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ELECTRONICS
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UIC42 $=5 \times 7442$ UIC43 $=5 \times 7443$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ITC44 }=5 \times 7444 & 0.55 \\ \text { ITC45 }=5 \times 7448 & 0.55\end{array}$

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| :--- |
| $\mathrm{UY}=12 \times 7434$ |
| $12 \times 7460$ | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{UIC60} & =12 \times 7460 \\ \mathrm{UIC7} & =8 \times 7470\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{UIC72} & =8 \times 7172\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{UIC72} & =8 \times 7472 \\ \mathrm{HIC73} & =8 \times 7473\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{UIC7} & =8 \times 7473 \\ & =8 \times 7474\end{aligned}$ UIC＇75 $=8 \times 7475$ $\mathrm{UC} 76=8 \times 7476$ $\mathrm{UI} \mathrm{C} 80=5 \times 7480$ $\mathrm{UIC82}=5 \times 7482$

$=5 \times 781$

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| SN7402 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | BN7490 | 0.74 | 0.71 | $0-84$ |
| 8 N 7403 | 0.17 | $0-18$ | $0-18$ | BN7491 | 120 | 1．06 | 0.89 |
| BN7404 | 0．17 | 0－18 | 0.13 | SN7492 | $0-74$ | 0.71 | 0.84 |
| SN7405 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.18 | SN7493 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0－64 |
| SN7406 | 0.89 | 0－84 | $0 \cdot 81$ | 8N－404 | $0-85$ | 0－88 | 0.75 |
| 9N7407 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 8N7493 | 0.86 | 0.88 | $0-75$ |
| 8N7408 | $0 \cdot 80$ | 0.14 | 0.18 | SN7496 | 0.86 | $0 \cdot 88$ | 0.88 |
| SN7409 | 0.20 | $0 \cdot 19$ | 0.18 | EN74100 | 1.82 | 1.76 | 1.71 |
| 8N7410 | 0.17 | 0－18 | 0.13 | SN74104 | 1.07 | 1－04 | 0.87 |
| BN7411 | $0-28$ | 0－24 | 0.26 | SN74105 | 1－07 | 1.04 | 0.97 |
| sN7412 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 8N74107 | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.40 |
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| 8N7416 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.48 | gN74111 | 1.88 | 1－27 | 1．21 |
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| 8N7420 | 0.17 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.18 | 8N74119 | 1.40 | 1－38 | 1.21 |
| SN7422 | 0.85 | 0.68 | 0．50 | 8N7412］ | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.38 |
| BN7423 | $0-56$ | 0.58 | 0.50 | 8N74122 | 1．54 | 1.48 | 1.21 |
| EN7423 | 0.55 | $0 \cdot 53$ | 0.60 | SN74128 | $9 \cdot 98$ | g． 87 | $2 \cdot 86$ |
| EN7426 | 0.60 | 0.46 | 0.44 | SN74141 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0.84 |
| 8 87427 | 0.50 | 0－46 | 0.44 | 8N74165 | 1.65 | $1 \cdot 54$ | 1.48 |
| 8×7428 | 0.77 | 0.72 | 0.88 | 8N74150 | 8.80 | 2.97 | \％－75 |
| SN7430 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 8N74101 | 1－10 | 1.05 | 0．9\％ |
| EN7432 | 0.50 | 0.46 | $0-44$ | BN74153 | 1.88 | 1.21 | 10.05 |
| 8N7439 | 0－88 | 0－83 | 0.77 | 9274164 | 1－88 | 1.87 | 1.78 |
| EN7487 | 0.71 | 0.88 | $0-66$ | 8N74103 | 1．54 | 1.43 | 1－32 |
| BN7438 | 0.71 | $0-88$ | $0-88$ | SN74150 | 1.64 | 1.48 | $1 \cdot 38$ |
| EN7440 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.13 | SN74187 | 2.09 | 1.88 | 1.87 |
| EN7441 | 0.74 | 0.71 | $0 \cdot 69$ | SN74160 | 1.98 | 1.87 | 1－76 |
| SN7442 | 3.74 | 0.71 | $0 \cdot 64$ | 8N74161 | 1.98 | 1.87 | 1.76 |
| SN7443 | 1.43 | 1．88 | 1.82 | 8N74162 | $4-40$ | 4.18 | 8.85 |
| QN744 | 1.48 | 1.88 | 1.98 | SN74188 | 4.40 | 4.18 | $8 \cdot 85$ |
| $8 N 744$ | 1.98 | 1.95 | 1－93 | SN743164 | $2 \cdot 42$ | 2.87 | 2．81 |
| 6N744 | 1.07 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 8N74163 | 8.48 | 2．49 | 2－87 |
| BN7447 | $1 \cdot 10$ | 1.07 | $1 \cdot 05$ | SN74166 | 3.85 | 3－68 | $8-80$ |
| BN7448 | 1.10 | 1.07 | 1－05 | gN74174 | \％．58 | $2 \cdot 42$ | 281 |
| BN7450 | $0-17$ | $0-18$ | 0.13 | EN74170 | 1.76 | 1.65 | $1 \cdot 64$ |
| BN7451 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 8צ74176 | 8.75 | $2 \cdot 64$ | 2． 58 |
| BN7408 | 0.17 | 0－16 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 9N74177 | 8.75 | 2－64 | 2． 58 |
| SN7454 | $0 \cdot 17$ | 0.18 | $0-18$ | SN74180 | 8.20 | 1.76 | 1．69 |
| SN7460 | 0.17 | 0.18 | $0-18$ | 8N74181 | 6－05 | 5.50 | 6.88 1.78 |
| 8N7470 | 0.88 | －8．89 | 0.87 | BN74182 | 8 | 1.98 | 1.78 8.30 |
| SN7472 | 0.82 | 0.89 | 0.87 | 8 N 74184 | 8.85 | 3－68 | 8 8－30 |
| SN7473 | 0.41 | $0-89$ | 0.85 | 8N74190 | 2．15 | 8.09 | 2.04 |
| 8N7474 | $0 \cdot 41$ | 0.39 | 0－85 | 8N74191 | 2.09 | 2－04 | 1．98 |
| 8N7475 | $0 \cdot 50$ | 0.48 | 0.48 | 82374192 | 8.75 8.20 | 2．09 | 2－94 |
| 8N7476 | $0-14$ | 0.48 | $0 \cdot 43$ | BN74198 | 8.20 | 1．98． | 2．78 |
| EN7480 | 0.74 | 0．71 | 0.64 1.91 | 8N74194 SN74195 | 2.97 8.20 | 2．88． | 2．78 |
| CN7481 | 1．82 | 1．27 | 1.21 | SN74195 BN74106 | 2020 | 2.09 1.87 | $1 \cdot 1.78$ |
| SN7482 | 0.96 1.21 | 0－95 | 0.89 1.05 | SN74106 SN74197 | 1.88 1.88 | 1.87 1.87 | 1.76 1.76 |
| SN7484 | 1.10 | 1.05 | $0-99$ | 8N74298 | 6.05 | $5 \cdot 50$ | 4．95 |
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1－24．25－29 100t $\begin{array}{llll} & 0.70 & 0.50 & 0.50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll} & 0.70 & 0.55 & 0.50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}18 P 700-75702 & 0.59 & 0.50 & 0.44\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { BP709－72709 } & 0.40 & 0.89 & 0.88\end{array}$ BF7102－にA709C BF711－4A711 BP741－72741 HA70SC TAA2A3 TAA293 RA1000

## NUMERICAL INDICATOR TUBES



| MODEL | CD68 | GR113 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3015 \mathrm{~F} \\ \text { Minitron } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anode Foitage（Vdo） | 170min | 175 min | 5 |
| Cathode Current（ma） | 2.8 | 14 | 8 |
| Numerical Height（mm） | 16 | 18 | 9 |
| Tube Helght（mm） | 47 | 32 | 22 |
| Tube Diameter（mm） | 19 | ． 18. | 12 wide |
| 1，O．Driver Rec． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BP41 } \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { BP41 } \\ \$ 41 \end{gathered} \text { or }$ | BP47 |
| PRICE EACK | 21．87 | 51－70 | 48．00 |

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| No． | 1－24 | 25－99 | 100 up |
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| BP932 | 0.14 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.12 |
| BP933 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.12 |
| BP935 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.12 |
| BP936 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.18 | 0.12 |
| BP944 | 0－14 | 0－18 | 0.12 |
| BP945 | 0.28 | 0－27 | 0－24 |
| BP946 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.11 |
| BP948 | 0.28 | 0－27 | 0.84 |
| BP951 | 0.78 | 0.68 | 0.61 |
| BP062 | $0-18$ | 0.12 | 0.11 |
| RP9093 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.39 |
| BP9094 | 0.44 | 0－42 | 0.89 |
| BP9097 | 0.44 | 0－42 | 0.89 |
| BP9093 | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.89 |

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iKHz．
＊Signal to nolse ratio 80dB．
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$20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{di}$ Inputs：1．Tape Head
better than $0.1 \%$
$1 \cdot 2 \bar{m} \mathrm{~m}$ into 00 K O
1．Tape Head
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35 mV into 50 K ，
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1.6 mV into $\overline{0} 0 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$

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TOTAL
BUILDING COSTS 20 E
P, P. A INS. 47p OVERSEAS


## TRANSONA FIVE <br> 5 TRANSISTORS AND 2 DIODES

3 TUFABLE WAVE BANDS:MW, LW ANDTRAWLER BAND, 7 etage- 5 tranaistors and 2 diodes. territe rod aerfal, tuning condenser, volume control, fine lone moving. coil speasker, Altractive case with red plans and parta price list 10 F (PREE wilh parta).


ROAMER SIX

8Wi, SWQ
TRAWLER
BAKD PLOS AR EXTRA MW gAKD POR TUNING OF LUXEMBOURG, ETC. Sensitve ferrite rod aeriai ant telescople acrial (or short waves. 3in micro-alloy $\mathbf{K . F}$. transistors, etc, Alferctive bloct micro-alloy K.F. tranuistors, etc. Attractive black
case with red grille, diat and black krobs with pollshed metal innerts, Size Din $x \bar{j}^{1}$ in $\times{ }^{23} \pm$ in approx
 parta).

TOTAL $\begin{aligned} & \text { BUILDING COSTS }\left.4^{\circ} 3\right)^{\circ} \\ & \text { (OVERSEAS } \\ & \text { P. \&P, £1.05) }\end{aligned}$
 opeaker. 8 stages- 6 transistors and 9 dhwles including TOTAL

造

TRANS EIGHT

8 TRANSISTORS AND 3 DIODES

6 TUAABLE TAVEBAMD8
 TRAWLER
BAND. Sensitive ferrite rod aerial for MW and LW Telescopic aerial for short wavea. $3 \ln$ apeaker. 8 improved type tranmluLora plus 3 diodes Attractive case in black with red grille, dial and black knols with polishel metal inserts, size Sin $\times 5$ inn $\times$ win approz, Push-pull output. ISattery econotuliser switch fo:
extended battery ifie. Ample power to drive a larger extended hattery life. Ample power bo trive a iarger (PREE with parta)
total
£4.95
P.P. JNS, 33p (OVERSEAS
P. \& P. E(.05)


## RADIO EXCHANGE LTD

61a HIGH ST., BEDFORD MK401SA. Tel, 023452367 Reg. no. 788372
I enclose $£ \quad$ please send items marked

| ROAMER TEN | $\square$ | ROAMER SEVEN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ROAMER EIGHT | $\square$ | TRANS EIGHT |
| TRANSONA FIVE | $\square$ | ROAMER SIX |
| POCKET FIVE | $\square$ | EDU-KIT |

Parts price list and plans for.
Name
Address

## UNISOUND FOR THE NEW SOUNI



It's the RT-VC system that screws together to save you poundst Unisound comprises two superb speakers and an amplifierfrecord deck plinth-all beautifully finished in simulated teak. The stereo amplifier ( 4 watts per channel into 8 ohms) is based on the famous Mullard Undex system brought up-fo-date by RTVC using integrated circuits. Turntabie Is the proven Garrard 2025 TC complete with atereo cartridga and tinted acrylic cover, Speakers are big EMi Twir-cone unite alt ready for mounting in their elegant cabinets, which simply noed screwing and glueing together. Easy step-by-8tep instructions. 226-12 complete plua $£ 1 \cdot 40$ packing $+£ 1-40$ posi. Dlamand Stylus $£ 1 \cdot 37$ extra. Stereo headphones with adaptor $\mathbf{2 4 - 4 0}$ extra. Send for leaflet.

UNISOUND MODULES ONLY $87 \cdot 64+55 p$. p. \& p For the man who wants to design his own stereo-here's your chance to start, with Unisound-pre-amp, power amplifier and control panel. No soldering-just simply screw together, 4 watts per channel into 8 ohms. Inputs: 120 mV (for ceramic cartridgey. The heart of Unisound is high efficiency I.C. monolithic power chips which ensure very low distortion over the audio spectrum. PUSH-BUTTON CAR

RADIO KIT AN INCREDIILEBUY


The Tourist PB is suitable for 12 volt working on both negative and positive earth vehicies. It covers the full medium and long wave bands. It is permeability tuned and sturdily constructed. Output is a fuli 2.5 watts into an B ohms speaker. But the Tourist PB will operate into any loudspeaker from 8 to 15 ohms.
Apart from the output stage, which is an integrated circuit, the only other efectronic components that need soldering are some capacitors, resistors, etc: The kit includes a pre-built RF tuner unit, and fully modulised IF stages which are pre-aligned before despatch. As well as electronic components this kit also contains 2 diamond-spun aluminium knobs, elegant matching front panel, dial, washers. screws and wire.
The Tourist PB can be mounted in any standard size dash panel and it has an illuminated tuning scale. Chassis size is: 7 in wide, 2 in high and 4 ft in deep.

* Circuit diagram and comprehensive instructions 55p free with parts.
* Fully retractable and lockable car aerial $£ 1$ post paid.
CAR RADIO KIT $18{ }^{\circ} 60 \mathrm{p}$, and p. 55p. Speaker with baffle and fixing strips £1 27 p p. \& p, post free if bought with the
Send stamped addressed envelope Send stamped addressed envelope leaflet,

If you can sol on printed circuit boa you can build this push-butt car radio kit. It's simple- $j$ follow the step-by-step instructio



EAKERS: Duo Type II Size approx. $17 \mathrm{in} \times 10 \mathrm{in} \times 6 \mathrm{zin}$. Orive unit $13 \mathrm{in} \times \sin$ with parasitic peter. Max. power 10 watts 8 ohms. Simulated Teak cabinet. $£ 14 \cdot 00$ a pair (inc. VAT), $£ 2 \cdot 20$ p. \& p.
 watts, 8 ohms. Freq. range 20 Hz to 20 kHz . Teak veneer cabinet. $£ 32 \cdot 00$ a pair ( (inc. VAT) $+£ 3 \cdot 30 \mathrm{p}$. \& p. ECIFICATION R102: 20 watts per channel Into 8 ohms (sultable 8-18 ohms.) Total distortion at V 1 kHz at $0.1 \%$. P.U. 1 (for ceramic cartridges) 180 mV into 3 Meg. P.U. 2 (for magnetic cartridges) V at 9 kHz into 47 K equalised within 1 dB R.I.A.A. Radio 180 mV into 220 K . (Sensitivilies given at full ver.) Tape out faclilifles: headphone socket, power out 250 mW per channel. Sional-to-noise ratio: controls at max.) 58dB. Cross talk better than - 40 dB on all inputs. Size approx. 13ifin $\times 9 \mathrm{in} \times$ T. Send S.A.E. for fully llustrated brochure. 12 months' written guarantee.

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## device of the month ZN414



The Ferranti ZN414 is a complete a.m. radio circuit which operates from 1.1 to 1.8 volts and requires only battery, earphones and antenna plus a tuning capacitor and two decoupling capacitors. The ZN414 features: medium and long waveband, good stability on assembly, no setting up of IF coils, plas much more.


The Motorola tWatt Audio Amplifier is designed for the output stage of battery powered portable radios.

* 250 mW of Audio Output Power
* Low Standby Current- 3.5 mA typical
* Low Harmonic Distortion
* Reduces Component Count in Portable Radios by Two Transformers and Two Transistors
* Eliminates Costly Component Matching Requirements


## motorola 1/4 watt

 audio amplifier MFC4000FIRST TIME EVER at $\mathbf{4 2 \cdot 5 0}$. Solartron CD71152 Double Beam Oscilloscope d.c.- $-9 \mathrm{MHz}_{\mathrm{i}} 3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$; trigger delay: erystal calibrator: Innat faced tube, In good working condition. Carriage El.50
MARTLEY TYPE 13A. ONLY CfB. Double Beam Oscilloscope. TB2Hz-750kHz, Band width 5.5 MHz . Sensicivity
markers 100 kHz and M MHz . A completoly reliable general purpose oscilloscope. Supplied with CIR. CUIT DIAGRAM and Mains lead. Carr. $f 1.50$.
As above. Complete with all acesssories. E25. Carr. E1.50. Many other oscilloscopes available.

GRATICULES, $12 \mathrm{~cm} \times 14 \mathrm{~cm}$ in High Quality plastic. 30p each. P. \& P. 3p.

MODERN TELEPHONES type 706. Two tone grey, C3.75 each. The same but black, E2.75 each. P. \& P. 25p each. YELIOW 4.50 Also TOPAZ YELLOW 4.50 each. P. \& P. 25p. PHONE (black) with internal bell, 67p each. P. \& P. 50p. Two for C1.50, P, \& P. 75 p . All telephones complece with bell and dial.
20Hz to 200kHz WB SINE AND SEUARE GENERATOR. FOUF ranges. independent amplitude controls, thermistor stabilised. Roady to use. 9 V supply required. t6-85 each. P. a P. 25p. (Not cased,
not salibrated.)
WOBBULATOR. Sweeps 8 to 45 MHz ready to use. 6.3V a,c. required. 69 tach. $P$ \& \&. 25p. (Not cased, not calibrated.)
CAPACITOR PACK, 50 Brand now components only 50p. P. \& P. 5 MOVING COIL METERS various. \&2 P. \& P. 37p.

POTS- 10 different valuos, Erand new-50p. P, \& P. 17p.
of 2.2 Pole 2 PACK consisting of $2 \cdot 2$ pole 2 amp push onfof switches; 4 pots, various, brand
newi 250 resistors t and new: 250 resistors $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{t}{5}$ watt, many high stabs, etc. Finc value at
50 p per pack. P. \& P. 170 .

-no tiny pieces. 50 p plus $P, \& P$. 20p.
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5 CRYSTALS 70 to 90 kHz . Our
choice, $50 p$. $P$. $p$. choice, 50p. P. \& P. I5p.
Matched pairs, 50 p per pair, P, \& P.
TRIMMER PACK, 2 Twin $50 /$ TRIMMER PACK, ${ }^{2}$ Twin 50/
200pF Ceramic 2 Twin $10 / 60 \mathrm{p} /$ 200 pF ceramic 2 Twin $10 / 60 \mathrm{pF}$
ceramic; 2 min. strip with 4 preset ceramic; 2 min. strip with 4 preset
$5 / 20 \mathrm{pF}$ on each: 3 air spaced $5 / 20 \mathrm{pF}$
preset 30100 pF on ceramic base. ALL BRAND NEW, 25p the lot P. \& P. 10 p .

ELECTRONIC TIMER UNITS -wall or bench mounting-2 Hybrid timer boards may ba removed leaving excellent 12 V battery charger: d.c. Power supply, etc. Price only E 2.50 incl. carriage. (Red) from Hewlett-Packard Brand (Red) from Hewlett-Packard. Brand
New $38 p$ each. Holder Io each. Information 5p. Holder Ip each. PHOTOCELL
each
PHOTO-RESIST type Clare 703. Two for 50p.
AMEMICAN OSCILLOSCOPE type USM24. A 10 meg scope-all min. valves complate with circuit diagram. Mains input 115 volc 50 cycles charafore E20. Carr. E1-50. MOTOR MIN. SYNCHRONOUS. Sizo $1 \frac{1}{3}^{\circ} \times 2^{*} \times 3^{*}, 240 \mathrm{~V}$ operation, 3.6 RPM, 25p each. P \& P 5p.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DELIVERED TO YOUR } \\
& \text { DOOR I cwe of Electronic } \\
& \text { Scrap chassis, boards. ecc. No } \\
& \text { Rubbish. FOR ONLY } \$ 3.50 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

PLEASE ADD $10 \%$ V.A.T.
OPEN 9 anm. to $7.30 \mathrm{p.m}$. ANY DAY


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Tul.s Reading 502605/65916

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\title{

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## DEPTFORD BROADWAY, LONDON, SE8 SQN

}

## DEPTFORD BROADWAY, LONDON, SE8 SQN

} charges shown. (Overneas extra). Telephono 0t-692 4412.

SWITCHES
Standard tomsle witchynz SW20-
S.P.S.T., 20 p; SW2i-D.P.D.T., $25+\mathrm{p}$. S.P.S.T., 20p; SW2 -D.P.D.T., 25tp. Miniazure tozele switchan: SWI8-
S.P.S.T., Sip: SWI9—D.P.D.T., S4p. Slider switches: SW3-D.P.D.T. $15 \ddagger$ p. Miniatura puch button: SWi-S.P., $14 \frac{1}{2} p$.
Foot operated switch: SWIZ-
S.P.S.T., 46p. Door owiteh: SWI4-S.P. Press for off. 20p.
Wafor witches (rotary)-20łp exch. SW4-1 pole, 12 way. SW5- 2 pole, 6 way.
SW6-
pole, 4 way. SW6-3 pole, ${ }_{2}$ way. SW7-A pole, 2 way.
SW8- pole, 3 way. SW8-A pole, 3 way.

## GROOV-KLEEN



de luxa modal 42, © 1.83.


## PRE-ANPLIFER

for mics, or suitars. On printed panel comploto with standard jack socket. 9V d.c. input $50 \times 0$. data supplied, 70p.

## LAMP FLASHERS

## 240 V

Connect in series with lamp supply to flash approx, once


## EA 1000 BARGAIN

This popular 3W amplifier complete with comprehensive data book showing cone contrals. power supply power supply, only 42.35 . plus 13 p P, \& P .

CRYSTAL MICROPHONE
 A very neat, sen-
sitive microphone sor hand or table for hand or table use, Complete
with load and $3-5$ mmplug. EI 60 .

10 WATT AMPLIFIER module

 Input: 30 mV into | $10 \mathrm{k} \square$ |
| :--- |
| 40 F |
| 0 Hz |
| $16,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | Output: $3-8-16 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Power Supply 12 V

4.70 plus 24 p P. 8 P

PANEL NEON INDICATORS 240 V
N1-Round, 9 mm diameter, ${ }^{33 \mathrm{p}}$, N3-Oblong, $31 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}, 32 \mathrm{p}$.

CASSETTE ACCESSORIES
Hos.
5 p.
Casecte rack with seak ends, holds 10 P. \& P.

## CONNECTING WIRE PACK

Contains 30 feet of stranded wire, 5 colours par pack. $1 i_{p}$ p.

## RESISTORS

Carbon film
All $5 \%$, high-scability, E 12 values, $\frac{1}{W}$ W, Ip: $\frac{1}{2} W$ Itp: IW, 4tp; $2 W$, 6tp. 5W, Itp; 10W, 13p.

## CONSOLE CASES



CAR-CASSETTE VOLTAGE STABILISERS
PU12 for Philips and similar cassette recorders. Gives $7 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~V}$ stabilised output when connected

car circuic. Fitted with 5 pin, $240^{\circ}$ | plug |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 160 \& | \& $P 5$ | PUPis \&

pul26, as above. but for 6 V recardcoaxial power



MAINS POWER SUPPLY Pp75 for Philipz and similar cassette recorders.
Inpdt 240 V
a.c.i outpus $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~V}$ d.c. Fitted with $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~V}$ d.e. Fitted with
5 pin. $240^{\circ}$ plug, $2 \mathbf{2} \cdot 15$,
plus 16 P. \& P.

## ALUMINIUM BOXES

| Type | W | 0. | Price | \% ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GB7* 5tin | 23in | It in | 42p | 16p |
| GB8* 4 in | tin | If in | 42p | 16p |
| G89* 4 in | 21\% | Itin | 42p | 14p |
| GB10 ${ }^{\text {chin }}$ | 4 in | 1tin- | 49p | 19p |
| GBll 4in | 2 in | 2 in | 42p | 14p |
| GBl2 3in | 2 in | tin | 36p | 15p |
| G8l3 6in | 4 in | 2 n | 57p | 20p |
| GB14 7in | 5 in | 2tin | 69p | 21p |
| 68158 in | 6 in | 3 in | 09p | $29 p$ |
| G816 10 in | 7 in | 3 in | ¢ 1.00 | 29p |
|  |  |  | hore s stan.,d rerobe | 208 fit <br> rd <br> ards |

DYNA MIC MICROPHONE UD 130HL
This sensitive, qualisy microphone is uni-directional and is complete wich mute swizch and 20 feet of cable and
plug. $100-12,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Dua! impedance plug. $100-12,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, Dual impedance 600 a and 50 k D .
(66.60, plus 24p P. \& \%.

OEER


SPEAKERS


TAPE ERASER

erases a whole real of tape in suconds. 240 V a.c. $\mathrm{i}-20$, pilus 22 p p P. \& A .

## SCREENED CABLES

Single for mics, audio leads, ete. 5 p yd. Twin, as abova, common screen sisp yd
Four core with common serten 22 ented 11 p yd Four sore, individually screensd $30 p$ yd Coiled screened leads, 20 feet long fl .05 tach.

## PLUGS

Car serial
Comaxial
D.IN. 2 pin (speaker) O.I,N. 3 pin D.IN. 5 pin, $180^{\circ}$ D.I.N. 5 pin, $240^{\circ}$ D.IN. 6 pin Jack, $2 \frac{1}{2 m}$ unscreened Jack, 2 mm screened Jack, 37 mm unscreened jack, 3 fmm seroened Jack, tin sereened Jack, stereo, unscreaned Jack, thereo, sereened Phono, plastic top Phono, plated metal Warider, red or black

## LINE SOCKETS

Car aerial
D.I.N. 2 pin (ipeaker) D.I.N. 3 pin
D.N. 5 pin, $180^{\circ}$ lack, 3 fmm
Jack, fín sereened
Jack, stareo, sereensd
Phono, plated metal

PLASTIC

## BOXES


for constructional projects, Whice, BPI 4 ins $x$ lins $x$ fins 37 p . BP2 Gint $\times 4$ ins $x$ 2tins-37p.

## CATALOGUE

15p
POST FREE

Practical Electronics

## TRANSFORMERS

all with $0-250$ Volt primaries.

## Miniature

$M M 66 V, 500 \mathrm{~mA}+6 \mathrm{~V}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}$
MM1 $1212 \mathrm{~V}, 250 \mathrm{~mA}+12 \mathrm{~V}, 250 \mathrm{~mA}$. $M \mathrm{M} 2020 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{~mA}+20 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{~mA}$.
, plus l4p P. \& P.
LT1 $6.3 \mathrm{~V}, 1.5 \mathrm{~V}-82 \mathrm{p}$, plus 20 p P . \& LT2 6.3V, 3 A- $\%$ pp, plus 28 p P. i \& $P$ P.
 T5 $9-0.9 V_{1} 0.5 A-83 p_{\text {, plus }} 23 \mathrm{p} P$. \& T6 12-0-12V, 1A- 11.04 , plus $29 \mathrm{p} P$. \& $P$. Multi-tapped
MT30/2 O.12-15-20-24-30V, 2A-62.15,

 plus 37 p P. \& P .
Charzer
CT/01iA-\&1.16, plus 28p P. \& P CT/02 2A- 1 CT/03 4A- 1.76, plus 33p P. \& P.
econdarias
Spanker Matching 3-8-160
Example: 16 a speaker to 80 amplifier 80 amplifier to 30 speaker, etc. $99 p$, plus 22 p P. \&

## MINIATURE

 ELECTROLYTICS| 1.0رF 63 V | 7p | $150 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.5 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ F 63 V | 78 | $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | p |
| $2-2 \mu \mathrm{~F} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | 70 | $150 \mu \mathrm{~F} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 |
| $3.3 \mu \mathrm{~F} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7 p | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7 P |
| 4-7 4 F 63V | 7 p | 220رF 10 V | 7 P |
| $6.10 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7 p | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | p |
| 6-8uF 63 V | $7 p$ | 220 2 F 25 V | 13p |
| 10MF 25 V | ${ }^{7 p}$ | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | 15p |
| 10MF 63 V | 7p | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | 22p |
| 15yFF 16V | 7p | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7 p |
| $15 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7p | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 10V | ) |
| $15 \mu \% 63 V$ | $7 p$ | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | 13 p |
| 224F 10 V | $7 p$ | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | ${ }^{25}$ |
| $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | $7 p$ | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F} 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | P |
| $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ | $7 p$ | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $13 p$ |
| $33 \mu \mathrm{~F} 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7p | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F} 2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 15p |
| $33 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7 p | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | 22p |
| 33 $\mu \mathrm{F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7p | $680 \mu \mathrm{~F} 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 13p |
| $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ dV | 7 p | $680 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | 15 |
| $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ lov | 7 p | $680 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 22p |
| $47 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7 p | $680 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | 26p |
| $47 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | $7 p$ | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ¢V | 13 p |
| 47uF 63V | 8 p | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ loV | 15p |
| 68 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ 6.3V | $7 p$ | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}=16 \mathrm{~V}$ | 22p |
| 69MFF 16 V | 7p | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 260 |
| 68uF 63V | 13p | $1500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 6.3V | 15p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} ~ 4 V$ | 78 | $1500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ loV | 22p |
| 100uF fov | 7p | $1500 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | $26 p$ |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7 p | $2200 \mu \mathrm{FF} 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 20p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | 8 | $2200 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 25p |
| 100رF 6.3 V | 150 | $3300 \mu \mathrm{~F} 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 26p |
| $150 \mu 56.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 7 p | $4700 \mu \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{~V}$ | 260 |
| $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | \% | 4700\% 4 V |  |

## VEROBOARD

| Size | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ \text { Matrix } \end{gathered}$ | $0.15$ <br> Matrix |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2tin $\times 3 \frac{7}{2}$ | 25p | Matp |
| 2 in $\times 5$ in | 20 P | $28 p$ |
| 3in in 3 3in | $28 . \mathrm{p}$ | 28. |
| 3 lin $\times \sin$ | 320 | $35 p$ |
| i7in $\times 2$ itin | $87 p$ | 66p |
| 17 in $\times 3$ 娄in | ¢1.18 | 94p |

Spot face cutter-44p
of $36-21 \mathrm{p}$

Edga connectort:
24 way, 0.1-371p 36 way, 0.1-48.p

## BONDED ACRYLIC FIBRE

B.A.F. wadding, $18 i n$ wide, 1 in thick. The ideal lining for speaker enclosures, 33p per yard P. \& P. Iyd 14p; each extra yard 4p.

CONTROLS
Log. or Lin
Single, less switeh, 13p
Tandem D.P. switch, 20p
 1M8, 2M』.

## BATTERY ELIMINATORS

suitable for sransistor radios and similar light currant equipment. Input 240V a.c. Price \&i.65, plus $15 p$ P. \& P.

## RESISTOR BARCAIN PACK

of 100 tW rosistors. Tolerance $5 \%$ or better E24 values, Good asortment; our selection only 50 p .

MAGNETIC CONNTERS
Brand now, neat, 48 volt
5 digit counters. 66 .


CASSETTE MICROPHONE
Low impedance dynamic with romote plugs. \&2.34, plus 15p P. \& P.

## ELECTROLYTICS

| $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | $21 p$ | $1000 / 2 \mathrm{~F}$ | $V$ | p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 22p | 2000 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 25 V | 43 p |
| $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 350 V | 151p | $2000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | 58 p |
| 8 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 450 V | 180 | $2500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 50p |
| $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 200 | 2500¢F | 50 V | $66 p$ |
| $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 718 | $3000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25V | 53 p |
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| $250 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 50 V | $10^{p}$ | $16-32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 450 V | 69\% |
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## ANOTHER SENSE

THis month we break new ground in applied electronics. Most of the characteristic human senses can be simulated in some fashion by electronic means, but smell and taste are much more difficult for non-biological systems to imitate. Only just recently has it become possible to simulate in some degree the sense of smell without complex and costly chemical devices. This is due to a newly developed semiconductor transducer which responds to the presence of molecules carried in the air.

This particular kind of transducer is a valuable and timely addition to the field of instrumentation and control. Its appearance is especially relevant in these days of public consciousness about the environment and concern for a curb on all objectionable and harmful pollution of the atmosphere. Electronics is now equipped to wage an increasingly effective part in the battle of the environment.

Considering the actual trandsucer itself: now that it has been realised, the gas and vapour detector seems quite simple and rudimentary in its practical form. This apparent simplicity (a common enough outward characteristic of many solid state devices) should not give cause to underestimate the technical achievement it represents. Although the powers of discrimination between different vapours and odours are limited, this transducer is obviously but the first in a series of devices of ever increasing sensitivity and selectivity that will appear in due course. In a wider context the emergence of such a device must be recognised as but one reward from a continuing process of exploration into semiconductor materials which has followed in the wake of the original transistor breakthrough of 25 years ago. This research, conducted on a world wide basis, frequently gives birth to new devices and these largely constitute the power and strength behind electronics, particularly when they enable this technology to penetrate and influence other fields.

With the creation of a kind of electronic nose, interest is likely to be directed towards a simulation of the human taste buds. This, we are given to understand, is a rather more formidable problem. But problems involving electronics usually do find their solution,' as suggested in the previous paragraph.

Finally, a slight digression in order to discuss a (not too serious) question of terminology. There are some who might question the propriety of applying biological descriptions to inanimate devices or equipments. True, we have the outstanding example of the poor old computer which has long suffered from the over-generous honour accorded it by the popular title "electronic brain". We could be strictly objective and refer to this month's feature project as simply a gas and vapour detector. However, "electronic nose" seems a rather apt and certainly more colourful description for this unusual innovation in the home constructor field. Its applications are serious enough, however, as will soon be appreciated.-F.E.B.

## Editor

F. E. BENNETT

## Editorial

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THIS battery operated instrument is designed around a new type of semiconductor sensor which responds to certain gases, vapours, and smoke particles. The sensor cannot distinguish between different smells but it does allow an assessment to be made of the relative concentration of a contaminant in air. Applications include breathalyser, fuel vapour and firedamp detector, air pollution meter, paint dryness indicator, and gas leak locator.

The electronic nose has a meter readout scaled in arbitrary units of $0-3$ and $0-10$, as well as an audible indicator giving a note of rising pitch proportional to gas or smoke intake. As a rough indication of sensitivity, a measurable response is obtained from 1 cubic millimetre of alcohol evaporated in a volume of air the size of a tea-chest, this is approximately 10,000 times less than the concentration needed to form an explosive mixture.

## SEMICONDUCTOR GAS SENSOR (SGS)

The gas sensor consists of two heating filaments embedded in an $n$-type semiconductor chip, see Fig. 1. Only one filament is used for heating the chip, the other merely serving as an ohmic contact. Gas or smoke impurities reduce the intrinsic resistance of the chip, as measured between the two heating filaments, and chip heat determines the rate at which an impurity is absorbed and deabsorbed.

The Japanese manufacturers of the gas sensing device used in this article are not very informative on the working principle involved, but an educated guess is that the semiconductor chip undergoes temporary doping in the presence of air impurities, and this lowers intrinsic resistance in the same way as it does with other types of semiconductor. Heat is required to convect the impurity through the porous structure of the chip, and for deabsorption when the source of contamination is removed.

Heater requirements are around $1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ maximum at 750 milliamps, and the device runs warm to the touch.

The chip is non-polarised and will conduct in either direction. Chip resistance is in the range 10 to 50 kilohms in clean air, falling to less than 1 kilohm in the presence of moderate concentrations of gases such as hydrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, propane, coal gas, and the vapours from alcohol, petrol, acetone, etc. A whiff of tobacco smoke is also sufficient to cause a similar resistance change.

## BASIC CIRCUIT

Fig. 2 shows the basic circuit of the electronic nose, where the voltage across the SGS chip is compared with a. fixed voltage at the junction of R1 and R2. In the absence of an air contaminant, VR1 is adjusted so that both voltages are equal and the meter reads zero.

When gas or smoke is detected, the chip resistance decreases and "pulis down" the voltage at the junction of H2 and VR1 slider, thus causing the voltmeter to display a reading. Tests indicate that the resulting meter reading is linearly related to contaminant concentration.

With its balanced configuration, the Fig. 2 circuit is insensitive to small changes in the voltage of battery B2; when the reference voltage drops, so does the voltage across the chip, by a corresponding amount.

## RESPONSE TIME

The response of the Fig. 2 circuit, to the sudden application and removal of a "smell", is shown by the


Fig. 1. Construction of the semiconductor gas
sensor


Fig. 2. Basic circuit of the electronic nose

graph of Fig. 3. Absorption time is about two seconds and complete deabsorption takes about 80 seconds. However, when the instrument is employed merely for tracing the source of a contaminant, and not for measurements, there is no need to wait for complete deabsorption.

## COMPLETE CIRCUIT

In the complete circuit of the nose, Fig. 4, a reference voltage is provided, as before, by R1 and R2, and VR1 adjusts meter zero. The sensor is contained in a small probe and leads connecting to the measuring circuit via plug and socket PL1 and SK1.
A $100 \mu$ A meter movement, with two switch selected series resistors R3 and R4, is used as a voltmeter in Fig. 4. Because the voltmeter places a significant load on the circuit, particularly when switched to the $0-3$ range, the values of R 3 and R4 are compensated to give a true relationship between ranges. In the $0-10 \mathrm{~S} 1$ position, meter full scale is represented by 4 V .

Voltage controlled oscillator TR1 and TR2 gives an audible indication of changes in SGS resistance. VR2 sets the oscillator frequency to zero when the meter reading is zero. When SGS resistance decreases, the voltage across VR2 slider and the positive supply rail increases, thus applying a bias current to TRI base. C1 charges up via TR1 and R5 at a rate dependent on the TR1 bias current.


Fig. 3. Gas sensor response time graph


Fig. 4. Complete circuit of the electronic nose

At the threshold voltage of the unijunction transistor TR2, CI is rapidly discharged through the loudspeaker LS1 to give an audible "click". For a small decrease in chip resistance, the audible indicator clicks like a Geiger counter, but if the chip resistance continues to decrease the clicks will run together to form a note of rising pitch which is related to the meter reading.

Battery BI in Fig. 4 is a U14 gas lighter cell of nominal 1.5 V . When loaded by the SGS heater, the internal resistance of the cell, plus the small resistance presented by interconnecting wiring, will give a voltage drop of around 0.3 V , thus only 1.2 V is finally applied to heater H1.
A reduction of heater voltage as B1 ages will increase absorption and deabsorption times, but will not materially affect calibration accuracy. Life of a U14 will be approximately I week when the instrument is used for two to three hours per day.

## CIRCUIT BOARD CONSTRUCTION

Transistors, fixed resistors, and capacitor Cl are mounted on a 1.9 in by 1.5 in piece of 0.1 in matrix plain circuit board, see Fig. 5. Insert terminal pins in the positions shown, so that they project from the underside of the board, then component leads can be pushed through and soldered to the pins, or other component leads. The unused portion of the circuit board is used for mounting purposes.

## FRONT PANEL CONSTRUCTION

Front panel layout is shown in Fig. 6, and the photographs, but this will depend to some extent on the size of meter used.

Position the loudspeaker in the top left-hand corner at the back of the panel and draw round it with a pencil. Find the best position for ME1, to clear LSI and B1, and mark this out. Next draw in hole centres
for the controls, leaving a clear space above VR1 and VR2 for a short section cut from a plastic clip of the type used to hang posters, this makes an ideal circuit board mount.

Drill and cut all holes, including a loudspeaker aperture shaped to suit the space available, and apply, lettering to the front of the panel. If VR1 and VR2 are miniature printed circuit mounting knob pre-sets, these can be glued to the front panel, along with the circuit board mounting clip, loudspeaker gauze, and loudspeaker. It is best to employ a semi-flexible glue as this will allow components to be prised off for replacement.

## BOX AND BATTERY MOUNT

The U14 cell for Bl is held by a spring steel clip which is bolted to the back of the box and serves as the negative connection. A strip of brass makes contact with the positive battery pole. If the box is made of metal, the brass strip should, of course, be insulated from the box. A simple metal clip serves to hold B2 in position.

## PROBE DETAILS

Details of the sensor probe are given in Fig. 7. The probe lead should not be more than 1 metre long, and all solder connections should be really secure, to minimise heater voltage drop. Try to avoid contaminating the SGS gauze with any material which might influence chip resistance, such as glue or paint. H1 and H 2 heater pins are interchangeable.

## ADJUSTMENT AND TESTING

Set VR1 and VR2 to the mid-position, S1 to the $0-10$ range, and switch on. The meter pointer should

## COMPONEJTS

## Resistors

R1 $470 \Omega$
R2 3.9k $\Omega$
R3 $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2 \%$ metal oxide
R4 $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mathbf{2} \%$ metal oxide
R5 $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R6 $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
All $10 \% \frac{1}{2} W$ except where stated

## Potentiometers

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { VR1 } & 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ \text { VR2 } & 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega\end{array}\right\}$ miniature knob presets.
Capacitor
C1 $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$

## Transistors

TR1 BC477 or 2N3906
TR2 TIS43

## Sensor

SGS1 Semiconductor gas sensor (available from Trampus Electronix, P.O. Box 29, Bracknell, Berks.)

```
Meter
    ME1 100\muA f.s.d.
```


## Batteries

```
    B1 U14 1.5V gaslighter
```

B2 PP69V

Loudspeaker
LS1 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in dia, $8 \Omega$

## Switches

Si Miniature single pole toggle
S2 D.P.D.T. slide
Plug and Socket
PL1 3-way DIN
SK1 3-way DIN

## Miscellaneous

Plain 0.1 in matrix board $1.9 \mathrm{in} \times 1.5 \mathrm{in}$. Terminal pins. 2A 3 -core mains cable, 1 metre. Connecting wire.


Fig. 5. Layout of the components on the perforated board


Fig. 7. Details of the sensor probe


Photograph of the rear of the front panel showing Veroboard and meter connections

To test the nose, move the probe near to an open bottle of methylated spirits or blow smoke at the sensor gauze.

## APPLICATIONS

If the probe is gently breathed upon one or two hours after drinking a pint of beer, this should be sufficient to cause a reading of 10 . The nose can therefore act as an uitra-sensitive breathalyser. Similarly, it may be possible to assess the alcoholic content of drinks by placing the sensor at a fixed distance from a sample of given volume and temperature.

Minor gas leaks from cigarette lighters, camping stoves, and domestic cookers are readily detected, with the aid of the audible indicator, as are fumes from storage batteries and many volatile chemicals. The electronic nose is particularly useful for detecting odourless gases.

When placed near the exhaust of an internal combustion engine, the SGS will respond to carbon monoxide, as well as oil fumes and unburnt fuel, so the reading obtained can be taken as a general measure of engine tune and condition. However, for really accurate results, the exhaust gases should be captured in a bottle or can, the contents of which are "sniffed" in a draught free environment.

For air pollution measurements, the instrument should first be zeroed in a clean air zone, preferably out in the country, and then be taken to the area to be tested. Alternatively, comparative readings can be taken in a city environment by adjusting the meter to read 1 unit instead of zero. A high reading does not necessarily suggest serious pollution as this could be caused by a wide range of harmless volatiles, such as perfumes and deodorants!

## 1 <br>  <br> BATTLE CHESS

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PRACTICAL
AUGUST ISSUE ON SALE JULY 13, 1973


## OUTER HEBRIDES ACTIVITY

In aerospace activities the more glamorous and spectacular events command most attention. The fact is that other very important projects are proceeding which seldom appear in the news. One is the work that goes on at South Uist in the outer Hebrides.
In one day during April this year seven British Perrel rockets were launched. This is the firse time that more than three launches a day have been made. Each rocket carried a payload constructed at the Science Research Council's Radio and Space Research Station at Slough.
The object of the launchings was to study the ionisation of the atmosphere above 60 km ( 40 miles) altitude. The experimental data gained will demonstrate the development of the D-region of the ionosphere through a day which will assist the chiecking of the theoretical work in progress at the research station.

Each payload carried a number of experiments dealing with:-

1. Measurements of the electron concentration and the collision frequency of the electrons due to Faraday rotation and differential absorption at three radio frequencies.

These frequencies are transmitted from the ground to the rocket
2. Measurements of electron concentration fine structure using a Langmuir probe designed for this special purpose.
3. Measurement of the intensity of the solar ultraviolet radia-
tion at $1216 \AA$ (the Lyman alpha region) and the concentration of molecular oxygen as a result of the atmospheric absorption of this frequency of radiation.
4. The measurement of X-rays from the Sun in the range 2-8 Angstrom units.
5. A new experiment which was developed in collaboration with the Max Planck institute at Lindau, West Germany and the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth, to measure the concentration of atomic oxygen in the ionosphere by the manner in which corrosion takes place of thin silver film..
6. The housekeeping functions of the vehicle, that is, the attitude of the rocket to the Sun; the slant range of the rocket from the launching site, the instrumentation of temperature etc.

## EXERCISE ACHIEVED

The rockets all reached altitudes of some 140 km ( 90 miles) and measurements were transmitted by each rocket to the ground station on South Uist and recorded on tape:

The data shows that the objects of the exercise have been achieved although some problems were met, such as postponements due to gale force winds and spectacular, though from the project point of view unwanted, aurora displays. The performance of this rocket, which is $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and nine feet long, has shown that it can be safely launched in near gale force winds.

The project scientist Dr P. H. G. Dickinson of RSRS has praised the support he has received from the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority and from the Army which was responsible for the safety of the range and the suryeillance radar on St Kilda. The Skylark rocket was designed and made by Bristol Aerojet.

## ARGENTINA AND THE SKYLARK

Two test firings have been carried out by a British team for the Argentine government. This is an attempt to use Skylark as an Earth resources rocket with the aim at finding a cheaper method of carrying out such surveys.

A combined team from the British Aircraft Corporation and the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough,
launched the rockets from a transportable Jauncher to a height in excess of 240 km . The payloads consisted of four cameras with different lenses and different films. The descent of the payload was by parachute.

Recovery was very rapid as helicopters were used.

Some 640 photographs were obtained taking in a large part of Argentina. The pictures will be analysed by teams from Reading University and the Instituto Nacional de Technologia Agropechuaria of Argentina.

The valuation made will be in terms of land use and crop inventory.

## SOVIET SATELLITES

The Soviet Union launched more than three times the number of Cosmos photo-reconnaissance satellites than the United States during 1972. In spite of this only 25 per cent more time was logged by the U.S.S.R. amounting to 366 days, compared with 295 days for the United States, which used only eight satellites.
It would appear that there was some acceleration of effort after the international agreement was signed. Eighty per cent of the satellites were of an advanced design with the provision of a rocket that can be vernier controlled which makes it possible to direct the satellite over a specific target.

The cameras used are probably of high resolution and narrow angle to get greater detaill.

The satellites are not just used for mapping'strategical situated industrial plants. There is a more practical use for them. Two of the satellites were launched at 81 degree orbitsiand used to check ice packs and sea lanes. Another satellite enabled information about the conditions to be applied to the sea routes with the result that a flotilla of ice breakers and cargo vessels were able to make a safe trip from the Yenisei river to Murmansk. The U.S.S.R. attribute the success to the availability of accurate information from the satellites.

## PIONEER

The second Jupiter probe, Pianeer $G$, is now on its way. It will take over from Pioneer 10 if that vehicle should have difficulty when in the vicinity of Jupiter.
The conditions there could be such that high level radiation could damage the spacecraft. If however, the fly-by is successful the second vehicle will have a slightly different programme. Pioneer G or Pioneet 11 as it will be known will approach within 27,000 miles of the giant planet.


## Swithhed Gain Preampifitier

 By D. CrockerTHE amplifier to be described was designed to serve as a general purpose unit for a wide range of applications. It may be used, for example, between a signal source and a power amplifier to increase sensitivity, as an a.c. coupled oscilloscope preamplifier, a monitor amplifier to feed a crystal earpiece directly, or as an impedance matching device for coupling a crystal or ceramic pickup or a crystal microphone to an amplifier having a low input impedance.

In order to make the amplifier as versatite as possible, it was decided that a variable gain of up to 50 dB was required together with a wide band width and high input and low output impedances. It should also have a low power consumption so that it may be run from batteries, making it self contained.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The complete circuit is shown in Fig. 1. In order to obtain a high input resistance, use of a field effect transistor is made in the first stage. Unlike a bipolar (conventional) transistor, that is a voltage operated device drawing very little current from the input signal. The current fowing between the source and drain terminals is varied by the voltage between the gate (the third terminal) and the source.

This varying current is fed to the base of a $p-n-p$ transistor, TR2, comprising the second stage.

Since it is desirable to apply negative feedback to the source of TR1 in order to accurately determine the gain and widen the frequency response, the open loop gain (i.e. the gain before feedback is applied) should be above 3,000 for a closed loop gain of 50 dB . Although the phase shift between TR 1 source and TR2 collector is the required 180 degrees (TR2 having provided this), the gain provided would be much less than 1,000 if TR2 was given a simple resistor as a collector load. Another common emitter stage cannot be used as it would provide an extra 180 degree phase shift, making the feedback positive; an emitter follower, TR3, has therefore been used.

As this can provide no voltage gain by itself, R9, the collector load of TR2, has been bootstrapped by C4. This makes R9 appear to be in parallel with TR3 emitter-base junction, and since the effective resistance of this is lower than R9, most of TR2 collector signal current flows through TR3, giving rise to an amplified collector/emitter current in TR3 which flows through R12, developing an output voltage across it.

## SPECIFICATION

```
Gain
    Swltched gains of 0, 10,20,30,40, and 50dB
Bandwidth
    Low frequency: -3dB at 10Hz
    High frequency: -3dB at:
            200kHz (50dB gain)
            500kHz (40dB gain)
            800kHz (30dB gain)
            >800kHz (0,10 or 20dB gain)
Maximum output
    12V p-p.(no load)
        7V p-p (10k \Omega load)
        1.5V p-p (1k\Omega load)
    Slewing rate
        Approximately 10V/\muS minimum
Noise
    Referred to input: approx: 150 }\textrm{V}\mathrm{ p-p (input
                open)
            approx. 25 }\mu\textrm{V}\mathrm{ p-p (input
                shorted)
Supply current
    Approximàtely 1.2mA
Imput resistance
    12M\Omega with S3 out.
```

The overall effect of the emitter follower TR3 and bootstrapped resistor R9 is to make the collector load resistance of TR2 very high, so that TR2 gives a high voltage gain.

## FEEDBACK

Negative feedback is applied from the output to TR1 source through R11. As well as enabling the gain to be varied, this stabilises d.c. conditions throughout the amplifier and reduces its output impedance. When S1 is set for unity gain ( 0 dB ), full negative feedback is applied; for higher gains resistors R4 to R8 are switched in to reduce the amount of feedback.

For an amplifier of this sort, the gain is given by the formula

$$
G=\frac{A(R s+R f)}{R f+R s \cdot A} \quad \text { if } A \gg 1
$$

or

$$
\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{I}+\frac{\mathrm{Rf}}{\mathrm{Rs}} \quad \text { if } \mathrm{A}>\mathrm{G}
$$

In this circuit $A$, the open loop gain, is between 3,000 and 7,000 depending on the load. Rf is R11 of Fig. 1 and Rs is the resistor switched in by S1. This resistor is connected in series with C 3 in order not to disturb the d.c. conditions.

The current consumption of the amplifier has been reduced to about $1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~mA}$ by giving R12 the rather high value of $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. This limits the maximum output available when a low impedance is used to the figures given in the specification. Whilst this has proved to be satisfactory, any constructor requiring a higher output current capability can decrease the value of R12 (but not below about $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) at the expense of reduced battery life.
an open loop gain of over 6,000 , so that over 67 dB of feedback is applied when the amplifier is set for unity gain, this form of instability has not occurred in the prototype.

## CONSTRUCTION

In order to avoid hum pick-up at the high impedance input, the amplifier is constructed in an aluminium box which provides screening. Most of the circuitry is constructed on a piece of 0.1 in matrix Veroboard measuring $25.4 \mathrm{~mm} \times 50.8 \mathrm{~mm}$,

Before mounting the components, breaks are made in the copper strips as shown in Fig. 2 and terminal pins are inserted from the copper side of the board. These should then be soldered in place and tinned.

The pins in row 7 support the screens; these are made from 2 pieces cut from tin measuring about $9 \mathrm{~mm} \times$ 33 mm and $17 \mathrm{~mm} \times 33 \mathrm{~mm}$. They are flattened, cleaned, and one side of each is coated with solder. After placing small pieces of p.v.c. insulating tape between the 5 terminal pins over rows $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{D}$ and F , the


R8 -50 dB
Fig. 1. Circult diagram of preamplifier. .

Since the output offset voltage may be positive or negative, the output capacitor C5 is a tantalum type; these can withstand small reverse voltages.

## STABILITY

There are two ways in which an amplifier of this sort might be unstable. First, since the amplifier has a high, non-inverting gain and a high input impedance, feedback from the output to the input can easily occur causing oscillation. This is prevented by placing an earthed metal screen on the circuit board and using co-axial input and output connectors.

Secondly, due to extra phase shift in the amplifier, the feedback through R11 could become positive at high frequencies. In spite of the fact that the amplifier has
screens are soldered in place on the terminal pins in the position shown in Fig. 2. The smaller piece of tin is fitted on the copper side of the board. The components may then be wired in the positions shown in Fig. 3. Component wires should be sleeved where appropriate. An aluminium box measuring $4 \mathrm{in} \times$ $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in with lid is required. The lid is drilled to accommodate the switches and sockets and these fitted.

## MOUNTING THE BOARD

In order to mount the circuit board, one face of a $\frac{3}{8}$ in 6 B.A. tapped hexagonal pillar is tinned and soldered to the screen on the copper side of the board, placing it approximately below hole F8 (see Fig. 2), without allowing the screen to part from the pins. The pillar


## COMPONENTS . . .

Resistors
R1 $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
R2 $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
R3 $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R4 $\quad 18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R5 $4.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R6 $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R7 $390 \Omega$
R8 $110 \Omega$
R9 $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R10 $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R11 $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R12 $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
All $\quad \mathrm{WW} 5 \%$ carbon

Capacitors
C1 $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ miniature polyester
C2 $2 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ miniature electrolytic
C3 $200 \mu \mathrm{~F} .6 .4 \mathrm{~V}$ miniature electrolytic
C4 $6.4 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ miniature electrolytic
C5 $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ tantalum bead electrolytic
C6 $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ miniature polyester
Transistors
TR 1 2N3819
TR2 2N4289
TR3 BC1688 or 8C169

## Swliches

S1. 2 pole 6 way miniature wavechange switch (only 1 pole used)
S2 d.p.d.t. slider switch
S3 s.p.s.t. push on/push off switch (see text)

## Miscelianeous

SK1, SK2 Surface mounting co-axial sockets (2 off). Bi, B2 9V PP3 batteries (2 off) Aluminium box $41 n \times 2 \frac{2}{2}$ in $\times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in with lld 0.1 in matrix Veroboard $2 \mathrm{in} \times 1 \mathrm{in}$. Veropins for 0.1 in matrix Veroboard (12). 6BA bolts (tin). nuts and washers $\frac{3}{5}$ in or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Terry clips (2) PP3 battery connectors (2)


Fig. 2. Component assembly and wiring details.


Fig. 3. Total component assembly within the aluminium box.


Rear view of the preamplifier front panel showing layout of components and position of circuit board
should not touch the board itself. It is then necessary to see if the board can be screwed into place by a 6 B.A. bolt passing through the appropriate hole in the lid into the pillar; check that the box will still fit inside the lid, and if necessary desolder and re-position the pillar. This pillar also earths the case.

Once the circuit board has been mounted the components may be wired up as in Fig. 3.

## TESTING

When the wiring has been completed and checked the batteries may be inserted. If a milliammeter is available, it may be connected in series with B1. When the circuit is switched on it should read about 1 mA (ensure that S 3 is out when measuring this). The amplifier can be tested using a signal generator or other signal source and an oscilloscope, power amplifier or crystal earpiece.

## USING THE AMPLIFIER

This preamplifier has many uses in the workshop. As an audio preamplifier when a power amplifier has insufficient sensitivity or an input impedance too low for the signal source, as an audio signal tracer (using a crystal earpiece or a small power amplifier), as an i.f. signal tracer (using a detector diode at the output) or as a general purpose oscilloscope pre-amplifier.

In normal use a screened input lead should be used to prevent feedback or hum pick-up, this is not always necessary when the amplifier is fed from a low impedance source.

It should be noted that a very low frequency damped oscillation occurs for several seconds after S3 is closed. Closing S3 gives the amplifier a very high input resistance due to the bootstrapping effect on R1; this may be several hundred megohms when a low gain is being used. However, since the 12 megohm input impedance obtained when S3 is out is usually quite sufficient, some constructors may prefer to omit this facility.

Due to the low current drain the batteries should give several months of operation. The use of silicon planar transistors should make this unit very reliable.

# Hz आ 

## HANDBOOK OF I.C. CIRCUIT PROJECTS

## By Jim Ashe

Published by Tab Books
224 pages, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Price $\$ 4.95$ paperback, $\$ 7.95$ hardbound

Apart from the very obvious disadvantage over American sourcing and prices, this book forms a useful addition to the shelves where one is comparatively new to work with integrated circuits.

Indeed, the fast reducing prices of i.c.s makes some sort of volume of this type almost mandatory for the experimenter.

The current book deals with the subject from start to finish taking the reader through the basics of i.c.s and their handling and then gently introduces him to various projects. These range from audio equipment through various "novelty" items such as touch-plates to instrumentation and security devices.

Readers of all conversions are catered for from the scientist to the Ham and indeed the author has taken the precaution of supplying a good deal of additional data on specific components, the sources of these and of data and so on. It is unfortunate that much of the source data is not valid here but most readers will be able to find products in the columns of Practical Electronics.
R.D.R.

## UNDERSTANDING ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS

By lan R. Sinclair
Published by Fountain Press M.A.P. Book Division 205 pages, $8 \frac{1}{4}$ in $\times 5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Price $£ 3.50$
IKE Ian Sinclair's earlier book "Understanding Electronic Components", this volume is directed to the reader with some basic understanding of electronics, certainly to the extent of the properties of electronic components and the elementary laws of electrical circuits.
The author has directed his attention to the enthusiast who wishes to extend his understanding of the subject as well as to the undergraduate who wishes a wider understanding of electronics in an overall sense.

It should perhaps be emphasised that this volume does not set out to tell the reader how to construct something so much as how many of the circuits he will meet in electronics actually operate.
R.D.R.

## POINIS RITSIIT <br> PUSHBUTTON VARICAP STEREO TUNER (May 1973) <br> Some constructors have experienced oscillation of the

 voltage regulator i.c. This may be cured by -placing a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor in parallel with C13. Also some constructors have reported hum picked up by the tuner. This may be cured by increasing C 1 from $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $1.5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or $2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.

## A Schmitt Trigger With Variable Hysteresis

As materials are evolved so new devices appear on the market at prices the experimenter can afford. In addition, existing devices come under scrutiny and are adapted to more and more applications.
In this section we present a selection of both new devices and applications, with news of applications developed for existing devices.
Generally only basic circuit details will be given sufficient for the experimenter to create his own equipment.
THE Schmitt trigger is a two-state device which changes state each time a given input voltage is exceeded. It is one of the most widely used building blocks in electronics today, serving as a pulse shaper, voltage level monitor and voltage controlled switch.
All Schmitt triggers exhibit hysteresis, that is the input voltage at which they trigger is higher than the voltage below which they return to their initial state after being triggered. A typical hysteresis curve is shown in solid lines in Fig. 1 (b).

The application of currently available logic circuitry to forḿ Schmitt triggers has been investigated and one useful solution has been developed by Jim Halligan of Motorola. Using CMOS gates he has created a trigger which exhibits variable hysteresis. That is, in the curve of Fig. 1 (b) the voltage at which the trigger returns to the untriggered state can be varied.

First of all, the CMOS gate as a trigger. Fig. 1 (a) shows a Motorola MC14023 triple, three input, NAND gate from the CMOS family.

The voltage measurement function of the trigger is performed by gate $A$, the point at which triggering occurs being determined by the threshold voltage of this gate.
The regenerative switching function in which the trigger returns from the triggered to the untriggered state is provided by gates $B$ and $C$ which are cross-connected to form a simple bistable.
The threshold depends on the number of gate inputs which are driven, for example with a power supply $V_{D D}$ at 15 volts if two inputs of a three-input gate are held high the threshold of the third gate is about 5 volts. With all three inputs driven in parallel the threshold is 8.5 volts.

Thus in Fig. 1 (a).gate $A$ has a threshold of 8.5 volts and $B$ a threshold of 5 volts when the output of gate $C$ is high. In addition, with $V_{\mathrm{sn}}$ at 0 volts the outputs of gates $A$ and $B$ will be high and, due to bistable action, output of $C$ will be low. .
Increasing the value of $V_{\text {in }}$ will have no direct effect on gate $B$ as all its inputs must go high if it is to change state. The truth table in Table 1 shows the various operations of the gates.
When $V_{\text {In }}$ reaches 8.5 volts the output of gate $A$ will go low as all its inputs are driven in parallel. Thus the input of gate $C$ is 11 from gate $B$ and 0 from gate $A$. So the output of gate $C$ goes high.
As a result gate $B$ is presented with a 1 (the $V_{1 \mathrm{n}}$ above 8.5 volts) and 11 from gate $C$. Thus its output goes low.

Hysteresis is created because the gate $B$ now has two inputs high from gate $C$ and one which is driven by $V_{i n}$. The threshold becomes 5 volts.

As $V_{\text {in }}$ falls below 8.5 volts gate $A$ output goes high but from Table 1 it can be seen that there will be no change elsewhere following this.

But, as the value of $V_{\text {in }}$ falls below 5 volts the outputs of gate $B$ goes high and that of $C$ falls. Thus the circuit resumes its quiescent untriggered state. The transfer characteristics are shown in Fig. 1 (b) and the output waveform at 1 (c).

## VARIATION OF TRIGGER

If one of the inputs of gate $A$ is connected to $V_{D D}$ the upper threshold is reduced as shown in dashed in Fig. 1 (b) to 7.5 volts.
The circuit of Fig. 1 (d) uses an MC14011 quad twoinput CMOS gate to give true variation of the hysteresis. The value of the potentiometer is not too critical and allows the hysteresis to be set anywhere between 0 and 50 per cent $V_{\text {DD }}$ by adjustment of the upper level.

A small value of potentiometer will increase current consumption and a larger one will cause the sensitivity of adjustment to suffer.
Prices of the components are:-14011, £0.52, 14023, $£ 0 \cdot 52$, one off from distributors.

Table 1: NAND Gate Truth Table

| Input | Output |
| :---: | :---: |
| 000 | 1 |
| 001 | 1 |
| 010 | 1 |
| 011 | 1 |
| 100 | 1 |
| 101 | 1 |
| 110 | 1 |
| 111 | 0 |



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## TAPE MOTOR CONTROLLER

THE mechanical governor provided on a recently acquired portable tape recorder motor posed problems of electrical noise and mechanical wear. Thus it was decided to replace it with an electronic system to control motor speed both within a given speed setting as did the original governor and from speed to speed as is often achieved using different sized pulleys.

The circuit of the system is shown in Fig. 1 where current supply to the motor is controlled by TR3, itself controlled by the base voltage of TR1. A basic d.c. bias is applied to the base of TR1 from the Zener circuit and chain, R1, VR1/VR2: This sets the main motor speed.

Regulation of the speed about the selected value is supplied by detecting motor shaft speed using a pick-up coil and magnet assembly as shown in Fig. 2. The coil provides an a.c. voltage to D2 which thus gives a d.c. bias at the base of TR1. As the voltage fed back depends on the rotational speed of the motor speed control over a wide range is possible.

Under, normal operating conditions the voltage from emitter follower TR1 appearing across R2 is about 2 V . An increase in speed raises this value making D3 conduct through R3 and TR2 conducts heavily. This cuts the bias on TR3 to slow the motor.

Similarly, a decrease in motor speed reverses the process.
Supply voltages from 8 to 15 V are acceptable and in addition to exhibiting good quick-start properties, the equipment provides almost twice motor voltage on full stall condition.

Colin Anderson,
Wanganui, New Zealand


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram for the tape motor controller


44 SW.G.

Fig. 2. Pick-up coil and magnet arrangement

THE DTL integrated circuit type 9944 is a cheap dual buffer amplifier in one dual-in-line package and can be used to make a reliable, economical lamp flasher.

In the circuit, diagram Fig 1, the two amplifiers are cross-connected with capacitors Cl and C 2 , the values of which determine the frequency. The circuit becomes a multivibrator with the lamp LPI in one collector.

Numbers in the circuit are the i.c. pin numbers.
If C 1 and C 2 are $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (over 8 V rating), a flashing rate of 30 per minute is obtained. Any 6 V low current bulb may be used or the circuit. could be used to operate a relay.

The Mullard equivalent i.c. is the DTL FCH 121, but the pin numbering is different. On this device, pins 1 and 8 are 6 and 8 . Cross-connect pins 8 with 13 and pins 1 with 6 , using the capacitors Cl and C 2 . Also pin 7 is +6 V and pin 14 is ground (neg).
I.C. LAMP FLASHER


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram and i.c. connections for the simple flasher

## WINDSCREEN WIPER CONTROL

THis device, which can only be used with those windscreen wiper motors having a self-parking system since the system serves to turn-off the thyristor, can provide sweep delays of from 2 to 35 seconds.

The circuit is very simple, see Fig. 1, and uses few components. The original was constructed in a 35 mm film can with switch S 1 mounted on the variable resistor VR1. The control transistor is a UT46 or equivalent ( 2 N 2646 ) and the thyristor uses the can as a heatsink.

If the vehicle is negative earth with the windscreen wiper motor switched in the earth lead then the can may be earthed and only two leads are needed. One for positive supply and one for the positive supply to the wiper motor. As the thyristor is in parallel with the wiper motor polarity must be obseryed with care or triggering will not occur.

## ENGINE TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

The circuit of Fig. 1 includes a stabiliser section, TR1, $\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{Cl}$ and D1. This supplies power for the remainder which is basically a Wheatstone bridge circuit in which the thermistor TH1 forms one arm.

Balance of the bridge determines when the transistor TR2 cuts off. The vehicle fan is switched by RLA1.

For operation the normal "Temperature High" warning indicator is replaced with a thermistor. In practice the circuit is fail safe in that if TR2 goes open circuit for any reason then the fan is automatically switched on.

When the engine is cool the thermistor has a high resistance which puts TR2 in the on condition. As temperature increases and resistance decreases the bias voltage across the transistor decreases until TRI cuts off. The level of cut-off is determined by VR1. The value of R 3 is determined by measuring the bridge circuit resistance and making R3 equal it. R1 may need adjusting if R3 is high.
Manual over-ride and a form of test facility may be provided by replacing the link by a switch.
If required a temperature indicator can be added as shown in Fig. 2. The voltmeter must have a high resistance with respect to R2. The 6 volt Zener is used to hold the zero down by 6 volts. In practice the "normal" temperature will probably show as about 1 volt.

> R. K. Todd, Albrighton


Fig. 1. Circuit for the temperature controller

Fig. 2. Adding a temperature gauge


NDICATION of the state of the brake lights on a vehicle may be obtained without inserting extra lamp bulbs in the brake light circuit by using a reed switch actuated by a specially wound double coil to actuate a panel indicator lamp.
The circuit shown in Fig. 1 indicates the simplicity of the idea. Two coils serve to actuate the one reed but they are counter-wound so that as long as the pair of brake lights operate the reed remains quiescent. If
one or other bulb fails then the reed is operated to give an indication at the dash board.
S. W. F. Morum

Chislehurst
Fig. 1. Brake light monitor


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# (1). 2 <br> of <br> <br> PART 1 TRANSISTORS AND SMALL-SIGNAL DIODES 

 <br> <br> PART 1 TRANSISTORS AND SMALL-SIGNAL DIODES}

By M. J. Rose (mullard tto.)

The first transistor emerged from Bell Telephone Laboratories twenty-five years ago. Since then, the whole electronics industry has been transformed. Perhaps the most important change the transistor brought about was the introduction of new technologies of manufacture.
It is from the development of these technologies that the many types of present-day semiconductor device have come. These two articles present an overall, and necessarily brief, survey of these devices.

## THE FIRST TRANSISTORS

In 1948 John Bardeen and Walter Brattain of Bell Telephone Laboratories invented the point-contact transistor.
The point-contact transistor had two fine wires placed close together on a semiconductor wafer. It was shown that not only was the current flowing between one of the wires and the semiconductor wafer affected by the current between the other wire and the wafer, but under certain conditions amplification could be obtained.
Perhaps the most important result of the pointcontact transistor was that it provided experimental verification of the previous theoretical work. It paved the way for the junction transistor, a much more practicable device, invented by William Shockley also of Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1950.

## JUNCTION TRANSISTOR

The junction transistor is essentially a sandwich of $p$-type and $n$-type semiconductor material containing two $p n$ junctions. The first transistors were literally sandwiches, being made by the alloy-junction method.

A simplified cross-section of an alloy-junction transistor is shown in Fig. 1. This method of manufacture is still used for some audio-frequency transistors today.

Restrictions in minimum base width achievable with this technology gave the early alloy-junction transistors a cut-off frequency of approximately 1 MHz , although refinements of the manufacturing technique raised this to approximately 5 MHz .

## ALLOY-DIFFUSED AND MESA TRANSISTORS

Other types of transistor were developed during the 1950's to overcome the limitations of the alloy-junction type. One of these types was the alloy-diffused transistor. The base layer of the alloy-diffused transistor was very thin, giving a cut-off frequency of approximately 800 MHz .

Another type of transistor was the mesa transistor, originally developed to improve the switching characteristics. Its construction is shown in Fig. 2. The
mesa transistor could operate with switching waveforms with rise times in the region of $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.

The technique of mesa etching is still used today in some types of transistor.

## PLANAR TRANSISTORS

The introduction of the planar transistor in 1960 marked several important changes in transistor manufacture. Silicon rather than germanium was used as the semiconductor material with considerable advantages. Silicon transistors will withstand higher junction temperatures than germanium ones, and have higher voltage ratìngs and lower leakage currents.

Diffusion from vapour into clearly-defined areas of the silicon wafer enabled close control to be exercised, and the diffusion areas could be constructed by photographic techniques. For the first time in transistor manufacture, true mass-production techniques could be applied, with a consequent drop in price.
In the manufacture of silicon transistors an oxide layer is grown over a wafer of $n$-type silicon. Windows can be cut in this oxide by etching in areas defined by exposure through a mask, and $p$-type silicon formed by a boron diffusion. A second oxide layer is formed, selectively etched, and $n$-type silicon formed by a phosphorus diffusion. In this way a transistor is built up, as shown in Fig. 3.


Fig. 1. Simplified cross-section of an alloyjunction transistor (left)
Fig. 2. Cross-section of mesa transistor (right)


Fig. 3. Cross-section of planar transistor

Because the area of diffision defined by a mask is the same for each transistor, the whole of a silicon wafer can be exposed at the same time. Thus up to 10,000 transistors can be manufactured on a silicon wafer 5 cm in diameter in one manufacturing sequence.

Planar transistors can operate at frequencies up to the microwave region, well above 1 GHz .

## PLANAR EPITAXIAL TRANSISTORS

A development of the planar transistor that improves the performance is the planar epitaxial transistor. In this type, the transistor is formed in an epitaxial layer which is simply a layer of silicon with a near-perfect crystal structure. The silicon wafer on which the layer is grown forms a substrate as shown in Fig. 4.

By forming the epitaxial layer of high resistivity material but making the collector in the layer very thin, a transistor with high breakdown voltage and high collector current can be obtained.

## FIELD-EFFECT TRANSISTORS

The transistors described so far are bipolar types, the current being conducted by two types of carriers (electrons and holes). The field-effect transistor (f.e.t.) is a unipolar transistor, the current being conducted by one type of carrier only.

A current-carrying channel of $n$-type silicon is surrounded by the $p$-type gate, as shown in Fig. 5. When a positive voltage is applied between drain and source, a current flows through the channel. A depletion layer is formed at the $p-n$ junction of the gate and channel, and by applying a negative bias between the gate and source the depletion layer moves into the channel to restrict the area available for current flow. As the bias increases, a value is reached, the pinch-off voltage, at which no current flows. Thus the current through the f.e.t. can be controlled by the gate voltage, as in a triode valve.

The f.e.t. described is a junction f.e.t. or j.f.e.t.

Another type can be constructed, the insulated-gate f.e.t., MOSFET or MOST. The initials MOS strictly speaking stand for Metal Oxide Semiconductor.

MOS refers to the construction of the transistor formed, a metal gate (aluminium or polysilicon) insulated from the silicon substrate by a layer of silicon oxide, as shown in Fig. 6.

By applying a voltage of the correct polarity to the gate, a current-carrying channel can be formed between the source and the drain, and when a voltage is applied across the source and the drain, a current flows.

The current-carrying channel in a p-type substrate is an $n$-type inversion layer. Similarly, a $p$-channel is formed in an $n$-type substrate. In addition, the $p$-channel and $n$-channels MOSTs can be enhancement or depletion types. Enhancement MOSTs are normally off, and require a gate voltage greater than the threshold voltage before conduction can occur. Depletion MOSTs are normally on, and require a pinch-off voltage on the gate to stop conduction.

Thus the circuit designer has four types of MOST to choose from for his application. All types of f.e.t. have very high input impedances, and so form a useful complement to bipolar transistors.

## UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTOR

A unijunction transistor consists of a bar-shaped silicon slice with contacts either end and a p-n junction (the emitter) at some point along the length, see Fig. 7. It is therefore a three-terminal device but with only one junction.

With no emitter current flowing, the bar acts as a simple voltage divider with a fraction of the interbase voltage providing a reverse bias across the emitter junction. As the emitter voltage is increased, no appreciable current flows until the emitter voltage is greater than the reverse bias when there is a sudden increase in current. The unijunction transistor can therefore be used as a voltage-triggered device, in oscillators and sensors.


Fig. 4. Cross-section of planar epltaxial transistor


Fig. 5. Structure of junction FET


Fig. 6. Structure of MOSFET


Fig. 7. Cross-section of a typical unijunction transistor

## HIGHER POWER, HIGHER FREQUENCY

The development of the planar technology during the 1960 's enabled the operating frequency of small-signab transistors to be raised so that by the end of the decade transistors with cut-off frequencies of 6 GHz and capable of switching waveforms with rise times of 1 ns were available.

Germanium power transistors could handle about 10W with a suitable heatsink. This power level was increased with the introduction of silicon power transistors. Today, silicon power transistors for lowfrequency operation are manufactured by the singlediffused method, or, where high voltages are to be encountered ( 1 kV or more), by the triple-diffused method. Powers of up to 150 W typically can be handled.

The planar epitaxial technology enabled the operating frequency of power transistors to be raised considerably. More complex base-emitter configurations were developed to take operation high into the radio frequencies. A typical configuration is the interdigital one where fingers of the emitter layer interleave fingers of the base layer. Typical performance figures of present-day r.f. power transistors are 100 W at 50 MHz and 10 W at 2 GHz .

## OTHER TYPES OF TRANSISTOR

The mexa transistor has an epitaxial base layer. The lightly-doped base is grown on a heavily-doped collector, the emitter layer diffused, and the complete structure mesa etched. The resulting transistor is rugged and has a low collector resistance.

Hometaxial transistors are made by simultaneously diffusing impurities on both sides of a homogeneous base layer, followed by a mesa etch of the emitter. Because of the homogeneous base, the risk of hot spots is reduced, and the transistor has good second-breakdown properties. The wide base width also gives good voltage breakdown properties.

Triple-diffused transistors are also manufactured in this way; the base and emitter are diffused on one side of the collector wafer as usual, but a third diffusion is used to form another collector layer. The technique can be used on planar or non-planar devices, and gives an improved value of collector saturation voltage.

## SMALL-SIGNAL DIODES

The modern point-contact diode uses a germanium wafer to which a fine wire contact is welded. Because the current rating is very low (only a few milliamps) these diodes are only used for applications where junction diodes cannot be used efficiently, for example, as detector and mixer diodes at microwave frequencies.

Besides the low current rating, germanium pointcontact diodes have a low inverse voltage and a high reverse current. These disadvantages were overcome by the introduction of the silicon junction diode in the mid-1950s. The junctions were made first by alloying with aluminium pellets, and later by diffusion. With the introduction of the planar technology, planar epitaxial diodes became available.

The limit of operating speed is set by the lifetime of the minority carriers formed by the reverse voltage. Gold doping reduces the lifetime of minority carriers in silicon, and by using silicon diodes with small junction areas and gold doping, recovery times of less than 5ns are obtained, making the diodes suitable for use in high speed computers.


Fig. 8. Voltage/current characteristic of tunnel diode compared with junction diode

Faster switching diodes can be made by using gallium arsenide instead of silicon as the semiconductor material.

## "ZENER" DIODES

As the reverse voltage across a junction diode is increased, a point is reached where the small leakage currently suddenly increases. This "breakdown" may be caused by electrons breaking from their bonds (the Zener effect), or more usually by avalanche breakdown.

In this type of breakdown, the electron minority carriers gain sufficient velocity to dislodge other electrons which in turn are accelerated sufficiently to dislodge further electrons. There is therefore a sudden build-up of current, and this may destroy the diode.

If the breakdown can be controlled, however, a useful range of devices, generally called (incorrectly) Zener diodes but more accurately voltage regulator diodes, is obtained. The value of breakdown voltage sis determined by the doping level of the impurities in the diode.

Voltage regulator diodes are incorporated into supply lines to provide a simple method of stabilisation. Special types with very low temperature coefficients are called voltage reference diodes, and provide a simple form of voltage standard. If the voltage regulator diode is made rugged enough to withstand the dissipation, then it can be used to suppress voltage transient surges. Such range suppression diodes can withstand surges as high as 10 kV provided the duration is only a few microseconds.

## TUNNEL DIODES AND VARACTOR DIODES

Two types of diode use the properties of $p n$ junctions to give special characteristics. The tunnel diode uses a normal $p n$ junction in which both regions are heavily doped. With a reverse bias such a large number of electrons are present at the junction that some "tunnel" their way across the junction. Similarly, with a small forward bias below that required for conduction in a
normal diode, tunnelling occurs. The forward tunnel current reaches a peak at approximately 0.15 V , then decreases until normal forward conduction occurs at approximately 0.3 V .

The $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{I}$ characteristic of a tunnel diode is shown by the full line in Fig. 8 with, for comparison, the characteristic of a normal diode in broken lines. The negative resistance part of the tunnel diode characteristic can be used in oscillators:

The varactor diode uses the capacitance of a reversebiased $p n$ junction. The reverse bias causes a depletion layer between the $p$ and $n$ regions, the width of the layer being proportional to the voltage. The junction area is made large to exploit this effect and to provide a reasonable change in capacitance with voltage.

Varactor diodes can be used as tuning elements to replace such devices as the parallel-plate tuning capacitor. They also have application as frequency multipliers. A string of varactor diodes and tuned circuits can be used to generate power efficiently at microwave frequencies from a lower-frequency source.

## MICROWAVE DIODES

Some types of diode have properties that make them especially useful at microwave frequencies. Such types are the backward diode, PFN diode, Schottky barrier diode, and Gunn diode.
The backward diode, as the name implies, is a reverse-biased junction diode but one in which the breakdown voltage occurs very near the zero voltage point. Thus the resistance with reverse bias is lower than the forward resistance. Backward diodes can therefore be used as microwave detectors.
The PIN diode is also a pnjunction but with a layer of intrinsic silicon between the $p$ and $n$ regions. With a forward bias, the PIN diode presents a low resistance because the bias injects carriers into the intrinsic region. With a reverse bias, however, the resistance remains very high. The PIN diode can therefore be used as a detector and also as a switch.
The Schottky barrier diode uses a metal-semiconductor junction as the rectifying element. Like the point-contact diode, the Schottky diode has the advantage of not suffering from minority carrier storage effects that limit the performance of junction diodes. Thus Schottky diodes can be used for higherfrequency applications, and also for very fast switching.

## GUNN DIODE

The Gunn diode is not, strictly, a diode at all as it does not contain a rectifying element. It is formed by a thin layer of $n$-type gallium arsenide grown on a gallium arsenide substrate. The substrate forms the "anode" of the Gunn diode, while a "cathode" contact is formed on the face of the $n$-type layer.

When a low d.c. voltage is applied across the diode, high field regions called domains are formed at the cathode and rapidly cross to the anode. Current pulses are superimposed on the steady current through the diode, the frequency of the pulses depending on the transit time and therefore the thickness of the layer. For a thickness of $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, the frequency is 10 GHz .
The Gunn diode can be mounted in a tuned cavity to form a simple microwave oscillator with advantages in space and cost over such devices as klystrons. Maximum output powers up to 3 W can be obtained from Gunn diode oscillators.

## The second article will describe power devices, photo devices, and integrated circuits.



Tris interesting to see that, in the issue in which Practical Electrontcs publishes an article on an "Electronic Nose", we are also able to describe an electronic alcohol meter which will probably replace the so-called Breathalyser in drinking-and-driving cases and prove useful in many fields of research.

## BREATHALYSER?

The Alcolmeter, as the latter is called, is an electronic instrument capable of indicating the presence and concentration of certain chemicals in air. It was on show at the Physics Exhibition, Earls Court, in April together with several other interesting items which show the steady movement of electronics into the important field of measurement and control.
The Alcolmeter uses a "fuel cell" developed to detect only alcohol unlike the one used in the P.E. Electronic Nose, which is capable of much wider application. In operation the Alcolmeter cell gives an output in millivolts dependent on the alcohol content of air drawn into a cell chamber by a small single-stroke pump. This is amplified and applied to a meter calibrated in milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitre of blood. It is understood that accuracy is up to the requirements for normal police operation here so we can perhaps expect to see the instrument in use on the roads soon.
Of course, such an instrument has many applications in research and, using somewhat different cells, can be made to detect other types of chemical.

Light detection in the operation of power stations was well in hand on the CEGB stands with a demonstration of the Nordust smoke monitor, used to identify the presence of dust in smokestack gases. This instrument uses light scattered back to a photocell from dust particles in the airstream. Here electronics not only makes the operation possible in terms of sensitivity, as the amount of light available is very small, but also in terms of removal of anomalies due to cell variables by using balanced input operational amplifiers.

## LOOKING AT FIRE

Similarly, it is only because electronic techniques such as correlation between two signals exists that the CEGB have been able to develop a flame monitor capable of identifying one flame in a furnace using perhaps 20 burners. This is effected by looking at the flame in question from two different directions, correlating the outputs of the viewing cells and indicating the amount of correlation present. Where there is a high percentage, say 80 or more, the flame is alight. Under any other conditions the amount of correlation is. much lower. Such equipment can be used to initiate some form of "flame-out" warning.
On the signal generation front it looks as if there are some interesting developments afoot. The Royal Radar Establishment at Malvern have developed some devices called Surface Acoustic Wave Oscillators using an excess gain amplifier and a SAW delay line.
As both devices are very small and can be made using photoetching techniques, samples have been prepared capable of oscillation up to 490 MHz as a fundamental frequency and mounted in a single TO8 can. It is envisaged that frequencies up to 1 GHz are well within the bounds of possibility with this device. But first of all some problems over temperature variations have to be overcome.

## Gerry Brown



## OHM NURSERIES

Gardening is not one of my personal predilections, although there are times when the subject manages to stir a glimmer of interest in me, as when, a few months ago, someone employed electronic means to accelerate crop-shedding (which you will, no doubt, recall) in orchards. Then there's the subject, requiring a lot more scrutiny (and perhaps something to which we shall return) called "Electrology" clalming an ability to reproduce whole outlines of leaves by previous photography of incomplete or damaged specimens
However, the subject taking interest with a number of nurserymen in Canada right now is the result of some researches recently conducted by Professor D. S. Fenson and Dr G. Craig for their department of agriculture. Apparently, too much guesswork is associated with assessing the right time to lift plants for storage during the winter, following a hardening-off period in the autumn.

Measurement of the plants (in this case the strawberry) resistance, electrical that is, they have established a direct correlation with the fittest time to dig 'em up. This resistance changes (they don't say how) with the sudden drop in temperature immediately preceeding the winter, thus permitting early removal of the less hardy plants before frost damage can occur.-Do I hear an "ohm groan" from the nongardeners?

## GETTING THROUGH

Would you believe, communication-without-wires (apart from jungle drums, semaphore ${ }_{3}$ and heliographs) was "old hat" before either Marconi, or, that great Russian, Popof, "invented" radio? Actually, it was about 1866; even prior to the invention of the electric lamp, that a dentist, one Mahlon Loomis, demonstarted a workable electrlc wire-less set-up over a distance exceeding 14 miles.

Just how this worked is not terribly clear, but in essence it consisted of a pair of kites, one at each station, carrying some several hundred feet of wire "line". This, at the "transmitter" was grounded to earth, while at the "receiver" it was terminated to earth via a sensitive galvanometer.
The principle of operation seems to have been one which-relied upon charged air currents and, presumably, a stiff breeze to boot. But credit where it is due, he did manage in some way (by, probably, making and breaking the transmitter earth connection) to interfere with the static charge in the vicinity of the wire and so influence the overall electrical equilibrium; sufficient, certainly,. to be detected well over ten miles away.

Obviously, there must have been both considerable delays, and uncertainty about the reception (particularly for changes in wind direction and speed) but his idea at the time carried enough conviction for two fair sized companies to be formed; unfortunately, poor old Loomis died without ever fully realising his ambitions and with him too did the "atmospheric communicator".

## RADIO VACUUM

You might be interested to 'hear that even today people are experimenting with methods foreign to normal transmission techniques to overcome the many disadvantages, to name poor penetration of the walls of buildings as a typical one. Just the other day I learnt that Dr Richard Arnold of Argonne National Laboratories In Illinois managed to achleve success with the transmission of a pulse-coded signal along a muon beam of all things! Since muons are atomic particles, detection consisted of a scintilation counter arrangement.

If this were not enough, my colleague, inspired by all this chat about. particulate transmitters, assures me that once he has overcome the teething troubles with the bag size of the- laboratory vacuum cleaner, he is entirely convinced that we will be able to announce the birth of the worlds first dust'n'soot scatter propagation system; what do you think?

## NASTY TASTE?

Apart from the ferry, Gosport now seems to be in the position to capture our hearts with yet another singularly cunning piece of wizardry; a firm there has brought into being an electronic (more accurately, ionic) water de-bugging device.

Designed to clip into the supply pipe, it works on the principle that bacteria have a common dislike for
silver ions, and comprises simply a pair of electrodes which cause ions to go into solution and rapidly interact with the bugs, "doing them in" very quickly. One of these units can comfortably handle as much as 250 litres of brackish aqua in a little over a minute or so.

Good news for campers, but what happens once it's in the gut, I wonder? Perhaps the stomach's hydrochloric acid converts it to the chloride which ought to be very harmful, except to your pocket; have you seen the price of silver recently?


## QUESTION OF FITNESS

Probably because I'm a bit of an "odd-ball" anyway, the Editor and I. sometimes have difficulty agreeing about the relevance of subject matter in this column to the field of electronics; and, since this magazine is one which sets out to deal fairly exclusively with the subject, it isn't unreasonable that he should expect there to be some link. But there's the problem. Just what is some link? And by exclusively, do we: really mean restrictive?

- Each time you buy your copy of P.E. have you ever wondered whether, sooner or later, the "crunch" might come when there will be literally nothing left to invent? Of course, there are the good old standbys like electronic doorbells, burglar alarms, and so forth, plus even more sophisticated ways of doing these same things in miniature. But what then?
In this inventing lark, for whatever the outlet, it seriously looks as if, to survive, we must look upon our particular subject in a less exclusive way. Indeed; to innovate in the real sense of the word must require us to never completely exclude any other discipline, just in case it turns out to be vital!

Once we (and, certainly, industry) accept this maxim, my prediction is that it will only be a matter of time before technology sees the "birth" of Intertacing Engineers capable of performing a sort of inter-disciplinary integration. Henceforth, instead of knowing an awful lot about a little, they will be in the unique position to discover myriads of, previously unheard of, applications from the suddenly limitiess number of available permutations.

Let's drink to the daring, the real innovators, and to the possession of minds that never permit us the hollow excuse to be bored stiff!.

# PE Sound Synthesiser :   By G.D.Shaw <br>  

THis month the Tone Control module will be described together with some notes on the setting up of an experimental sound studio.

## HUTCHINSON TONE CONTROL

The tone control circuit used in the Synthesiser is based upon the design by P. B. Hutchinson which appeared in Wireless World (November 1970) and which, in turn, was inspired by R. Ambler's design for a "Tone Balance Control" which was published in the March 1970 issue of the same journal. A number of minor changes have been made to the original circuit in order to make it fully compatible with the circuitry in the Synthesiser but the frequency selective network, suggested by Hutchinson have been retained.

The type of tone control usually adopted for the majority of domestic equipments is that in which the greatest effect occurs at the extreme ends of the audio frequency spectrum while the mid-band frequencies remain relatively unchanged. The Baxandall and Siemens designs provide just such a characteristic. In recent years however there has been a tendency towards extending the scope of the tone controls in domestic equipment.
For purely domestic purposes there is no doubt that the ability to manipulate the frequencies over the whole of the audio frequency spectrum can make an enormous difference to the quality and effect of the ensuing sound. The Hutchinson tone control circuit combines many of the advantages of mid-band correction with relatively severe "end of range" effects all of which are extremely useful to the experimenter in sound.

## TONE CONTROL RESPONSE CURVES

Fig. 6.I shows a graphical representation (shown dashed) of the kind of effect obtainable by means of a conventional tone control circuit of the passive kind. Note that there is very little effect on the mid-range frequencies even when the treble and bass controls are adjusted to their maximum value positions.
On the other hand, the designed response of the Hutchinson circuit (shown solid) provides an overlap of bass and treble responses ranging from about 200 Hz to 4 kHz . The provision of separate boost and cut controls to both the bass and treble ranges therefore means that it is possible to tailor the overall characteristic of the curve to suit many particular applications. It is, for
example, possible to build up tonal correction curves to compensate for deficiencies in sound transmission transducers such as pick-ups or loudspeakers.

The basic principle of operation is illustrated graphically in Figs. 6.2 and 6.3. Each potentiometer in the circuit controls the 3 dB frequency of a curve having a slope of about $6-7 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave, the function of the potentiometers being in accordance with the direction of the slope. In Fig. 6.2 the dashed lines (1) represent the effect on the audio frequencies when all the controls are set flat. Since both the boost and cut selective networks are designed to have a fairly close match a similar result is obtained if all controls are set to their maximum positions.

With all the controls set flat, the effect of advancing any one of them is to bring the related slope further into the audio spectrum. The dotted line (2) shows the result of advancing the treble boost control about halfway. So far, of course, the resultant curve is similar to that obtainable from a conventional tone control circuit but if the treble cut control is now advanced from its flat position the effect is to reduce the


Fig. 6.1. A comparison of characteristic curves obtained from a conventional passive tone control (shown dashed) and those from the Hutchinson circuit (shown solid)
degree of boost to the upper frequencies without affecting the boost applied to the middle frequencies. This is shown as the overall resultant (4) by means of the solid line in Fig. 6.2.

An advantage of this form of control lies in the possibility of combining the effect of boost and cut settings from opposite ends of the spectrum to provide a resultant slope of up to $12-14 \mathrm{~dB}$ /octave. A typical curve obtainable from such combination is shown in Fig. 6.3.

## TONE CONTROL BASICS

The general form of the tone control circuit is shown schematically in Fig. 6.4, from which it will be seen that two frequency selective networks are employed. One lies directly in the signal path to the operational amplifier and acts as the cut network whilst the second lies in the amplifier feedback loop and acts as the boost network.

The design of each network is identical and is shown in Fig. 6.5. C1, R1 and VR1 form a simple first-order high pass filter with a slope of about -6 dB /octave. The 3 dB frequency is given by $1 / \mathrm{CR}$ where C is the value of Cl and R is the value of R1 in series with the value of VR1. With the component values shown the highest 3 dB frequency is thus 1.54 kHz and the lowest is $28 \mathrm{~Hz} . \mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{R} 2$ and VR2 form a simple first-order low pass filter again with a slope of about - 6 dB / octave. In this case the highest 3 dB frequency is 22.6 kHz and the lowest is 415 Hz .

The same network is able to provide boost characteristics since, in the feedback path of the operational amplifier, it reduces the a.c. feedback thereby increasing the gain of the amplifier.

Depending upon the settings of the potentiometers the input impedance of the frequency selective networks can vary between 470 ohms in parallel with 470 ohms at minimum and 25.5 kilohms in parallel with 25.2 kilohms at maximum. It is thus necessary to provide a driving source having an output impedance of less than 200 ohms.

Similarly, it is necessary to compensate for changes in output impedance of the tone control circuit by driving into a load of 50 kilohms or more.


Fig. 6.2. Operation of the Hutchinson Tone Control circuit. Controls set flat".(1), treble boost advancedother controls flat (2), projected treble boost and cut with controls adjusted separately (3), resultant curve resulting from summing the boost and cut curves


Fig. 6.3. Combining controls to give a 12dB/octave cut-off at mid-band. Dashed curves indicateresponses when controls are used separately


Fig. 6.4. Block diagram of Hutchinson Tone Control


Fig. 6.5. Configuration of high pass and low pass filters used in Hutchinson Tone Control

## THE COMPLETE CIRCUIT

The complete circuit of the Tone Control is shown in Fig. 6.6. TR1 is an emitter follower which provides a low impedance drive. R10 and R11 provide d.c. feedback to maintain the output of the amplifier at 0 V . Capacitor C 6 decouples audio frequencies from the d.c. feedback loop and R12 provides a limit to this decoupling so that the a.c. closed-loop gain of the amplifier is limited to about +36 dB . In the original circuit this was found necessary to avoid resonances at the extreme ends of the audio spectrum under conditions of maximum boost. The resonances were caused by interaction between the boost characteristic and the d.c. feedback loop at the bass end, and the high frequency compensation of the amplifier at the treble end.

## TONE CONTROL MODULE



Fig. 6.6. Circuit diagram of the tone control


Fig. 6.7. Veroboard component assembly and wiring details for Tone Control module

The original circuit utilised a 709 operational amplifier as the active element and substitution of a 741 has resulted in the virtual elimination of high frequency resonarce problems. However there is the possibility that low frequency resonance may remain under conditions of maximum bass boost although this can be tuned out by careful adjustment of the value of R12.

## ASSEMBLY

Construction of the module should generally follow the pattern already outlined, that is, assembly and wiring of the front panel components followed by assembly of the module hardware and finally the wiring in of the circuit board.
Layout of the components on the circuit board is not too critical and the recommended circuit board layout is shown in Fig. 6.7.
Some care should be taken in wiring up the potentiometers since it is quite easy to wire these in the wrong way round and this will give rise to some very odd results during testing out the finished module. Fig. 6.7 also shows the component layout and wiring on the front panel and McMurdo plug.

## TESTING

Testing the module covers only the establishment of performance characteristics at various points in the audio spectrum and it is recommended that a sine wave oscillator be used for this purpose. Starting with the oscillator at 20 Hz the frequency should be advanced in multiples of 20 Hz up, to and including 100 Hz and thereafter in multiples of 200 Hz up to $1,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

From $1,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ the frequency advance should be in steps of $2,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. This procedure will give about 20 points on the graph and should be quite sufficient to establish the circuit characteristics.

## COMPOLENTS . . .

## TONE CONTROL

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| R2 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R12 | $270 \Omega$ |
| R3 | 1.5k $\Omega$ | R13 | $470 \Omega$ |
| R4 | 47082 | R14 | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R5-R6 | $470 \Omega$ (2 off) | R15 | $470 \Omega$ |
| All $2 \% \frac{1}{2}$ | watt metal oxidt |  |  |
| Capacitors |  |  |  |
| C1 | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum 16 V |  |  |
| C2 | ${ }^{0.22 \mu} \mathrm{~F}$ polyester |  |  |
| C3 | $0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polysty |  |  |
| C4-C5 | $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 25 V (2 off) |  |  |
| C6 | $10 \mu \mathrm{Felect}$. 25 V |  |  |
| C7 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester |  |  |
| C8 | $0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polysty |  |  |

Integrated Circuit
IC1 741 C 8 pin d.i.l.
Transistor
TR1 BC107
Potentiometers
VR1-VR4 $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear min. moulded carbon (4 off)

Miscellaneous
JKi-3.5 mm jack socket, SKi-2 mm minature socket, 0.1 matrix Veroboard

The measuring procedure should be repeated five times, the first being with all controls set flat and subsequent measurements with each of the individual boost and cut controls set to maximum in turn. If component values have been chosen as specified the resultant graph should bear a very close resemblance to that shown in Fig. 6.1.
There is little to be said concerning the actual usage of the module since, as with all tone control circuits, the position of the various controls will be dictated by a variety of circumstances not least of which is the individual constructor's preference. The little extra trouble involved in the manipulation of four controls is well rewarded by the greater versatility of the system in the provision of exactly the sound required. As a general guide to module usage there are two basic methods of operation.
Tonal correction curves are provided by setting both the boost and cut slopes to the middle of the audio spectrum and then moving one or the other out until the required effect has been achieved.

Simple boost or cut characteristics are obtained by setting all the slopes to the extreme ends of the audio spectrum and then moving the appropriate one in towards the middle until the desired effect is achieved. If only one control is manipulated in this latter case the resultant slope will, of course, be about $6 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave.

## FORMING A STUDIO

In part four of this series the reader was introduced to the idea that the tape recorder was a very necessary adjunct to the Synthesiser if the full potential of the instrument were to be realised. This idea may be extended by considering the Synthesiser as the central focus around which may be constructed a simple yet versatile sound studio capable of providing a wide range of facilities to the keen experimenter. Thus, in addition to the tape recorder, there are a number of other items of so-called peripheral equipment which may be added to and usefully extend the versatility of the system. Fig. 6.8 illustrates one possible arrangement which utilises a fairly wide range of external apparatus.

In common with the basic concept of modular construction for the Synthesiser, the establishment of a studio may also be considered on the basis of a form of modular growth in which individual pieces of apparatus, including the Synthesiser, are treated as separate modules. In the Synthesiser itself all the modules plug into a bus-bar system which provides power supplies and signal paths for the interconnected, prewired modules. In a similar fashion the studio must have a central signal routing system and this is provided by what is known as the main patch. The power supplies for the studio apparatus are not, however, routed via the main patch, and the provision of a power supply distribution system will be dealt with later in these notes.

## THE MAIN PATCH

The main patch in any studio is thus a very important piece of apparatus. Ideally it should provide a rapid means of interconnecting the signal pathways of all the apparatus incorporated in the studio in virtually every possible configuration and do so with a minimum of noise and crosstalk addition.
There are a number of possibilities for the construction of the main patch, the actual method adopted depending largely upon the means and inclination of individual constructors. It is worthwhile stressing,


Fig. 6.8. One possible arrangement of apparatus to form an experimental sound studio
however, that a little extra quality in components chosen and effort expended in construction will be amply repaid in terms of reduction in the problems associated with poor contact assemblies.

One method of construction involving very little effort on the part of the constructor lies in the employment of ready-built patching matrices such as those manufactured by Sealectro Ltd. Matrices of a similar type are supplied "built-in" ina number of commercially available synthesisers and have proved to be quite


Fig. 6.9. Arrangement of jack sockets to form a patch board
successful in this application. The adoption of a readybuilt matrix has the advantage that the patch can be assembled very quickly. In addition, the space taken by the patch is very small indeed although this could perhaps be something of a disadvantage if the screened signal cables for connection to the matrix are of any size at all. Another idea for the constriuction of a patching system is the use of 3.5 mm jack sockets arranged generally as shown in Fig. 6.9. It is important to note that the type of jack sockets employed should be of the open-circuit variety.

The type of main patch employed in professional circles frequently makes use of a system based upon standard G.P.O. type jacks. Although rather larger than either of the other possibilities mentioned the greater contact area and general robustness of the components involved makes this latter system worthy of consideration if any serious work of high quality is envisaged. In terms of cost the system is not significantly more expensive than those previously mentioned.'

## OVERCOMING HUM

Perhaps one of the greatest problems associated with the interconnection of a range of apparatus lies in the formation of ground or hum loops within the system. In some circumstances the source of the hum can be quite difficult to trace and it is therefore worthwhile expending a little time in establishing a system which eliminates, from the outset, as many sources of hum as possible.

By far the greatest source of hum lies in the formation of loops through the earthing system of mains powered apparatus. The frequency of the hum can vary between 50 Hz and 120 Hz depending upon the mains frequency and type of rectification employed. Until quite recently the majority of mains powered apparatus employed the live chassis method of construction in which the signal ground was common with the mains earth. This type of apparatus provides the greatest hazard as far as the formation of hum loops is concerned.

## COMMON POINT EARTH

Connection of a number of pieces of mains powered apparatus into the main patch may be accomplished as shown schematically in Fig. 6.10. In this case power supplies are distributed from a panel which has one common earth to the mains. Screened signal cables are used where the screen is disconnected at one end of the cable only. Thus the connections at the main patch are made on high signal levels only while the circuit is completed through the common earth in the power distribution panel.

Although these latter remarks apply particularly to apparatus in which live chassis contruction has been employed, a similar form of interconnection may be employed with apparatus which has a fully floating signal ground, i.e. there is no electrical connection between the signal ground and the mains earth.

In circumstances where all the apparatus involved is of this latter form of construction it is necessary to provide a common ground return on all signal lines and this is best done by connecting the screens of all signal cables to a common point at the main patch. This latter point is left floating except in the case where mixed types of apparatus are being used and, in these circumstances, the signal cable screens of apparatus with floating outputs only are commoned at the main patch and this point then returned direct to mains earth.

## CHOOSING THE RIGHT CABLE

A second prime source of hum lies in the type of cable used to route signals and its relationship to the


Fig. 6.10. Connections of peripherals into the main patch
impedance of the inputs to which it is connected. It is best to choose a signal cable which is compatible with both low and high signal level inputs and thus one should steer clear of the majority of commercially available so called miniature signal cables which are prewired to a range of plugs and sockets. Unfortunately many of these, whilst perfectly suitable for the transmission of relatively high level signals into high impedance loads, are quite unsuited to low impedance networks due to the relatively high impedance and core/screen capacitance of the cable itself.
A signal cable which should prove suitable for most purposes in the studio will have a nominal impedance of about 50 ohms and a core screen capacitance of not more than 100 picofarads/metre.

## CHOICE OF PERIPHERALS

Referring again to Fig. 6.8 the choice of peripherals for the Synthesiser must rest primarily with the individual, the only limiting factor being the compatibility of one unit with another. Although all the equipment shown is available commercially in several different forms a large proportion of it could be constructed at home with the aid of designs published. For example the Synthesiser Reverberation Amplifier (to be published next month) can be employed, without modification, to drive the spring line unit type HR162 available from Henry's Radio Ltd. Commercially available reverberation units include those manufactured by Eagle, Grampian and Sansui ranging in price from about $£ 20$ to $£ 70$ and offering a variety of facilities.

The choice of mixers is legion and can range from the four channel T.T.C.-B2005 distributed by Adastra at about $£ 4$ to the four channel Unimixer by Soundex at prices from about $£ 90$. Again, however, the constructor may opt to build his own mixer from a range of published designs.

The choice of filter units is rather more restricted for domestic users but for those with about $£ 200$ to spend the Levers-Rich A501 offers' full audio spectrum equalisation in seven bands.

## THE TAPE RECORDER

As with the case of the mixers, the choice of tape recorder is extremely wide but can be narrowed down by application of a list of specific requirements which are desirable although not absolutely mandatory. In professional circles the production of a Synthesiser recording may entail a mix-down from perhaps as many as twenty-four discrete tracks. In these circumstances the final master tape will have been involved in only one tape to tape transfer and consequently the recorded sound is likely to have suffered only the very slightest loss in quality.

If the amateur attempts to simulate these professional methods (in terms of tracks involved) with the equipment normally available to him there may be as many as fifteen to twenty tape transfers involved in a very complex recording. Thus the quality of sound on the tapes involved in a number of transfers is likely to be much reduced in comparison with the original. This factor alone provides the first and foremost requirement of any tape recorder to be used for creative work and that is quality.
In general terms the purchaser should invest in a machine which offers the best possible specification coupled with a minimum number of features designed to ease the problems entailed in the production of good quality recordings. These may be summarised as follows.

## SPECIFICATION AND MACHINES

Three speed machines are preferable with $38 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ : $19 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ and $9.5 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ providing the ideal. Speeds below $9.5 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ are unlikely to be very useful. Three or four heads with provision for "on" and "off" tape monitoring. Stereo quarter track machines having sound-with-sound facilities, ideally through the medium of an input mixer, provide the minimum facilities for just about the only form of multitracking available to the average amateur.
There are a number of tape recorders on the market which combine an excellent technical specification with the features listed above. Amongst these are: Akai 1720L and GX220D; Beocord 1600; Ferrograph 702 and 704; Philips N4418 and N4450; Pye 9137; Rovex Series 77 1104; Sony TC630. and TC270; Telefunken M204TS; Uher Royal de Luxe.

As far as sound-with-sound or track transfer is concerned most of the recorders listed employ slightly different methods of providing this facility involving the use of one or more switches and, in some cases, an external signal routing cable. In this respect the Philips N4450 is notable in that, after laying down the first recording, this may then be transferred back and forth between tracks, with or without the addition of further material, by the manipulation of a single switch. This latter recorder also incorporates facilities for the addition of echo/reverberation again at the throw of a switch.

## DECK CONVERSION

Recorders offering the facility of more than two tracks, or four tracks if one includes the quadraphonic types that are beginning to make their appearance, would normally be expected to be priced out of the reach of most amateurs. The determined constructor, however, could do worse than consider the conversion of some of the computer decks which become available from time to time. Several of the capstan driven decks now available from about $£ 40$ are superbly engineered devices and suitable for conversion. The speed of computer decks is usually quite high but this need not necessarily be a disadvantage since it would be used for record and replay of its own material only.
Heads are available from a number of sources. Gresham, for example, manufacture an eight-track, half-inch head for record/replay purposes at a price of around $£ 70-£ 80$. For the purposes of erasing, economies can be made by stacking a number of stereo erase heads. The electronics for the recorder could be based on the Hi-Fi Tape Link (recently published in this magazine) or, alternatively, on the range of Motorola integrated circuits designed specifically for tape record/replay purposes.

## OTHER ADDITIONS

The addition of a Dolby B noise reduction unit should be a prime consideration and for a studio system it is best to choose a discrete unit rather than have the system built-in to a recorder.

Other useful additions to the studio include a separate power amplifier with speakers for monitoring purposes and a suitable turntable unit. These latter items could generally be "borrowed" from the domestic $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ system as and when required.
Next Month : The Meter Unit; Voltage Controlled
Reverberation Amplifier and Ring Modulator.

## NEWS BRIEFS

## Telephone Serambler for Commercial Use

For businessmen who require absolute security in their communication, EMI have introduced a new electronic scrambler for use with both private and public telephone networks. Known as the Privateer it is suitable for a wide number of applications in business, commercial and industrial organisations.
Once a telephone call has been set up in the conventional manner the Privateer telephone is brought into operation simply by pressing a separate switch. Subsequent conversation is then electronically scrambled as it is transmitted to the telephone line, and only becomes intelligible when it is unscrambled by matching equipment at the receiving end.

## Commercial Radio

Srudio automation is expected to be a major feature in many of the radio stations forming Britain's new commercial network which will start broadcasting within the next 12 months. The trend is being set by London's general entertainment channel Capital Radio, which is aiming for equipment which can automatically select and play a high proportion of the station's daily programme output from material stored on magnetic tapes.

Negotiations are going ahead with EMI to supply equipment from their extensive range of Schafer radio automation systems.

Equipped with a solid-state memory, this system is able if required, to provide a full 24 hours of continuous broad-casts-the memory being programmed to select on a time or sequential basis pre-recorded "events", including entertainment, commercials, and station announcements, from its vast repertoire. Using a keyboard, an operator can insert a complete day's programme in the memory, building up the programme on a minute by minute basis if required.

## Data Transmission

MANY different kinds of information, from heartbeats to motorway hazards, can now be transmitted over Britain's public telephone network in a new communications service introduced by the Post Office on June 1 .

During trials, the new Datel 400 service has already been used to send heartbeat readings from a small hospital to a large one a mile away, and information on river pollution has been sent to a Government laboratory. The latest development being studied at the moment is the sending of information on motorway hazards and weather conditions to a central monitoring point.

## Golden Jubilee

N April the well-known components manufacturers, A. F. Bulgin \& Co. Ltd., celebrated their 50th anniversary with an announcement of unbroken profit figures stretching back over the full 50 years to 1923 when Arthur Bulgin started the company or $£ 100$ capital.
It is perhaps indicative of the value of "service" that this organisation who hold as their aim to provide customers with a service through a family company; that they have managed to succeed so well in the face of growing and aggressive international competition.

At the celebrations Arthur Bulgin, managing director, presented three new members of the company's 25 Year Club with gold watches including Albert Ridpath, foreman of the injection moulding section, who becomes the 50th member of this club. Quite a record for a company started on $£ 100$ and still running as a family concern.

# OGIC TUTOR NAND GATES 

TO avoid having to make, and use, three different types of circuit (AND, OR and NOT gates) to provide logic functions; the modern logic designer uses exclusively NAND gates. By suitable arrangement of these it is possible to generate any logic function that is desired and this type of gate is to be used throughout this series.

## NAND VARIANTS

A NAND gate is made by inverting after an AND; the simplest possible circuit is shown in detall in Fig. 3.1 and depicts a basic form of DTL (Diode Transistor Logic). The DTL used in the Logic Tutor is only a minor variant of this circuit; do not confuse this with the basic TTL (Transistor Transistor Logic) NAND gate-Fig. 3.2-which, although it carries out the same function, has entirely different input gating and output stages.

Though NAND is a compound of AND with NOT it is so commonly used that it is considered to be yet another fundamental gate and as such has a standard symbol of its own (Fig. 3.3.). It is possible to obtain 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 input NAND gates as standards and certain DTL gates have facility for the number of inputs to be expanded by adding extra diodes at the expander node.

Select a two input NAND on the Logic Tutor and connect the inputs to two logic level swltches monitoring the output level on one of the lamps. The output will be the inverse of AND as shown in the truth table $(Q=\overline{A \cdot B})$ which means that the output will always be level I until all the inputs are at level 1 and at that condition the output will fall to 0 . Verify this for yourself and then do the same with a 4 input gate.

## INVERT FROM NAND

We demonstrated INVERT last month, but now look at the truth table and Fig. 3.4 to see how this came about. Consider a gate with inputs $A$ and $B$ shorted together and the shorted node called $X$. If $X$ is I both $A$ and $B$ will be 1 -refer to the truth table and see that two ones on the input of a NAND give an output 0 . If $X$ is made 0 both $A$ and $B$ will be 0 and this is shown to give an output of I. Thus whatever $X$ is the output is the opposite-an INVERT or NOT function.
Another way of obtaining INVERT is to make input $B$ permanently a level 1 . Whatever $A$ is, the output will be the opposite.

A point worth noting is that in all forms of current sinking logic (DTL and TTL) a floating input to a NAND gate will be presumed (by the gate) to be at level I however it is bad practice to leave spare inputs of a gate disconnected as they are liable to pick up stray signals and cause severe logic ambiguities.

## AND FROM NAND

If the NAND function is obtained by inverting AND we can. get back to AND by invertíng again after a NAND gate as shown in Fig. 3.5. The output is $\overline{A \cdot B}$ inverted-the double negate cancels and we are left with simply A•B.

As an exercise try and simulate a six input AND using any of the NAND gates available on the Logic Tutor (expanders are not permitted!). We shall publish an answer next month and at the same time describe De Morgan's Theorem and show how to use this in conjunction with NAND logic to produce OR.

## by M. Hughes



Fig. 3.1. Basic DTL NAND gate


Fig. 3.2. Basic TTL NAND gate


Fig. 3.3. Two forms of NAND gate together with a truth table


Fig. 3.4. Two ways of getting INVERT from NAND


Fig. 3.5. The AND function from NAND gates


## TWIN POWER SUPPIY

By G. S. SCHAJER

THE USE of integrated circuits has made it possible to make a high quality regulated supply incorporating a current limit facility using a surprisingly small number of components. Since the supplies are so simple and inexpensive, a twin power supply unit is a practical possibility, and is extremely useful especially in development work.
The current limit facility is one which is not found except in the most expensive power supply units, and it will be found to be extremely useful-sometimes in rather unexpected ways. Apart from its use as an overload protection and as a constant current source, the author has found it to be an excellent way of testing Zener diodes!
The current limit facility is nearly as accurate as the voltage regulator and, if required, the unit may be used as a constant current source.


Fig. 1. The basic voltage regulator circuit

Fig. 2. The basic current limiting circuit

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The integrated circuits used are the 741 operational amplifiers (op amps) which are cheap and readily available. The operational amplifier differs from the ordinary-amplifier in as much as that it has two inputs, an inverting one (marked with a minus sign) and a non-inverting one (marked with a plus sign).
If there is a small difference between the voltages applied to these inputs, the output will change according to the magnitude and polarity of the difference. The op amp may therefore be used as a difference amplifier. This is the case in the circuit shown in Fig. 1, which shows a voltage follower circuit.
The output of the op amp is controlling a transistor in the supply rail of an unregulated supply. It is comparing a reference voltage and the output voltage and amplifying the difference. If the output voltage falls, the input to the transistor is increased, tending to restore the output to its original value. Similarly an increase in output will cause less current to the transistor base and thus decrease the output.

Since the op amp has a very high gain, the input need only change by a small amount for it to produce a substantial restorative action. The output thus follows the reference voltage with a high degree of accuracy.

## CURRENT LIMITING

Fig. 2 shows a basic current limiting circuit. It functions in exactly the same way as the voltage regulator except that instead of the output voltage, the voltage drop across $R_{\mathrm{A}}$. (and thus the current) is compared with the reference.

The current at which the circuit limits is dependent on the reference voltage and the value of the resistor according to the relationship:

Current limit $=\frac{\text { Reference Voltage }}{R_{\mathrm{A}}}$


Fig. 3a. Circuit diagram of one half of the electronics of the Twin Power Supply

## SPECIFICATION

Two identical supplies with complete isolation Fully variable output voltage Fully variable current limit 35 mA to 1 A Ripple at 15 V, TA Voltage regulation 0.4 mV $0.1 \%$

If the circuit is operated in the region of current limiting it makes a good constant current source. Its accuracy is nearly as good as that of the voltage follower. The slight deterioration is due to the thermal instability of the resistor.

## FULL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

The voltage follower and the current source may be used together as shown in the full circuit diagram, Fig. 3a. The reference voltages are made adjustable so that the output voltage and the current limit may be adjusted.


Fig. 3b. Mains input and switching arrangement for the complete Twin Power Supply

## Resistors

| R1 | $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| R2 | $68 \Omega$ |
| R3 | $680 \Omega$ |
| R4 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R5 | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

R6-R9 $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ( 4 off)
R10 $2 \Omega 10 \mathrm{~W}$ wirewound
R11 $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R12 $47 \Omega$
All $\pm 10 \% \pm$ W carbon except R10

## Potentiometers <br> VRI $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear <br> VR2 $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear

## Capacitors

C1 $2,000 \mu \mathrm{~F} 50 \mathrm{~V}$ elect.
C2 $50 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ elect.
C3 $50 \mu \mathrm{~F} 15 \mathrm{~V}$ elect.
C4 $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 250 \mathrm{~V}$ polyester
C5 $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 250 \mathrm{~V}$ polyester
C6 $50 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ elect.

Integrated Circuits
IC1, IC2 741C (2 off)

| Transis TR1 | tors OC83 |
| :---: | :---: |
| TR2 | OC36 |
| TR3 | ACY19 |
| TR4 | 2N3055 |
| TR5 | 2N3053 |
| Diodes |  |
| D, -4 | 1N4001 (4 off) or 2A bridge rectifier |
| D5 | 1N4001 |
| D6 | 16 V 400 mW Zener |
| D7 | 12 V 400 mW Zener |
| D8 | 1N4001 |

Switches
S1 D.P.D.T. mains toggle
$\$ 25$ pole 3 way, make before break, rotary wafer
S3 Push to make release to break, pushbutton
S4 D.P.D.T. toggle
All the above components are for one half of the Twin Power Supply except S1 and S2, only one each of these being required

Miscellaneous
T1 Douglas MT127 0-24-30-40-48-60V 2A

- ME1

1A f.s.d. 3in meter
ME2
PL1, SK1
PL2, SK2
PL3, SK3
LP1
FS1
FS2 B7G plug and socket
B7G plug and socket
2A fuse and holder (2 off)
500 mA fuse and holder

20 V f.s.d. 3in meter (or 15 V if available) Bulgin P360 mains plug and socket

Mains neon with integral resistor

Terminals ( 4 off)
0.15 in matrix edge connectors and Veroboard (optional)
Case, plastic feet, paxolin panel, Veroboard, printed circuit board, power transistor insulating set (4 off)

A germanium transistor (TR1) biased by a silicon diode (D5) is used as a constant current source to feed a Zener diode (D6) thus giving a very stable reference voltage. Since the output voltage cannot be taken below 2 V a resistor, R 3 , is connected in series with the potentiometer VR1 to make the minimum reference voltage also 2 V .
The current limit reference Zener diode (D7) does not need similar stabilisation as it only operates when the load current is constant and hence the rail voltage is not changing. A maximum of 2 V is required for this voltage and this is obtained from a 12 V Zener (D7) and a resistor R5 in series with VR2 to produce the required voltage at the potentiometer wiper.
The outputs. of the op amps do not run directly to the output transistors but via driver transistors in the super alpha pair configuration. This prevents overloading of the op amp output which can only supply 25 mA . The 741 has indefinite short circuit protection which is comforting during testing.

Under extreme conditions one or other of the output transistors is dissipating nearly the full power input of the supply from the transformer, i.e. about 20W. The need for heatsinking is obvious and should be taken into account when deciding the output power required.

## OUTPUT VOLTAGE MONITORING

The connection from the inverting input of IC2 is connected directly to S4 (Fig. 3b) so that the voltage drop in meters, switches and wiring does not affect the regulation of the supply. When S4 is closed the input to the op amp is connected to the output terminal and so any voltage drop across the switch due to contact resistance will similarly not affect the regulation.

When the switch is off the supply is disconnected from the output but the high impedance op amp input is still connected to the supply by R12. This enables the supply to operate so that the voltage and current limit may be set when S4 is off. The current limit set switch S3 is independent of S4.
A reverse biased diode D8 is connected across the output terminals to protect the supply from back e.m.f. when disconnecting a reactive load.

Resistor R11 is included so that the supply has a load in the absence of any external load. C6 protects against high frequency oscillation and C5 reduces mains borne interference.

## THERMAL EFFECTS

The $2 \Omega$ resistor in the current limiting circuit should be a high wattage type to prevent excessive heating which causes resistance variations. A 10W type drifts by about five per cent which is reasonable; a higher wattage should be used for greater stability.
On the prototype the rail voltage off load was 28 V . Under no circumstances should this voltage be exceeded by using a higher voltage transformer as this will damage the integrated circuit. On a 1A load the rail voltage drops to 21 V .
Meters are provided to measure the voltage and current output of the two supplies. It is possible to switch them from one supply to the other, but without breaking the continuity of either supply, and yet maintaining the isolation between the supplies.
The circuit shows the switching arrangement required. A five pole, three way, make before break switch is used. The centre position is "off". A make-beforebreak switch is essential, otherwise there will be a break in continuity during switching.



Copper broken ot $F B$
Direction of copper strips

Fig. 4. Printed circuit board carrying the integratedcircuits and associated components shown full size from copper side. Also shown is the Veroboard carrying the Zener diode circuit

## CONSTRUCTION

The method of construction is a matter of personal choice, dictated to some extent by the materials available. Some thought should be put into planning the layout of the components and a little extra care when making up the unit is well worth the effort.

Some details are given of the construction of the prototype, together with some of the points to remember when building the supply. They are given merely as a guide and need not be adhered to rigidly.

The integrated circuits and associated components are mounted on a printed circuit board which is shown in Fig. 4. The two rows of holes for the i.c.s are easily drilled by clamping a small piece of Veroboard ( $0 \cdot 1$ in matrix) to the printed circuit board and using its holes as a template. Holders for the i.c.s may be used if desired.

The Zener diodes and associated components are mounted on the front panel, attached to the tags of the potentiometers. The stabilisation circuitry for the

Zener diode D6 is made on a small piece of Veroboard ( 0.1 in matrix) which is mounted on the back of VR1 by means of its connecting wires. If the potentiometer has a metal case steps should be taken to prevent the Veroboard shorting.

The layout of the front panel is shown in the photograph (Fig. 8). This was made from a piece of white Perspex $\frac{3}{10}$ in thick. Detailed drilling details are not given as some of the components will vary according to availability. The meters shown are not generally available but SEW series 65 meters are a suitable type to use.

It is a good idea to connect the spindles of potentiometers VR1 and VR2 to the negative rails of the supplies as this reduces hum pickup. Use thick wire for the current carrying sections of the supply to reduce heating effects.

## TRANSFORMER

The power is supplied by a single transformer with two isolated $18 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{~A}$ secondary windings. This is not

Photograph of the completed Twin Power Supply



Fig. 5. Layout of the components on the back panel. Details of board $A$ are given in Fig. 4. TR2 and TR4 are mounted under the boards on the panel


Fig. 7. Layout of the components on the Paxolin board


Fig. 8. Layout of the components on the front panel. Board B is shown in Fig. 4


Fig. 6. Diagram showing modification to the Douglas MT127 transformer
available in this form but a simple modification to a Douglas MT127 will give the required result. The MT127 has taps at $0-24-30-40-48-60$ volts and these are connected to tags.

The connections to the tags marked 30 V and 48 V should be carefully unsoldered and the end of the 30 V winding should be connected to the beginning of the 48 V winding. This is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 6.

One 18 V supply is available at the tags of the 30 V and 48 V and the other at the tags of 24 V and 60 V . Check that-the correct windings are being used with a continuity meter and make sure that there is complete isolation between the two windings: Alternatively two $18 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{~A}$ transformers may be used.

## PAXOLIN PANEL

The transformer, rectifiers and capacitors are mounted on a Paxolin panel which fits into the bottom of the case, Fig. 7. Discrete diodes soldered to squares of stick-down copper sheet form the bridge rectifiers but it is probably more convenient to use a ready-made 2A bridge.

The back panel is a piece of 14 s.w.g. aluminium painted matt black and this acts as a heatsink for the four power transistors, Fig. 5. The p.c.b.s carrying the i.c.s are also mounted on this panel. Mica washers to insulate the transistors as well as plastic bushes on the bolts should be used to ensure that the transistors do not make contact with the panel.

On the prototype, both the front and back panels were made removable by using offcuts of Veroboard and edge connectors to form plugs and sockets. The mains input is kept completely separate by using B7G plugs and sockets to make the connections between the front and back panels of the transformer.

## TESTING THE SUPPLY

Should the supply not function check the reference voltages as any fault here will be reflected in the output. If they are alright then the fault must lie in the op amps or associated components.

## TRANSFORMERS

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##  coniril UNII

ANYONE who has helped to organise a discotheque group performance or even put lights on a Christmas tree, must have felt the need for a simple flashing light controller. Many circuits, perhaps using a multivibrator, exist. But these are severely limited in their flashing rates if on and off periods are kept approximately equal, and if s'robe-like effects and very slow changes are required from the same unit range switching will be needed, leading to expensive and complex wiring and tedious operation.

The circuit described here uses a similar method but a quite different principle to produce a variety of effects all available from settings of a single control. In place of continual off/ON switching, gradual changes enhance the effects, which range from a fast strobe to flashes lasting up to and over one minute.

## costs

The cost of the unit if all parts including. case are purchased new will be a little over $£ 2 \cdot 70$. By making the case and shopping around this may be reduced. An experimental set-up may be made from common items in the spares box with the possible exception of the thyristor.


Fig. 1.The circult diagram of the light controller. TR1/TR2 form a multivibrator driving CSR1 through driver TR3

## GENERAL

The circuit of Fig. 1 shows a multivibrator, TR1/TR2 actuating a driver circuit TR3 which in turn actuates a thyristor CSR1.
The components of the multivibrator are selected to give a repetition rate of about 50 Hz with TR1 in the on state for about 1 ms and TR2 on for between 10 and 25 ms dependent on the setting of VR1.

## THE DRIVER CIRCUIT

Output pulses from the multivibrator are fed to the base of TR3 via R5 which is large enough to prevent the following circuit from interfering with the multivibrator. Each pulse turns TR3 oN, allowing an amplified pulse of current through the collector into the gate of the thyristor. R6 limits this pulse to about 30 mA which should be sufficient to operate most thyristors. If a low current thyristor is to be used some saving in battery drain can be made by increasing the value of R6 to $390 \Omega$.


Fig. 2. Graphic representation of the relationship between mains cycles, control pulses and load current, at a given multivibrator frequency


## Lighting Effects Unit


reached when the puise has finished before the cycle starts. The power then falls to zero until the next pulse arrives at the end of the cycle and power increases slowly again.

If a 100W bulb is used as the load the light will be seen to change intensity as in Fig. 3 (f), the rate of change depending on the frequency difference between the mains and multivibrator pulses. The reversed version, Fig. 3 (g), is obtained by setting the pulse frequency lower than 50 Hz .

With large frequency differences a strobe effect is obtained and with careful adjustments an almost constant light output can be set. It must be borne in mind that the maximum light output is only half that given by the bulb connected straight to the mains.

The other effects shown in Fig. 3 can be obtained with the controller remembering that thermal inertia, i.e. the time taken for the lamp filament to heat up and cool down, will slow down some of the faster changes.

## CONSTRUCTION

To the inexperienced constructor it is impossible to overstress the need for great care over safety. The whole circuit is connected to the mains, and although

rig. 3. Variations in light output obtainable with the circuit of Fig. 1

## THE THYRISTOR

This semiconductor device can be considered as a combination of a rectifier and a latching relay. It will not under any circumstances (other than breakdown) pass a current from cathode to anode, and also it will not pass a current from anode to cathode unless a sufficiently large current is supplied to the gate. Once triggered in this way, however, the anode current will not stop, even after the gate triggering current has stopped, until the anode voltage is reduced to zero, or changes sign to negative if a.c. is applied.

In this particular application a.c. mains voltage is connected to the anode through the controlled load. When the mains is negative no current can pass due to rectifying action. Thus any current pulses arriving at the gate from TR3 are ignored.

When the mains is positive the thyristor can conduct, but will not do so until a trigger pulse has turned it on.

Fig. 2 (a) shows the mains input voltage. For a given frequency of the multivibrator (b) is the train of current pulses in the gate of the thyristor. All negative half cycles of the a.c. are rectified out and positive half cycles are let through only after an input pulse, so that the voltage supplied to the load looks like Fig. 3 (c).

If the multivibrator is set as shown at a slightly higher frequency than the mains 50 Hz , that part of the half cycle allowed through will change. As the drive pulse comes earlier in each cycle, the power in the load slowly rises to a maximum of about half the rated power (all negative half cycles are lost) until a point is
the live is isolated through the lamp and is thus proof against short circuits, great care must be taken over insulation. The isolation of the case from the thyristor poses the greatest problem here and the solution depends upon the component chosen.

The prototype was housed in an aluminium box measuring about 4 in $\times 2 \frac{3}{4}$ in $\times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in deep and fitted with an overlapping lid held by a self-tapping screw at either end. The switch and the potentiometer are fixed to the lid and the remaining parts are assembled in the box. Firstly the top and bottom should be drilled to accept the components.
A small aluminium clip shown in Fig. 4 is needed to secure the battery with small blocks of polystyrene stuck to the lid and sides to hold it firmly in place. The clip can be fixed with Araldite.

The circuit board and terminal block are secured by tin 6 B.A. tapped pillars screwed or Araldited (preferably both, since the screws will have to be very short) to the case. Countersunk screws are used in the prototype, the heads being filled in with Araldite and painted over but this is of course a matter of individual choice.

## COMPONENT BOARD

Details of this are given in Fig. 4. The six 6 B.A. clearance holes should be drilled carefully first and then the components pushed through and soldered, the transistors being soldered last to avoid overheating.

## 1 LIGHTING CONTROL UNIT

COMPONENTS . . .

```
Reslstors
All t W 10\% carbon
Potentlometer
VR1 \(100 \mathrm{k} \Omega\) carbon linear
```


## Capacitors

```
C1 \(0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad 250 \mathrm{~V}\) poly.
C2 \(0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F} \quad 250 \mathrm{~V}\) poly.
```

| R1 $8.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $R 3$ | $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $R 5$ | $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R2 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $R 4$ | $8.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R6 |
| $220 \Omega$ |  |  |  |  |

Thyristor
CSR1 BO226 (see text)

Transistors
TR1,2,3 BC149C (or BC169C, BC108C; BC109C)

## Miscellaneous

S1 d.p.d.t. slider switch or on/of toggle B1 9V PP3 or equivalent
2 in $\times 3 \frac{3}{4}$ in s.r.b.p. $0-1$ in matrix, $2 A$ terminal block ( 5 sections required), 6 in 6 BA tapped pillars, Case see text, 6BA screws, 18swg aluminium for battery clip and heatsink, grommets, wire, solder, sieeving.


Fig. 4. General layout of the controller showing main wiring board and component positioning. NOTE: Ensure that the heatsink is well isolated from case

Four loops of wire are made on the component side so that connections can be made. Next screw two $\frac{1}{4}$ in pillars to the inside holes; the board can then be bolted down onto the pillars.

The heatsink in Fig. 4 is mounted on the board using two further pillars, the thyristor being fixed down under one screw (a smear of silicone grease will be helpful here under the tab to improve heat transfer). The lead from the terminal block can be soldered to, or clamped by the other screw/pillar to act as the anode connection. Make certain the heatsink mounting is insulated from the case.
The wiring can be completed with p.v.c. insulated stranded wire, colours being chosen to suit. Sleeving the thyristor leads is advisable or tape may be used.

## COMPONENTS

The components specified in the list are all quite easily obtainable. The transistors can be any of the listed types, BC 149 C being most suited to the mode of construction used and also the cheapest.
If surplus transistors are tried TR3 should be selected for low leakage and high gain. The C suffix on the listed types ensures a gain of over 400 .

The thyristor will depend on the application; for mains it must be rated at 400 V peak forward and reverse voltage, the current will depend upon the power of the lamps used. At 240 V a 3A thyristor with a good heatsink will take a total load of 1000 W and give 500 W of light. A 0.8 A version in a TO5 or similar case will overcome the insulation problem and make the unit possibly smaller but will not take more than 250 to 275 W load and give 100 to 150 watts of light.

The 2 in $\times$ in panel used cannot be considered a good heatsink and also it is inside a sealed box. In addition large powered bulbs also complicate things because their high thermal inertia causes large surges on switching on. The unit should be able to take a 500W lamp at all control settings to give 250 W of light. With lower powered lamps in parallel it should be possible to go up to 700 to 800 W . However, due to the cost of such a setup this has not been tried. A few hundred watts will be found adequate for most purposes but care should be taken to ensure there is no overheating with the components specified.

## TESTING

When the wiring is complete and checked, connect the battery in circuit and, using a meter set to a current range, put this across the switch. A current of about 3 mA should register, switch the range down if necessary to read this. Rotate VR1 and the current should change slightly.
Following this or, alternatively if no meter is available, connect the mains lead to a plug fitted with a 3 A or 5A fuse and the output lead to a lamp of 40 to 100 W power. (In the prototype a cable socket was connected so that lamps could be plugged in and removed freely.) Switch the mains on, If nothing happens all is well; now switch on the unit with S1. The bulb should now light and flash in a pattern depending upon the setting of VR1. Explore the range of the potentiometer and see that it is similar to that indicated in Fig. 4. If this is not so, adjustment of R3 may be necessary.

## LAMP HOUSING

For lighting effects the lamps will have to be fitted in some way to achieve the desired effect. Coloured pearl bulbs or bulbs fitted in boxes with coloured
filters can be used but these give very directed illumination and an improvement is made with more diffuse lighting. Frosted screens can be tried but an excellent result is given by a box with lamps, reflectors and filters placed at the bottom of a wall so that the light is projected up onto the wall. Car headlamp reflectors can also be adapted to produce a focused beam for special effects.

## FAULT FINDING

Three conditions will indicate faults in the unit which might occur.
Firstly the lamp may not light. Check the operation of the multivibrator with a high impedance earpiece or an oscilloscope after first unplugging the unit from the mains and putting S1 to oN. With one side of the earpiece connected to battery negative look for a signal at 40 to 100 Hz at TR2 collector. If this is present check for the same at the gate of CSR1. If the signal is also present here the thyristor or the mains wiring is at fault. Look for breaks in the relevant part of the circuit or for faulty components.
Secondly if the lamp lights continually at half brilliance then check for a signal at TR2 collector with a voltmeter. If this reads about 1 V then check TR 3 and its wiring. If it is 2 V or more the multivibrator is the cause of the trouble. Check for correct positioning of C 1 and C 2 .

Finally if the lamp lights at its normal full brilliance this indicates a short circuit in the unit. If none can be found then the thyristor may be shorted. Check that the fuse and bulb are not also shorted before replacing.

## THE FINISH

Finishing the unit is left entirely to the constructor, the prototype was painted with a silver "hammer", paint and the words "LIGHTing effects Unit" painted in black across a white stripe. The "critical settings" of the control were marked approximately with Lissajous figures corresponding to the ratio of the mains and multivibrator frequencies. Any method of calibration will suffice and as long as you can understand it that is all that really matters.

## SUPPRESSION

If the unit interferes with radios or TVs on high power operation a suppressor may have to be fitted. This will consist of inductors in series and/or capacitors in parallel with the power lines. This was not included in the prototype because of space consideration and since no interference has arisen anyway.

## USE

Every constructor will rapidly become accustomed to the effects produced by the unit and will soon know how to use its effects to the greatest advantage. Positioning and colouring will follow logically to give the best results.

A word of warning, however. The strobe effects produced should not be used as dominant lighting in an otherwise darkened room as it can have a bad effect on the subconscious mind after prolonged exposure. Headaches can also be caused, probably due to the sensation of rapid blinking. If strobes are used make sure that the other lighting is at least equal in strength to the strobed light.

Finally, when fault finding as described earlier make certain the equipment is not connected to the mains. Also earth the case to mains earth.


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## PACE SETTERS

This month I tip two private companies worth watching for future growth. First is Sinclair Radionics currently moving into a strong position with nearly $£ 2$ million turnover and a confident forecast of at least £3 million next year. Clive Sinclair at the age of 32 still has the great bulk of his working life ahead of him and now he has the sort of cash flow needed to finance the development of new projects.
The Sinclair "Executive" pocket calculator has proved itself to be the big business breakthrough he had hoped for. It came in a higher price bracket than his previous products and quickly established the volume of production that pushed his company forward, almost overnight, into a new and exciting situation. The "Executive" is now rolling out of final test at the rate of 10,000 per month and 40 per cent of production goes overseas.

Sinclair is investing a lot of his additional turnover in R and D . Expect to see in the next few months or so some new calculators, a range of test instruments to follow up the recently introduced digital multimeter, a pocket-sized TV set, a digital watch and something exciting In digital computers. But he is not going to neglect his army of faithful followers in the audio and hi-fi sector. There will be something new for them too.

Sinclair is clearly widening his market in the consumer sector and starting to move into the professional area, initially through instrumentation. There's nothing that succeeds like success.

My number two tip is Jermyn Manufacturing led by managing director Graham Rattcliff. I last saw him towards the end of April when he
was running one of a series of seminars promoting the use of heat pipes, an old Idea which has now won a new lease of life as an efficient heat dissipator in modern equipment.

The company's main line is in moulded components and heat pipes are comparatively new. Nonetheless, Rattcliff sees them as an important new line although he confesses that more people want "specials" than from the standard range-always a manufacturer's headache.

I tip both Sinclair Radionics and Jermyn Manufacturing for big growth not only because the products are right but also because both companies are strong on marketing. Sinclair has just established a New York office. Jermyn has sales offices in Munich, Paris and San Francisco.

## DISTRIBUTOR NEWS

Component distributors are looking distinctly more cheerful these days now that orders are flowing in faster than supplies rather than the other way round.

Farnell Electronics, among Britain's biggest, has broken through the $£ 1$ million pre-tax profit barrier for the first time. Last month SASCO celebrated its 21st Birthday with press advertising wishing founder George ("Stewie") Stewart best wishes.

John Zuber, new chairman and managing director of Guest International has opened a Distribution Division which, if it works as well as his computerised stock control and order system-about the best l've seen-should prosper exceedingly well. And Swift Hardman's new Industrial Electronics and Automation Division, now under the control of ex-TI man Peter Linforth, is aiming at an initial turnover of $£ 1.5$ million and was on target when I visited the company a few weeks ago. New franchises include Greenpar (co-axial connectors), Beswick (fuses), and OKI (opto-electronics) bringing the franchise total to 20 in electronics plus 16 in the electromechanical sector.
it was rumoured that Motorola Semiconductors might hire or fire one or two distributors this year but the five old faithfuls (Jermyn Distribution, Celdis, Semicomps, A.M. Lock and GDS) all got a nice pat on the back from vice-president Tom Connors at the annual re-appointment ceremony and there were no new appointments.

Leicester-based Atlantic have won a valuable new franchise from National Semiconductors and this should give a big boost to one of our newest distributor companies.

## SELLING SERVICES

You don't necessarily have to manufacture or sell goods to make money. Quite a few companies make
a good living selling services. Companies like International Aeradio and Cable and Wireless have been doing it for years. A division within Plessey has substantial business on advising and supervising warship re-fits. This outfit works in conjunction with shipyards and although you don't get orders on a daily or even weekly basis, when they come they're big.

Then there is EASAMS which, if my memory serves me correctly, started off in life in 1962 with the name being an acronym for Elliott Automation Space and Military Systems. Since those days there has been some diversification to include consultancy and planning projects in all sorts of flelds such as hospitals, transportation and even, recently, an investigation on how best to integrate the coconut industry in Malaya.

## FIRST AWARD

EASAMS is the first consultancy firm to win the Queen's Award to Industry for exports with overseas contracts up 300 per cent since 1970. But one of EASAMS toughest jobs must still be the management of the integration of the electronic systems on the European Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MRCA).
Another unusual Queen's Award winner, again for exports, is four-year-old Racal-Milgo. I write 'unusual' because this company is 50 per cent owned by the Milgo Corporation U.S.A. and I'm wondering (jakinglyl) whether Milgo Corp. will be flying the flag and wearing the ties equally with their British partners. Although the equipment comes from the U.S.A. it's the British end of the partnership that provides the international consultancy service, feasibility studies, planning and implementation of some of the most complex data transmission networks in the world today.
Our congratulations go to EASAMS and Racal-Milgo together with English Electric Valve Company who got the onfy award in the electronics industry for technological innovation, the product being the ceramic hydrogen thyratron.

## MOBILE RADIO <br> RATIONALISATION

The long war of attrition in the twoway mobile radio market with lots of little fellows trying to compete with one big one appears to be over following the announcement that Cossor's mobile business has been acquired by Burndept Electronics. This new move follows Burndept's acquisition of the Ultra business in mobile radiotelephones last year, and we must now assume that Burndept will be in a position to seriously start challenging Pye Telecommunications who hold well over 50 per cent of the market.

## Water Level alarm

BP1 271654


Fig. 1

In BP 1271654 Smiths Industries Limited describes circuitry for using an oscillator to sense the loss of cooling water from a car radiator.

A tuned collector oscillator centres round transistor TR1 which has its emitter connected via resistor R 6 to a 12 or 24 V positive line. The transistor collector connects with the negative line through a transformer winding L3 and diode D1.
The transformer has two further windings L1 and L2, of which winding L 2 is connected between the base of TR1 and the junction of R4, R5 and C1. Two electrodes mounted inside the car radiator are connected to L1 through the input socket SK1.
The transformer windings have a turns ratio such that the effective impedance in parallel with L3 is to high to adversely affect oscillation, hence the oscillator will oscillate at audio frequency. But when the radiator water is high enough to short the two electrodes together, the effective impedance in parallei with L 3 will drop and so damp down and stop oscillation.
By feeding the oscillator output via a rectification circuit to an alarm system it is possible to sound an alarm or trigger a light when the water level falls and the undamped oscillator starts to produce an audio frequency oscillation.
Various temperature sensitive components, such as a thermistor TH1, provide temperature compensation for the oscillator. This is obviously necessary bearing in mind the high temperature levels encountered in running vehicle engines.

## AMPLIFIER PROTECTIOK

The Marconl Company Limited in BP 1285685 has some simple circuitry to offer which, according to some fairly complicated theory, provides protection for transistors against high voltages resulting from generated harmonics.
Fig. 1 shows a well known A-B push-pull wide band amplifier for high frequency working. Transistors TR1 and TR2 are fed by input transformer T1 with a centre-tapped secondary and feed the centretapped primary of an output transformer T 2 . (The circuit is simplified for clarity.)
The amplifier will produce a comparatively high level third harmonic and to eliminate output power at the frequency of this harmonic a filter network (VC1, 2 and L1) is fed via a coaxial cable, the final output being fed to the output terminal. Assuming an applied voltage of 28 V , with perfect coupling the voltage on the transistor should never exceed 56 volts. But nothing in this world being perfect, third harmonics produce excessive voltage levels.

The coaxial cable disturbs the Ideal phase relationship between the fundamental frequency wave and the third harmonic wave and causes the harmonic to increase the voltage swing in the collector voltage rather than reduce it.

The Marconi invention centres round the provision of a voltage limiting means for modifying the
phase of the third harmonic frequency component of the voltage present at the transistor collectors, in relation to the fundamental frequency of the voltage there. But there is no change in amplitude of the fundamental frequency component. Usually a diode clipper is used to limit the voltage wave at the transistor collector so as to produce a flattopped voltage wave limited to a maximum level such that the fundamental is virtually unaffected by the clipping.

Circuit Fig. 2 shows their novel circuit. This generally resembles the Fig. 1 circuit except that diodes D1 and D2 are used with a d.c. blocking capacitor C 1 , the diodes receive a d.c. voltage of 60 volts. As a result, the voltage wave form at the collectors of the transistors have a flat top limited to 60 volts.

Although the diodes appear to function as an ordinary amplitude clipper, in fact they operate to clip to a clipping level and merely modify the phase of the third harmonic. Fig. 3a shows the fundamental $\gamma$ and third harmonic $Z$ which together make up curve $X$ of Fig. 3b. Thus there is no distortion and the clipping is linear.


Fig. 1


Fig. 2


Fig. 3 (a)
(b)

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Items mencioned in this feature are usually ayaifable from electronic equipment and component retailers advertising in this magazine. However, where a full address is given, enquiries and orders should then be made direct to the firm concerned.

## SLIDE RULE CALCULATOR

Electronic calculators of the pocket variety fall generally into two types. The first is the fairly simple device the operation of which is limited to the more normal mathematical operations, and the price of which is steadily falling to around the $£ 40$ mark.

The alternative and much more sophisticated device is capable of carrying out complex maths functions such as rooting or calculating to specific laws. Currently there are only one or two of these Jatter and their price tends to rest in the $£ 200$ region.
Predictably, just as the cost of the smaller version has dropped swiftly over the last two years, the more complex device is now showing reduction tendencies:

Thus Texas Instruments have just announced a pocket "slide-rule" type of instrument capable of calculating reciprocals, squares and roots, true credit balance and all the more usual functions.

It will also convert an arithmetic entry to scientific notation when the entry exceeds eight digits.

Capable of handling positive and negative numbers over a 200 decade range, the SR-10 is selling at $£ 87 \cdot 50$.

## DIGITAL MULTIMETER

Another contender in the low cost digital multimeter field has just been announced by Adyance. Called the Alpha, it will retail at $£ 55$, a price which makes it a real challenge to the analogue meter as well as other digital multimeters.
The Alpha features a total of 24 ranges enabling it to measure d.c. voltages from 1 mV to 1 kV , a.c. voltages from 1 mV to 500 V , d.c. and a.c. current from $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 1 A and resistance from $0.1 \Omega$ to $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. The reading is given on a three digit l.e.d. display which can be adjusted in brightness to conserve power. Accuracy is claimed to be $0.2 \% \pm 1$ digit on the $1 V$ d.c. range and $0.5 \% \pm 1$ digit on other d.c. voltage ranges. Input impedance is a high $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and the instrument can stand overloads of 350 V on the iV range and 1 kV on other voltage ranges.

The unit consumes 90 mW to 400 mW dependent on the setting of the brightness control. It is normally supplied by a 9 V dry battery which will last several months in normal use. There is also an optional mains unit at $£ 7$ extra and a rechargeable. battery unit at $£ 17$ extra.

The circuit uses a simple single ramp analogue-to-digital conversion system and ah the digital circuitry is contained in a single m.o.s. 1.s.i. integrated circuit,' custom-designed by Advance.

The unit is available direct from the maker, Advance Electronics Ltd., Raynham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.

## WORKSHOP

Several items for the workshop seem to be worth further consideration this month.

For the work bench there's a new adjustable vice from W. Greenwood Electronic. Called the Oryx, the vice is ideal for holding circuit boards during soldering.
The vice has a rotating base which is also part of a steel ball joint in the bench clamp. This arrangement allows the user to position his workpiece in practically any position and the fibre faced jaws of the vice will hold delicate components without damage

Addresses of nearest stockists and price list can be obtained from W. Greenwood Electronic Ltd.. 21 . Germain Street, Chesham, Bucks.

With the decrease in size of components, tool manufacturers have had to scale down a great number of their tools to meet the demands of handling these components. With this problem in mind TeleProductions are now marketing a range of Swedish Stirex hand tools.

Available as side cutters, pliers and scissors the tools have been designed for close work and the complete tools measure a maximum length of only 175 mm , including handle. A feature of the tools are plastics spring-loaded handles which are available in varying colours. This enables particular tools to be colour coded for easy identification.

Full details of tools available and price lists can be obtained from Tele-Production Tools, 28-B, Hamlet Court Road, Westeliff-on-Sea. Essex.

One of the more unusual items is a set of multi-blade screwdriver packs from F. Parramore and Sons (1924) Ltd. For electrical requirements the Multi-3 pack comprising wallet, chuck and three blades is recommended. For general purpose use the Multi-5 pack should be able to tackle most jobs.

Complete with a robust 4 -jaw chuck handle the cruciform interchangeable blades are suitable for slotted, Pozidriv and Phillips screws,

One of the reasons for the shape of the blade is that when dealing


## Oryx adjustable vice from W. Greenwood Electronic

with over tight screws extra torque can be applied to the blade with a spanner or a special ratchet, available as an extra.

The price of the Multi packs vary from approximately $£ 2.25$ to $£ 3.55$ and addresses of nearest stockists can be obtained from F. Parramore \& Sons (1924) Ltd.. Caledonian Works, Chapeltown, Sheffield.
Finally, to help keep the workshop tools tidy readers may be interested in a new range of "Clipco" nylon general purpose clips from Herbert Terry \& Son Ltd.

Ideal for holding all kinds of tools, the Clipco is made from unbreakable nylon and having a special toothed stem the clips can be easily fixed (no screws or screwing being required) to walls, tiles, wood and pegboard.

Available from most hardware and do-it-yourself stores the clips are sold in packets containing 8,9 or 10 clips, dependent on size required, and retail at 21 p to 23 p per pack. The clips can also be purchased in bulk quantity at $£ 2 \cdot 18$ per 100 direct from Herbert Terry \& Son Ltd.,


Parramore Paramo screwdriver packs Alpha digital multimeter from Advance


# Readout <br> A SELECTION FROM OUR POSTBAG 

Correspondents wishing to have a reply must enclose a stamped addreased envalope. We
regret we are unable to guarantee a reply on matters not relating to articles published in the magazine. Technical queries cannot be dealt with on the telephone.

## Linear or Log Law

Sir-I would like to congratulate your author on the P.E. Sound Synthesiser, on the obviously very impressive results obtained. However, if I might add a few criticisms, I feel that they could prove helpful to your readers, and even Mr Shaw himself. These points are based on a few years' experience in the field of voltage-controlled Synthesiser circuits, and on the successful marketing of such circuits and complete Synthesisers which I have designed.

Firstly, the use of integrated circuits for some applications can be very satisfactory. However, one must remember that one often has to use the most suitable i.c., which is not always (in fact is rarely) exactly made for the job. As a result, one ends up putting the makers' recommended current through the device, say 5 to $10 \mathrm{~mA}_{\text {, wh }}$, if one designed a circuit from discrete components one would often find that a few micro-amps is all that is needed for the same job! This means that you can under-run the components at a tiny fraction of the makers' recommended current . . . the life expectancy is thus made infinitely greater.

Secondly, use of most i.c.s involves dual-rail power supply, and also adds dramatically to the overall costs, as i.c.s are going up in price (the Dewtron modules cost, using discrete components, would still be less than $£ 200$ for more versatile design than that published, incidentally).

Thirdly, and alas, I feel more importantly, the decision to abandon the use of the proper log-law for the Voltage Controlled Oscillator design. This is really naughty, as it means:

1. No chording facility.
2. No variable keyboard pitch, which is essential if you want the range of use one expects from a synthesiser.
3. Difficulties in tuning the tuning ladder-each note must have its own preset, the adjustment of which will vary vastly from one end of the ladder to the other.
4. Poor frequency stability, because, should voltage or resistance wander, the drift will be concentrated more to one end of the keyboard than the other, due to the non-linearity (or non-log'arity) of the tuning network, whereas, if logarithmic tuning
voltage law were used, the variation would be distributed evenly over the whole keyboard, so making it less noticeable, in terms of pitch.
5. Uneven swing in pitch control when driven by a slow-oscillator, unless special (and difficult) compensation is deliberately introduced into the output of the slow oscillator. Imagine a siren that starts climbing in pitch rapidly and then slows down to a slow whine when it reaches the higher frequencies.
Admittedly, the building of a stable, accurate law circuit is difficult, if the effects of temperature are to be minimised, and the circuit shown in the first article is very prone to temperature drift, as matched transistors from a thermal standpoint are virtually impossible to select due to the cycling time involved. None-the-less, circuits are possible (a special unique one is used in the Dewtron-2 module), which will not change even if a hot soldering iron is applied to them! Admittedly, the one in question did take years to perfect, and perhaps Mr Shaw did not have this sort of time at his disposal.
It would be interesting to learn if other readers have further ideas on the above or other points arising from the P.E. Synthesiser design.

## B. H. Baily,

Dewtron Design Engineering

## Computer Club

Sir-You and your readers may be interested to hear that fóllowing my letter in P.E, last year an Amateur Computer Club has been formed.

The club is for those interested in the construction, design or programming of computers as a hobby. At present the main activity of the club is the production of a newsletter which acts as a databus to distribute information on hardware and software techniques of interest to the members.
Any one in joining the club may receive further details from me (SAE appreciated).

M. Lord,<br>7 Dordells, Basildon, Essex

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350 ． $0.1 \mu F, 4 p, 0.15 \mu F, 0.22 \mu F, 0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.022 \mu F, 3 \mathrm{p}$ ． $0.033 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.060 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ．
 MYLAR FILM CAPACITORS $100 V$
$0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.002 \mu F, 0.005 \mu \mathrm{~V}$,
$0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$,
$0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.002 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \quad 0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.02 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
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$0.04 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.05 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.068 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$,
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| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 35 V | $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
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| $0.27 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | 35 V | 25 V |

$\begin{array}{ll}1 \cdot 0 \mu \mathrm{~F} & 35 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}$

VEROBOARD

|  | 0.1 | 0.15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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Standard sereened $18 \mathrm{p} \quad 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ insulated Standard insulated $12 \mathrm{p} \quad 3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ insulated Stereo sereened Standard socket Stereo sockezD．I．N．PLUGS AND

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EATTERY ELIMINATO自 9V mains power supply．Same size as pp9 baterery．
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$\begin{array}{ll}0.022 \mu F & 12 p\end{array}$
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13p
$0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
20p
$22 p$

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10 pF to 1,000 pF E12 Series Values 4p exch．
SMOKE AND COMBUSTIBLE GAS DETECTOR－GDI
or smoke into an electrical signal．The sensor decreases ire alectriencentration of gas it absorbs deoxidizing or combustible gases such ts thydrogent carbon mencen when mathane，propane，alcohal，North Sea gas，as well as carbon－dust containinonoxide， smoke．This decrease is usually farge enough to be utilized without ampliflearion． Futl details and circuits are supplied with each detector．
Detector GDI，A2．Kit of parts for detectors including GDI and P．C．board but exciuding case．Mans operated detector $\mathbf{6 5} 20$ ． 12 or 24 V bastery operated audible PRIN ETED．As above for Pp9 battery，46：40．
Draw the planned
87p
dry，and immerse the board in che etchant．On removal the circuit remains in high

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| 7110 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 33 | 7476 | ${ }^{40}$ | 36 | 32 | 30 | 74190 | 195 | 196 | 1185 | 195 |
| 7411 | ${ }^{23}$ | 21 | 20 | 18 | 7481 | 125 | 115 | 190 | －85 | 74191 74192 | 195 | 190 | 185 | 180 |
| 7413 | 36 | ${ }^{28}$ | 27 26 | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | 7482 7483 | 100 100 | 96 | 90 | 85 | 74193 | 200 | 180 | ${ }_{170}^{180}$ | 150 |
| 7416 7420 | 15 18 | 13 16 | 39 | 込 32 | 7484 | 120 | 115 | 110 | 102 | 74196 74197 | 200 200 | 190 | 180 180 | 170 170 |
| 7431 | 36 | 30 | 27 | ${ }_{23}$ | 7485 | 250 4 | 245 | 240 | 230 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 741 | 80 | ${ }_{75}$ | ${ }_{70}^{16}$ | 14 | 7493 | 75 95 | 68 | 65 | 52 | 741 |  | ${ }_{4}^{8} \mathrm{p}$ pin ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | ${ }_{280} 19$ |
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| 744 | 175 | 165 | 150 | （120 | 7496 74100 | ＋ | 95 240 | 90 | ${ }_{3}^{85}$ | 788 |  | ${ }_{8} 8$ pin ${ }^{\text {pin }}$ |  | ${ }_{35}^{85 p}$ |
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A further buy emables us to ofter these st an even or list of titles. We can't reach or 5 for $32 \cdot 50$. Bead

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Fits in place of cigarette lighter. Ueefar method for making a quick connection Into the car electrical systern, 38 p ench or 10 for $88-48$.

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 Bpectal thla month are some
alngle, zingle, doubse and treble pole
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Single pole 88p each
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| 0 |  |
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Ba thin is undetectable under carpel but wif switch on whi ollghtest pressure. For burglar Sin $\times 18$ in 81.54 .

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Heare ratiour sleep: Have redio playlag
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## with built-in automatic transient overload protection

When originally introduced, the Sinclair $Z .50$ proved how it was possible to design and produce a popularly priced modular power amplifier having characteristics to challenge the world's costliest amplifiers. Many thousands of $Z .50$ s are now giving excellent service day in, day out. But we have also learned that constructors do not always use their 2.50 's ideally. That is why we have introduced modifications whereby risk of damage through mis-use is greatly reduced and performance further enhanced. The Z.50 Mk. 2 has improved thermal stabitity, more accurately regulated D.C. Iimiting to ensure more symetrical output voltage swing and clipping and still less distortion at lower power, Z.50 Mk. 2 is compatible with all other Project 60 modules, and may be incorporated to advantage in existing systems. Eleven silicon epitaxial planar transistors are now used, two more than in the original $\mathbf{Z . 5 0}$; circuitry has been re-designed, making this versatile high performance amplifier better than ever.


The $\mathbf{Z . 3 0}$ provides excellent facilities for the constructor requiring a high fidelity audio system of less power than that available from $Z .50$ s. Using a power supply of 35 volts, $Z, 30$ will deliver 15 watts RMS into 8 ohms, or 20 watts RMS into 3 ohms using 30 volts. Total harmonic distortion is a fàntastically fow $0.02 \%$ at 15 watts into 8 ohms with signal to noise ratio better than 70 dB unweighted. Input sensitivity 250 mV into 100 K ohms. Size $80 \times 57 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3 \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) Z .30,2.50$ and Z.50 MK. 2 modules are compatible and interchangeable.

## Guarantee

If, within 3 monthe of purchasing any product direct from Sinctair Radionlcs Lid., you are dlasatisfied with it, you money will be refunded at once. Many Sinctair appointed Stockists also offor this same guarantee in co-operation with Inciair Radiontes Lid
Ench Project 60 module is rested belora fasuing our facton ind is guarantoed to work perfectly. Should any defect arite charge fo you, if il ta retumed within two years from the dat of purchase. Outside this period of guarantee a small charge (typleally f 1.00 ) will be made. No cherge is mede for postegs by surface maill. Alr Mail is cherged at cost.

## Brilliant new technical specifications

Input impedance $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
Input (for 30 w into 8 R ) 400 mV
Signal to noise ratio, referred to full o/p at
30 v HT 80 dB or better
Distortion $0.02 \%$ up to 20 W at $8 \Omega$. See curve Frequency response 10 Hz to more than $200 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$
Max. supply voltage 45 v ( $4 \Omega$ to $8 \Omega$ speakers)
( $50 \mathrm{~V} 15 \Omega$ speakers only)
Min. supply voltage 9 v
Load impedance - minimum : $4 \Omega$ at 45 v HT Load impedance - maximum : safe on open circuit


Typical Project 60 applications

| Syetem | The Units to use | together with | Units cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple battery record player | 2.30 | Crystal P.U., 12 V battery volume control, etc. | ¢4.48 |
| Mains powered record player | 2.30, PZ. 5 | Crystal or ceramic P.U. volume control, etc. | £9.45 |
| 12 W. RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. for average needs | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times \mathrm{Z.30g,} \mathrm{Stereo} \\ & 60 ; \text { PZ.5 } \end{aligned}$ | Crystal. ceramic or mag. P.U., F.M. Tuner, etc. | £23.90 |
| 25W. RMS continuous sine wave stereo amp. using low efficiency (high performance) speakers | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 2.30 \mathrm{~s}, \text { Stereo } \\ & 60: \text { PZ.6 } \end{aligned}$ | High quality ceramic or magnetic P.U., F.M. Tuner, Tape Deck, etc. | £26.90 |
| 80W. (3 ohms) RMS continuous sine wave de luxe stereo amplifier. (60W. RMS into 8 ohms) | $2 \times 2.50$ s. Stereo 60:P2.8. mains transformer | As above | ¢34.88 |
| Indoor P.A. | Z.50, PZ.8, mains transformer | Mic., guitar. speakers, etc., controls | ¢19.43 |

F.M. Stereo Tuner ( $\mathbf{( 2 5 )}$ \& A.F.U. ( $\mathbf{( 5 . 9 8 )}$ may be added as required.

[^4]
## the world's most advanced high fidelity modules

## Stereo 60 Pre-amp/control unit



Designed specifically for use on Project 60 systems, the Stereo 60 is equally suitable for use with any high qualicy power amplifier. Since silicon epitaxial planar transistors are used throughout. a really high signal-to-noise ratio and excellent tracking between channels is achieved. Input selection is by means of press buttons, with accurate equalisation on all input channels. The Stereo 60 is particularly easy to mount.
SPECIFICATIONS-Input sensitivities: Radio - up to 3 mV . Mag. p.u. 3 mV : correct to R.IAAA. curve $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}: 20$ to 25.000 Hz . Ceramic p.u. - up to 3 mV : Aux - up to 3 mV . Output: 250 mV . Signal to noise ratio: better than 70 dB . Channal matching : within 1dig. Tone controll: TREBLE +12 to -12 dB at $10 \mathrm{KHz}:$ BASS +12 to -12 dB at 100 Hz . Front panel: brushed aluminium with black knobs and controis. Size: $66 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Builh, rested and guaramteed.
£9.98

## Project 60 Stereo F.M. Tuner



The phase lock loop principle was used for receiving signals from space craft because of its vastly improved signal to noise ratio. Now. Sinclair have applied the principle to an F.M. tuner with fantastically good results. Other advanced features ińclude varicap diode tuning, printed circuit coils, an I.C. in the specially designed stero decoder and switchable squelch circuit for silent tuning between stations. In terms of high fidelity this tuner has a lower level of distortion than any other tuner we know. Stereo broadcasts are received automatically, a panel indicator lighting up as the stereo signal is tuned in. This tuner can also be used to advantage with most other high fidelity systems. SPECIFICATIONS-Number of tranaistors: 16 plus $20 \mathrm{in} 1 . C$. Tuning range: 87.5 to 108 MHz . Senaitivity: $7 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for tock-in over full deviation. Squelch leval: Typically $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. Signal to noise ratio: $>65 \mathrm{~dB}$, Audio frequency response: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{KHz}$ ( $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ ). Total harmonle distartion: $0.15 \%$ for $30 \%$ modulation. Stereo decoder operating level: $2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. Cross talk: 40 dB . Output valtage: $2 \times 150 \mathrm{mV}$ R.M.S. maximum Operating voltage : $25-30 \mathrm{VDC}$. Indicstors: Stereo on: tuning. Size: $93 \times 40 \times 207 \mathrm{~mm}$.

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£25

## Super IC 12 mitanate crian <br> high fidelity amplifier



Having introduced Integrated Circuits to hi-fi constructors with the IC.10, the first time an IC had ever been made available for such purposes, we heve followed it with an even more efficient We heve followed it with an even more efficient
version, the Super IC. 12 , a most exciting advance version, the Super IC. 12 , a most exciting advance
over our original unit. This needs very few exover our original unit. This needs very few ex-
ternal resistors and capacitors to make an astonishingly good high fidelity amplifier for use with pick-up. F.M. radlo or small P.A. set up, etc. The free 40 page manuat supplied, details many other applications which this remarkable IC. make possible. It is the equivalent of a 22 tran-
sistor circuir contained within a 16 lead DIL package, and the finned heat sink is sufficient for all requirements. The Super IC. 12 is compatible with Project 60 modutes which would be used with the Z .50 and $\mathrm{Z}$.30 amplifiers. Complete with free manual and printed circuit board.

## SPECIFICATIONS

Output power: 6 watts RMS continuous $(12$ watts peak). $6-8 \Omega$. Frequency Response: 5 Hz to $100 \mathrm{KHz}+1 \mathrm{~dB}$. Total Harmonic Distortion: Less than $1 \%$. (Typical $0.1 \%$ ) at at output powers and frequencies in the audio band (28V). Load Impedance: 3 to 15 ohms. Input Impedance: 250 Kohms naminal. Power Gain: 90 dB ( $1,000.000,000$ times) after feedback. Supply Voltage: 6 to 28 V . Quiescent curSupply Voltage: ${ }^{6}$ to 28 V . 8 mu at 28 V . Size: $22 \times 45 \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}$ inrent: 8 mA at 28 V . Size:
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The new
PZ. 8 Mk. 3

The most reliable power supply unit ever made available to constructors. Brilliant circuitry makes failure from over load and even direct shorting of the output impossible. This is due to an ingenious re-entrant current limiting principle which, as far as we know has never before been available in any comparable unit outside the most expensive laboratory equipment. Pipple and residual noise have been reduced to the point of almost total elimination. This is, of course, the perfect unit for Project 60 assemblies. particularly where the new Z.50 MK. 2 amplifiers are used. Nominal working voltage-45.
PZ.8 Mk.3- $£ 7.98$
(Mains transtormer, if required) 55.98
PZ. 5 30v. unstabilised
(not suitable for Project 60 zuner) £ 4.98
PZ. 6 35v, stabilised
(not suitable for IC. 12) $£ 7.98$

## Project 605

the easy way to buy and build Project 60 without

## soldering

Project 605 in one pack contains : one P2.5, two Z.30's. one Stereo 60 and one Masterlink, which has input sockets and output components grouped on a single module and all necessary leads cut to length and fitted with clips to plug straight on to the modules thus eliminating all soldering.
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| ${ }_{2}^{263302}$ | 0.25 | 2N3 | ${ }^{0.28}$ | cictio |  | ${ }_{\text {AF }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ | 0.35 | ${ }_{\text {BFX }}$ | 887400 | 8N7401 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 0.30 0.80 | 2N34 | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | cin | ${ }_{0}^{0.68}$ | ${ }_{\text {AF }}$ | 0.05 | $\xrightarrow{\text { BCY }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0.05}$ |  |  |  | 28 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{26345}$ | 0 | ${ }^{2} \times 3$ | 0.15 | ${ }_{3 \times 1}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0 .-82}$ | ALL | ${ }_{0}^{0.76}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Br }}^{\text {Br }}$ | We almo atock the ununual aumbers as follown: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 20 | ${ }_{0}^{0-15}$ | 2Y35 | 1.25 | ${ }_{\text {3N }}$ | 0.9 | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ | 0.30 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {BPP}}$ |  | 8N74153 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.40 | 2 N 35 2 N 35 | 2.18 |  | 1.17 | ${ }_{\text {AEY }}$ | 0.0 |  | 0.82 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BFX88 } \\ \text { BFX } 89 & 0.40 \\ 0.45\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N 4 0 4}$ | 0.2 | 2 N 37 | 0.10 | 3N2 | 2.48 | Asy | 0.80 |  | 0.88 | BFY10 0 | 8N7 | 8N71157 |  |  |  | 56 |
| 2N ${ }^{2 \times 568}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.85}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 N 37}$ | 0.10 | 3N201 | 1.06 | ${ }_{48}^{48}$ | 0.85 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {BFY1 }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {8N }}$ |  |  |  | 1.90 |
|  | d | ${ }^{2 \times 3} 70005$ | do |  |  | Asz |  |  | , | ${ }_{\text {BFY18 }}$ |  | 8 N |  |  |  | 1.90 |
| 2 N | 0.2 |  | ${ }^{0.098}$ | 400 | 0.78 |  |  |  | 0.18 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BFY19 } \\ \text { BFY20 } & 0.2 \\ 0.50\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{8 N 74165}$ |  |  |  | 1.60 |
| $\frac{2 N}{2 N}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 \mathrm{~N} 37}$ | 0.07 | 403 | 0.83 | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18}$ | ${ }_{\text {BCY }}$ | \%,40 | BF |  | 8N74 |  |  |  | 00 |
| 2N | 0.25 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2 N 37}$ | 0.09 | 40310 | 0.59 | BC1 |  |  | 0.80 | ${ }_{\text {BF }}^{\text {BF }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 809}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.2}$ | 2N3711 | 0.90 | ${ }_{4}^{40318}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.50}$ | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}$ | 0.12 | ${ }_{\text {BCZ11 }}$ | 0.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 N 2 | 0.1 | 2N8712 | 1.08 |  | -0.928 |  | 0.15 | BD115 | ${ }_{0}^{0.75}$ | ${ }_{\text {Bry }}^{\text {BPY }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.88 |  | ${ }_{\text {1.28 }} 1.15$ | ${ }^{40350}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{0.78}$ | ${ }_{\text {BFY }}^{\text {BFY }}$ | SILICON RECTIFIERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2 \times 711}$ | 0.80 |  | 1.80 | ${ }_{\substack{40381 \\ 40362}}$ | 0.48 | ${ }_{\text {BC }}$ |  |  | 82 | ${ }_{\text {BFY }}^{\text {BFY }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2 N 7188}$ |  |  | 2.85 | 430 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 400800 | 00 |  |  |
| 2N720 |  | ${ }_{\text {2N3775 }}^{\text {2N774 }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1.88}$ | 409 |  | ${ }_{\text {BC }}^{\text {BC }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {BD }}$ B | ${ }_{0}^{0.50}$ | ${ }_{\text {Bry }}$ |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2N914}$ | 0.88 |  |  | 40 |  | ${ }^{\text {BC1 }}$ | 0.15 |  | 48 | ${ }_{\text {BFY }}$ | ${ }_{6 A}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| - ${ }_{\text {2 }}$ | 0.0 .17 | 2N37 | ${ }_{8.15}^{2.25}$ | 404 |  | ${ }_{\text {BC13 }}$ |  |  | 0.55 |  | ${ }_{158}^{108}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.80 | 2N3 | 4.50 | ${ }_{40}^{40}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BC13 }}^{\text {BC13 }}$ |  |  | 71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{0.14}$ | 2N | 8.87 | 40 |  | BC |  |  | 0.88 | ${ }^{\text {B8 }}$ | 1 amp and 9 amp are plaetic encapsulation. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1090 |  | 2N | 1.78 | ${ }_{40}^{40}$ | ${ }_{3.65}^{2.55}$ | BCI | 0.20 |  | 120 | B8X | NE555 TWMER I.C. 80p. AS DESCRIBED IN |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1181 | 0.20 |  |  |  | 1.44 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.88}$ |  | 1. 1.50 | B8X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1182 | 0.20 | ${ }_{2}^{2 N}$ | 2.06 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {BC14 }}$ | $0-24$ | BDy | 1.07 | B88 | THIS ISSUE. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 ${ }^{1} 1303$ | 0.10 | 2 A |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ | $0-21$ |  | 0.98 | B88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 N}$ | 0.87 | ${ }_{408}^{406}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}^{\text {BC1 }}$ | 0.21 | ${ }_{\text {BDY }}$ | 0.90 | ${ }^{\text {B8 }}$ | N E560 phase locked loop, 24-48. <br> SCORP1O IGNITION KIT for improved performance $\& 10+$ 50p P. \& P. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 13006$ | 0.88 | ${ }_{2}^{2 \mathrm{~N} 38}$ |  | ${ }^{408}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {RC1 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.11}$ | BDY | ${ }^{0.85}$ | ${ }_{\text {BgX }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.2 | ${ }_{2}^{2} \times 3$ | 0. | ${ }_{4}^{4063}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BC14 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.15}$ | ${ }^{\text {mp }}$ | 04 | A8X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 \mathrm{~N}}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.28}$ | ${ }^{40677}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BC15 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18}$ |  | 0 | ${ }^{\text {A8878 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2 N}^{2 N}$ | 0.24 |  |  | ${ }_{4}$ |  |  | 0.11 |  | 0.25 | ${ }_{88 \mathrm{Br}}$ | MONTHLY NEWS FEATURE <br> 1. NEW HEAD OFFICR: 42 CRICRLEWOOD BROADWAY, N.w. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -0.20 | ${ }_{2}^{2 N}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { AC }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}$ | 14 | ${ }_{\text {BF }}^{\text {BF }}$ | 0.25 | B8Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}$ | 0.80 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{~N}$ |  | AC | 0.18 | ${ }_{\text {BCl }}^{\text {BCl }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.87}$ | ${ }_{\text {BF }}^{\text {Br }}$ | 0.27 0.20 | ${ }_{\text {BBY }}^{\text {BgY }}$ | 2. 65 BATH BTREET, GLASGOW. <br> Tel. C41-3.j2 4133. <br> NEW OFFICE OPENING BRIETOL WATCE THIS SPACE. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.8 | 2 N 38 | 0.18 | ${ }_{\text {ACl }}$ | 0.45 |  | 0.18 | ${ }_{\text {BF } 153}$ | 0.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $2 \mathrm{~N}^{385}$ | 0.18 | AC12 | 0.25 | 8C16 | 0.11 | BF1 | 0.18 |  | 3. NEW OFFICE OPENING BRIBTOL WATCH THIS BPACE. <br> 4. WE NOW OFFER R.C.A. COSMOB I.C'B. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.17 | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{~N} 3865}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18}$ | ${ }_{\text {ACl14 }}$ | 0.25 | ${ }_{\text {HC16 }}$ | $0_{0.18}^{0.18}$ | ${ }^{\text {BP1585 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.15}$ | ${ }_{\text {B88 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.80 | $2 \times 38$ | al | ${ }^{\text {ACl }}$ | 0.14 | BC17 |  | ${ }^{\text {BP1 }}$ | 0.25 | B8Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.70 <br> 0.80 |  | ${ }^{0 .}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{0.80}^{0.35}$ | B8Y | DIODES AND RECTIFIERS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.4 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{~N}$ | O- | AC153 | 0.26 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {B88 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2192}$ |  | ${ }_{2 \times 38}^{2 \times 38}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.22}$ | ${ }_{\text {AClisi }}$ | 0.20 | ${ }_{\text {BC18 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18}$ | ${ }_{\text {BP17 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18}$ | ${ }_{88779}^{887} 0$ |  | AA |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 21938$ | 0.48 | 22339 | 0.80 | AC187K | 0.20 |  | 0.00 | ${ }_{\text {BF }}^{\text {BF }}$ |  | ${ }_{88}^{88}$ | ${ }^{1 \times 10007}$ | AAZ | A |  |  |  |
| 2 N 21 |  | 2N39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 2194105}$ | ${ }^{0.36}$ | ${ }_{2 \times 3}{ }^{2 N 303}$ | 0.20 | ACY17 | 0.25 | ${ }_{\text {BC }}$ |  | BF180 |  | BU105 \%.25 | 181 | BA | MY1 |  | 178 |  |
| V2393 | 0.18 | ${ }^{2 \times 2 \times 394}$ |  | ACY18 | 0.15 | BCO | 0.25 | ${ }_{8}{ }_{8}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {C111 }}^{\text {D } 40 \mathrm{Ks}}$ | 181 | BA | BY1 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2218}^{2218}$ | 0. | ${ }_{2 \times 3906}^{2 \times 306}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {ACY1 }}{ }^{\text {cher }}$ | $0 \cdot 80$ | ${ }_{8 C}^{8 C}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BF }}{ }^{\text {8183 }}$ | 0.40 | GET |  | ${ }_{\text {BA }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 2210 |  | 2N403 | 0.88 | ${ }_{\text {ACY } 21}$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{\text {BCO}}$ | 0.11 | BF18 | 0.17 | GET |  | BAL | BY1 |  | OA80 |  |
|  |  | 2 N 43 |  | ACY | 0.18 | ${ }_{\text {BC20 }}$ | 0.10 | ${ }^{\text {BPF }}$ |  | GET | 189920 | BA1 | ${ }_{\text {BYX }}$ | 289 | ${ }^{\mathbf{O A N P I}}$ |  |
| ${ }_{221}^{221}$ |  | - | 0.08 | $\xrightarrow{\text { ACY2 }}$ | a. | ne2 | 0.30 |  |  | GET |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2222 | - | 2 N 40 | 0.11 | ACY39 | \%.ab | ${ }^{\mathrm{BC} 211}$ | 0 | ${ }^{\text {BP19 }}$ | 0.15 | GET |  | BA15, |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{12388}^{2224}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.41}$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{~N} 40}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.11}$ | ${ }_{\text {ACYY0 }}$ | 0.17 | ${ }_{\text {BC212L }}$ | 10 | ${ }_{\text {BF }}^{\text {BP1 }}$ |  | GET |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2980 |  | 2 2143 | 0.25 | ACy | 0.81 | ${ }^{\text {BCO2 }}$ | 0.88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 236 |  | 22N49 | ${ }^{0.88}$ | ${ }_{\text {AD1 }}$ | 0.5 | ${ }^{\text {BC2 } 238}$ | 0.09 | ${ }_{8 F}$ |  | GE | OPTOELECTRONICS MINITRON 301 SF 7 -BEGMENT |  | POTENTIOMETERSCarbon: |  |  |  |
| 271 |  | 2N491 | 0.87 | AD140 | 0.55 | bc238 | 0.09 | BFe | 0.198 | ${ }_{\text {GET8883 }}^{\text {GET88 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - ${ }_{2}^{2 N 272712}$ | 0. | - ${ }_{2}^{2 \mathrm{~N} 4917}$ | -208 | ${ }_{\text {AD142 }}$ | 0.450 | ${ }^{\text {BC239 }}$ | 0.09 | ${ }_{\text {BF2 }}$ | 0.2 | GET990 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2{ }^{\text {N27 }} 13$ |  | 2N ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0.17 | AD14 | ${ }^{0.68}$ | C2 | ${ }_{0}^{0.20}$ | ${ }^{\text {BF }}$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | GET | $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2204} 2714$ | 0. | ${ }^{2 \times 15918}$ | 0.5 | ${ }_{\text {AD }}{ }^{\text {d }} 160$ | 0.68 | B | $0 \cdot 0$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 0.48 |  | TIL 209 LIGHT EMITTING DIODE. Made by TEXAB INST. |  | Twing ganged stereo Pots, Log. or |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 292004}$ |  | 2N49 | ${ }^{0.800}$ | ${ }_{\text {ADI }}{ }^{\text {ADI }} 162$ | 9 | ${ }^{\text {BC2588 }}$ | 0.18 | ${ }_{\text {BF24 }}$ | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\frac{2 N 3007}{}$ | ${ }_{0} .18$ | 2N4 | 1.80 | ADE | , 75 | d | 0.42 | ${ }_{\text {BF }}$ | 0.48 | ${ }_{\text {TIP }}^{\text {TIPA }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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