHz, 12.5kHz, or 10kHz.

by A. J. Bell, BSc, GW4JJW

Introduction

This article describes a crystal calibrator designed around CMOS logic IC's, which produces markers switchable at intervals of 1MHz, 100kHz, 12.5kHz or 10kHz. When the calibrator was tested using a spectrum analyser, the markers were found to be complete to 300MHz - beyond this frequency they approached the spectrum analyser noise level. The markers can be amplitude modulated with a 1kHz tone, a facility which produces markers at 1kHz intervals. The current consumption

of the crystal calibrator is less than 3mA at 9V (27mW) - less power than would be consumed by a single 74-series TTL integrated circuit.

Operation

The circuit diagram of the crystal calibrator is shown in figure 1, and the various semiconductor pinouts and logical functions in figure 2. A stabilised voltage supply, comprising TR2 and D2, supplies power to all the CMOS logic. In order to reduce power consumption the zener diode is run at a lower current than normal. Three different zener

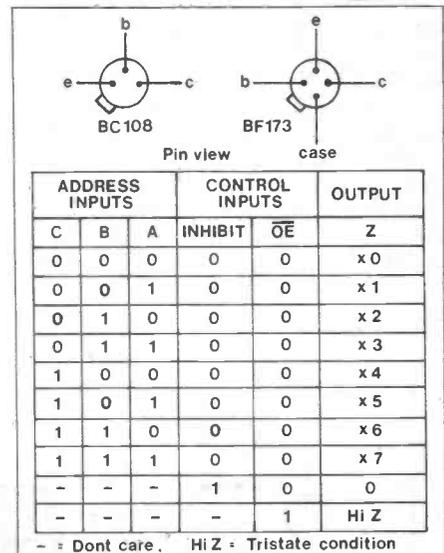


Figure 2. Semiconductor pinouts and logic function chart.

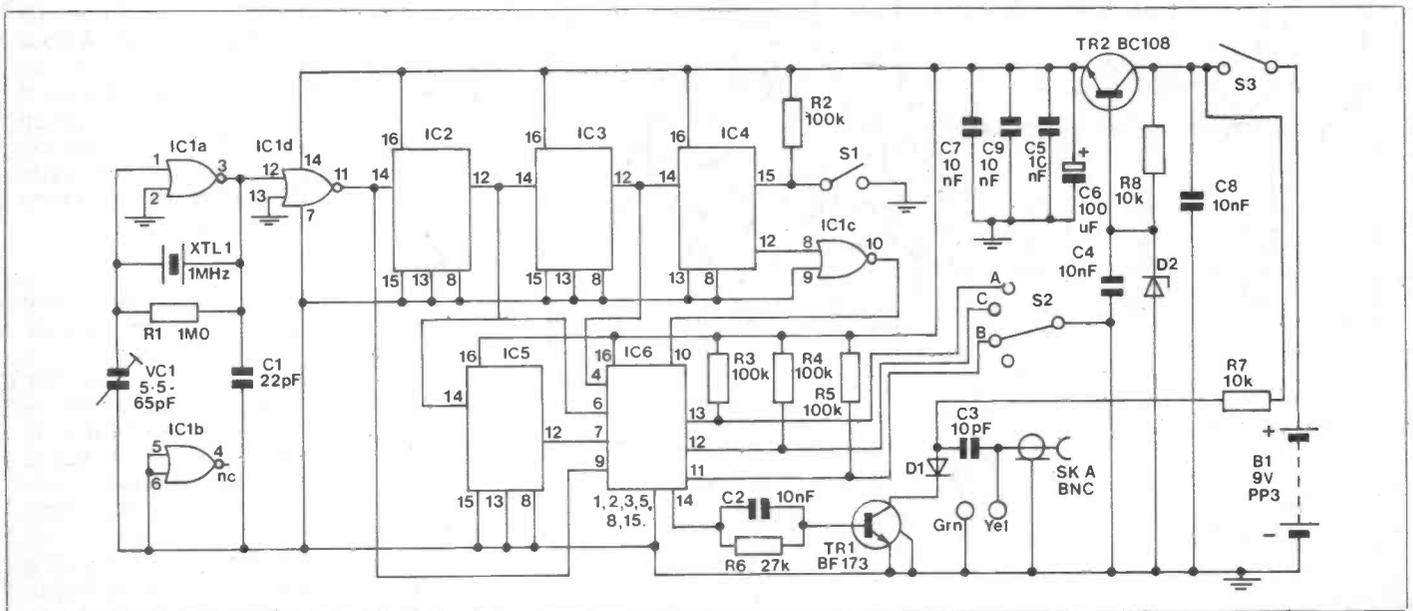


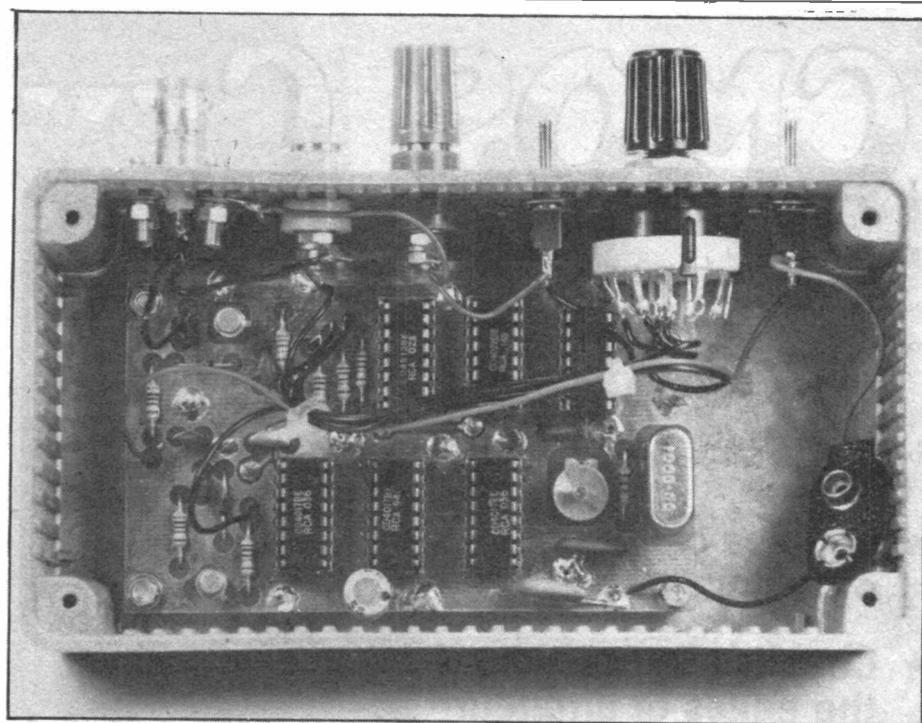
Figure 1. Circuit diagram.

diodes were tried under these conditions and all functioned satisfactorily. A single CMOS NOR gate (IC1a) is used as a 1MHz crystal oscillator, whose frequency may be trimmed using VC1. The output from the oscillator is buffered by another section of the NOR gate (IC1d) and then fed into a chain of dividers which produce frequencies of 100kHz, 12.5kHz and 10kHz. These, together with the original 1MHz, are fed into the data selector (IC6).

A "data selector" is a type of logic IC that selects only one of many inputs. The selection is performed according to the value set on its address line inputs. Figure 2 shows the logical functions of the data selector, type 4512, used in the crystal calibrator. It can be seen that if all address lines are high, data line "X7" will be selected. For the crystal calibrator, inputs X7, X6, X5 and X3 are used for the 1MHz, 12.5kHz, 100kHz and 10kHz signals respectively. These particular input lines were chosen because they can be selected by making none or any one of the address lines logical zero - this is the function of the interval switch SW2.

The use of a data selector allows the marker interval to be chosen by switching DC signal levels, instead of the standard method of switching the RF signals directly. This keeps the lengths of the wire carrying RF to a minimum, thereby reducing radiation or pickup.

When SW1 is closed, IC4 is freed from its reset state and produces a 1kHz signal which is inverted by IC1c and fed to the inhibit of IC6. This amplitude modulates its output which is fed to the base of TR1 via a 27k ohm



resistor and a parallel ceramic capacitor. TR1 is a UHF transistor with a very high ft. In its collector is a 1N914 diode, a non-linear load, which generates harmonics. Finally the RF output is taken via 10pF ceramic capacitor, C3, to both a BNC connector and a terminal post, thereby offering a choice of connection.

Construction

The calibrator was constructed on

double-sided, copper clad glass fibre epoxy board, size 100mm x 60mm. The top surface of the PCB was used as a ground plane and the underside for interconnections. The artwork for the PCB and the component layout are given in figures 3 and 4. If you drill the PCB, copper surrounding the holes on the component side should be removed by countersinking with a 3/16 inch drill. The author used IC sockets throughout, but there is no reason why the IC's could not be soldered directly on to the PCB provided a low leakage soldering iron is used and normal CMOS precautions are observed. The two capacitors, C2 and C3 must be low inductance type, such as disc ceramic, so as to obtain a good high frequency response from the calibrator. Although IC1 is specified as a quad NOR gate, it is used throughout as an inverter - one input of each of the three gates used being grounded.

The crystal calibrator described is possibly more comprehensive than will be required in some instances. Various functions can easily be removed from the circuit if required. For example, if IC5 is omitted then the 12.5kHz option will be unavailable. If IC4 is omitted and pin-12 of its socket is connected to Vdd via 100K ohm resistor, then the tone facility will be unavailable.

Alignment

The calibrator is best aligned when it has been installed in its working position (box or rig). The station RX is switched to AM and tuned to one of the standard frequency services, such as MSF on 5MHz. The calibrator is switched on and loosely connected to the RX antenna socket in parallel with the antenna used to receive MSF. If the RX uses "UHF" type connectors, unscrew the outer skirt and pull the plug half way out of the socket. Take a length of wire, strip both ends, connect one end to the terminal post and loop the

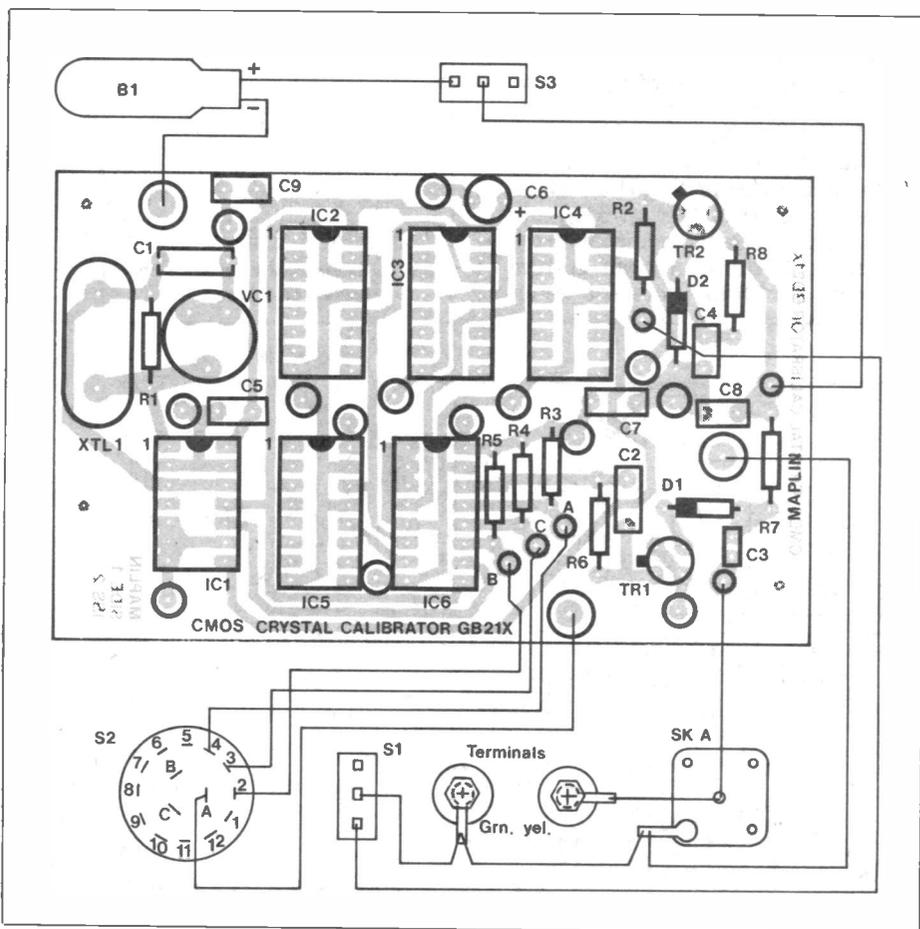


Figure 3. PCB layout and wiring diagram.

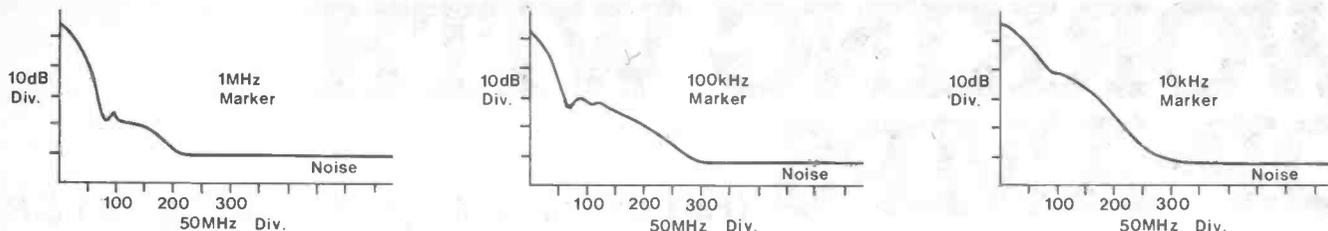
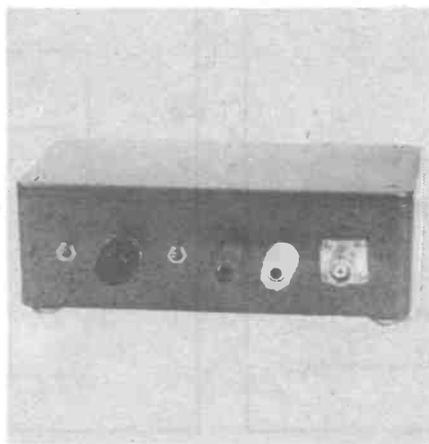


Figure 5. Test Graph.

other end over the exposed inner section of the plug. A beat note generated by the mixing of the standard service and the calibrator should be heard from the RX. To align the calibrator, trimmer capacitor VC1 should be adjusted to zero beat the two signals. An oscilloscope connected to the AF output from the RX is useful for monitoring the beat note frequency down to a few Hz. Zero beat is the position at which the beat note disappears after the note becomes progressively lower in frequency. Very low frequency beats, less than 1Hz, manifest themselves as a cyclic slow rise and fall in background noise level. The higher the frequency of the standard service used, the sharper, and hence more precise, will be the zero beat position. Note that an error of 10Hz at 5MHz will be multiplied to an error of 1kHz at 500MHz.

Applications

A crystal calibrator is used to check the calibration of receivers, and in the amateur sphere is particularly useful in checking the position of the edges of the amateur band allocations. To do this, the RX is tuned as close as possible to the required band edge. The calibrator is then loosely connected to the antenna socket of the RX. If the band edge is on a 1MHz boundary (28.0MHz) then 1MHz markers should be selected. Alternatively if the band edge is on a 100kHz boundary (3.5MHz-3.8MHz)



then select 100kHz. Failing this, 12.5kHz and 10kHz intervals are available for use. Receivers are usually calibrated according to the type of emission to be received.

For AM tune the RX for a peak S-Meter reading from the calibrator signal. If no S-Meter is available switch on the tone facility and tune for loudest tone. Using the tone facility, however, is of limited value as markers at 1kHz intervals tend to be generated but are lower in amplitude than the 100kHz and 1MHz signals. For SSB reception the RX should be set to receive the appropriate side-band and tuned so as to zero beat the calibrator signal. For CW, the situation is a little more difficult, as the RX is usually tuned about 800Hz lower in frequency than the incoming signal - this produces the

audible tone. Usually, however, receivers are calibrated such that SSB and CW give identical readouts, and therefore the RX should be set to receive CW and then tuned to zero beat the calibrator signal. It may not be possible to hear low frequency beat notes when using narrow CW filters. Note that a station transmitting on the same frequency as the calibrator would be inaudible, being zero beat, and the RX would normally be tuned about 800Hz away from the zero beat position in order to copy CW transmissions. It is important to remember that if the TX carrier is positioned close to a band edge care must be taken to ensure that no sidebands are radiated outside the authorised frequency band.

Acknowledgements

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 Radio Amateur's Handbook. 58th edition. ARRL, 1981. pp 16.12-16.16.

PARTS LIST FOR CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR

Resistors - All 0.4W 1% metal film unless specified.

| | | | |
|------|------|-------|---------|
| R1 | 1M0 | | (M1M0) |
| R2-5 | 100k | 4 off | (M100K) |
| R6 | 27k | | (M27K) |
| R7,8 | 10k | 2 off | (M10K) |

Capacitors

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------|---------|
| C1 | 22pF Mica | | (WX05F) |
| C2,4,5,7-9 | 10nF Disc | 6 off | (BX00A) |
| C3 | 10pF Ceramic | | (WX44X) |
| C6 | 100uf PC elect. | | (FF11M) |
| VC1 | 65pF Trimmer | | (WL72P) |

Semiconductors

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| D1 | IN914 | | (QL71N) |
| ZD1 | BZY88C8V2 | | (QH12N) |
| TR1 | BF173 | | (QY53H) |
| TR2 | EC108 | | (QB32K) |
| IC1 | 4001BE | | (QX01B) |
| IC2-4 | 4017BE | 3 off | (QX09K) |
| IC5 | 4022BE | | (QW19V) |
| IC6 | 4512BE | | (QW84F) |

Miscellaneous

| | | | |
|------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| S1,3 | SPST ultra min. toggle | 2 off | (FH97F) |
| S2 | Rotary SW4B | | (FF75S) |
| SKA | BNC square skt. | | (YW00A) |
| | Terminal post green | | (HF05F) |
| | Terminal post yellow | | (HF09K) |
| | DIL socket 14 pin | | (BL18U) |
| | DIL socket 16 pin | 5 off | (BL19V) |
| | PP3 Clip | | (HF28F) |
| | PP3 Battery | | |
| | 1MHz FS crystal | | (HX62S) |
| | Crystal Socket 6u | | (HX61R) |
| | PC Board | | (GB21X) |
| | Box DCM5005 | | (LH73Q) |
| | Collet knob black | | (RX16S) |
| | 15mm collet cap black | | (WL45Y) |
| | 15mm collet nut cover | | (RX18U) |
| | Stick-on feet | 1 pkt | (FW38R) |
| | Bolt 6BA 1/2in. | 1 pkt | (BF06G) |
| | Washer 6BA | 1 pkt | (BF22Y) |
| | Shake 6BA | 1 pkt | (BF26D) |
| | Nut 6BA | 1 pkt | (BF18U) |
| | Tag 6BA | 1 pkt | (BF29G) |
| | Wire black | 1 metre | (BL00A) |
| | Veropins type 2141 | 1 pkt | (FL21X) |
| | Track pins | 1 pkt | (FL82D) |

A complete kit of all parts, excluding the case, is available.
 Order As LK10L (X'tal Calibrator Kit). Price £15.95

WORKING WITH OP-AMPS

(Part six) by Graham Dixey C.Eng., M.I.E.R.E.

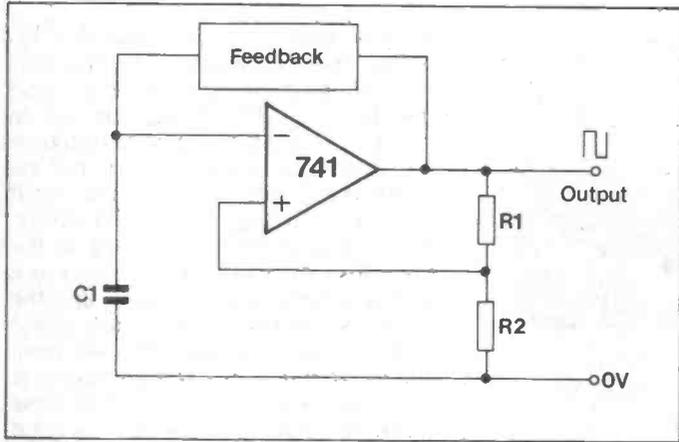


Figure 1. Basic astable waveform generator.

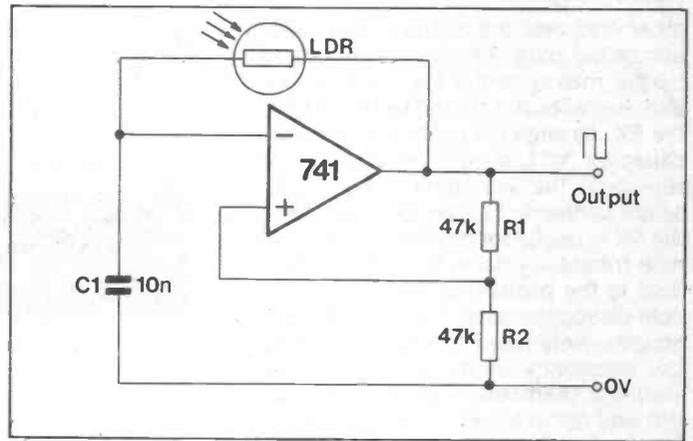


Figure 2. A 'light-to-sound' converter.

This, the final part in this series, deals with circuits that, in one way or another are concerned with sound - either its generation or control. In previous parts, the role of the op-amp, as a linear amplifier, as a waveform generator and as an active filter have been discussed. Applications of these ideas in practical situations will now be shown. A 'generator of sound' circuit implies ultimate connection to a loudspeaker and, hence, the need for some form of power amplifier. The exact nature of such an output stage depends upon the nature of the application - consequently such details are left to the individual experimenter. The exception to this is the 'frost alarm' which, being intended for automobile use, includes a 12V output stage suitable for this specific application.

Sound Generators and Alarms

Figure 1 shows the basic square-wave generator, first introduced in Part 2 of this series as the 'astable multivibrator'. The non-inverting input is 'tied' to a fixed potential by R1/R2 and the circuit changes state every time that C1 charges to a value just in excess of this value. The rate at which the

charging occurs is determined by the values of C1 and the feedback component. This latter is often a resistor in the basic astable circuit but it may be replaced by an alternative component to give more interesting results.

In Figure 2 the feedback component is a photocell or L.D.R. (Light Dependent Resistor). This has the property that, 'in the dark', its resistance is extremely high but falls dramatically when illuminated. The actual resistance in the extreme cases depends upon the photocell type. Some idea of values can be gained from the characteristics of Figure 3 for a typical small photocell. If the resistance of the cell is high enough, the frequency will be too low to be audible. For example, if C = 100nF and the cell resistance is 1M Ω , then the frequency will be a mere 4.55Hz, well below audibility. But, when the cell resistance falls to 10k Ω , the frequency is 455Hz.

This leads to the idea of using the circuit as the basis of an 'alarm system', using the word alarm in the broadest sense of the word, to mean an audible indication of some event having occurred. Thus, in general, the presence or absence of light may be indicated; such a circuit may be called a 'light-to-sound' converter.

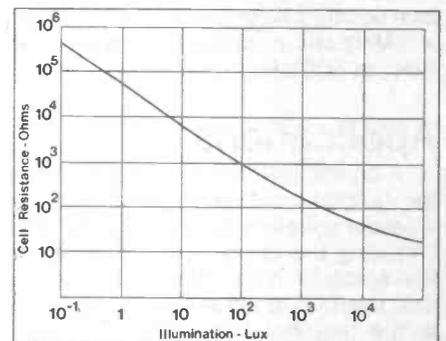


Figure 3. Characteristic of typical small photoconductive cell (LDR).

As an alternative to the photocell, a thermistor could be used. In this device a change of temperature causes a change of resistance, either an increase - positive temperature coefficient (p.t.c.) or a decrease - negative temperature coefficient (n.t.c.). Figure 4 shows a thermistor used as the feedback component in a circuit that could now be described as a 'heat-to-sound' converter. Normal temperature variations may not produce such dramatic shifts of frequency as the light-to-sound converter, but they are nonetheless significant.

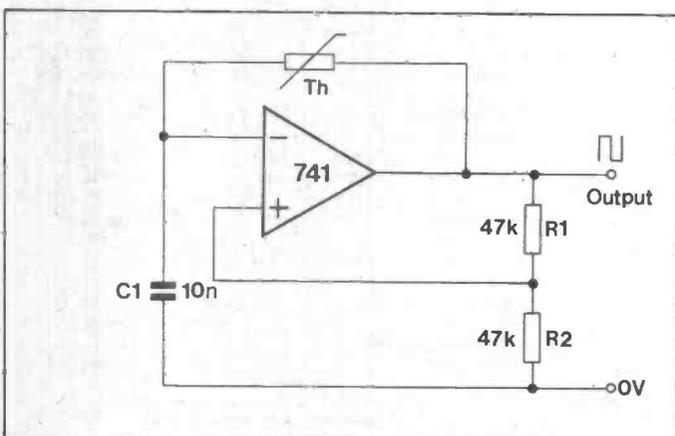


Figure 4. A 'heat-to-sound' converter.

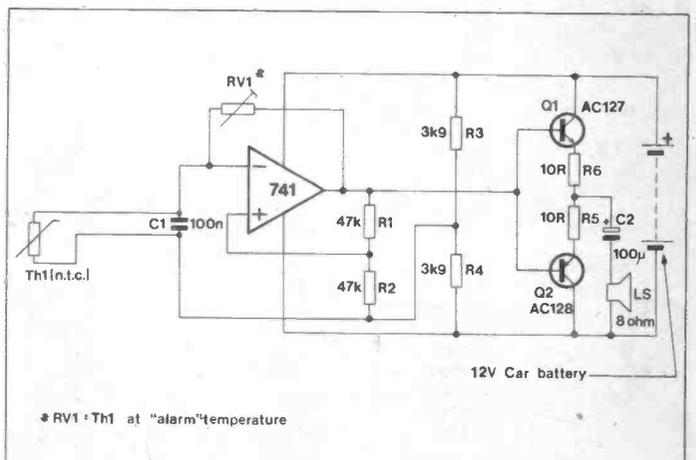


Figure 5. A 'frost alarm' for a car.

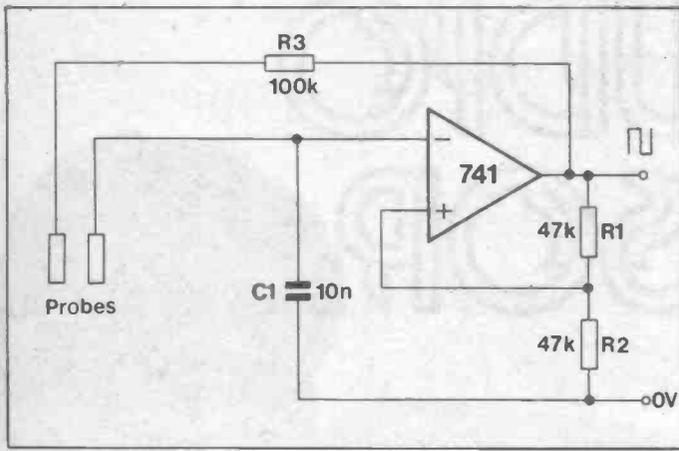


Figure 6. Circuit to detect presence of water.

Still on the subject of sensing temperature changes, Figure 5 shows a variation on the theme put to practical use in a car. The circuit is of a 'frost alarm', intended to warn the driver by an audible signal of the imminence of freezing conditions. The sensor is an n.t.c. thermistor mounted low down at the front of the vehicle. However, this time the thermistor is wired in parallel with the capacitor C1 and the feedback path is a preset potentiometer RV1. The idea behind this arrangement is that if the value of Th's resistance is less than that of RV1 (such as will apply above freezing point), then the charge on C1 leaks away too quickly for the switch-on point to be reached; result - no oscillations, no audible output. But at freezing point the thermistor resistance has increased enough to allow oscillations to take place, giving an audible warning. RV1 is adjusted to set the precise point at which the circuit bursts into oscillation. Try the domestic ice-box as a means of testing it! Because it is intended for automobile use, the power supply is organised to use the car's 12V battery and a simple complementary-symmetry output stage is included. Alternatively, an IC power amplifier could be used.

Figure 6 shows a very simple on/off alarm to detect the presence of water or some other conducting liquid between the 'probes'. These are closely spaced so as to be easily bridged by the moisture droplets; two adjacent tracks on a P.C.B. would serve. The liquid closes the otherwise open feedback path and the circuit oscillates. Possible applications include its use as a rain alarm or as a sensor of liquid level in some container.

Figure 7 likewise is extremely simple. Operation of any of the push-button

switches, S1-S3 (or as many others as you like) causes the circuit to oscillate, each switch having its own unique frequency because of the resistor value that it selects. Thus, in a door-calling system, each door is identified by its own distinctive tone. Details of tone frequencies appear on the figure.

These are just a few of the ways in which the op-amp astable circuit can be put to good use. As a change from this 'switching' mode, consider now two examples of its use as a linear device in the field of audio.

The first of these is shown in Figure 8 and is an automatic level control circuit as used, for example, in a tape recorder. It is used in conjunction with a field effect transistor, the well-known 2N3819. This FET is employed as a 'voltage variable resistor', making use of the pre-pinch-off region of the drain characteristics. Together with R4, a 330k resistor, it forms a potential divider across the output of the op-amp. The proportion of output voltage developed across the drain-source path is fed back through R2 to control the gain of the op-amp. Thus, op-amp gain is controlled by the value of the FET's drain-source resistance. This, in turn, is controlled by the bias on the gate of the FET, and this is derived from the output signal itself by a simple rectifier circuit (D1; R5; R6; C1). Thus, the level of the output signal controls the op-amp gain which, in turn, controls the output level - a closed loop of dependence. All being well, the output maintains itself fairly constant over a wide range of input signal amplitude. For a small input signal, the op-amp gain rises in an attempt to hold the output constant. With a large input signal, the op-amp gain is turned down, giving the same result.

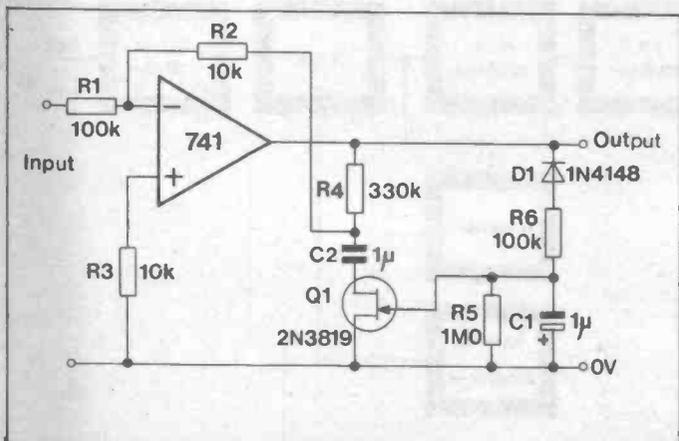


Figure 8. Automatic sound level circuit.
June 1983 Maplin Magazine

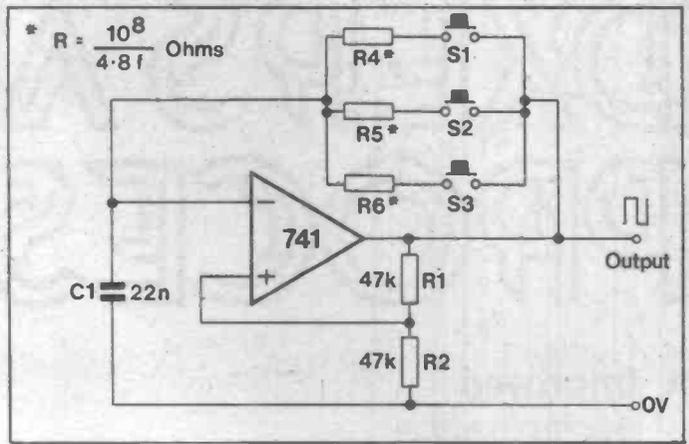


Figure 7. A door calling system.

Finally, Figure 9 shows an op-amp used to give equalisation to the signals from a magnetic pick-up for disc reproduction. These magnetic pick-ups produce an output voltage which depends upon stylus velocity; since the latter rises with signal frequency, so does the output voltage. What is required, of course, is a level response at all audio frequencies, the only 'tailoring' of the response being carried out by the tone controls.

This level response is achieved by using a pre-amplifier with a falling response that more or less balances the rising response of the pick-up. This is called 'equalisation' and produces the R.I.A.A. characteristic, also shown in Figure 10. (R.I.A.A. = Radio Industry Association of America). The feedback components shown as parallel pairs together with the gain of the op-amp produce an active filter with the required characteristic. Resistor R1 presents the required load to the magnetic pick-up.

This series has explored a variety of circuits involving op-amps. Even so, it has only scratched the surface of the possibilities. Nonetheless, it is hoped that it has been both instructive and inspirational to all those who now find themselves 'working with op-amps.'

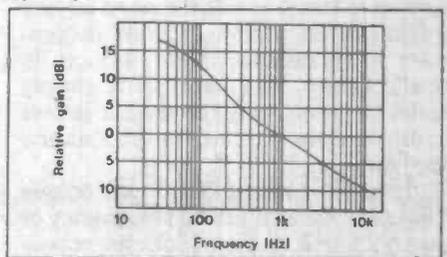


Figure 10. The RIAA equalised disc playback curve.

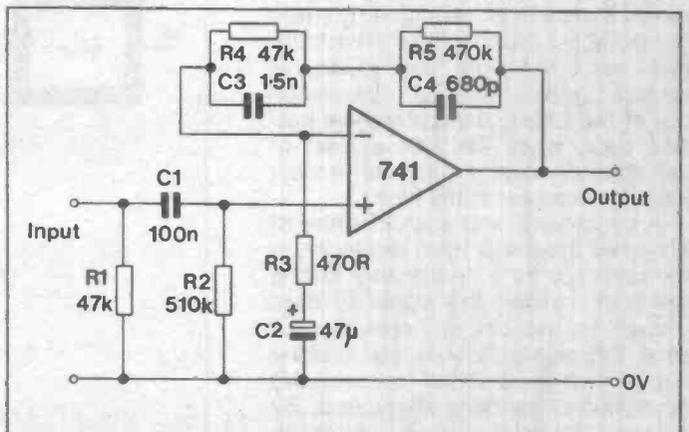


Figure 9. RIAA equalised pre-amplifier for disc reproduction.

DXER'S AUDIO PROCESSOR

- ★ Improved performance
- ★ Needs no modifications to receiver
- ★ High filter attenuation rate
- ★ Easy to build



by Robert Penfold

The performance of many communications receivers is not all that one would desire, and probably the most common failing is a lack of really good I.F. filtering which results in an excessive amount of adjacent channel interference. A simple way of obtaining improved performance is to use an audio filter to process the audio output of the receiver, and although this does not give a level of improvement equal to that produced by adding high quality I.F. filters to the receiver, it nevertheless gives a substantial improvement. An advantage of this system is that it avoids the need for any modifications to the receiver (which, even if successful, could reduce its resale value), and the filter is simply wired between an audio output socket of the receiver and the headphones or a loudspeaker.

This filter has a 36dB per octave lowpass filter with a cutoff frequency of about 2.5kHz, and an 18dB per octave highpass filter with a cutoff frequency at about 150Hz. This very restricted audio bandwidth helps to greatly attenuate adjacent channel interference but does not impair the intelligibility of speech signals. The high attenuation rate of the filters, particularly the lowpass type, gives the unit a level of performance which is superior to most audio processors of this type.

An additional and useful feature of this audio processor is an expander. In the presence of a reasonably strong signal this allows the signal to pass through to the output normally, but when the signal level is low (during pauses in a voice signal for example) the signal is severely attenuated. By reducing the noise during gaps in the wanted signal it is often easier to copy

the signal, especially where it is necessary to copy the signal for some time. Under some circumstances the use of the expander can produce an apparent boost in the signal to noise ratio of the processed signal, and it can make a worthwhile reduction in general background noise as well as adjacent channel interference.

Just how well or otherwise the unit performs depends almost entirely on the receiver with which it is used and on reception conditions. There is obviously more scope for the processor to produce an improvement if it is used with a wide bandwidth receiver under poor conditions than if it is used with one that has good I.F. filtering and under good reception conditions. However, the prototype has been tried over a period of a few months with a short wave receiver which has 7kHz mechanical I.F. filters, and a comparison of

the processed and unprocessed signals almost invariably revealed a substantial improvement with the processor in use, especially for S.S.B. reception. The unit has also been tried with an F.M. C.B. transceiver with similar results.

Block Diagram

Figure 1 shows the block diagram for the processor, and as will be apparent from this, the filtering is used before the expander stages. This is important as it helps to prevent unwanted signals from operating the expander, and it does so simply because the filtering prevents some of these unwanted signals from reaching the expander. A buffer stage is used at the input to ensure that the lowpass filter is fed from a suitably low source impedance, and the lowpass filter is actually two 18dB per octave filters in series rather than a single filter block.

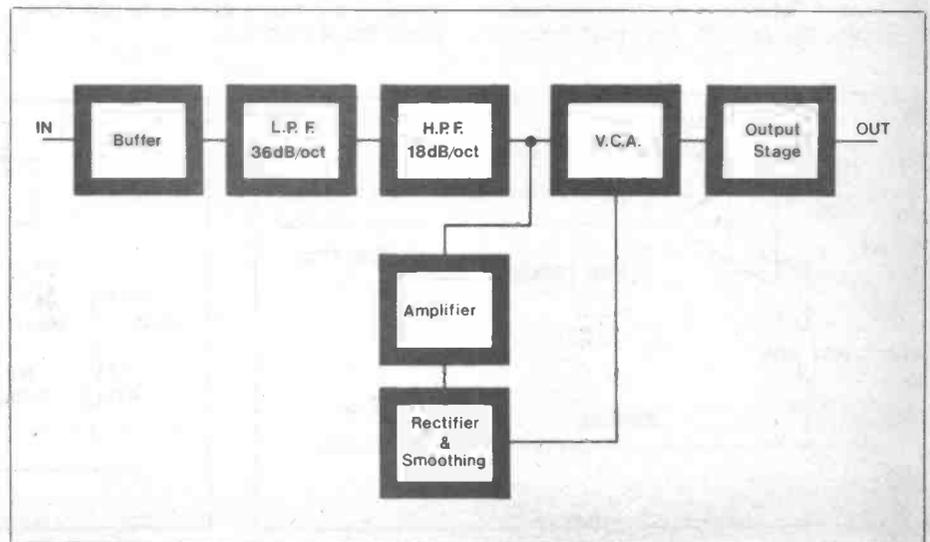


Figure 1. Block diagram.

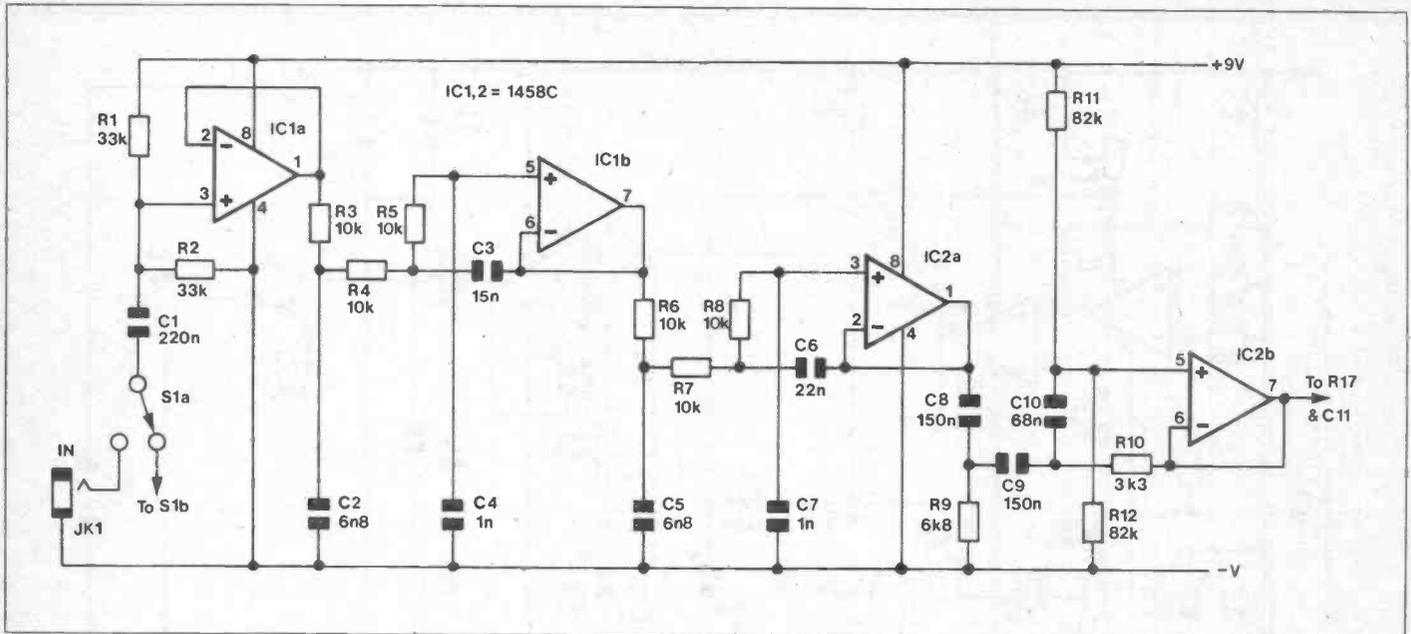


Figure 2. Circuit diagram of the filters.

After passing through the highpass filter the signal is fed through a voltage controlled amplifier (V.C.A.) which has only a small control voltage under quiescent conditions. It consequently attenuates the input signal. Some of the output of the highpass filter is fed to an amplifier, and then the amplified signal is rectified and smoothed to produce a D.C. signal which is roughly proportional to the amplitude of the input signal. This D.C. signal is fed to the control input of the V.C.A. and provides an increase in gain if the input signal is sufficiently strong. Thus the required action is obtained with low level signals being attenuated while high levels signals are through the V.C.A. unattenuated.

The output stage will drive any normal type of headphones, and will also drive an 8 ohm impedance loudspeaker with an output power of up to about 500mW R.M.S.

The Circuit

Figure 2 shows the circuit diagram for the input buffer and filter stages of the unit. IC1a is the buffer stage and is a straightforward non-inverting unity voltage gain circuit which is biased by R1 and R2.

IC1b is used as the basis of the first section of the lowpass filter, and this uses a standard configuration. R3, R4, R5, C3 and C4 effectively form a second order active filter, but due to the high value of C3 a pronounced peak in the response is produced just below the cutoff frequency. R3 and C2 form a passive low pass filter which removes this peak and gives an excellent overall response with an abrupt introduction of the full 18dB per octave attenuation rate. The second lowpass filter stage is based on IC2a and is virtually identical to the first stage. The only difference is that C6 has a slightly higher value than its equivalent in the first filter section (C3), and this gives a slight improvement to the combined responses of the two filters.

The highpass filter uses IC2b, and the configuration used is essentially the same as that employed in each section of the lowpass circuit, but the resistive and capacitive filter elements are transposed to give a highpass and not a lowpass action. The final resistive element of the filter is formed by the parallel resistance of R11 and R12, and as there is no D.C. path through C8 to C10 to bias the non-inverting input of IC2b these are used to provide a suitable bias voltage.

Figure 3 shows the combined frequency response of all three filter sections.

Expander

The circuit diagram of the expander and output stages of the processor are shown in Figure 4. The V.C.A. is built

around IC3 which is an operational transconductance amplifier and IC4 which is merely used as a buffer amplifier. R17 and R19 form a negative feedback network which set the voltage gain of the V.C.A. at unity, but this assumes that the bias current fed to the amplifier bias input of IC3 (pin 5) is sufficient to produce unity voltage gain. With RV1 at minimum resistance this will indeed be the case and the expander action of the circuit is eliminated. However, with RV1 at maximum value the quiescent bias current is greatly reduced and there is a substantial amount of attenuation through the V.C.A. Intermediate settings of RV1 give a corresponding degree of attenuation through the V.C.A.

Some of the output from the final filter stage is taken via sensitivity con-

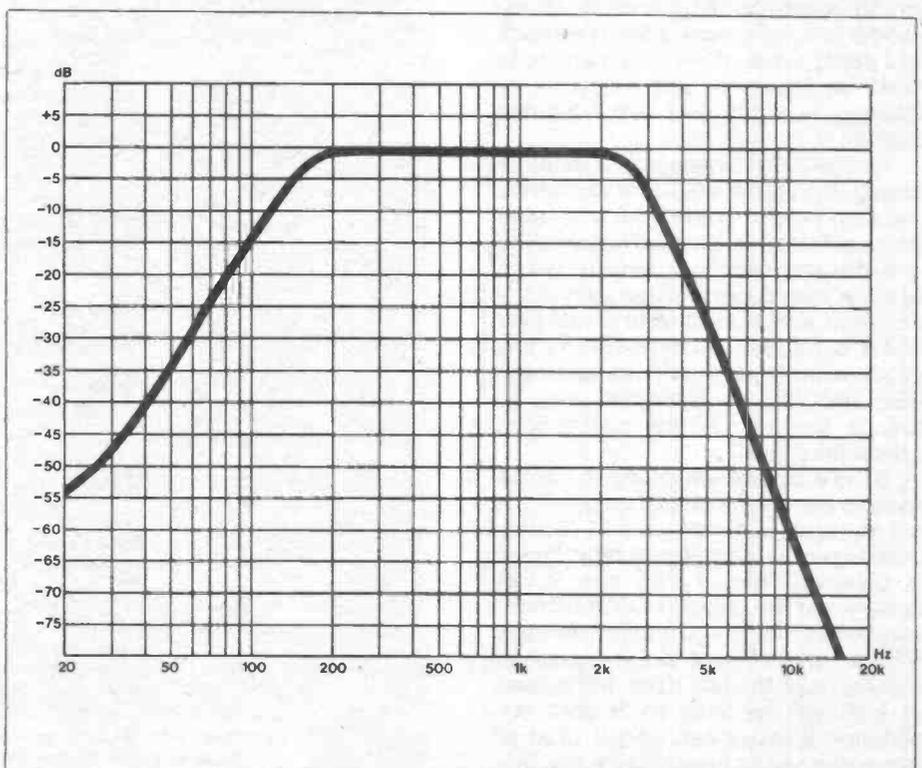


Figure 3. Frequency response of the unit.

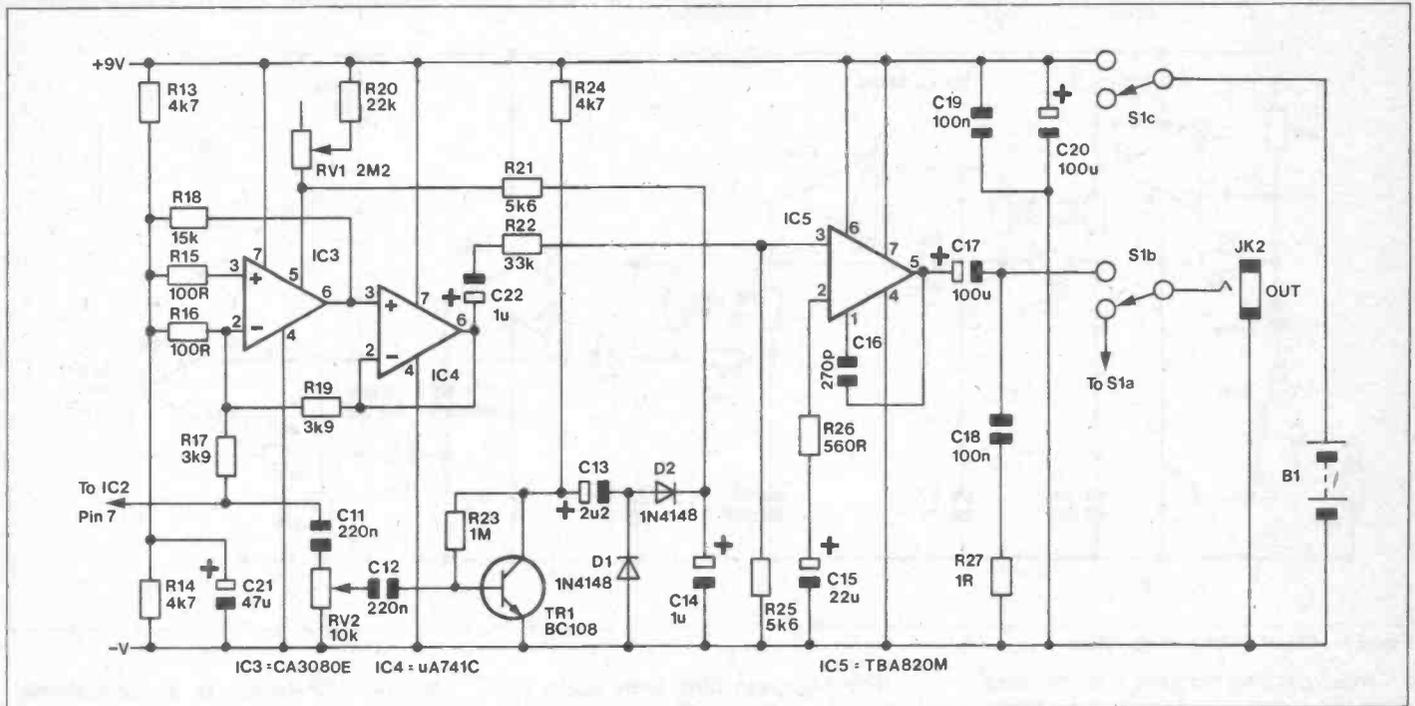


Figure 4. Circuit of the expander and output stages.

trol RV1 to a high gain common emitter amplifier which uses TR1. The output of TR1 is rectified by D1 and D2, and smoothed by C14. The resultant positive voltage is fed to the V.C.A. by way of R21, and in the presence of a strong input signal boosts the gain of the V.C.A. to unity regardless of the setting of RV1. RV2 is adjusted so that the wanted signal operates the expander circuit but the background noise does not. In practice the circuit tends to operate for the majority of the time at full gain or the lower gain level set using RV1, and it therefore operates virtually as a noise gate. However, as the V.C.A. is not switched between two levels of gain and it can have intermediate levels of gain, strictly speaking the circuit is an expander and not a noise gate. The attack and decay times of the circuit are quite short so that the unit responds to changes in input level with adequate rapidity.

A TBA820M integrated circuit is used in the output stage and this device gives an output power which is more than sufficient for this application. R26 is a discrete feedback resistor which sets the closed loop voltage gain of the amplifier at a modest level of just over 20dB, but this is still excessive for this application. An attenuator consisting of R22 and R25 is therefore used to reduce the gain of the circuit to a satisfactory level.

S1 is a bypass switch which can be used to cut out the processor when it is not required, and one pole of S1 (S1c) is used to provide on/off switching. Power is obtained from a PP6 size 9 volt battery and the quiescent current consumption of the circuit is approximately 8.5mA. The current drain increases substantially, though, if the unit is used at high volume with an 8 ohm impedance loudspeaker, and if used in this way it would be advisable to use a larger battery, such as a PP9 size.

PARTS LIST FOR DXer's AUDIO PROCESSOR

Resistors — all 0.4W 1% metal film unless specified.

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| R1,2,22 | 33k | 3 off | (M33K) |
| R3-R8 | 10k | 6 off | (M10K) |
| R9 | 6k8 | | (M6K8) |
| R10 | 3k3 | | (M3K3) |
| R11,12 | 82k | 2 off | (M82K) |
| R13,14,24 | 4k7 | 3 off | (M4K7) |
| R15,16 | 100R | 2 off | (M100R) |
| R17,19 | 3k9 | 2 off | (M3K9) |
| R18 | 15k | | (M15K) |
| R20 | 22k | | (M22K) |
| R21,25 | 5k6 | 2 off | (M5K6) |
| R23 | 1M | | (M1M0) |
| R26 | 560R | | (M560R) |
| R27 | 1R (1/2W 5% carbon) | | (B1R0) |
| RV1 | 2M2 lin pot | | (FW09K) |
| RV2 | 10k lin pot | | (FW02C) |
| Capacitors | | | |
| C1,11,12 | 220nF carbonate | 3 off | (WW45Y) |
| C2,5 | 6n8 polycarb. | 2 off | (WW27E) |
| C3 | 15nF polyester | | (BX71N) |
| C4,7 | 1nF mylar | 2 off | (WW15R) |
| C6 | 22nF polyester | | (BX72P) |
| C8,9 | 150nF polyester | 2 off | (BX77J) |
| C10 | 68nF polyester | | (BX75S) |
| C13 | 2u2 63V elect | | (FB15R) |
| C14,22 | 1uF 63V elect | 2 off | (FB12N) |
| C15 | 22uF 25V elect | | (FB30H) |
| C16 | 270pF ceramic plate | | (WX61R) |
| C17,20 | 100uF 10V elect | 2 off | (FB48C) |
| C18,19 | 100nF polyester | 2 off | (BX76H) |
| C21 | 47uF 10V elect | | (FB38R) |
| Semiconductors | | | |
| IC1,2 | 1458C | 2 off | (QH46A) |
| IC3 | CA3080E | | (YH58N) |
| IC4 | 741C 8 pin DIL | | (QL22Y) |
| IC5 | TBA820M | | (WQ63T) |
| TR1 | BC108 | | (QB32K) |
| D1,2 | 1N4148 | 2 off | (QL80B) |
| Miscellaneous | | | |
| S1 | 4 way 3 pole rotary | | (FF76H) |
| JK1,2 | Standard 1/4in. jack | 2 off | (HF90X) |
| B1 | 9V PP6 size | | |
| | Case | | (XY45Y) |
| | Battery connector | | (HF28F) |
| | Control knobs | 3 off | (HB26D) |
| | Printed circuit board | | (GB19V) |
| | 6BA 1/4in. bolts | 1 pkt | (BF06G) |
| | 6BA nuts | 1 pkt | (BF18U) |
| | 6BA 1/4in. spacers | 1 pkt | (FW34M) |
| | Veropins type 2145 | 1 pkt | (FL24B) |
| | Wire | (as req.) | (BL00A) |

A complete kit of all parts, excluding the case and knobs, is available.
Order As LK05F (D'Xers Audio Processor kit). Price £14.95.

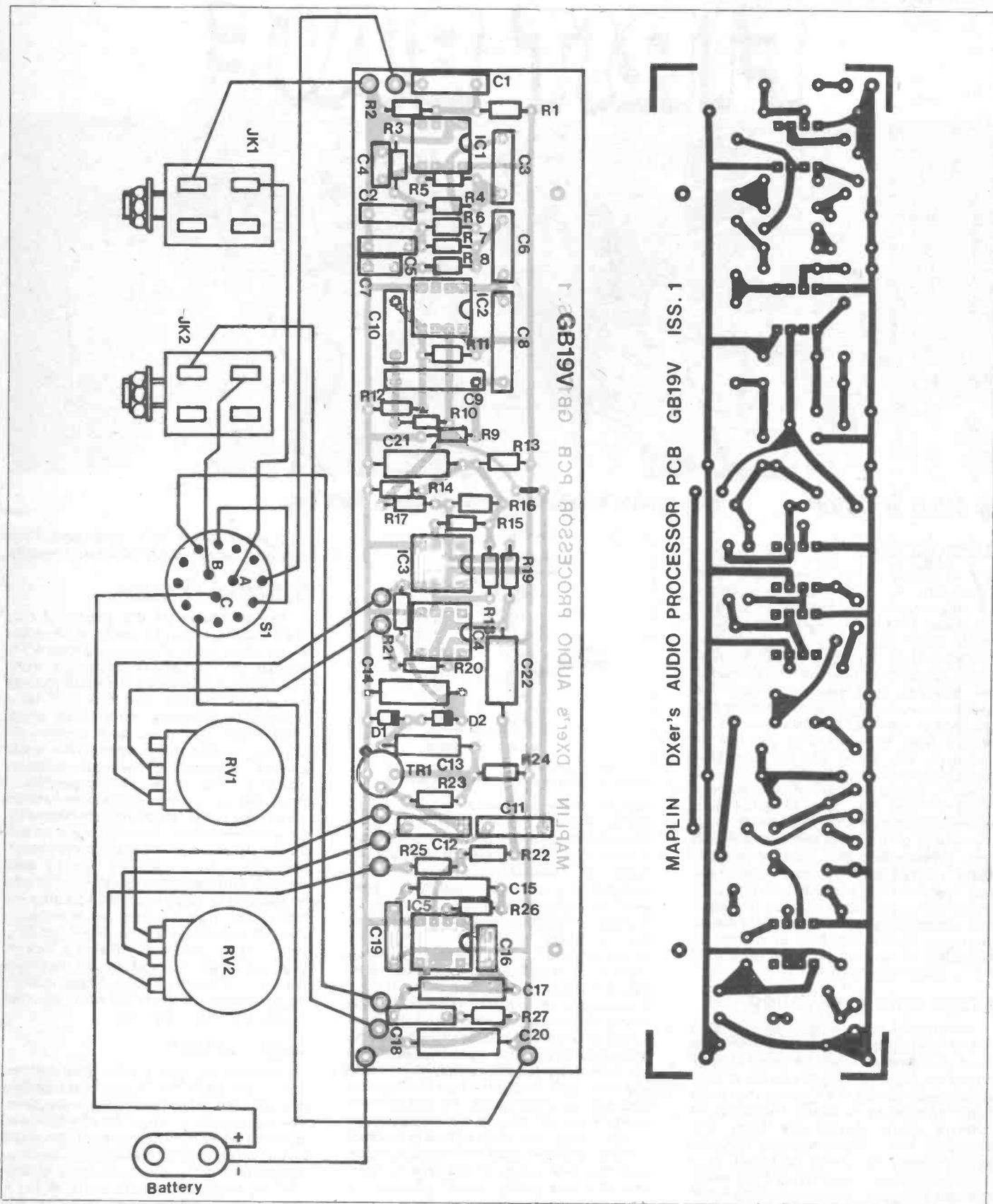


Figure 5. PCB layout and wiring.

Construction

Refer to Figure 5 for details of the printed circuit board and wiring of the unit. Veropins are used at points on the printed circuit board where connections to off-board components will be made. Be careful to fit the semiconductor devices onto the board with the correct orientation, especially the integrated circuits which would be difficult

to remove from the board once soldered into place. Note that there is a single link wire on the board (near to R13 and R16).

An instrument case having approximate outside dimensions of 200 by 125 by 75mm makes a good housing for this project, and a suitable front panel layout can be seen by referring to the photographs. S1 is a 4 way 3 pole rotary type having an adjustable end stop, and the latter is set for 2 way operation. The

recommended case has an aluminium chassis and the completed printed circuit board is mounted on this using 1/2 inch 6BA bolts plus 1/4 inch 6BA spacers to hold the underside of the board well clear of the chassis. Mount the board towards the front of the chassis so that there is sufficient space for the battery to the rear of the board. The unit is then finished by wiring in the controls, battery connector, and sockets.

continued on page 62

FIRST BASE



by Mike Wharton

A Beginner's Guide to Logic Design Part Two

Introduction

You should by now have built, or have access to, a DC supply providing a regulated 5 volts. This will be used as the power supply for the various experiments which will mainly use Transistor-Transistor Logic devices, or TTL for short. If such a supply is not available it is possible to use batteries at a pinch, although the commonly available voltages are either just too high or too low. For example, a 4.5V battery may be used with no risk of damaging any chips, but as its output voltage falls with use, it may become insufficient to operate some of the devices properly. This can lead to some very misleading problems for the unwary. A 6V dry battery, on the other hand, is really too high, although with care it can be reduced with a suitable series resistor. Possibly the best source in this line would be four 1.2V NiCad cells connected in series; this gives 4.8V which will remain fairly constant during discharge. These cells may, of course, be recharged — which brings us back to a mains power supply again!

Chips with everything

A feature of modern electronic apparatus is that often somewhere lurking inside the most mundane item will be found at least one 'chip'. A glance through any electronics component catalogue will reveal that there must by now be umpteen thousands of different types, shapes and sizes. The electronic 'chip' is distinguished from the potato variety by being packaged in a rectangular black (usually), box from which protrude two rows (usually) of sharp metal pins or legs. Its type will be indicated by a code number printed on the top side, and pin number '1' identified in one of several ways, as shown in Figure 1.

All the wide variety of chips produced by modern technology may be divided into two categories, Analogue and Digital. We shall only be concerned at this stage with the digital variety; the analogue types (or analog, if you speak American) consist of all manner of specialist devices intended for particular applications.

Before we start any cookery with these chips it is essential that we all know and can identify the devices which are going to be

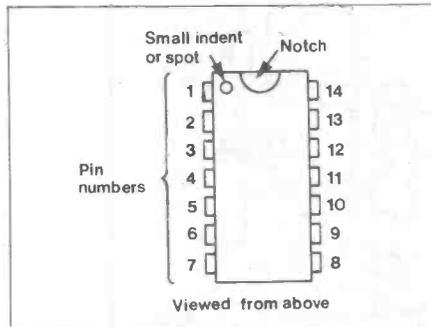


Figure 1. 14-pin dual-in-line (DIL) package.

needed; there are several 'grades' of TTL device, and the one of interest to us is the 7400 series. Each device in this series has a specific part number, starting with the two figures '74'. Thus the first in the series, 7400, is listed as a quad two-input NAND gate, which at first glance may seem to be a bit of a mouthful. What this means will be clear later, but first there are some more numbers which you will find on the package which need to be explained to avoid confusion. Figure 2 shows a typical chip of this type; in this case the part number is pre-fixed by the letters SN, which originally stood for Semiconductor Network, and is still used by some manufacturers. Other manufacturers may use other letters, such as DM, whilst some use none at all. Finally, the type number may end with a single letter, the commonest being 'N', which indicates a plastic package.

Very often the chip will have another number stamped close to the type number, and may look similar to the type number. This is a date stamp, which indicates the week and year of manufacture. For example, the number 7933 would mean that the chip was made during week 33 of 1979; some confusion may arise if you come across old

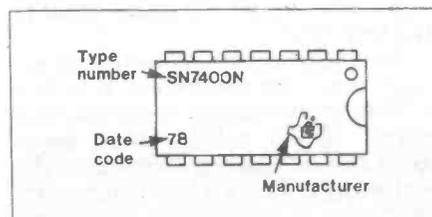


Figure 2. Typical markings on TTL packages.

chips made during 1974, so beware if you buy some 'bargain packs' of suspect devices.

Schottky Devices

Before moving off the subject of chip identification, it may be useful to say a few words about some of the more modern TTL devices. One of the few drawbacks to using TTL devices is that they use a relatively large amount of current, and this can be a problem if designing commercial equipment which uses many such devices. An improvement which has led to a reduction in current consumption without seriously affecting some of the other properties of these devices has produced a range of chips commonly called Low power Schottky, or 'LS' for short. Generally, these are made as pin-for-pin replacements for the standard types, and with a few exceptions may be used instead. The method of identifying this type of device is to insert the letters LS after the '74' of the type number; for example, a 74LS00 would be the Low power Schottky version of the standard 7400 device. Indeed, there are other letters which you may have noticed in this sort of type number, indicating yet further variations, but we'll cross that bridge when we come to it.

Logic Levels

Since we are dealing with digital devices, it is important at the start to make certain that what this entails is properly understood. The segregation of chips into analogue and digital varieties was mentioned above, and it is true to say that one deals with analogue quantities and the other with digital quantities. An analogue quantity is one which is continuously variable, and although this may be a voltage it could equally well be the amount of liquid flowing down a pipe, the speed of the wind or the intensity of light from the sun. All of these quantities can be converted into a proportional voltage by suitable means. A digital quantity, on the other hand, is one which changes by fixed amounts, with no fractional parts in between. Thus the number of people in a group is a digital amount, you cannot sensibly have three-and-two-thirds people. Likewise, in digital electronics, we are concerned with voltage signals which have just two levels, and ideally nothing in between. Using TTL

devices these levels are +5 volts and 0 volts, with the +5 volt level being assigned the logic value of '1' and 0 volts a logic value of '0'. Again, there are other systems, but we shall not concern ourselves with them.

The great advantage of this system is that it actually makes the representation of numbers a lot easier than any analogue system; for instance, suppose you wanted to show a value of '5' using a range of voltages between 0V and 10V. Easy, you say, that would be given by 5 volts, but now imagine you need to show a value of 255 on the same voltage range. One solution would be to make the 10V equal to a value of 1000, so that 255 would be given by a voltage of 2.55 volts. This would then mean that only 0.01 volt represents a value of 1, and this is such a small voltage that any practical system would be hopelessly inaccurate. By adopting

| VALUE | |
|---------|---------|
| +5Volts | 0 Volts |
| Logic 1 | Logic 0 |
| True | False |
| Valid | Invalid |
| High | Low |

Figure 3. The positive true logic notation system.

a digital system any value can be created with perfect accuracy. This is the basis of the modern digital computer, but more of that later, as we are getting ahead of ourselves. At this stage it is sufficient to appreciate that the presence of 5 volts, or a voltage very close to it, represents logic 1, and 0 volts, or again a value very close to that, is logic 0. These logic values do not necessarily stand for the numerical values of 1 and 0, but might equally well mean True and False, or Valid and Invalid in terms of logical arguments, and Figure 3 summarises these ideas.

Truth Tables

The introduction of the idea of logic brings us next to the subject of Truth Tables; these have been adapted from the subject of Boolean Algebra as a convenient method of describing the performance of a particular logic chip. Mention of such things as Boolean Algebra may have caused some of you to wonder what you might have let yourselves in for. If so, then rest assured that this series will stick to the practical path, and although it is difficult to ignore it completely, those readers wishing to delve more deeply into this fascinating subject will have to look elsewhere.

If you have studied the subject of electronics previously, then it is quite possible that you have come across the so-called characteristic curves for active devices such as transistors. These are used to describe in a graphical form how such things react when voltages are applied to them, and can be used to make sure that the transistor is operated under the correct conditions. Fortunately, as far as TTL chips are concerned, we can treat them as what they are — little black boxes! Although they may contain several hundred individual transistors, provided some simple rules are adhered to it is possible to ignore this when connecting together a number of different devices. This makes it possible to make up quite complex logic designs with the ability to predict the manner in which the final circuit will behave, something which would be extremely difficult using any other system with separate transistors.

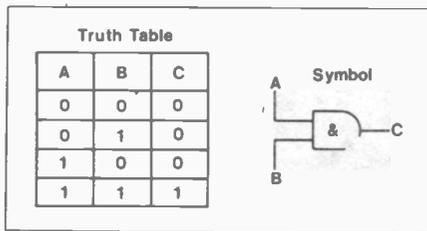


Figure 4. Two input AND gate.

Figure 4 shows the Truth Table for a two-input AND gate alongside the commonly used symbol for this gate in circuit diagrams. It may as well be said at this stage that although this is not a British Standard symbol, it is the one which is most likely to be found in published circuit diagrams, and there seems little point in swimming against the tide!

The explanation of the Truth Table given is quite straightforward; the two inputs to the logic device or 'gate' are labelled A and B, whilst the output is C. The Truth Table simply summarises the various outputs which would be obtained for all possible combinations of input. Thus, if both inputs are connected to logic 0, or 0 volts, then the output will be 0 volts. Only if both inputs are connected to logic 1, or +5 volts, will an output of logic 1 be obtained. This shows why the gate is called an AND gate, since both input A AND input B must be 'high' for the output to be 'high', all other combinations

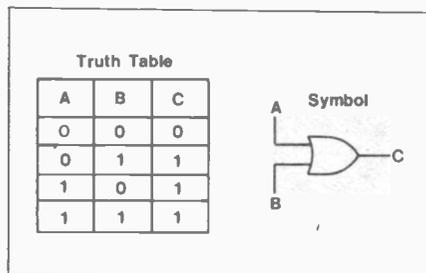


Figure 5. Two input OR gate.

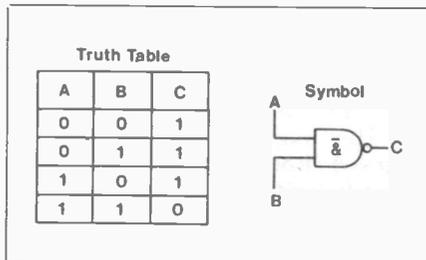


Figure 6. Two input NAND gate.

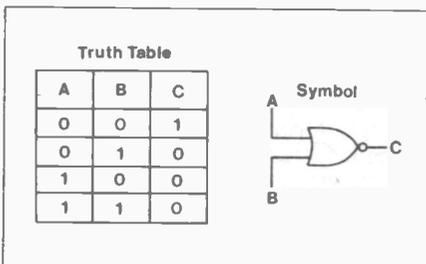


Figure 7. Two input NOR gate.

giving a 'low' output. Figures 5, 6 and 7 show the corresponding Truth Tables and symbol for three more common logic gates; figure 5 is for a two-input OR gate, figure 6 a two-input NAND gate and figure 7 a two-input NOR gate. The last two gates deserve a little more mention, as they are the opposites of the first two. That is, if you look at their Truth Tables, you will see that similar inputs produce opposite outputs, so that logically a NAND gate is a Not AND gate and a NOR gate is a Not OR gate.

Practical Devices

If you have a copy of the Maplin catalogue (if not, why not!) and turn to page 282, you will see the pin-outs of a number of TTL chips. You will also see that only rarely does a package contain a single device. For those without this valuable reference aid, the pin-out of a 7400 is given in figure 8. This is where we come back to that mouthful of a name used to describe such packages. Thus a 7400, which contains four identical two-input NAND gates, is listed as a Quad 2-input NAND gate, whilst the 7420 is a Dual 4-input NAND gate, ie two NAND gates each having four inputs.

Two other pins identified in figure 8 are labelled Vcc and GND; these are the pins to which the necessary power supply for the whole package is connected, with Vcc being connected to +5 volts and GND, or Ground, to 0 volts. Usually, Vcc is pin 14 and GND pin 7 on a 14-pin DIL package, but there are

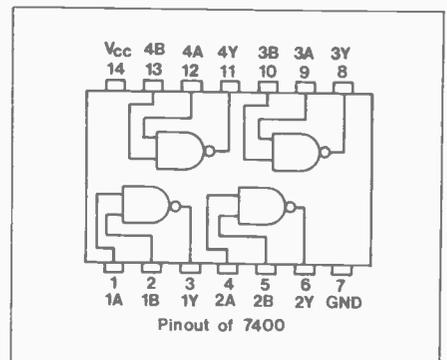


Figure 8. Quad two input NAND gate.

some important exceptions, and it is wise to check the pin-out when making up circuits. If you examine published diagrams these connections are often left out for the sake of clarity, but of course the circuit will not work without them!

Watch Your Combinations

The connecting together of various logic gates, such as NAND gates and NOR gates, to produce designs with predictable output states, is called Combinational Logic. To take a very simple example to start with; suppose that both inputs of a 2-input NAND gate are connected together, the Truth Table will

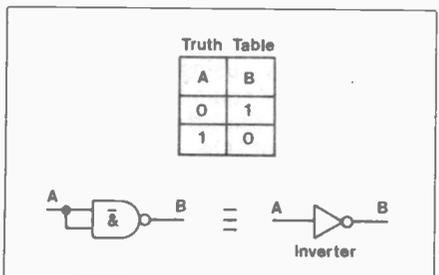


Figure 9. NAND to NOT conversion.

become as given in figure 9 as there is now effectively only one input. The result is a NOT gate, or inverter, since the output is the inverse of the input. This is also true for the NOR gate, and this is often a convenient way of producing an inverter from spare gates within a package.

It is true to say that the NAND gate is the most versatile of all those available, since the others can be made up by a suitable combination of NAND gates. For example, figure 10 shows how a 2-input NOR gate may be made up by this method. You can check out the Truth Table for this logic array by first giving the two inputs, A and B, the value 0. Then by following the Truth Table for the



by David J. Silvester

Reversal colour printing does not permit the use of a safelight, whilst the safelight for negative colour work is so dim as to make exposure timing with a clock almost impossible. The only enlarger timers for sale were of a mechanical type and it was felt that using CMOS logic a suitable timer could be made at a cost below that of the 'off the shelf' item.

Given that the timer must be operated by feel alone the controls were reduced to a thumbwheel 'time set' switch and two control switches. This introduces two possible methods of operation. The timer may either count the elapsed time up or down, and it was felt that the up counting system which allows the time display to show the exposure time before operation would prevent the author from making too many exposure errors. The disadvantage is that when the timer is switched on or the thumb-wheel switches are altered the enlarger lamp will turn on until the display shows the same figures as the thumbwheel switch. Normally, however, more time is taken in preparing the darkroom or setting up the next print, so that in practice no time is actually lost.

Circuit Description

The main timing of the unit is derived from the 50Hz mains frequency via the transformer T1. Diodes D1, D2, capacitors C1, C2 and voltage regulator REG1 provide the 12 volt power supply, which is applied to all the IC's. The +12V is attached to the highest numbered pin of the IC's (14 or 16) and the 0V to the diagonally opposite pin (7 or 8). In all cases unused inputs must be connected to either high or low supply to ensure correct operation or freedom from oscillation.

The timing pulses are derived from the 15V/50Hz output of T1, ie. approximately 21V peak to peak. The zener diode D3, fed via R1, clips this voltage to +12V when the input is positive and to -0.6V when the input is negative. This clipped sine wave is then applied to a schmitt trigger IC1a, which provides a square wave at 50Hz with short rise and fall times on the logic transitions. This 50Hz square wave is fed to IC2a connected with IC3c and IC3d to act as a divide by 5 counter. IC2 has outputs in BCD (binary coded decimal) which will normally count from 0 to 9 (0000 to 1001) but at a

count of 5 (0101) IC3 resets the counter immediately to 0. In this way after every 5 input cycles the output of IC3c connected to the reset pin of IC2a, gives a single short pulse every 0.1 seconds.

The connections for the operating switches S1 and S2 pass through IC1b and IC1d to provide the logic levels required for the operation of the counter reset and output logic stages.

The 10 pulses per second from IC3c pass through a count inhibit circuit IC10a and then to IC2b which produces 1 pulse per second when input 1 of IC10a is high. IC4 acts as a 00 to 99 counter with BCD output lines. This BCD data is used to drive a 7 segment double digit display, via display drivers IC5 and IC6. It should be noted that the ballast resistors used with the display are of unusually high values (R4-17) so that the display will show only a dull glow in the darkroom.

IC's 7, 8 and 9 provide a system which checks whether the BCD data on the output of IC4 and from the BCD thumbwheel switches S3 and S4 are the same. IC7 and IC8 are quad exclusive NOR gates which act as comparators for each of the BCD data line pairs.

When the values of BCD input are the same the output is high. IC9 is an 8 input NAND gate giving low output on pin 13 only when all of the 8 BCD input pairs are the same. It is this output which controls the counting and also the output circuitry when S1 and S2 are in their off positions. The output of IC9 is over-riden by the logic levels derived from S1 or S2 when either switch is used.

The output logic circuit consists of IC11d, IC11a, IC11b, IC1b, IC10c, IC10d, IC1d, and TR1 which cause the opto-coupler diode to turn the output triac CSR1 on under the following conditions:—

1. If the system is counting, i.e. if pin 13 is high
 2. If S2 is turned on, i.e. the input to IC1b is high.
- If S1 is pushed the logic prevents the counter from operating and holds the triac off whilst resetting the counter to zero.

Assembly

Construction of the timer should cause no problems as all the components except for the switches, transformer and output socket are fixed to the PCB. The board is double sided and all components are mounted on side 2 of the board with most soldering carried out on side 1.

Insert the vertisocket into the board first as this will help with the identification of the other component locations, and solder into position noting that pins 1, 3, 6 and 8 going to resistors R8, R10, R11 and R13 must be soldered to both sides of the board. Insert and solder all of the IC sockets checking carefully the position of pin 1 as the IC's point in different directions, but DO NOT INSERT IC's.

Bend, insert and solder all of the resistors into their places noting that R8, R10, R11 and R13 will be soldered to both sides of the board, followed by capacitors C1 and C2. Next insert the opto-coupler, transistor, triac, regulator, and diodes and after checking orientation solder into place.

Attach a 30cm length of ribbon cable to the output holes for S3 and S4 and the 12V line on the right hand side of the board. It will be found that there is one spare wire and this may be pulled away from the rest of the ribbon cable. Then add further wires for the transformer, S1 and S2 connections, and short pieces of hook up wire to the mains input and output connections. If the board is now held up to the light there can be seen a large number of holes remaining and the track pins are inserted into these holes and soldered on both sides. If all of the pins are inserted before soldering it is very likely that a pin will be left unsoldered on one side of the board and this will cause problems later on. Personal experience has shown that it is best to insert about 6 pins and then count the solder joints being made on both sides of the PCB.

Assemble the thumbwheel switch from the component parts and identify

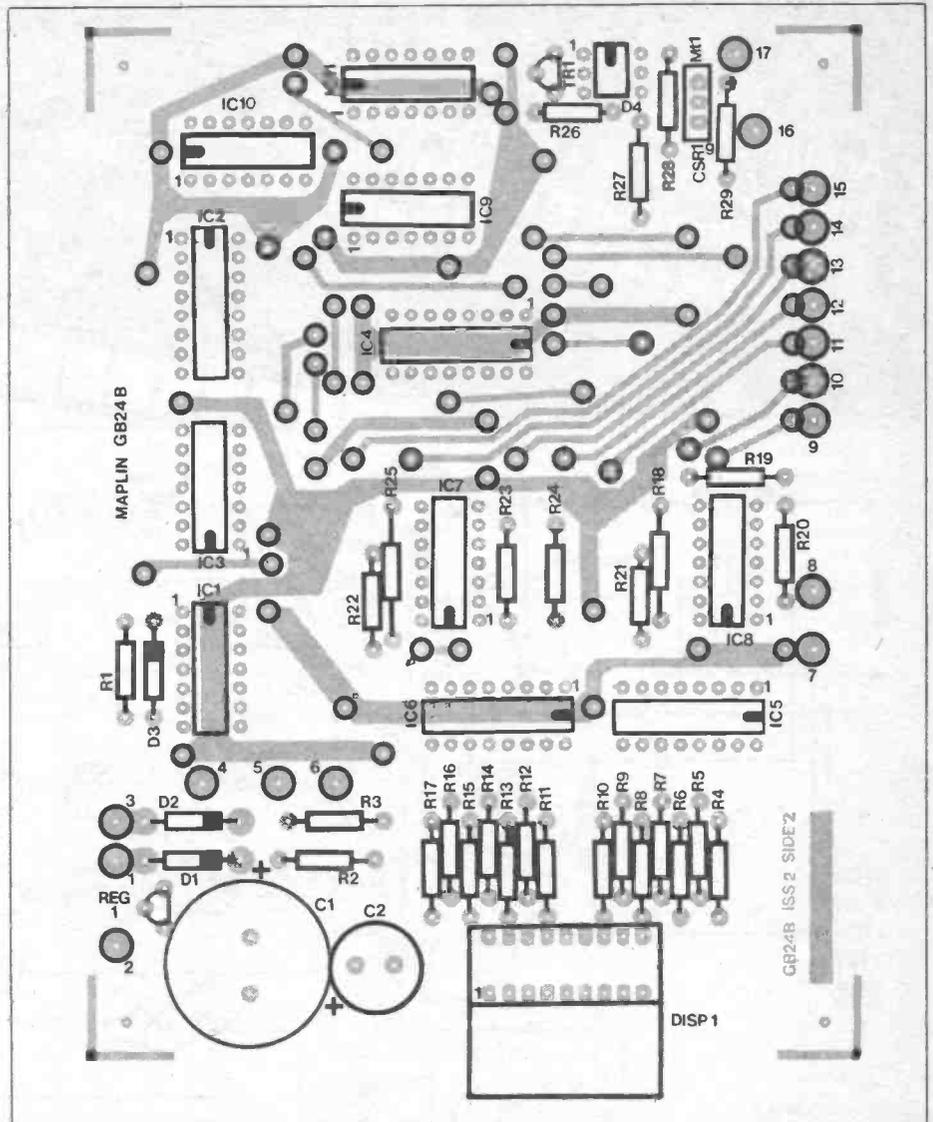


Figure 2. PCB layout.

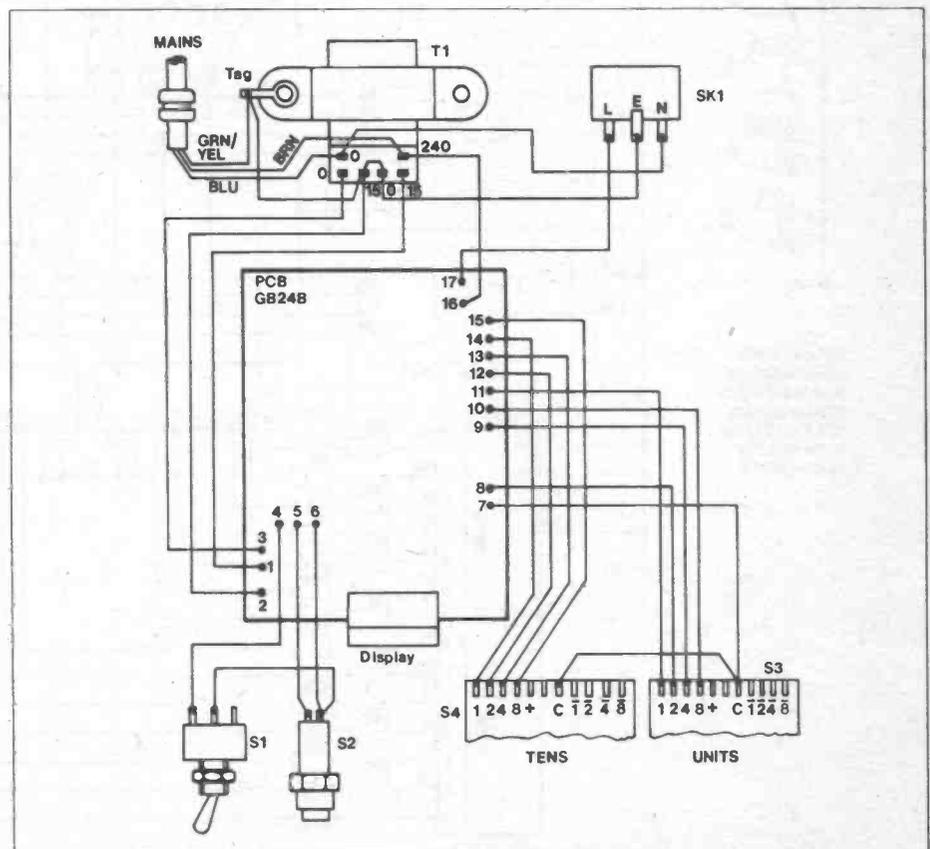


Figure 3. Interwiring diagram.

the 8, 4, 2 and 1 switch contacts as well as the common line C.

A suitable case should be chosen and drilled or cut to take the PCB with cut-out for the display, thumbwheel switch, Euro outlet, transformer, mains input grommet, and switches S1 and S2.

After mounting all of the components in the case connect these as shown in the wiring diagram Figure 3. The mains input earth MUST be connected securely to the metal case and to the Euro socket as failure to do this will make the timer dangerous to use in the wet atmosphere of the darkroom.

Circuit Testing

Insert a 3A fuse into the mains input plug. The constructor should remember that the large PCB carries mains voltages so extreme care should be taken whilst testing the circuits. First, and before inserting the IC's check that the 12V power supply is operating correctly by checking the voltage

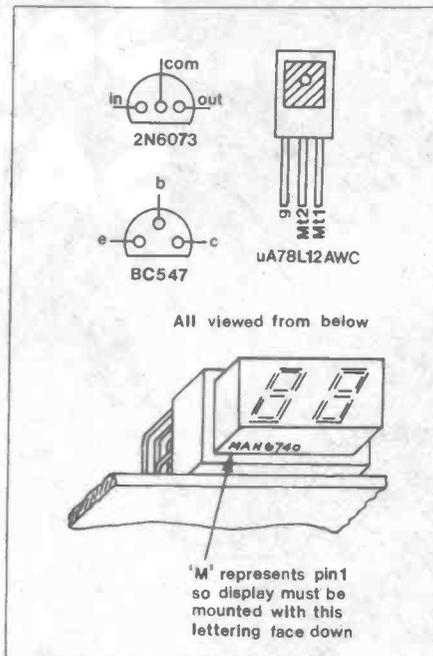
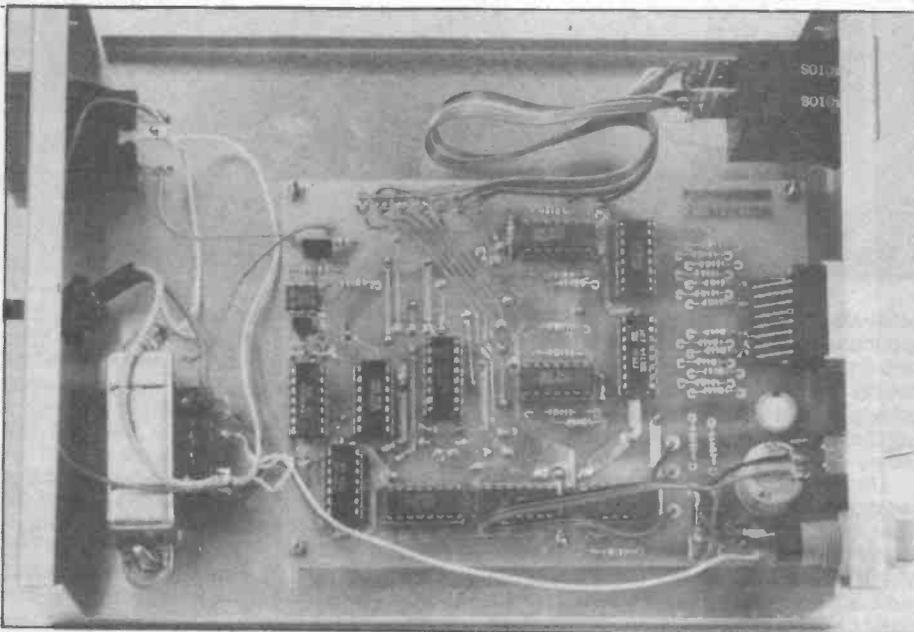


Figure 4. Pin configurations.



across pins 7 and 14 of IC1 socket.

Switch off and remove the mains plug. Insert all of the IC's and turn on again. The LED display should light (note the intensity of the lamps is low), count up to the number set on the thumbwheel switch at one count per second, and then stop. Also check that the thumbwheel switch has been connected correctly by making the counter stop at 0, 1, 2 to 9 and 10, 20 to 90 seconds. Finally pull out the mains plug and check that none of the components has become hot. Now connect a 100W/240V bulb across the output socket and repeat the above. During counting the lamp should light and go off when the count stops. Set S2 to the on position, the lamp should light but the display remain at the same setting. Press S1 and the display should reset to zero but the lamp remain off. Releasing the switch will allow the lamp to light for the required time.

Using the Timer

If all tests have proved satisfactory connect the timer to the enlarger, and set up the darkroom. Set the thumbwheel switch to the desired exposure time and switch S2 on, to prevent the lamp turning off whilst trying to set up the negative and baseboard. When you are ready, switch S2 on, place photographic paper in the baseboard, then press S1 and release to make the exposure.

Modifications Outside Great Britain

In countries with a mains frequency of 50Hz only T1 will need to be changed to a transformer having an input winding suitable for the local voltage.

In countries with 60Hz mains frequency the constructor must break the connection between IC2 pin 3 and IC3 pin 13. A new connection must be made between IC2 pin 4 and IC3 pin 13.

ENLARGER TIMER PARTS LIST

Resistors — All 0.4W 1% metal film.

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|--------|---------|----|
| R1-25 inc | 10k | 25 off | (M10K) | T1 |
| R26 | 680R | | (M680R) | S1 |
| R27,28,29 | 1k | 3 off | (M1K) | S2 |

Capacitors

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--|---------|------|
| C1 | 470uF 63V PC electrolytic | | (FF59P) | S3,4 |
| C2 | 470uF 16V PC electrolytic | | (FF15R) | SK1 |

Semiconductors

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|-------|---------|--|
| D1,2 | 1N4001 | 2 off | (QL73Q) | |
| D3 | BZY88C12V | | (QH16S) | |
| D4 | Opto-triac-isolator | | (QQ10L) | |
| CSR1 | 2N6073 | | (QR51F) | |
| REG1 | uA78L12AWC | | (WQ77J) | |
| TR1 | BC547 | | (QQ14Q) | |
| IC1 | 4093BE | | (QW53H) | |
| IC2,4 | 4518BE | 2 off | (QX32K) | |
| IC3,10 | 4011BE | 2 off | (QX05F) | |
| IC5,6 | 4511BE | 2 off | (QX31J) | |
| IC7,8 | 4077BE | 2 off | (QW47B) | |
| IC9 | 4068BE | | (QX24B) | |
| IC11 | 4001BE | | (QX01B) | |

Miscellaneous

| | | |
|-------|--------------------|---------|
| DISP1 | DD Display Type C | (BY68Y) |
| | Vertisocket Type 2 | (BK04E) |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| 14 Pin DIL Skt | 7 off | (BL18U) |
| 16 Pin DIL Skt | 4 off | (BL19V) |
| Veropin 2141 | 1 pkt | (FL21X) |
| Track Pin | 2 pkts | (FL82D) |
| Transformer 15V | | (WB15R) |
| Sub-Min Toggle A | | (FH00A) |
| Square Push Red | | (FF98G) |
| Thumbwheel BCD | 2 off | (FF84F) |
| Thumbwheel End Cheeks | | (BK49D) |
| Grommet | | (FW59P) |
| Euro Facility outlet | | (HL42V) |
| Euro Facility plug | | (HL43W) |
| 10-way Ribbon cable | 1 metre | (XR06G) |
| Min Mains Black | 2 metres | (XR01B) |
| Hook up wire | 1 pkt | (BL00A) |
| Case AB15 | | (XB71N) |
| PCB | | (GB24B) |
| Screws 6BA x 1 inch | 1 pkt | (BF07H) |
| Nuts 6BA | 1 pkt | (BF18U) |
| Spacer 6BA x 1/2 inch | 1 pkt | (FW35Q) |
| Screws 4BA x 1/4 inch | 1 pkt | (BF02C) |
| Nuts 4BA | 1 pkt | (BF17T) |
| Tag 4BA | 1 pkt | (BF28F) |
| Stick-on-feet | | (FW38R) |

A complete kit of all parts, excluding the case, is available. Order As LK07H (Enlarger Timer kit). Price £27.50.

Say it with SATELLITES

Part 4
by Mike Wharton



Giotto Spacecraft

Since this is the last in the present series of articles, we will finish off by taking a look at some of the current events on the space scene. The use of satellites is only one aspect of a much wider field, that of the exploration of space. After an initial impetus during the late 1960's, which culminated in the American Moon landings, the exploration of space has become more the exploitation of space. During the last ten years there have been steady advances in the science and technology involved, and it may well be that manned exploration will eventually follow where the Pioneer and Voyager space-craft have led the way towards this 'final frontier'.

Ups and Downs

Despite the complexity and marvellous technology in this area of human endeavour, it still manages to prove the truth of that old saying 'what goes up must come down'; well, at least they come down quite often! Perhaps one of the more important 'downs' in the recent past was that of COSMOS 1402. This was a Soviet low-altitude surveillance satellite, and its demise proved to be newsworthy because of the descent of the radio-active portion of the space-craft.

The radio-activity is produced by special nuclear 'batteries', powered by a radio-thermal source in part of the satellite. This is kept as far away from the rest of the instrumentation and other sensitive areas of the satellite since radiation can play havoc with some of the electronic equipment on board. Also, the amount of shielding is kept to a minimum, since it is not expected that anyone will come into contact with the satellite once it is in space, and any effective shielding would only represent a dead weight in the pay-load.

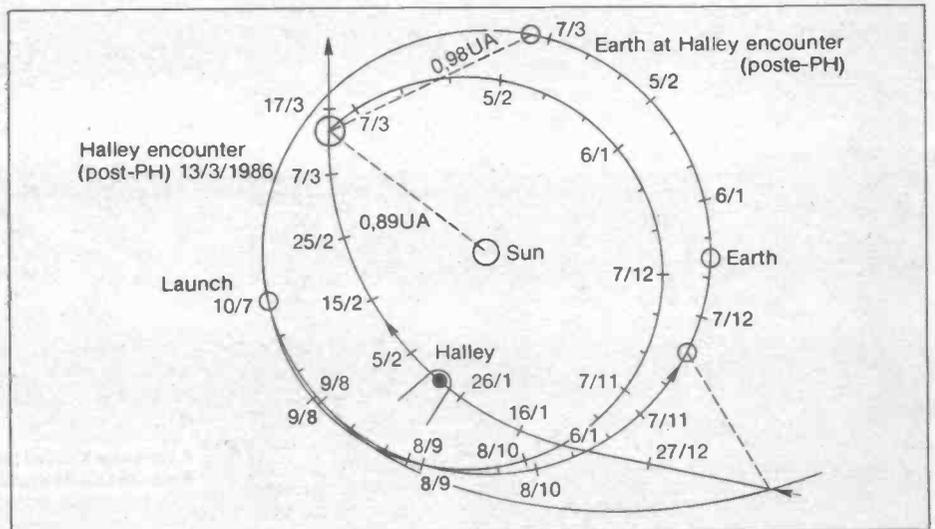
The reason why such sources are used, in addition to the usual solar arrays and conventional batteries, is to provide the large

amounts of power needed to operate the ground searching radars. These are used in this type of 'spying' operation since purely optical methods can be rendered completely ineffective by even the lightest covering of cloud, which, of course, does not affect radar.

Usually, this type of satellite containing a radio-active source would be manoeuvred from its normal orbital path into a much higher parking orbit at the end of its useful life. It would then be left there while the radio-activity decayed to safer levels; then it could be either left there, virtually forever, or brought down to an altitude where atmospheric drag would take an effect, and it would then burn up during re-entry through the atmosphere.

It seems that in the case of COSMOS 1402 control of the satellite was lost, and

proved impossible to push it out into its parking orbit. This meant that it started to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere before the radio-active source had been given a chance to decay. This should not have been a problem, since this was its intended fate anyway, but since control of it had been lost it was impossible to put it into an orbit that would ensure complete vaporisation of the dense radio-active source. In the event, it seems that the villain of the piece fell into the South Atlantic, even if it did remain intact on re-entry. The point is worth making that even if such sources are 'burned up' on re-entry, this does not destroy the radio-activity present, for once formed it is not possible to destroy an isotope by such physical methods as burning. However, by vaporising it in the upper atmosphere, the radio-activity is dispersed to such an extent that harmful levels



Giotto reference transfer orbit with a launch on 10 July 1985 and a Halley encounter on 13 March 1986.

of radiation should not be experienced by anyone on the ground.

Many of these surveillance satellites, put into orbit by both the USA and the USSR, contain such radio-active sources and this was not the first to cause concern; it may be remembered that a piece of similar Soviet space debris fell on northern Canada some three years previously. It seems a safe bet that sooner or later the same thing will happen again.

A Satellite for Sport

The satellite's vantage point from its orbit some 900 km. out in space provides the basis for one of its most useful roles, that of satellite navigation. There are several systems which make use of this facility, such as the Marescs satellites operated by Inmarsat. These satellites provide a means by which commercial shipping can obtain a much more accurate fix of their position at sea than ever was possible by dead reckoning. One disadvantage of this type of system to the average yachtsman is its fairly high cost for the receivers and associated computing equipment.

A system presently operated by the US Navy, and soon to be updated, is based on satellite navigation by their so-called Transit satellites, and known by many yachtsmen as SATNAV. The development of modern microprocessor based computing devices has ensured that this method is reasonably cheap to install. Like many other such navigation aids, it uses the Doppler shift between two signals to provide data for the calculation of latitude and longitude at sea. For greater positional accuracy, it may be interfaced with the compass and ship's log, the latter being the device which gives the ship's speed. At the present time there are five satellites, with one more to be launched shortly, so there are still some gaps in the system. The satellites used for this method occupy a polar orbit, with a period of about 100 minutes. Each satellite transmits beacon signals on 150 MHz and 400 MHz which are picked up by the receiver on board the yacht. The transmitted signals are compared with a very stable signal generated by the equipment. Since the satellite is moving very rapidly, its signal will appear to rise and then fall in frequency as it passes by on its orbit, just like the old example of the whistle on a steam train - this is Doppler shift. The satellite always knows where it is above the surface of the Earth, and by making some computations based on the magnitude of the Doppler shift, the position of the yacht may be found relative to the satellite.

If the yacht is moving, then this factor can also be taken into account, and the final result should have an accuracy of about 300 metres, although it is theoretically possible to obtain your position to within 100 metres.

This system is to be superseded shortly by a new Global Positioning System, or GPS, called NAVSTAR, which will give a new meaning to the old nautical phrase, "a star to steer by".

International Rescue Takes Off

The method of using Doppler shift to calculate the position of an object on the surface of the Earth can also be used in the opposite sense, that is, for the satellite to determine the position of a fixed beacon. This is the basis of a project which Britain has recently joined, and which will use satellites to locate crashed aircraft or shipwrecked mariners. The other countries involved are the US, Canada and France, who will join up their SARSAT system with the Soviet COSPAS system. SARSAT, or Search And Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking is a

method which uses satellites to pick up the transmissions from distress beacons on the ground or in the sea. COSPAS-1 was launched in the middle of last year, and an American satellite, to be operated by NOAA, should follow it up on March 28th this year. These satellites will pick up transmissions from emergency beacons which are automatically turned on in the event of an accident. Those carried on board an aircraft should operate due to the jolt of the crash, whilst those on a ship operate when immersed in water.

These beacons have to be carried by law, but it is by no means an easy task to locate their position from ground based receiving stations or even over-flying aircraft. This is where the satellite's superior vantage point comes into its own. The beacons transmit on the international distress frequencies of 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz for at least two days; aircraft flying over the sea are obliged to monitor these frequencies, but not whilst they are flying over land. A satellite in a polar orbit can monitor the whole surface of the globe, again having a period of around 100 minutes, so that any transmitting beacon will be located in a relatively short time. The signal from a beacon is recorded as the satellite passes close by, and then the Doppler shift compared to a reference signal is used to work out its position relative to the satellite. This information is 'dumped' via



telemetry when the satellite comes in range of a ground station, and the position of the distress beacon calculated. This gives a very precise location for the rescue craft to home in on and hence remove much of the uncertainty and guesswork often involved in trying to locate the position of a craft in distress, particularly at sea and in bad weather conditions. A development of the system will use beacons which operate on a higher frequency of 406 MHz, in a less cluttered part of the radio spectrum, and has a potential accuracy of some 2 to 5 km, rather than the 20 to 50 km. with the presently envisaged system.

I-R Astronomers over the Moon

So far, all the various satellite systems considered have had their attention directed towards the surface of the Earth. This need not necessarily always be the case, for there are a number of satellites whose attention is very clearly on outer space. Amongst these are the special telescopes which have been carried aloft within a satellite in order to obtain a better view of the Universe. The reason for doing this is usually to place the telescope above the Earth's atmosphere so that it cannot interfere with the incredibly weak signals which the astronomers are looking for. Indeed, the atmosphere and the

dust and water vapour contained in it can completely obscure some parts of the electro-magnetic spectrum which are of interest.

This is especially true of a wide range of infra-red (I-R) wavelengths, which are absorbed by water vapour in the air. To overcome this problem, a satellite has recently been launched called IRAS, or Infra-Red Astronomical Satellite. This carries on board a set of special sensors which will be used to study the emission of infra-red by certain parts of the galaxy. Infra-red, of course, is heat energy, and to make the sensors as sensitive as possible they are cooled down to a very low temperature. On IRAS this has been achieved by the use of liquid helium, contained in a special vacuum flask, and which is able to cool the sensors down to within a few degrees of absolute zero. The telescope will only be able to operate whilst the supply of liquid helium lasts, and the astronomers in charge of the project are pleased because it seems that the helium may last for up to 300 days, rather than the 200 days originally calculated.

Because of the extreme sensitivity of the infra-red sensors, one glance at anything as bright as the Sun would destroy them immediately. For this reason the satellite has been put into a special orbit, called sun-synchronous. This is a polar orbit, but the orbital increment is so arranged that the

satellite always faces away from the Sun. To protect the sensors during launch, a cover was placed over them; the first signals received from the satellite when it was put into operation was the minute infra-red trace from these covers as they were jettisoned and drifted away into space. At the time of writing the telescope has only just begun its operational life, but it is reported that one minute of observation has revealed more than was previously known about this part of the spectrum from all Earth bound observations.

On Track for Halley's Comet

Many reader will no doubt be aware that Halley's comet is due to reappear during the next few years. This is one of the more spectacular of these heavenly bodies, although it is not expected to be such a sight in the night sky as on its last appearance 75 years ago. There is a great deal of speculation amongst astronomers as to what the composition of a comet actually is. It is generally agreed that the head consists of frozen water or gases, along with some rock and that the tail is a very thin stream of this material evaporated by heat from the Sun and flowing out in the solar wind, so that it always points away from the Sun. One way which could provide a lot more information

continued on page 62

With sales of the Commodore 64 steadily rising there must be a vast number of users becoming increasingly frustrated in the knowledge that they are the proud owners of a powerful and yet undocumented machine.

The users manual which accompanies the 64 is extremely basic, and continually makes reference to the Programmers Reference Guide for more information on the concepts of advanced operation. Where is this Oracle? No doubt it will materialise in time, but for all you Commodore 64 owners here are some routines to whet your appetites.

Joysticks

The 64 has two control ports which are controlled by one of two CIA chips. these are 6526's and control the I/O

and interrupts etc. CIA 1 handles IRQ whilst CIA 2 handles NMI. To read the joystick switches use the following
 JY = NOT PEEK(56320) AND 15
 this will yield 1 for UP, 2 for DOWN, 4 for LEFT, 8 for RIGHT, and the appropriate combinations for the diagonals. To read the fire button use
 FB = NOT PEEK(56320) AND 16

(I have used Port B. Replace address with 56321 for Port A.)

High Resolution Graphics

Another feature of the Commodore 64 is its high resolution graphics facility. This is not even hinted at in the manual - so here it is. The screen has its

by Nigel Fawcett

Pixels arranged in a 320 by 200 matrix. In normal operation the screen requires 1000 bytes of RAM to hold the code for each of the 1000 possible character positions. In Bit Map Mode every Pixel on the screen needs to be addressable - 64000 bits are needed and one byte contains 8 bits - so 8000 bytes will be required in RAM to enable high resolution graphics. Program 1 is written in basic to demonstrate this facility.

You will notice that in this mode the screen memory starts at 24K, and the colour memory starts at 16K. The screen will be completely blank, but due to the slow nature of BASIC it adequately demonstrates how the screen is mapped. Program 2 executes the same function in machine code (somewhat faster), and then allows the screen to be used as a doodle pad with a joystick in control Port B.

USING THE COMMODORE 64

```

100 V1=56576:V2=53248
105 RESTORE
110 FOR I=0 TO 42
120 READ A:POKE 832+I,A
130 NEXT I
140 POKE V1,PEEK(V1) AND 254
150 POKE V2+24,8
160 POKE V2+17,PEEK(V2+17) OR 32
170 SYS 832
1000 C1%=0:C2%=0:B1%=0:B2%=0
1010 JY=NOT PEEK(56320) AND 15
1020 IF JY AND 1 THEN GOSUB 11000
1030 IF JY AND 2 THEN GOSUB 12000
1040 IF JY AND 4 THEN GOSUB 13000
1050 IF JY AND 8 THEN GOSUB 14000
1060 IF NOTPEEK(56320) AND 16 THEN 105
1070 GOTO 1010
2000 GOTO 2000
3000 DATA 162,32,160,0,169,0,141,0,96,238,71,3,136,208,245,238,72,3,202,208
3010 DATA 239,162,4,160,0,169,2,141,0,64,238,92,3,136,208,245,238,93,3,202
3020 DATA 208,239,96
10999 RETURN
11000 B1%=B1%-1:IF SGN(B1%)<>-1 THEN 11100
11010 B1%=7:C1%=C1%-1
11020 IF C1%<0 THEN C1%=24
11100 CH=C1%*320+C2%*8+B1%+24576
11110 POKE CH,PEEK(CH) OR (2*82%)
11999 RETURN
12000 B1%=B1%+1:IF B1%<8 THEN 12100
12010 B1%=0:C1%=C1%+1
12020 IF C1%>24 THEN C1%=0
12100 CH=C1%*320+C2%*8+B1%+24576
12110 POKE CH,PEEK(CH) OR (2*82%)
12999 RETURN
13000 B2%=B2%+1:IF B2%<8 THEN 13100
13010 B2%=0:C2%=C2%+1
13020 IF C2%<0 THEN C2%=39
13100 CH=C1%*320+C2%*8+B1%+24576
13110 POKE CH,PEEK(CH) OR (2*82%)
13999 RETURN
14000 B2%=B2%-1:IF SGN(B2%)<>-1 THEN 14100
14010 B2%=7:C2%=C2%-1
14020 IF C2%>39 THEN C2%=0
14100 CH=C1%*320+C2%*8+B1%+24576
14110 POKE CH,PEEK(CH) OR (2*82%)
14999 RETURN
32767 END

```

Program 2

```

100 V1=56576:V2=53248:
140 POKE V1,PEEK(V1) AND 254:
150 POKE V2+24,8:
160 POKE V2+17,PEEK(V2+17) OR 32:
170 FOR X=0 TO 8191:
180 POKE 24576+X,0:
190 NEXT X
200 FOR X=0 TO 1023:
210 POKE 16384+X,1:
215 REM:
220 NEXT X
300 GOTO 300:
32767 END

```

Program 1

```

REM POINTERS TO CIA AND VIDEO CHIPS
REM SET UP CIA CHIP
REM RECONFIGURE SCREEN MEMORY MATRIX
REM ENABLE BIT MAP MODE
REM 8K FOR SCREEN MEMORY MAP
REM CLEAR MEMORY

```

```

REM 1K FOR COLOUR MEMORY
REM SET COLOUR TO WHITE - CHANGE THIS
REM FOR ANY COLOUR CODE 0-15

```

```

REM RUN/STOP & RESTORE TO BREAK OUT!

```



Returning by popular demand for a second year, the Computer Fair at Earls Court reflects just how important the micro is becoming. The Fair is being held from the 16th to the 19th of June, and the doors will be open from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the 16th, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the 17th and 18th, and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the 19th. Admission prices will be £3 for adults, children under sixteen and OAPs £2, and special reduced price vouchers will be printed in the magazines sponsoring the event. There are also reductions for group advance bookings. Further details can be obtained by ringing 01-643 8040 ext. 4859.

British Rail are also offering reduced price inclusive return tickets, e.g. a return rail ticket and admission to the Fair will cost you only £5.80 if you live in Essex. For more details contact the Travel Centre at Kings Cross Station, or phone 01-278 2477.

Amongst the items on offer from the organisers of the Fair are a Sinclair Village, a Club Avenue, and a Micro Mouse contest. Indeed the Fair will be bigger than last year, held in a larger area, and open for longer.

The Maplin stand will be showing our extensive range of computers and

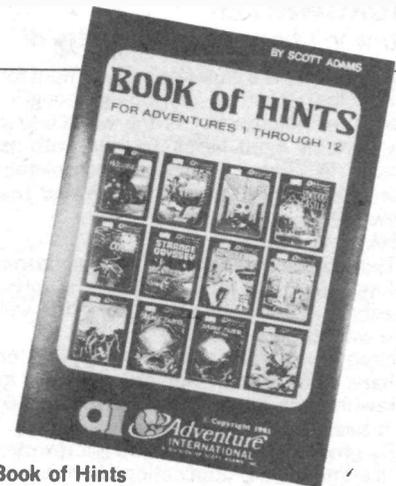
THE
Computer
Fair

*Personal computers
Home computing
Small business systems*

**June 16th
to 19th 1983**

software, all of which will be available for purchase, PLUS a demonstration of the abilities of the new M5 computer from Sord, providing it is here on time. There will also be a whole host of books and literature for you to choose from, and free leaflets on hardware and software will be placed about the stand.

Our technical staff will be at hand to provide you with help and advice should you require it, and there will be a representative of the U.K. Atari User Group present, to talk to those of you have already bought, or are seriously thinking of investing in one of the Atari range of computers and peripherals.



Book of Hints

by Scott Adams

Never let it be said that Scott Adams doesn't provide at least some help for the perplexed Adventurer! His hint book contains additional clues to help you out of some of the sticky spots you have got into, while still letting you solve the Adventure yourself - all without giving away any of the clues until you really want them! So if you really can't seem to get out of the bog or locate the Pharaoh's heart, then this is the right place for help. This expanded edition includes hints for all twelve Adventures, and a special section on the making of Adventure maps. Relief at last! 1982. 14 pages. 190 x 133mm.

Order As **WK25C (Book of Hints)**

Price **£4.99 NV**

```

1000 POKE 56334,PEEK(56334) AND 254: REM SET UP CIA CHIP
1010 POKE 1,PEEK(1) AND 251: REM SET UP I/O DIRECTION
1020 FOR I=0 TO 2047
1030 POKE 12208+I,PEEK(53248+I): REM COPY THE CURSOR UP MODE CHARACTER
1035 REM: SET INTO RAM STARTING AT 12K
1040 NEXT I
1100 POKE 1,PEEK(1) OR 4: REM RESET THE I/O DIRECTION
1110 POKE 56334,PEEK(56334) OR 1: REM RESET THE CIA CHIP
1200 FOR I=13312 TO 13327: REM ALTER THE CHARACTERS WHICH NORMALLY
1210 READ C: REM HAVE SCREEN CODES 128 & 129
1220 POKE I,C: REM (NORMALLY REVERSE @ AND REVERSE A)
1230 NEXT I
1300 POKE 53272,(PEEK(53272) AND 240)+12
1305 REM:
1306 REM: REM TELL THE VIDEO CHIP WHERE THE NEW
2000 PRINT "C": REM CHARACTER SET IS
2010 PRINT "##### !!!": REM CLEAR SCREEN
3000 DATA 0,0,0,0,3,12,48,192,3,12,48,192,0,0,0 REM INVERSE @ AND INVERSE A !!!!
    
```

Program 3

```

1000 POKE 52,48:POKE 56,48:CLR
1010 FOR I=832 TO 860
1020 READ A
1030 POKE I,A
1040 NEXT I
1050 POKE 56334,PEEK(56334) AND 254
1060 POKE 1,PEEK(1) AND 251
1070 SYS 832
1080 POKE 1,PEEK(1) OR 4
1090 POKE 56334,PEEK(56334) OR 1
1100 FOR I=13312 TO 13327
1110 READ C
1120 POKE I,C
1130 NEXT I
1140 POKE 53272,(PEEK(53272) AND 240)+12
30000 DATA 162,0,160,0,173,0,208,141,0,48,238,69,3,238,72,3,136,208,241,238
30010 DATA 70,3,238,73,3,202,208,232,96
31000 DATA 0,0,0,0,3,12,48,192,3,12,48,192,0,0,0
    
```

Program 4

Redefining the character set

The 4K of memory required to generate the 512 characters available resides in ROM starting at memory location 53248. This may come as a surprise to those who are already aware that the video chip controlling the sprites starts at the same address. Reading the character ROM can only be achieved when the I/O chips are correctly configured, as program 3 will show.

For those who were again disappointed by the slowness of BASIC, Program 4 performs the same function using machine code.

These demonstration programs do not by any means explain the full power or capabilities of the Commodore 64. There are many other places in RAM at which the character set can be set up and redefined. This is not the only method of creating a bit mapped screen - multicolour modes have not been shown nor has the ability to fine scroll or mix Hi-res graphics with text - this is just meant as an insight into the possibilities that exist when programming on this machine. Full details will be found in the Programmers Reference Guide and more programs and ideas will be given in future editions of Electronics. Good programming.

MAPLIN NEWS MAPLIN NEWS

MICROWRITER

You won't believe it till you try it!

Microwriter is a superior replacement for every known method of putting thoughts onto paper. Microwriter is the world's first fully portable word processor and, with its unique five-finger keyboard, completely supersedes handwriting, dictation and the typewriter.

"WHAT'S IT FOR?"

Think of the amount of writing you do in a working day - letters, memos, reports, speeches, notes, etc. A Micro-writer will cope with the lot.

Normally you'd originate text by hand, or perhaps by dictation. Then you wait for it to be rewritten on a typewriter, possibly sending it back for correction.

By producing that copy on a Microwriter you'll eliminate the duplication of effort and the frustration of redrafting.

And because it's portable it's just as invaluable at home or out in the field.

"WHAT DOES IT DO?"

Although it's no bigger than an average paperback book, don't be misled. The Micro-writer is a remarkably powerful machine.

Quite simply, its six keys have the capabilities of the entire typewriter keyboard.

It will produce both upper and lower case alphabets, numerals, the full range of punctuation, as well as an additional range of technical symbols.

As you produce your copy it's stored on a 1600 word memory - that's about five pages of A4. Once there it can be recalled on the moving display at any time, allowing you to make corrections or insertions. The entire



memory can be saved to cassette in about 3 minutes and kept for use later.

Plug the Microwriter into a printer or electronic typewriter and your copy is immediately transformed into neatly typed text.

You're not limited in your choice of formats. The Microwriter easily copes with standard and variable formats on any size or type of paper, including automatic carriage returns, indented paragraphs, headings, underlining and complex tabulations.

All this the Microwriter will do with just the help of a printer. A television monitor can be used to increase the display.

"BUT ISN'T IT HARD TO LEARN?"

"No, quite the contrary. Thousands of users have proved that Microwriting can be learned in an hour or less, and that you can be producing work within a day. In a few days of practice you can reach handwriting speed. With regular use you'll be Microwriting more than twice as fast as you can handle a pen.

Compared to the months it takes to train a typist, it's easier than falling off a log.

"HOW FRIENDLY IS THE MICROWRITER TO OTHER EQUIPMENT?"

The Microwriter's compatibility with other equipment gives you a powerful means of access to systems in use everywhere.

It's compatible with most standard RS232C equipment, capable of both transmitting and receiving data. It can also be used as an alternative keyboard on most KSR and RO printers using this standard.

It can be used as an input device to your existing microprocessor.

HOW DO I BUY ONE?

Microwriter is available by mail-order or from our Westcliff shop only, and comes complete with mains charger, soft case with carrying handle, cassette lead, User's Guide, Systems Manual and set of crib cards.

Order As AF62S Microwriter £557.75

AF66W TV/Monitor Interface

£189.75

AF67X RS232C Cable male to male

£28.75

AF68Y RS232C Cable male to

female £28.75

MICROPROFESSOR MPF-II

Runs most existing Apple II Software

Microprofessor II is one of the new breed of home computers containing a full 64K of RAM when supplied. This extremely powerful colour home computer also contains an excellent 12K BASIC which is Applesoft compatible and a 4K monitor in ROM. However, both these can be switched out and all 64K of RAM utilised if desired.

Microprofessor II is a powerful learning tool that will help any student. Because of its compact size, it slips easily into a briefcase or bag and can even travel comfortably if you're on the road a lot.

Peripherals available include a separate full-size keyboard for heavy-duty input,

floppy disk interface and drive, Centronics-type parallel interface for a printer, a matching 40-column thermal printer (which plugs in directly) and a joystick.

The computer itself comes complete with power supply, cassette cable, TV interface and four handbooks. These include a comprehensive 250 page Introduction to BASIC Programming for beginners, a 130 page User's Manual, an Installation Manual and a Self-Diagnosis Manual. There are also keyboard overlays for the graphics symbols and another for the single key BASIC commands.

Microprofessor II can be used with most standard cassette recorders and a lead is included for mono recorders. The computer has its own internal speaker and a speech synthesiser module will be available later this year. A 50-pin edge connector for plug-

in cartridges can also be used to gain direct access to the busses and CPU interrupts etc.

Specification

6502 Microprocessor
16K of ROM including 12K BASIC
64K of RAM

Keyboards

Built-in calculator style 49-key keyboard.
Detachable full-size 55-key keyboard (optional extra).

Both keyboards include single-key BASIC commands.

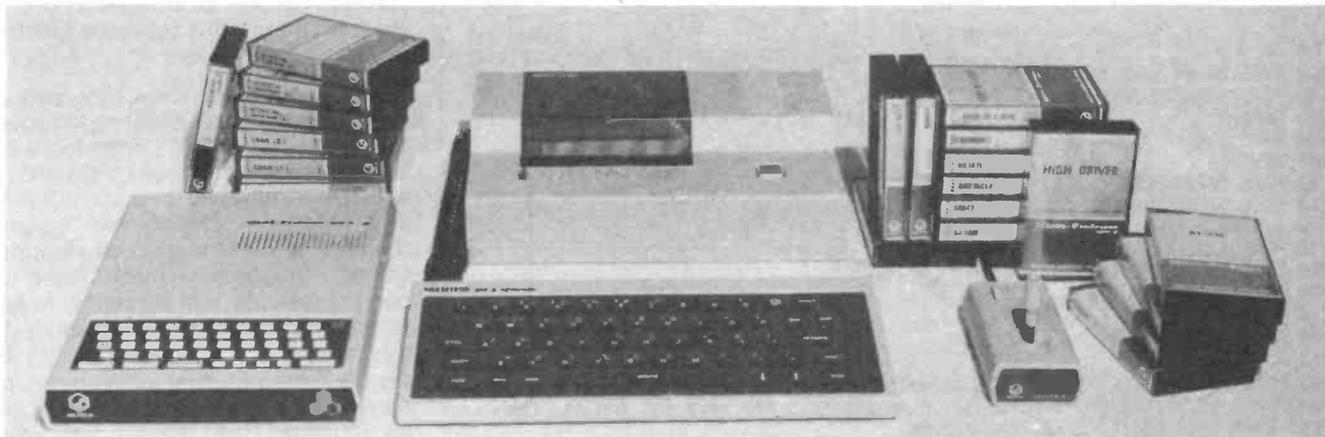
Peripherals

Sockets for disk drive, tape cassette, video monitor, TV printer and joystick.

Floppy disk drive (optional extra).

Centronics type parallel interface (optional extra).

Thermal printer (does not require the



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interface) (optional extra).
 Joystick (optional extra).
 Speech synthesiser board (optional extra).
 Built-in 8 ohm, 2.25 inch, 0.25W speaker.

Languages

Applesoft compatible 12K BASIC.
 Optional extras: Assembly, Pascal, Forth, Logo, Pilot.

Video Display

Memory mapped into system RAM.
 Mixable text, low, and high resolution modes.
 960 characters, 40 columns, 24 lines in text mode.
 1920 dots in 40 x 48 array in low-res graphics mode.
 53,760 dots in 280 x 192 array in high-res

graphics mode.
 Six colours.

The following items are available now.
 fuller details in our next issue.

Order As

AF69A Microprofessor II **Price £268.95**
 AF70M Full-size Keyboard **Price £36.25**
 AF71N MPF II Printer **Price £185.75**
 AF72P Printer Interface Kit **Price £28.25**
 AF73Q Disk Drive **Price £296.85**
 AF74R Disk Interface Kit **Price £41.49**
 AF75S Joystick **Price £14.95**
 AF76H Thermal Paper (pack of 3 rolls) **Price £5.24**

Software on Cassette

Order As
 KT00A Gobbler **Price £6.99**
 KT01B Panic **Price £6.99**

KT02C Blitz **Price £6.99**
 KT03D Rain **Price £6.99**
 KT04E High Driver **Price £6.99**
 KT05F Fighter Docking **Price £6.99**
 KT06G Beetle **Price £6.99**
 KT07H Sabotage **Price £6.99**
 KT08J Boaga 2 **Price £6.99**
 KT09K Obstacle **Price £6.99**
 KT10L Alien **Price £6.99**
 KT11M Space **Price £6.99**
 KT12N Snake **Price £6.99**
 KT13P Head-on **Price £6.99**
 KT14Q Auto Barn **Price £6.99**
 KT15R Gomoku **Price £6.99**
 KT16S O-X Games **Price £6.99**
 KT17T Four In A Row **Price £6.99**
 KT18U Groan **Price £6.99**
 KT19V Rotate **Price £6.99**
 KT20W Master Bagles **Price £6.99**
 KT21X Graphics **Price £6.99**

The superb new Sord M5 computer which we described in detail in our last issue will be available in early June. A low priced micro-floppy disk drive will be available in September. There will be a 32K RAM expansion box also to be released in September and a printer will be available in December. In addition at least 70 or 80 pieces of software are due to be released by October with much more to come after that.

The following list of products is scheduled to be released in June (or July if marked†).

AF64U Sord M5 Computer **£189.95**
 AF65V Sord Joypads **£24.95 per pair**
 KS00A Falc Cartridge (Visicalc-type spreadsheet program) **£34.95**
 KS01B BASIC G (An BASIC with extended and very powerful graphics commands) **£34.95**

SORD M5 AVAILABLE IN JUNE



†KS02C BASIC F (A very powerful floating point BASIC) **£34.95**
Games Cartridges
 KS03D Tank Battalion **£23.95**

KS04E Step Up **£23.95**
 KS05F Word Maze **£23.95**
 KS06G Super Baseball **£23.95**
 †KS07H Boxing **£23.95**
 †KS08J Skiing **£23.95**
 †KS09K Tennis **£23.95**

Games Cassettes

KS10L Smokey & Barrier Attack **£8.95**
 KS11M Jogging & Sidewinder **£8.95**
 KS12N Solitaire & Tower of Hanoi **£8.95**
 KS13P Three Circles & Number Search **Price £8.95**
 KS14Q Black Jack & Slot Machine **£8.95**
 KS15R Last Day of The Earth & Mini Star Trek **Price £8.95**
 KS16S Congenial Biorhythm & Music Tone **Price £8.95**
 KS17T Cowboy & Barricade **Price £8.95**

We will have more details of this and much more new software for the Sord M5 in our next issue.

CBBS - North East

CBBS North-East is a computerised bulletin board system, which is available FREE to all, except for the price of a phone call. It has advantages over a normal bulletin board in that the number of notices stored is much larger, any of the information can be transferred at a rate of 30 characters/sec (you can read that fast, but without full retention) to your own system, and if you have a means of storing it, peruse it at your leisure.

Computer programs in any language or format can be sent or collected from the system. The operators will also make available programs, news, and items of interest relevant to micros. Essential equipment is as follows:

1. ANY computer or terminal.
2. A telephone and line adjacent to the computer.
3. If a computer, then a program which makes it act as a dumb terminal, sending and receiving characters in standard ASCII code. CBBS North-East is programmed for the international standard of 8 bits per character, no parity, 1 stop bit.
4. A modem.
 The service is available on 0207 43555 and 0207 32447 daily from 19.00 to 08.00 and all day Sunday. From 00.00 to 08.00

32447 will only respond to Bell 103 U.S.A. tones. If you want to access them, you should follow these instructions:

1. Load terminal program into computer.
2. Modem switched on, originate/call mode selected (if there is a choice, as some modems are originate only), phone latch switch (who knows what it is called on your modem, it may even be incorporated in the on/off) set to release.
3. Dial number.
4. CBBS NORTH-EAST will answer with a high pitched, 1850Hz tone.
5. Turn phone latch to hold (or switch on)
6. Replace receiver, or place on modem if it is the audio-coupled type.
7. CBBS NORTH-EAST will then handle everything automatically. If your modem is not sending out the correct tone of 1050Hz, it will disconnect within 30 seconds of the connection being made. If all is in order, all you have to do is respond to its questions. For reference, a list of its major commands is enclosed. Many more subtle facilities are available which you will discover as you become familiar with the system.
8. When you are finished, and have logged off properly using the "G" (for goodbye) command, put your modem back to release (or switch off) and replace the receiver.
9. If you have "got lost" and you or your

equipment fails to give CBBS NORTH-EAST any instructions for 5 minutes, a warning is issued, then after a further 1 minute with no instructions it will disconnect you.

Major Functions

(E)nter message
 (G)ood bye
 (H)ELP = =
 (R)etrieve msg
 (Q)uick summary
 (S)ummarize msgs

Minor Functions

£ Print caller £ etc
 (B)ulletin reprint
 (C)ase upper/lower
 (D)uplex: echo off
 (P)rompt bell off
 (K)ill message
 (N)ulls: How many?
 (O)ne line summary
 (T)ime/date/E.T.
 (U)ser update (password, etc)
 (V)ideo backspace
 (W)elcome reprint
 e(X)pert user mode

For details, type H, press return, then type the command letter. HELP New user help; (vs H: keyword based help)
 CHAT See if operator is available to talk via keyboard

New Books

Understanding Telephone Electronics

by John L. Fike and George E. Friend

This takes the reader step-by-step from the simplest explanation of telephonic principles through to an intermediate level of telecoms learning. It covers the technologies involved in dialling, ringing, transmission, signalling, switching, digital techniques, modems, and cordless telephones. At the end of each chapter is a summary quiz, making the book ideal for self-paced individual learning.

1983. 288 pages. 209 x 133mm.
Order As WK45Y (Phone Electronics) Price £5.10NV

The Working Commodore 64

by David Lawrence
This is based on a collection of solid, sophisticated programs in areas such as data storage, finance, graphics, household management, education and games of skill. The programs have been designed to make the most of the CBM 64's special features. Some of the programs are a word processor and text editor, a music and sound synthesiser, a sprite editor, and one which allows the user to enter hi-res graphics mode. This is not available in the standard BASIC.

1983. 158 pages. 234 x 156mm.
Order As WK46A (Working CBM 64) Price £7.20NV

Commodore 64 Computing

by Ian Sinclair
This is an introductory guide and reference book for all CBM 64 users, and is essential for getting the best out of this new machine. It covers the setting up and operation of the micro and its many facilities in detail. BASIC syntax is comprehensively summarised with examples, and the book sets out and fully explains the features which make this computer such remarkable value for both business and domestic users - such as graphics, sprites, programmable function keys, colour commands, programming for sound, using the 64K option, CP/M and running programs written for PET machines.

1983. 134 pages. 232 x 155mm.
Order As WK47B (CBM 64 Computing) Price £6.60NV

Programming the 6809

by Rodney Zaks and William Labiak

This book covers the 6809 inside and out. You will learn how signals are handled within the chip itself and how to get them to control all essential I/O functions. Whether you are a first time or experienced programmer, this book will make it possible for you to use the 6809 to its fullest capacity.

1983. 362 pages. 227 x 151mm.
Order As WK30H (Programming the 6809) Price £13.75NV



Mastering the VIC 20

by A. J. Jones, E. A. Coley, D. G. J. Cole

This book offers a comprehensive study of BASIC and VIC 20 structure, and covers machine code programming using the VICMON assembler. It offers a wealth of interesting programs, including MINISYN (setting up the VIC as a two-octave keyboard instrument with sustain and colour display), PONTOON, and STARSHIP. Hi-res graphics in BASIC and machine code are explained in detail, and routines for saving a hi-res screen to disk or tape are given.

1983. 178 pages. 253 x 170mm.
Order As WK31J (Mastering the VIC 20) Price £7.35NV

Simple Interfacing Projects

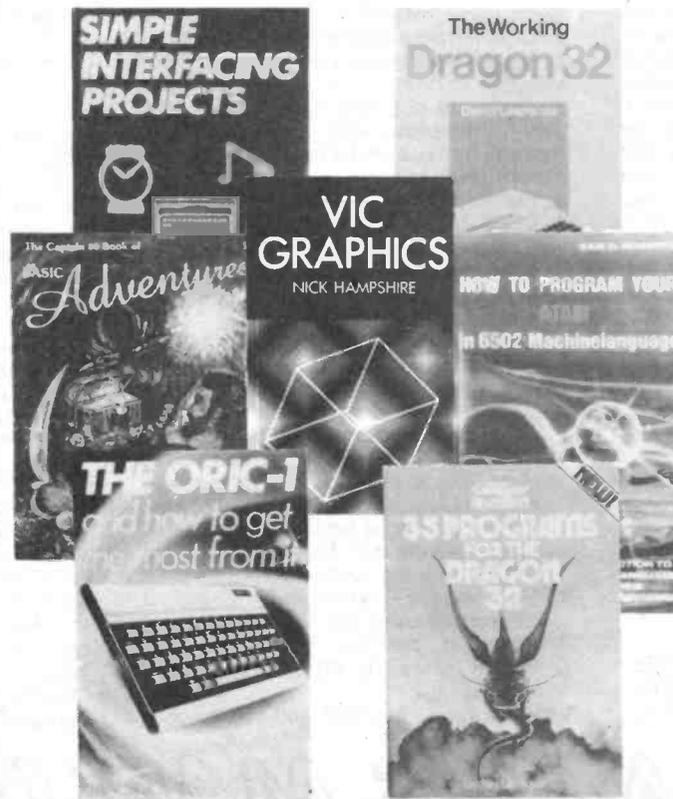
by Owen Bishop

This book contains a variety of interfacing projects, ranging from the relatively simple which a beginner can build, to those requiring more experience of construction. It includes a voice-operated controller, a sound processor, a real-time clock, music generator, and digitiser projects. Full constructional details, hints on testing and troubleshooting, programming notes, component listings, and a circuit or logic diagram are given.

1983. 168 pages. 234 x 156mm.

Order As WK29G (Simple Interface Project Book)

Price £7.75NV



The Working Dragon 32

by David Lawrence

This book is based on a collection of solid, sophisticated programs in areas such as data storage, finance, graphics, household management, education and games of skill. Each of the programs is explained in detail, line by line. And each of the programs is built up out of general purpose sub-routines and modules which, once understood, can form the basis of any other programs you need to write.

1983. 158 pages. 234 x 156mm.
Order As WK32K (Working Dragon 32) Price £7.20NV

The Captain 80 Book of BASIC Adventures

This is the world's first anthology of BASIC adventures from some of the best-known writers of micro-computer software. All of these programs were originally written for the TRS-80 Model I, Level II, 16K computer, but should be easily converted to other machines and other BASICs. There are eighteen Adventures for you to type in to your computer. American book.

1981. 252 pages. 276 x 210mm.

Order As WK23A (BASIC Adventures) Price £14.50NV

How to Program Your ATARI in 6502 Machine Language

This is an introduction to machine code on the Atari for the programmer at present using BASIC. The book includes comparisons of equivalent BASIC and machine code programs, and describes how to call machine code subroutines from BASIC.

1982. 106 pages. 206 x 130mm.

Order As WK33L (Atari 6502 Book) Price £6.95NV

VIC Graphics

by Nick Hampshire

This book provides the reader with an introduction to programming techniques used to generate graphic displays on a VIC. Topics include using colour, two dimensional shape plotting, shape plotting, scaling, stretching, movement and rotation, plotting using matrix manipulation, and 3-D shape plotting.

1983. 186 pages. 214 x 132mm.

Order As WA48C (VIC Graphics) Price £6.95NV

The ORIC-1 - and how to get the most from it

by Ian Sinclair

This book introduces Microsoft BASIC, thoroughly explains the ORIC's graphics, colour and sound systems, and also sets out the data processing capabilities to open up the full range of the ORIC's facilities to the beginner. Many examples of useful programs are included, and the book aims to be a convenient reference source.

1983. 134 pages. 234 x 155mm.

Order As WK34M (ORIC-1 Book) Price £6.65NV

ZAP! POW! BOOM!

35 Programs for the Dragon 32 by Dr Tim Langdell

This is an exciting collection of games and home applications for the Dragon. The programs are simple to use and will make full use of the colour facilities on the Dragon. Programs included are a metric converter, home accounts, and various games and routines.

1983. 62 pages. 208 x 147mm.

Order As WK35Q (35 Dragon Programs) Price £5.65NV

The Art of Programming the ZX Spectrum

by M. James

A book that should enable you to program the ZX Spectrum effectively. Amongst the topics covered are Low and High res graphics, Sound, PEEK and POKE, Strings and Words, and Moving and Advanced Graphics, along with all the details that will make your programs on the Spectrum look and sound more professional.

1983. 138 pages. 179 x 110mm

Order As WK27E (Book BP119) Price £2.50NV

The Dragon 32

by Ian Sinclair

This book is aimed at the beginner, and starts with setting up the machine, guiding you step-by-step until you become sufficiently expert to write your own programs and create your own special effects. It should set you on a sure course to mastering and enjoying to the full the range of facilities that the Dragon offers.

1983. 158 pages. 234 x 155mm.

Order As WK26D (Book GP1149) Price £6.95NV

The Power Semiconductor Data Book

Contains information on the recently introduced Advanced Planar Power series of transistors and darlington, plus full details of TI's standard range of transistors, darlington, thyristors and triacs and many recently added pro-electron, jedec and limited source types. Gives all electrical and mechanical data, and power application notes and information.

1983. 888 pages. 210 x 147mm.

Order As WK28F (Power Semicon Data Book)

Price £11.35NV

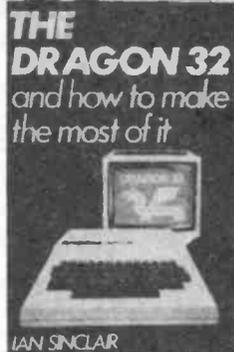
The Working Spectrum, Vol. 1

by David Lawrence

This book is based on a collection of solid sophisticated programs in areas such as data storage, finance, calculation, graphics, household management, and education. Each of the programs is explained in detail, line by line. And each of the programs is built up out of general purpose sub-routines and modules which, once understood, can form the basis of any other programs you need to write.

Order As WK38R (Working Spectrum Vol 1) Price £7.25NV

The Art of Programming the ZX Spectrum



ARCADE GAMES FOR THE VIC 20

Plus a host of other great games for your VIC 20

THE WORKING SPECTRUM
A LIBRARY OF PRACTICAL SUBROUTINES AND PROGRAMS



SPECTRUM MACHINE LANGUAGE FOR THE ABSOLUTE BEGINNER



40 Best Machine Code Routines for the ZX Spectrum

by John Hardman and Andrew Hewson

Section A of this book explains what you need to know about Z80 machine code on the Spectrum - how memory is organised, the registers, the stack, the display. Section B contains 40 routines, including scroll-up, down, side-to-side by pixel or by character, search and replace, token swap, string search. Rotate character, invert character - horizontally and vertically. Line renumber - including GOSUBs, GOTOs, RUNs, etc. Plus many more.

1983. 144 pages. 209 x 147mm.

Order As WK39N (40 M/C Spectrum Routines) Price £6.35NV

Spectrum Machine Language for the Absolute Beginner

Edited by William Tang
If you are frustrated by the limitations of BASIC and want to write faster, more powerful, space-saving programs, then this is the book for you. Even with no previous experience of computer languages you will be able to discover the ease and power of the Spectrum's

own language. Each chapter includes specific examples which can be used on your Spectrum, as well as a self-test questionnaire. At the end of the book this is all brought together into an entire machine language program - from design right through to the complete listing of an exciting, original arcade game.

1983. 244 pages. 210 x 139mm.

Order As WK40T (Spectrum Beginners M/C) Price £6.95NV

ZAP! POW! BOOM!

by Mark Ramshaw

This book contains listings for the following thirty games for the VIC20: Maze Man, Asteroids, Swarm, Gunfight, Astro-Wars, Scramble, Space Invaders, Airplane, Marathon, Star Trek, Wizard, Tail Gunner, 3-D Maze, Brands Hatch, Lightning-Bolt, Space Eggs, Xyloid, Adventure, Gomoku, Lunar Lander, Missile Command, Nightmare Castle, One-Armed-Bandit, Draughts, Dambuster, Breakout, Dogfight, Night Raid, Tank Battle, Death Star.

1983. 52 pages. 295 x 210mm.

Order As WK36P (Zap Pow Boom) Price £7.95NV

The VIC20 for Children

by Tony Noble
This book is aimed at the younger user, perhaps working with their parents to explore what computing is all about. It covers everything from switching on, through simple BASIC programming to exciting games and puzzles. It also provides a new fun way of learning arithmetic and other subjects.

1983. 154 pages. 190 x 260mm.

Order As WK37S (VIC20 for Children) Price £7.30NV

Games BBC Computers Play

by Tim Hartnell, S. M. Gee, Mike James

This book contains full program listings for 41 games, including Zombie Island, Singing and Interplanetary Miner Blues, Le Mans, Wall Street, Enchanted Forest, and dozens more.

1983. 114 pages. 234 x 156mm.

Order As WK41U (Games BBC Computers Play) Price £7.75NV

Load and Go With Your Dragon

by John Phipps and Trevor Toms

This book contains listings for 25 programs, and also sections on debugging, hints and tips, and graphics. All the programs have been thoroughly tested, and the authors undertake to help anyone who cannot get them to run.

1983. 128 pages. 209 x 144mm.

Order As WK42V (Load And Go) Price £6.40NV

Creative Graphics on the BBC Micro

by John Cownie

Starting with first principles this book describes how to exploit the excellent graphics facilities provided by the BBC micro. It proceeds to explore more advanced routines, explaining in detail the individual procedures that go to make up whole programs. There are 36 listings that will run on either the A or B Model to produce a dazzling range of pictures and patterns in full colour, including animated pictures, recursively-defined curves, and rotating 3-D shapes. Colour illustrations.

1983. 110 pages. 205 x 153mm.

Order As WK43W (BBC Creative Graphics) Price £9.80NV

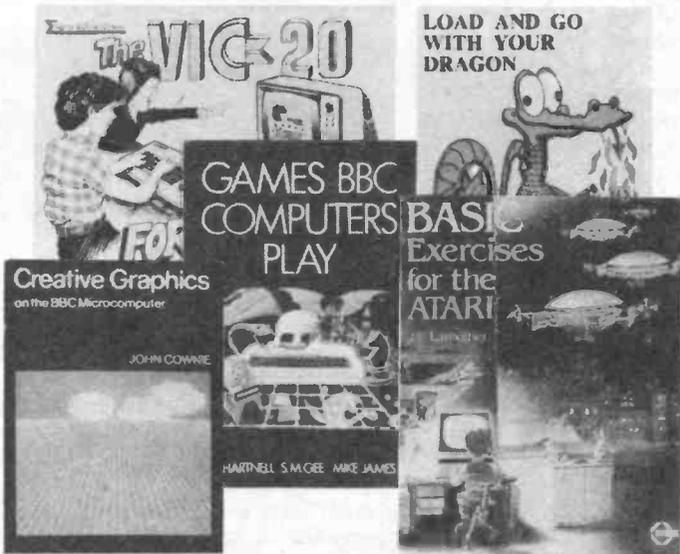
BASIC Exercises for the Atari

by J. P. Lamoitier

This is a practical and entertaining way to learn programming with Atari BASIC. Through progressive examples you will learn the fine points of the language and learn how to write your own programs. It will enable you to use your Atari to compute taxes, forecast sales, calculate rate of growth, find the average of a sequence of measurements, calculate mean, variance, and standard deviation, and play games. All of the exercises will run on 400, 800 and 1200XL models.

1983. 252 pages. 228 x 177mm.

Order As WK44X (Atari BASIC Exercise) Price £11.80NV



SAY IT WITH SATELLITES

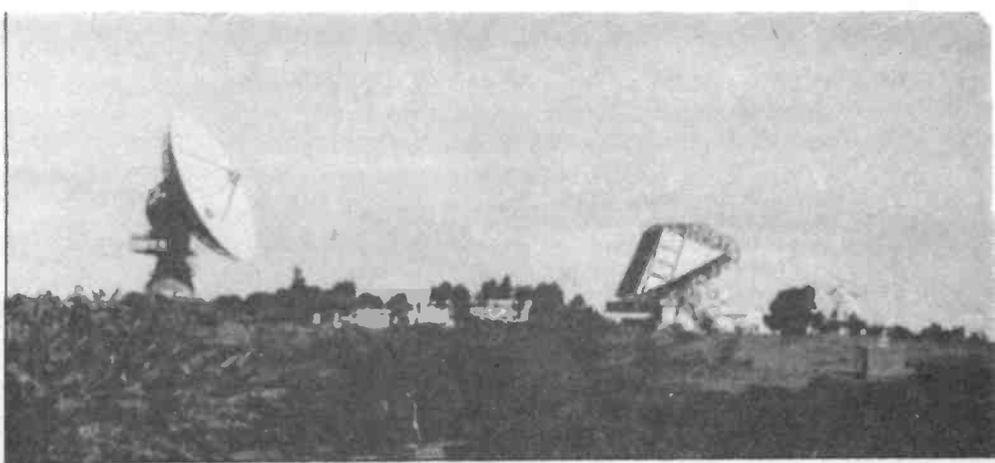
continued from page 55

on the subject is if it were possible to obtain samples from such a comet, and carry out an analysis. Until recently this would have been an astronomer's pipe-dream, but with the advent of satellites it has now become a real possibility.

The European Space Agency and British Aerospace have designed a £34 million contract for the Giotto space craft. This will be Europe's first deep space probe, although as such it may seem to be stretching the label of 'satellite' a long way. It is due to be launched during July 1985, and to intercept the comet about eight months later. Giotto will carry some of the most advanced instrumentation available and pass closer to the comet than either the Russian or Japanese probes which are also to be sent in its direction. It is hoped to carry out a chemical analysis of the comet and take colour photographs of the nucleus and also take measurements of surrounding magnetic fields.

Finally, back to the Box

The Box referred to is, of course, our old friend the TV. Developments in Direct Broadcast by Satellite, DBS, seems to be three steps forward and two steps back, and it is getting difficult to predict just when the average 'consumer' may expect to enjoy the delights of such a scheme. The background technology involved was outlined in a previous article in this series, and the present state of play appears to have the BBC and IBA knocking the ball backwards and forwards between them. With such a wide ranging system it is vital that common standards of transmission are used, and this is where one of the present problems lies.



The IBA have proposed a transmission system called MAC (for multiplexed analogue component), whilst the BBC are pushing an improved version of the commonly used PAL method, known as Enhanced PAL. There is actually a third contender which is a hybrid digital/analogue system, but it seems very likely that it will turn out to be an 'also ran', since it is only just at the early stages of development and there is reckoned to be insufficient time for it to be brought up to the same standard as the two main systems in the race. This is despite the acknowledgement by the Part Committee, the Government body who have the responsibility for deciding these matters, that it is an elegant and ingenious method. It could well be that there is some professional jealousy involved, since it appears highly probably that the IBA's MAC system will be the one recommended by the Committee and eventually put into service.

The reasons for having several systems to choose between is because although DBS has many advantages over terrestrial broadcasting, it is not all plain sailing, and as usual there are some trade-offs to be considered.

E-PAL is attractive because it is com-

patible with existing decoders, all that would be needed to receive pictures from a satellite transmission is an antenna and a down-converter. On the other hand, the MAC system will require the use of a more elaborate decoder which produces separate RGB (red, green, blue), outputs to give a better picture. Thus to receive these TV transmissions, one will need a MAC-to-PAL converter and an r.f. modulator to drive the antenna input of a standard television. Future sets would contain their own decoders, but this would make them more expensive.

The third contender, mentioned above, uses a digital encoding technique, very similar to methods which have already proved themselves in other satellite systems. Only time will tell how this situation will be resolved, but it looks as though it is going to be a few years before it is possible to watch the Muppets in half a dozen different languages!

There are always new developments in the application of electronics to the field of satellites and in future these will be published as an occasional "Space News" feature.

D'XERS AUDIO PROCESSORS

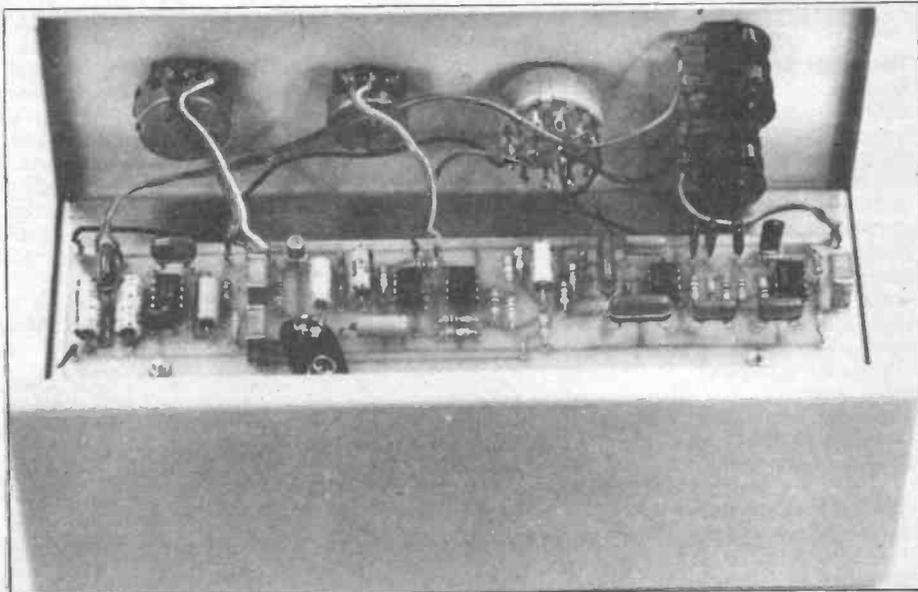
continued from page 47

In Use

Satisfactory results will probably be obtained if the unit is fed from either a loudspeaker socket or a headphone output of the receiver. If fed from an output intended for low impedance headphones the unit may provide inadequate output for use with a loudspeaker or high impedance headphones. This is not likely to happen in practice, but if necessary R22 could be replaced with a link wire to provide an increase in gain.

The processor will drive any normal type of headphones, but with some low impedance types the output of the unit may be excessive. This can be overcome by adding a resistor of about 100 ohms in value in series with one of the leads to JK2. An 8 ohm impedance loudspeaker can be driven at good volume, and higher impedance loudspeakers are also suitable, but the maximum output power decreases roughly in proportion to any increase in loudspeaker impedance. The use of a speaker impedance of less than 8 ohms is not recommended.

When the expander is not required RV1 is set in a fully anticlockwise direction. It is not advisable to always use the expander section of the pro-



cessor since it will be of little or no benefit if the wanted signal is badly affected by noise or interference, and under these conditions the expander may be unable to function at all. It is not advisable to use the expander when trying to receive a station which is fading badly since the expansion will simply make the fading worse.

If reception conditions are not very poor and the expander is to be used, RV1 is advanced in a clockwise direc-

tion to give the desired degree of expansion (a roughly mid-point setting should be satisfactory). VR2 is then adjusted so that the wanted signal readily operates the expander and is reproduced at full volume, but during pauses in the wanted signal the background noise or interference does not and is consequently attenuated. After a little experimentation there should be no difficulty in setting these controls for optimum results.

CLASSIFIED

HI-FI FOR SALE

TANDON 8" DSDD dual disk drives, slim line, cased with p.s.u., £250 ono. May deliver (may exchange for good micro, BBC etc.), 12" ex Juke Box speakers, £2 each. 01-690 3131.

STEREO CASSETTE deck, Sharps RT480H, DoLBL NR-Cr02 switched bias, separate record/playback balance controls, twin V0 meters, h/phone & mic sockets, Ferrite heads, 1st class condition, bargain at £50. (098371) 2348.

SHURE V15 III boxed cartridge, used one week, with guarantee, £25. Maplin 150W amp, built, £10 and psu, £15 as page 228 Maplin catalogue. Tel. Dave 051-426 5742.

COMPUTERS FOR SALE

VIC20 TALKING backgammon for computers with Maplin Talkback and 0K6 expansion cassette £6.50 + £1 p&p. Mr. Hoare, 10, Snell Hatch, West Green, Crawley, SSX. Tel. 542823.

ATARI 825 + Atari word p.d., £350 ono. 825 4 months warranty left. All in perfect condition. Tel. 948-6654.

ACORN ATOM 12k ROM, 12k RAM, PSU, over £60 worth of books and cassettes. Absolutely perfect condition. Worth over £300, great bargain, at £150. Can answer anywhere. 0616812875.

VARIOUS FOR SALE

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WANTED: 4600 synthesiser patchboard. Tel. David 01-385 0182.

PHILIP TYPE EL3514/15 tape recorder, manual or circuit, required. Box No 4.

FIRST BASE continued from page 49

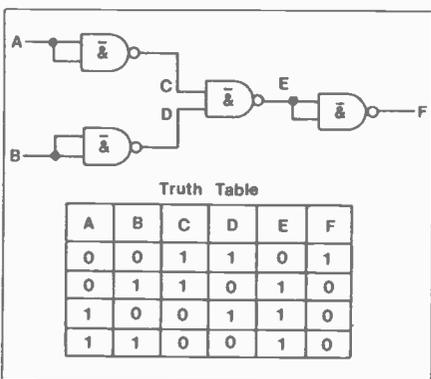


Figure 10. Two input NOR gate using four NAND gates.

NAND gate you can find the value of the inputs to the third gate, C and D. Continuing this process gives the input to the fourth gate, E, and finally the output F. Repeating this procedure for the other combinations of logical inputs will give the rest of the Truth Table.

Figure 11 shows another logic array using NAND gates, but it is left to you to work out the relevant Truth Table. You should obtain

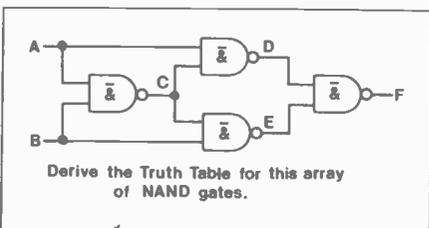


Figure 11. NAND gate array.

that for an important logic gate which has not been mentioned yet, and which can be obtained in a single package, and the solution will be given in the next article.

A Practical Solution

No doubt some of you are thinking that this is a rather theoretical approach to the problem, and would prefer a practical solution which actually involves using chips. This is the next stage in our progression along the way.

Those who are unfamiliar with making up circuits using these types of component may welcome a few guide-lines. First and foremost you will need something on which you can mount the integrated circuit package and make connections to the various pins. It is possible to solder fine wires directly to the pins, but the chips are not going to last very long this way and it is definitely not to be recommended. The most suitable method is to use one of specially made 'breadboards', such as those shown on page 200 and 201 of the Maplin catalogue. These may seem rather expensive just for messing about with a couple of chips, but if you intend studying this aspect of the subject further then they are a very good investment for the future. As a practical exercise try making up the circuit shown in figure 11; first copy out the diagram and add the pin numbers, taken from the illustration of the 7400 in figure 8. Next make the connections between inputs and outputs using fine wire, solid core bell wire of 0.6mm diameter is ideal for this. Don't forget the connections to +5V for Vcc and 0V for GND. The inputs A and B in the diagram can be connected to +5V for logic 1, or 0V for logic 0; if you leave them 'floating', that is not

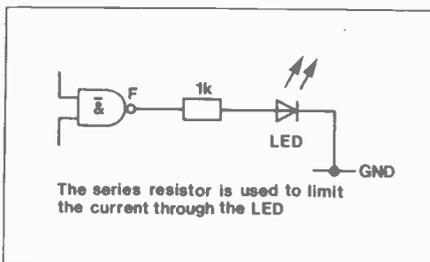


Figure 12. LED connection.

connected to either logic 1 or 0, the inputs of these devices will tend to float high, ie assume a value of logic 1. To find out what the logic level of the output F is for the various combinations of input there are several methods which may be used. If you possess a simple voltmeter capable of indicating around five volts or slightly more, then use that, remembering that +5V represents logic 1. Alternatively, a small Light Emitting Diode, LED is very useful, and these will be used in some of the later circuits. To indicate a logic 1 when lit, the LED should be connected to the output as shown in figure 12; a value of 1k is given for the resistor to limit the current taken to a safe level. The LED may seem rather dim, especially if viewed in bright light, but the temptation to reduce the value of the resistor to make the LED brighter should be avoided. For the same reason, low voltage bulbs should not be used as these take more current than the chip can safely supply, and you may find that you have cooked your chips!

Next time we will have a look at further combinational logic circuits and how they are used in practical situations.

AMENDMENTS TO CATALOGUE

Please amend your 1983 catalogue as follows:

Page 25

The Aerial Rotator (XB54J) is not supplied with cable. Use 4-core mains (XR48C). Make no connections to terminal 2 of the controller. The wire from terminal 3 of the controller must be connected to terminals 2 and 3 at the rotator.

Page 66

The Snap-Together Plastic Boxes (YK48C, YK49D, YK50E, YK51F) dimensions stated are all internal.

Page 67

The foot-operated switch box (LH09K) is no longer supplied with any cut-outs, and the aluminium cover does not have a hole punched into it.

Page 74

Laminate Aluminium large (XY20W) size is now 482 x 190mm (19 x 7½in).

Page 89

The sub-miniature single-ended electrolytic capacitor YY35Q is now only 35V working, not 40V as stated.

Page 91

The 4700uF 63V can-type electrolytic (FF28F) max. ripple current should be 5A. The 4700uF 100V can-type electrolytic (FF29G) max. ripple current should be 6.4A. The 6800uF 40V can-type electrolytic (FF30H) max. ripple current should be 6.8A.

The 10,000uF 25V can-type electrolytic (FF31J) max. ripple current should be 7.2A. The 10,000uF 63V can-type electrolytic (FF32K) max. ripple current should be 8.4A.

Page 99

The picture of the 2m Rubber Duck (YG15R) shows a UHF plug, but the item is supplied with a BNC plug as stated in the text.

Page 104

The Atari 400 (AF36P and AF37S) sound generators can only be 'piped' to a TV speaker. There is no DIN socket available for connection to an amplifier.

Page 122

BC44X (Computavoice) is a cassette, and BC36P (Cave Hunter) and BC38R (Starship Chameleon) are both cartridges.

Page 200

The Verewire contained in the kit RK94C and sold separately as HY17T is 30swg, not 38swg as stated.

Page 251

The door contact reed relay switch (YW46A) is now a slightly smaller size. Flange dimensions are 12mm dia. x 0.75mm thick, and main body dimensions are 27.5mm x 8mm dia. This switch is no longer supplied with fixing pins.

Page 257

The Sharp stylus STY117 is the same as our stylus HR97F (Stylus Sanyo 2611), not BK08J as shown in our stylus guide.

Page 259

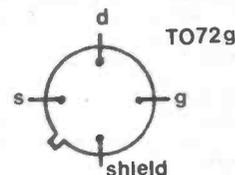
The High Quality Cassette Head Cleaner (BK28F) is now being supplied with a tape head cleaning stick and a 30cc bottle of tape head and capstan cleaning fluid.

Page 269

QB65V is now supplied as a BC303/5, not a BC302/5. The matched pair of transistors QB64U are now supplied as one BC301/5 and one BC303/5.

Page 278

The pin-out shown for transistor case type TO72g is incorrect. Drain and source are reversed in the catalogue diagram. Shown below is the correct pin-out. This affects the FET 2N3823 (QR37S).



Page 286

The IC 74LS244 (QQ56L) pinout is shown incorrectly. Pin 19 should be shown as inverted.

Page 331

The 2732 EPROM (QQ08J) programming is achieved by applying +25V to pin 20 and +5V to pin 18, not pins 20 and 21 as stated.

Page 341

The mono headset (WF20W) is now terminated in a mono ¼in jack plug, not a 3.5mm jack plug as stated.

Page 374

The utility knife (FY02C) is shown incorrectly in the picture. This knife is NOT retractable.

Page 384

The overall size of the sub-miniature mains transformers (WB00A, WB01B and WB02C) is now 30 x 27 x 35mm, and fixing centres are 46mm.

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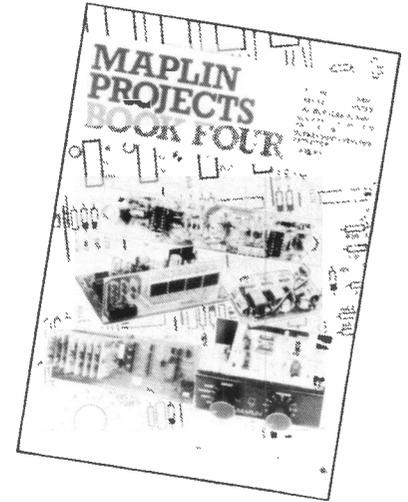
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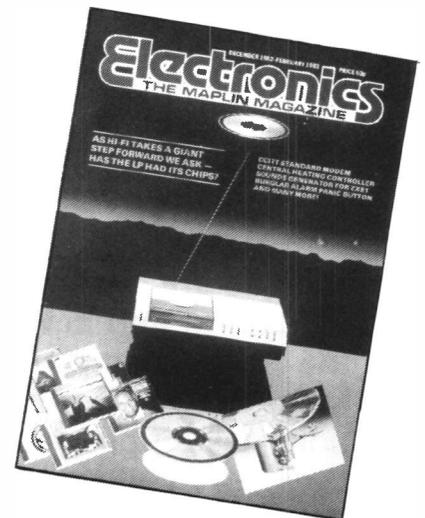
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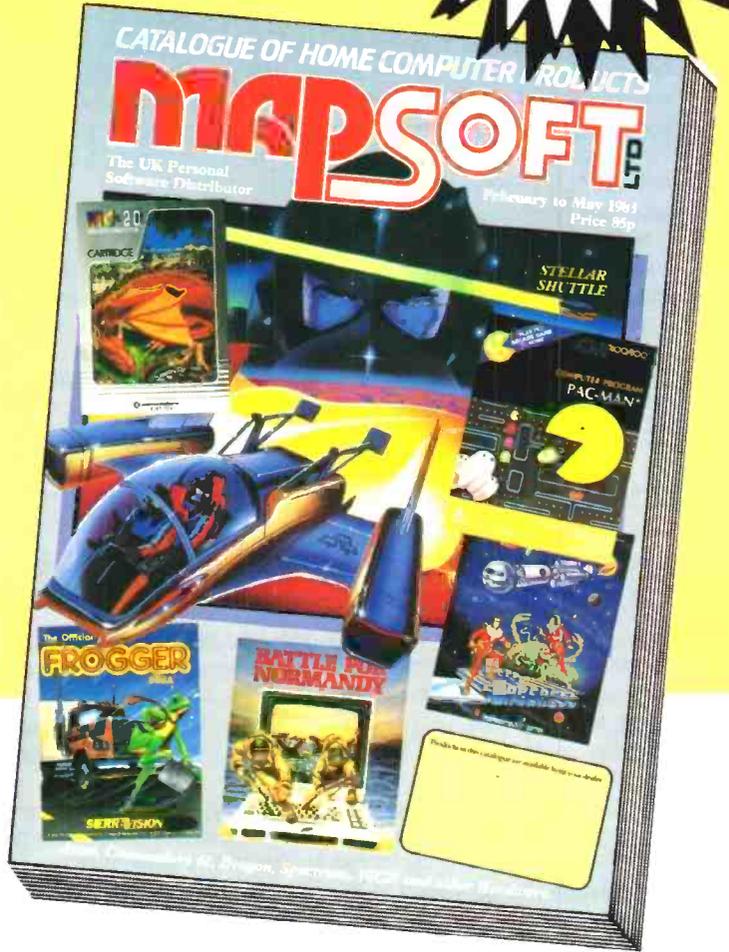
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