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This month's cover features the universal components bridge for which constructional details are given in this issue.

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## **Wireless World**

#### **Our New Master**

When the Post Office Bill becomes law (albeit, we hope, in modified form in some respects) we in the United Kingdom will have a new master. No longer will the master of the Post Office (or to give him his more common title the Postmaster-General) be the overlord of radio communication. All telecommunications—and it would appear a great deal more in the field of communications—will come under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The new Post Office, which is to become a public authority, will no longer be the controlling body in radio matters. The new "P.T.T." Ministry will "license radio stations, control frequency usage and regulate and co-ordinate the use of apparatus for transmitting and receiving". The Minister of Posts and Telecoms will also be responsible for the oversight of the new Post Office and will assume the present responsibilities of the P.M.G. for the broadcasting authorities.

It has frequently been suggested that the regulatory powers regarding frequency allocation should be withdrawn from the Post Office (because it is both user and arbiter) and that a British counterpart of the American Federal Communications Commission should be set up. The changes planned in the Bill, are, therefore, seen as a move in the right direction. But....

Under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 the Postmaster General has regulatory control of "apparatus generating, or designed to generate, or liable to generate fortuitously, electro-magnetic energy at frequencies of not more than three million megacycles per second". This upper frequency limit has been seized upon by the people who are organizing Radio Love (referred to in our "news" pages this month) who undoubtedly and justifiably considered that laser beams did not come under the control of the P.M.G. It was obvious, of course, that because of the gradual disappearance of the "generator gap" between radio and light waves (as pointed out in our review last month) sooner or later the upper limit of that part of the radio spectrum coming under the P.M.G's jurisdiction would be raised. It would appear, however, from Part IV of the new Bill that our new overlord is going to be a harder task master than his predecessor.

As the Bill stands at present the Minister will control without specifying frequency limits the use of "electric, magnetic, electro-magnetic, electro-chemical and electro-mechanical" energy for the distribution of sound and vision programmes "to inform persons of anything or to educate or entertain them". The mind bogles at the measure of control which could be imposed under such sweeping powers. Will the overlord try to license magnetic recording? One could, of course, say that our car trafficators and indeed traffic lights, railway signals and a thousand and one other visual indicating devices (all using electro-magnetic energy in the optical part of the spectrum) are "to inform persons"! But, to be serious, it now seems that those who drew up the Bill are absolutely determined to make sure that no loop hole has been left in the regulations governing the Minister's monopoly of telecommunications. While such a monopoly is probably necessary in order to ensure that our telecommunications are controlled fairly, for the benefit of the whole community, one hopes that it will be used in a charitable manner and that the new Minister will not become a telecommunications dictator. (Never mind—there's always telepathy!)

**Editor-in-chief:** W. T. COCKING, F.I.E.E.

**Editor:** H. W. BARNARD

T. E. IVALL

Assistant Editors: B. S. CŔANK J. H. WEADEN

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G. BENTON ROWELL (Manager) J. R. EYTON-JONES R. LAMBERT (Classified Advertisement Manager) Telephone: 01-928 3333 Ext. 538 **Universal Component Bridge** 

R, L, C measurement to 1% accuracy with out-of-balance amplitude and phase indicated on a cathode-ray tube

by L. Nelson-Jones, M.I.E.R.E.

The component measuring bridge described here was designed with the emphasis on ease of use, and to this end it uses a miniature cathode-ray tube to display the balance state of the bridge on the capacitance and inductance ranges. This type of indicator enables both the amplitude and phase of the out-of-balance quantity to be displayed, and also indicates if the component has non-linear tendencies, as shown in the illustrations later in the article. The ability to see both the magnitude and phase of the out-of-balance enables the null to be found with much greater speed and ease than with an indication of amplitude alone. This is especially true with inductors of low Q value.

The instrument covers a wide range of values, as can be seen from the specification, and is generally in line with the performance and coverage of the majority of similar commercial instruments. Its accuracy depends on the resistor and capacitor standards used. With the values specified it is better than 1% on resistance, except at the extremes of the coverage, where indicator sensitivity limits the accuracy (see later). On the capacitance ranges the accuracy is also better than 1%, and the zero value of capacitance of the bridge may be reduced to a true zero as described later. On the inductance ranges the accuracy is in general better than 1%, but at the extremes of the coverage it falls to about 2%, since the bridge is optimised for the capacitance

The completed component bridge, with a capacitor connected for measurement. (See front cover for details.)



ranges. Very low-Q inductors, especially ones of low inductance, also give a lower accuracy than the basic 1%.

#### **Basic bridge circuits**

The basic bridge circuits used in the instrument are shown in Fig. 1 (a), (b), (c) and (d). On the resistance ranges the basic circuit used is the Wheatstone bridge, (a). Energization is provided from the h.t. supply via a potentiometer (shown here as a battery of 75 volts maximum with a series resistance). The arm  $R_A$  is the ratio arm, having values of I  $\Omega$  to I M $\Omega$ , and this same ratio arm is used for all other ranges, both capacitive and inductive. The arm  $R_S$ is the standard arm, which is of 10 k $\Omega$ , while  $RV_1$  is the calibrated balance arm. This balance arm is in fact a 10 k  $\Omega$  potentiometer in series with a 750  $\Omega$  fixed resistor, so that the values 1 k $\Omega$  to 10 k $\Omega$  are covered fully, despite the 5% tolerance on the overall value of the potentiometer. Provision is made to switch out the 750  $\Omega$  resistor, and the dial of the balance arm is calibrated with an additional O-I scale at the lower end of the range only.

In practice it will be found that the lowest resistance range of the instrument, covering up to I  $\Omega$ , is of so low a sensitivity that it cannot usefully be used except with an external indicator of much higher sensitivity, and this is the reason for the resistance ranges being quoted as I  $\Omega$  to I M $\Omega$ , and not 0.1  $\Omega$  to 1 M $\Omega$  as would seem correct from the spread of the inductance and capacitance ranges. External galvo terminals are provided so that greater sensitivity can be obtained on the extreme ranges if required. Additional sensitivity could have been obtained by the application of the full h.t. supply to the bridge, but for reasons of personal safety this could not be justified, and in addition there would have been trouble with excessive dissipation on some ranges. The use of a push-button for the two levels of energization supplied to the bridge (see Fig. 2) enables a much higher sensitivity to be obtained from the instrument than the meter sensitivity of 100-0-100 µA might indicate. This is achieved by using the push-button as a tapping key and watching the meter pointer until it stops pulsating while adjusting the balance arm. Out-of-balance currents of

Specification			
Resistance	1 Ω–1 ΜΩ		
Capacitance	10 pF-100 µF		
Inductance	10/4H–100 H		
Loss (capacitance)	Q values from 10 upwards		
Loss (inductance)	Q of any value: 0–10 Maxwell (series loss) 10 – ∞ Hay (parallel loss)		
Accuracy	better than 1° <sub>o</sub> (see text)		

less than I  $\mu$ A may easily be seen in this way, and in addition any out-of-balance inherent in the meter movement is of no importance with the method. I% discrimination is possible (with the internal indicator) between 10  $\Omega$  and 100 k $\Omega$ .

On the capacitance ranges (Fig. 1(b)) the ratio arm is as in the resistance measuring circuit, and so is the balance arm  $RV_1$ . The standard arm consists of a standard capacitance  $C_1$  of 10,000 pF nominal value, together with the variable series-loss resistor  $RV_{2}$  of 1 k  $\Omega$ . Use of this standard value of variable resistor is made possible by arranging the energization frequency to be 1,592 Hz (for which  $\omega = 2\pi f = 10^4$ ). Had the bridge used the usual frequency of I kHz the variable resistor would have had to be 1.592 k $\Omega$  for Q = 10, the lowest value covered—a Q value chosen so that the error in the Hay inductance bridge configuration (Fig. 1(d)) will not exceed 1%. The instrument is not intended for the measurement of electrolytic capacitors, and therefore O values of less than 10 are not allowed for on the capacitance ranges. There is no reason why the lower values of Q should not be catered for, if required, by switching in the parallel 100 k $\Omega$  used in the Maxwell inductance configuration for Qs of 0-10.

The main problem with the capacitance bridge comes from stray capacitances, especially across the balance arm B-D of Fig. 1(b). Stray capacitance to ground across this arm has the effect of making the standard capacitor  $C_1$  "look" as if it is lossy, so that the effective minimum value of the series-loss resistor is not zero. In the case of the present design a minimum value of about 20  $\Omega$  was at first achieved, despite the use of a special low-capacitance screened coupling transformer for the bridge energization and the exercise of great care with the wiring layout. In many commercial bridges this problem is overcome by the use

of a lower impedance for the balance and standard capacitance arms (usually 1  $k\,\Omega$  and  $0.1 \ \mu$ F), so that the effect of stray capacitance is greatly reduced and may be safely ignored. This solution was rejected because of the difficulty of obtaining capacitors of suitable type (silvered mica) having values above 10,000 pF, and also because it was felt that the resolution of the balance arm would be inadequate if it were of  $I \ k\Omega$  value. The solution eventually found to be fully successful was to inject into point B of the Fig. 1(b) circuit a voltage which is in antiphase with that normally present at point C, and to inject that voltage through a capacitor nominally equal to the stray capacitance present. This capacitor is  $VC_3$  of Fig. 2.

The use of this balancing voltage has the additional effect of largely eliminating the small zero error in the readings of the lowest capacitance range. A fixed setting of the capacitor  $VC_3$  can be used since the stray capacitance does not vary appreciably with the value of the ratio arm  $R_A$ . The only side effect caused by this correction technique, and also by the stray capacitance across arm C-D is to make the optimum value of the standard capacitance  $C_1$  less than the nominal value of 10,000 pF by about 60 pF, a value of 9,940 pF being used in the prototype. The value needed is within the 1% tolerance of standard types of silvered mica capacitors, so that no difficulty should be experienced in finding the required value by selection on an accurate bridge. If this cannot be done an additional 'small error will be present on the capacitance and inductance ranges so that the basic accuracy will only be about 1.5% overall.

On the inductance ranges (Figs. 1(c) and 1(d)), the Hay configuration is used for high-Q inductors (Q above 10) and the Maxwell configuration for low-Q inductors (Q below 10). The Hay arrangement uses the same components as the capacitance range with the balance and standard capacitance arms inter-changed. In the Maxwell arrangement the series loss resistor  $RV_2$  is replaced by a parallel variable loss resistor of 100 k $\Omega$  with the addition of a  $\mathbf{I} \mathbf{k} \Omega$  fine control to make balancing easier with inductors of very low Q. In all other respects the two inductance bridge configurations are identical. The balancing voltage via  $VC_3$  remains connected in the inductance bridges, across the balance arm  $RV_1$ . The value for  $VC_3$  will not, of course, be identical for all the bridge configurations but the difference is not great. However, since the Q values of capacitors are in general much higher at 1592 Hz than the Qvalues of typical inductors, it is more important that the errors in the reading of the loss balance control are corrected on the capacitance ranges than on the inductance ranges, where, with lower Qs, the percentage error will be much less.

#### Power dissipation in R bridge

Maximum dissipation in a resistance under measurement depends on the value of the resistance, and on the range, and setting of the balance control at the time. Worst conditions are with the balance arm at zero,



Fig. 1. Basic circuits used: (a) resistance bridge (Wheatstone); (b) capacitance bridge (De Sauty); (c) low-Q inductance bridge (Maxwell); (d) high-Q inductance bridge (Hay)

Fig. 2. Full circuit of the R, L, C component bridge. (Press-button S<sub>4</sub> at top right.)





Fig. 3. Circuit of the cathode-ray tube display, the Y and X amplifiers, the bridge energization oscillator, and the power supply

the range switch at the 100 k $\Omega$ -1 M $\Omega$  range, and the sensitivity press-switch closed. Under these conditions maximum dissipation reaches a fairly flat maximum between 3 and 3.5 k $\Omega$  of 440 mW, but this is a condition unlikely to be met in practice. Assuming that normal balance has been established before the press-switch is closed, the maximum dissipation is at about  $1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$  and reaches 180 mW, but this can be limited by keeping the press-switch closed for short periods only. Indeed it is for this purpose, as well as to allow for its use as a "tapping key", that such a biased switch is fitted. With the press-switch open, maximum dissipation is limited to less than 6 mW at a value of about  $4 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

As has been said above the voltage available at the terminals of the bridge is limited to 75 volts maximum by the use of a potentiometer across the h.t. supply, the values for which are also chosen to limit the current to a safe value. The guiding values used to determine these limits were the normal maxima allowed on Post Office line equipment—where 75 volts with respect to ground and a maximum current of 50 mA are the accepted safe limits. The voltage is limited to 75 volts, but the current is restricted to 22.5 mA to limit dissipation in the resistor under test. This point was felt to be of importance in the design of the bridge, and is a matter that has not always received sufficient attention, especially in the earlier models of some commercial equipments—as the author has had painful cause to remember. In practice it is difficult to get a shock as it is not normal to both press the switch  $S_4$  and touch the insulated terminals or the component leads at the same time, and with  $S_4$  open the maximum voltage is only a few volts and the current does not exceed 2.2 mA.

#### Oscillator design

The oscillator used (Fig. 3) is a Wien bridge circuit with thermistor stabilisation, and there is no separate output stage. The output from the secondary of the output transformer is 1 volt r.m.s., and the frequency, as has been said, is nominally 1,592 Hz. In practice it is easier to set this to 1,600 Hz by forming a Lissajou figure against the 50 Hz mains, and the error in Q measurement is very small compared to the accuracy of the basic Q measurement, of about 5%.

The frequency is adjusted by means of a variable capacitor in the Wien bridge, but a variable resistor would serve equally if

Fig. 4. Examples of displays on the c.r.t. balance indicator : A display for balance condition; B out-of-balance on both L and C ranges; C at balance when measuring a barrier layer Hi-K ceramic capacitor,  $0.22 \ \mu F \ 20 \ V$ ; D at balance with iron or ferrite cored inductor, showing the effect of variation of core permeability with flux level



preferred. When using the Lissajou method it is preferable to use the 50 Hz for the Xdeflection, with a small amount of 50 Hz (in quadrature) applied to the Y axis together with the 1,592 Hz from the oscillator, so that the forward and return traces are separated.

The design of the oscillator follows normal lines for a Wien bridge, and the only point which must be emphasised is that since an output transformer forms the load it is necessary to reduce loop gain at the high frequency end of the pass band of the amplifier to maintain freedom from spurious oscillation. This is achieved by the inclusion of a 47 pF capacitor from the anode of  $V_1$  to ground, and grid stoppers are also fitted to  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ . The screen of  $V_2$ and the supplies to  $V_1$  are decoupled and smoothed by an 8  $\mu$ F electrolytic and a 33 k $\Omega$  resistor to reduce the hum content of the oscillator output, and to improve low frequency stability.

#### Y amplifier design

The first stage of the Y amplifier is a lownoise pentode, operated with "grid current" biasing, so that the cathode may be directly earthed to avoid heater-cathode hum troubles. For satisfactory operation in this mode a very low screen potential must be used (in this design around 12 V) and this is derived from a 60-volt line stabilized by a miniature neon tube NE1. This use of a stabilized supply ensures additional stability of the output stage anode voltage since the screen potential of the output stage is also stabilized by the neon tube. However, the main factor contributing to the high stability of the current in the output stage is the fact that the cathode bias resistor of the stage is returned to the -330 V line so that this resistor rather than the valve characteristic determines the anode current. To ensure freedom from heater cathode breakdown on

switching on (when the valve is nonconducting) a diode is connected to catch the cathode potential at -0.6 volts. The gain of this stage is increased by a controlled amount by the cathode by-pass path consisting of  $2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$  in series with a I  $\mu$ F capacitor. Some degree of cathode degeneration is necessary to linearize the transfer characteristic for the fairly large voltage swing required of this output stage, hence the  $2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$  in this cathode bypass path.

Overall sensitivity of the Y amplifier is such that 2.5 mV r.m.s. causes I centimetre deflection of the c.r.t. spot. This represents a voltage gain of approximately 8,700 times in the Y amplifier.

#### X amplifier design

This stage is a straightforward long-tailed phase splitter with a degree of cathode degeneration caused by the two halves of the balancing potentiometer. The gain of the stage is set by the resistor by-passing this potentiometer. The long tail is returned to the -330 V line. The input to the stage is the output of the oscillator (I volt r.m.s.) and the output is connected directly to the balanced X deflection plates of the c.r.t. The value of the long tail resistor is chosen to achieve the same anode potential as that of the output stage of the Y amplifier, in order to avoid astigmatism of the c.r.t. spot. The balance potentiometer is set to centralize the spot on the c.r.t. screen in the Xdirection, hence the label "X-shift".

#### Cathode ray display

The ICP3I tube used has asymmetrical Y deflection and symmetrical X deflection plates, and will operate anywhere between 350 and 1,000 volts anode-cathode potential. The focus is automatic over this range. In the circuit described the tube operates at approximately 500 volts and auto-bias is used since the operating conditions of the tube are known to close limits, i.e., it is only required to operate on an ellipse within the screen diameter.

The only control is a potentiometer controlling the anode potential of the tube, which with an asymmetrical deflection system acts as the Y shift control.

#### Overall bridge circuit design

Selection of the bridge circuit required (Fig. 2) is achieved by  $S_1$  and the range of the bridge by  $S_2$ .  $S_{18}$  and  $S_{1c}$  select the lower arms of the bridge.  $S_{1b}$  connects the h.t. supply on the resistance range only.  $S_{1d}$  connects the low-Q variable loss control in the Maxwell inductance bridge circuit.  $S_{1e}$  connects the d.c. balance meter on the resistance range, and  $S_{1f}$  shorts out the high-Q variable loss control in the Hay inductance bridge configuration and also serves to cut the gain of the Y amplifier to zero on the resistance range, by shorting the grid of  $V_5$  to ground.

In order to keep stray capacitance to a

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minimum the d.c. balance meter is connected to the standard resistor rather than the rotor of  $S_2$ . The Y amplifier is permanently coupled to the top of the bridge, and all leads at this point are screened to cut down hum pick up. Stray capacitance at this point is of little consequence since it is across the input of the Y amplifier and does not affect the balance of the bridge. It is for this reason that the measurement terminal connected to the top of the bridge is called the "low" terminal, and the terminal connected to the right hand side of the bridge, the "high" terminal.

Energization to the bridge is via a lowcapacitance I: I transformer (fully described in the appendix). The transformer is connected so that the phase of the arm connecting to the standard capacitor is opposite to the phase of the oscillator output on the primary of this transformer. The capacitor  $VC_3$  then connects between these points to provide the correction for stray capacitance as described above. The lead from the transformer to  $S_{1a}$  and  $S_{1c}$  is an insulated screened lead, with the screen used to connect the secondary of the transformer to the standard capacitor. This method of construction still further reduces the stray capacitance on the balance arm of the bridge.

Further phase correction is required on the two highest impedance ranges of the capacitance bridge. This correction is provided by  $VC_1$  and  $VC_2$ . These capacitors are set using an air-spaced capacitor of low loss to give a zero setting of the loss control at balance. If the setting of the capacitor on either range is less than the minimum a small silvered mica capacitor should be placed across the whole centre-tapped range resistor, which will bring the capacitor within the range of adjustment. A capacitor of only a few picofarads will be needed. (A ceramic capacitor may also be used if silvered mica types of low value are not available.)

The range resistors are wire wound on the four lowest ranges, while on the three remaining ranges metal film resistors are used. Metal film resistors may, however, be used on all ranges. The standard resistor of the resistance range is also a metal film resistor. Full details of suitable resistors are contained in the appendix.

The d.c. balance meter is protected from overload by the two diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  together with the 560  $\Omega$  resistor.

#### Using the bridge

**Resistance Ranges.** Select R on the switch  $S_1$  and rotate the balance control (with the o-1/1-10 switch to 1-10). If a balance is not obtained rotate the switch  $S_2$  in a direction depending on the movement of the out-of-balance with variation of the balance control. If the error increases with increasing balance arm reading, reduce the ohmic value of the range. If the error decreases with increase the ohmic value of the range arm reading, increase the ohmic value of the range the ohmic value of the range. When a balance point is found press the d.c. sensitivity press switch  $S_4$  and using this as a "tapping key" find the exact null.

Capacitance Ranges. Select C on the switch  $S_1$  and rotate the balance control (with the 0-1/1-10 switch to 1-10 and the Y gain control  $RV_5$  set to a low gain). If a balance is not obtained proceed as with the resistance ranges in finding the correct range. As the balance is found, increase the Y gain until (with the use of the high-Qcontrol) a horizontal line is obtained as shown in Fig. 4A, with the gain fully up. The 0-1/1-10 switch  $S_3$  may be used on the 10-100 pF range (the lowest) to provide a 0-10 pF range of limited accuracy but nevertheless useful. As has already been said the zero error is negligible (due to the use of  $VC_3$  to compensate for stray capacitance). Since the steps on the potentiometer are visible and represent about 0.1 pF each, this extension of the lowest range is quite sensitive, and useful.

Inductance Ranges. Select either L (low-Q) or L (high-Q) as required and proceed as with the capacitance ranges. The 0-1 switch is of little use on the lowest range of the inductance ranges since the secondary of the bridge supply transformer is deliberately wound with resistance wire to prevent the oscillator being shorted out by the very low bridge impedance on the high capacitance and low inductance ranges (where the ratio arm is I ohm). The use of the resistive transformer winding reduces the sensitivity of the bridge on these extreme ranges, but the effect only becomes severe on the very low inductance range with a very low Q value. Consequently the O-1 range extension is not usable on this lowest inductance range because of the very broad null.

Calibration. This is best carried out using an accurate decade resistance box (preferably of 10,000  $\Omega$  total value) on the 0–10 k $\Omega$ range, which is the most sensitive. The capacitance ranges may be checked with standard capacitors, or by measuring a range of capacitors on a known accurate bridge and then checking these on the bridge. The loss balance control may be checked by placing known values of resistance in series with a low-loss capacitor to make it lossy.. A similar method of connecting a resistor in series with an inductor of high-Q may be used to check the low-Q loss balance control. Some readers may prefer to calibrate the loss controls in terms of "D", the loss factor (D = I/Q). This gives a linear scale on the high-Q control whereas a Q scale gives a linear scale on the low-Qcontrol.

Note. Before calibration the bridge must be set up for correct values of  $VC_1$ ,  $VC_2$  and  $VC_3$ . The bridge is set to the 1,000-10,000 pF range and a good quality silvered mica capacitor is connected for measurement. The bridge is balanced with the high-Q loss control set to infinite Q (D = 0). The capacitor  $VC_3$  is then adjusted while maintaining balance with the balance control  $RV_1$  until a setting is found where the oscilloscope display is a horizontal straight line (at exactly the same angle as that present when the bridge is switched to the resistance ranges). A horizontal line is



Fig. 5. Rear view of bridge front panel, showing the location of the X and Y amplifiers and the principal bridge components

scribed on the Perspex panel as an Xreference line and the trace should be aligned to this using the X and Y shifts and rotating the tube while the bridge is switched to the resistance ranges). The bridge is next switched to the 100-1,000 pF range and an air-spaced variable capacitor connected for measurement (the frame of the capacitor to the low terminal). A twin gang 365 pF or 500 pF is suitable with both gangs paralleled. The loss control is again set to infinite Q (D = 0) and capacitor  $VC_2$  adjusted as above until a horizontal line is obtained at balance. This method is repeated using a smaller variable capacitor on the 10–100 pF range and adjusting  $VC_1$ . Leads should be kept short, especially to the low terminal, in order to avoid hum pick up, which causes the trace on the tube to break up into a complex pattern, making balancing difficult. It is assumed in the above that the bridge frequency has already been set to the correct value of 1,592 Hz (or 1,600 Hz as described above).

Finally the calibration of the loss controls is part of the setting up procedure. This is carried out using either an accurate ohmmeter or bridge. The low-Q control is calibrated linearly from Q = 0, R = 0 to  $Q = 10, R = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ . The high-Q control is calibrated to an inverse law  $Q = \infty$ , R = 0, to Q = 10,  $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ . The law being  $R = 10^4/Q$ , or if calibrating in terms of "D",  $R = 10^4 D$  (since D = 1/Q).

The remainder of the article deals with constructional matters.

#### **CONSTRUCTIONAL APPENDIX**

#### **Bridge** components

- $R_1$ τΩ 0.5% wirewound or metal film Welwyn 4015D
- $R_2$ 10  $\Omega$  0.5% wirewound or metal film. Welwyn 4015D
- 100  $\Omega$  0.5% wirewound or metal film.  $R_{3}$ Welwyn 4015D
- $R_4$ Ik $\Omega = 0.5\%$  wirewound or metal film. Welwyn 4015D
- $R_{5}$ ιok Ω  $0^{.}5\%$  metal film. Welwvn 4015D
- $R_6$ 53·6kΩ  $0.5^{0/}_{10}$  metal film. Welwyn 4015D
- $R_{6b}$  $46 \cdot 4k \Omega$ metal film. Welwyn 0.5% 4015D
- $R_{7a}$ metal film. 536kΩ 0.5% Welwvn 4015D
- $R_{7b}$ 0.5% metal film. Welwvn  $464k\Omega$ 4015D
- $R_8$  $\operatorname{rok} \Omega$ 0.5% metal film. Welwvn 4015D
- $R_{\bullet}$ 560  $\Omega \frac{1}{2}$  W 10% carbon
- $R_{10}$ 750 $\Omega$  1% wirewound or metal film. Welwyn 4015D
- $R_{11}$ 560Ω ‡W 10% carbon
- $R_{12}$ 15k $\Omega$  10W wirewound
- $R_{13}$ 150k $\Omega$  1W 10% carbon
- $R_{14}$  $4.7k\Omega$  IW 10% carbon
- $RV_1$ 10 kΩ 5% Colvern C.L.R. 7001/15S
- $RV_2$ 1 kΩ 5% Colvern C.L.R. 4001/15S RV<sub>3</sub>
- 100 kΩ 5% Colvern C.L.R. 5001/15S  $RV_4$ 1 k $\Omega$  10% Colvern C.L.R. 3001/15S
- $RV_5$ 250 k  $\Omega$  log. carbon
- $0.01 \mu F$  nominal  $0.5^{0}_{...0}$  silvered mica  $C_1$ (selected preferably to 9940 pF)

- $VC_1$ 3-30 pF airspaced trimmer! Mullard E7876 (or 7864/01)
- $VC_2$ 3-30 pF airspaced trimmer! Mullard E7876 (or 7864/01)
- $I'C_3$ 6-60 pF airspaced trimmer. Mullard E7881 (or E7879)
- $D_1$ OA200, 1S120, HS1010, etc.
- $D_{2}$ OA200, 1S120, HS1010, etc.
- Meter 100-0-100  $\mu$ A. (Prototype uses Type SB.305 from Henry's Radio Ltd.)
- S<sub>1</sub> Prototype uses three 6-way 2-pole Radiospares Maka-Switch Wafers with the index mechanism set to 4-way, in order not to crowd the connections too much. (Similar switch available from Electroniques.)
- S. Radiospares Maka-Switch 12-wav 1-pole with index set to 7-way. (Similar switch available from Electroniques.)
- S3 S.p.s.t. toggle switch
- $S_4$ S.p.s.t. press to make
- $T_1$ 35 mm ungapped ferrite pot core, Mullard FX 2240. Primary: (wound on first) 42 turns 24 s.w.g. enamelled copper wire followed by copper foil screen. Low capacity filler then added to fill most of the remaining bobbin space (polyurethane foam was used in the prototype). Secondary : wound with 42 turns of 32 s.w.g. eureka, cotton covered or enamelled.
- $T_2$ See "Oscillator" section following

Making the wirewound resistors. The 1, 10, 100, 750 and 1 k $\Omega$  resistors may be wound by hand if desired, as in the prototype, or metal film resistors may be used throughout. The wirewound resistors are wound on cards of h-inch thick paper base phenolic sheet, 1 inch square. Clearance holes are drilled near each corner for 18 s.w.g. tinned copper wires which are threaded as shown in Fig. 7 to form terminations. The three lowest values are wound non-inductively, by winding on a first layer equal to twice the required resistance and then winding on an equal length of wire

Fig. 6. Layout of oscillator and power unit chassis. (Connections to the X and Y amplifiers and the bridge circuit are made via a multi-way connection block on top of the chassis)



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Fig. 7. The specially made wire-wound resistors  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  and  $R_{10}$ , showing the form of construction. Also in the picture are some of the metal film resistors forming the ratio arm. The common end of these resistors connects to a ceramic insulated terminal strip.  $R_{10}$  is mounted on  $S_3$ 

in a second layer, but in the reverse direction, the two windings being placed closely over one another. The upper layer is then trimmed on an accurate bridge to the required overall value. These three lowest values (1, 10, 100  $\Omega$ ) are wound with 24, 32, and 42 s.w.g. cotton covered eureka (cupronickel) wire. The two upper-value resistors are wound with a similar wire of 47 s.w.g. (enamelled) in a single layer. The reason for the non-inductive winding of the lower values is that, owing to the use of thicker wires for the lower values, the number of turns does not go down in relation to the resistance, so that the inductive component becomes of greater importance on the lowest values. The use of a flat winding also helps to reduce inductance by minimising the area of the winding. The prototype resistors were finally given paper labels and then several coats of a polyurethane varnish.

Oscillator. The capacitors of the Wien bridge are silvered mica of 1% tolerance. (Capacitors may be paralleled to obtain the required values.) The resistors are metaloxide in the prototype but carbon film would be an alternative. The thermistor is an S.T.C. Type A55, obtainable from Electroniques Ltd. The transformer,  $T_2$ , may be any good output transformer having a primary inductance of around 5 henrys (with up to 5 mA d.c.) and of 36:1 ratio. In the prototype the transformer was handwound using a <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. stack of No. 74 laminations (Linton & Hirst, Magnetic & Electrical Alloys, Telcon, etc.) 0.014 in. silicon-iron fully interleaved. The primary is 1,600 turns of 40 s.w.g. enamelled copper wire. The secondary is 45 turns of 28 s.w.g. enamelled copper wire. Both windings are layer wound with interleaving and the primary is wound on first. Inductance of prototype 5.2 H (zero d.c.).

X and Y amplifiers. The construction of these is shown in the illustrations and only a few components need special mention.  $V_4$ is shown as a 6 BR7, but many constructors will have the more common EF86, which may be used for  $V_4$  without any changes in values, but the pin connections must be changed as the EF86 has totally different connections with the exception of the heater pins. Both types were tried in the prototype with equal success. The neon NE1 may be Hivac Type 3L or 34L, American type NE2, Radiospares miniature neon (wire ended), or Thorn L.1161, 1163 or 1165.

Silicon protection diodes fitted to  $V_5$  and  $V_3$  (pin 8) prevent the application of -330 volts to the heater cathode insulation of these two valves when they are first switched on. The diodes have no effect on the operation of the circuit after the valves have warmed-up, as can be seen from the normal d.c. voltage present; the diode at the cathode of  $V_5$  is reverse biased by  $2\cdot 3$  V  $(1\cdot 7 + V_f)$  and the diode at the cathode of  $V_3$  is reverse biased by  $1\cdot 9$  V  $(1\cdot 3 + V_f)$ . The diodes may be any of the types quoted for  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  of the bridge circuit; in fact almost any silicon diode is suitable for this application.

**C.R.T. display.** The I-inch tube is mounted so that it can be rotated to set the X-axis horizontal. The tube is held by its base socket (B8G-Loctal) and by a clamp around the screen end of the tube. (Some soft material must be placed between the clamp and the tube, as the glass of the tube is relatively thin in such a small tube and is easily crushed.) In the prototype the tube base socket was fitted using slotted holes in the chassis plate, so that after rotating the tube the fixing screws could be tightened to hold the tube in the correct position.

#### Power supply

- *T*<sub>3</sub>: Radiospares "Economy Mains 250 V" 250–0–250 V, 75 mA; 6·3 V, 2 A; 0–5–6·3 V, 1 A
- MR<sub>1-4</sub>: Westinghouse FC116 contact cooled 250 V, 60 mA (Henry's Radio), S.T.C. C2D contact cooled 250 V, 60 mA (Electroniques). Also Continental types E250, C50.

The  $68-\Omega$  resistors "centre-tapping" the  $6\cdot 3$  V heater supply to ground are mounted on the base of  $V_3$ . The heater supply to the c.r.t. is connected to the cathode of the c.r.t. to reduce heater cathode leakage.

Note. The neon NEI may be used as a panel lamp if required as it is running at its normal brilliance and will therefore provide a suitable lamp. Beware, however, of using a self-contained neon lamp assembly designed for mains use, since this will normally contain a series resistor.

**Cabinet construction.** This may largely be to the taste of the individual constructor as no special precautions need to be taken. It helps greatly to use a reduction drive to the balance potentiometer, but otherwise the controls are all straightforward. The layout chosen places the controls very conveniently in that the hands do not obscure the main dial or the indicators when the bridge is in use. A left-handed person might prefer to transpose the whole panel left-to-right, however. The panel of the prototype is constructed in much the same way as those of the author's previous articles (see April 1968 W.W.) but in this case not all the dial markings are placed on the reverse of the perspex covering the metal front panel. To ease the problem of calibration a layer of stiff white card (of the sort sold by good stationers for artwork use) was placed behind the perspex and the calibrations marked on this in indian ink. The Perspex overlay then has clear panels left over these scales so that they can be read but are protected from dirt by the Perspex. The main balance control scale of the prototype has the Perspex cut away over its scale and a clear, and slightly domed Perspex cover fixed over this, cut out to allow clearance for the slow motion pointer of the drive to this control.

The bridge terminals are placed at the top of the panel so that bulky components may be placed on top of the instrument, and to this end a hard wearing Melamine laminate panel is fixed to the top of the case to prevent damage to the wooden case. (Warerite, Perstorp, Formica, etc.) The mains switch and fuse are also mounted in this Melamine top cover, but a small metal sub-panel is mounted in the cut out of the wooden panel behind this switch and is earthed so that in the unlikely event of an insulation breakdown of the switch or fuse, the switch dolly will not become live. Care should be taken to wire this type of panelmounting fuse holder so that the live incoming mains connection goes to the tip of the fuseholder and the connection to the transformer goes to the side connection. Thus, on removing the fuse, the carrier disconnects from the mains, before the metal parts of the carrier can be touched. If the side connection goes to the mains this is not so, especially if the fuse is not blown. Of course one shouldn't remove a fuse with the supply on, but people do just the same, and it is better to be safe than sorry.

#### B.B.C. Sound-in-Vision System

The B.B.C. Research Department has developed an experimental sound-in-vision system for the single-line distribution of 625-line television signals. Within each  $4.7\mu$ s line synchronizing interval, a period of  $3.8\mu$ s, symmetrically disposed with respect to the leading and trailing edge of the line synchronizing pulse, is occupied by a p.c.m. sound signal. The leading edges of the synchronizing pulses are preserved during transmission.

The sound signal is sampled at twice the line frequency allowing a bandwidth of I4kHz to be transmitted. The two samples produced during each line period are converted to p.c.m. signals, delayed and compressed, and inserted into the video waveform during the next line synchronizing interval.

In order to provide room for the sound pulses throughout the full blanking interval it is necessary to extend alternate equalizing pulses from  $2.35\mu$ s to  $4.7\mu$ s. On reception the sound pulses are extracted and reconverted to normal audio signals and the video waveform restored to standard form.

## **High-quality Electrostatic Headphones**

Theoretical and constructional details for simple electrostatic units producing plane wavefronts, and operating from the push-pull anodes of a valve amplifier

by J. P. Wilson\*, B.Sc., Ph.D.

The ability to hear sources of sound at their appropriate positions in space depends on several factors. The more familiar of these are the binaural cues; the nearer ear receives its message slightly earlier and, particularly at high frequencies, louder (Fig. 1). Other factors must also be involved because with binaural headphone listening all sounds appear to be within the head on a line between the two ears.

Two possible reasons for hearing sound sources out in space under normal conditions are motion parallax (the changes in the signals at the ears brought about by head and body movements) and the acoustic diffracting properties of the external ear. It was this latter factor which led the author to consider the present design.

The sound wavefront arriving from a source situated at some distance is nearly plane. It should be possible to stimulate this natural condition by providing a large flat radiator in which the signal is in phase all over its surface: in addition the radiator should be a poor acoustic reflector so that it does not re-reflect sound returning from the head and ears, nor form a semi-enclosed resonant cavity with the ear. An electrostatic device has characteristics which can approximate to these requirements.

#### Theory of electrostatic transducers

Hunt<sup>1</sup> has shown that for linear operation an electrostatic device should be push-pull, and operate with a constant charge on its diaphragm. If, however, parts of the diaphragm can move independently, the constant charge principle will not hold on a local scale unless the parts are electrically independent. This can be achieved by using a very high resistance coating.<sup>2</sup> The pressure at all points on the diaphragm will then be equal to the product of the field strength between the places (produced by the signal voltage) multiplied by the charge density (derived from the bias voltage).

The motion of the diaphragm is controlled by the acoustic resistance of air at mid frequencies, by the mass per unit area at high frequencies, and by the tension of



The finished units with headband.







the diaphragm at low frequencies.<sup>2</sup> The high frequency roll-off is well above the audible limit for diaphragm materials commonly used in electrostatic speakers. At certain low frequency the entrained mass of air and the tension of the diaphragm form a resonant system.<sup>1</sup> This resonance determines the lower frequency limit of the device. It should not be made lower than required because this would limit the apparent sensitivity.<sup>2</sup>

The limitation on peak output imposed by the breakdown of air can be overcome by coating the plates with insulation.<sup>1</sup> At low frequencies, however, the limit will be set by the diaphragm touching the plates.

Other features considered by Hunt<sup>1</sup> to be desirable in an electrostatic speaker are concerned with altering the polar response and matching the impedance and are not applicable to a headphone design so will not be considered here.

#### A practical headphone design

The practical starting point was an unpublished loudspeaker design by M. K. Taylor which gave many of the constructional details used here. It is proposed to deal with each of the elements in turn in such a way that the reader can modify design according to his own requirements.

#### The plates

These must be electrically conducting, acoustically transparent, non-resonant, rigid and flat. The first design  $(7in \times 5in)$  used perforated zinc which has excellent acoustic properties (55% hole area) but is not sufficiently rigid for practical purposes.

Experiments with various hole patterns in hardboard revealed that the holes' should constitute at least 20% of the total area and that they should be spaced much closer than the shortest wavelength to be reproduced in order to avoid internal resonance and presumably also diffraction grating effects.

The dimensions of the plates are determined by two considerations. They should be large enough to overlap the ears all round and must be of the appropriate size to give the desired bass resonant frequency to the diaphragm. The present unit used perforated paxolin boards (Lektrokit: Chassis Plate

<sup>\*</sup>Dr. Wilson is involved in psycho-acoustic experiments in the Department of Communication at Keele University. His work concerns the spatial localization of sounds, and spectral and temporal aspects of auditory signal analysis.

No.  $4:4\frac{3}{4}$  in.  $\times$  4in) which provide insulation from the high voltages involved. These are rendered electrically conducting on their smoother sides as follows:

A stripe of high conductivity paint (Acheson Colloids Ltd.) is applied across the plate and brought out to a land for connection to the signal source (Fig. 2). The whole of the perforated area is then given a thick coating of colloidal graphite (Aquadag). In both cases care must be taken not to let any liquid run into the holes.

It is possible to dispense with the high conductivity paint (which is quite expensive) and make direct contact between the brass shims and graphite (Aquadag) lands on the plates.

When dry, the surface is polished with a dry cloth to remove any surface irregularities, or hairs, and blown thoroughly clean. A flame can be applied quickly to the surface just before assembly to remove any remaining dust or lint.

#### The spacers

These must have excellent insulating properties and be uniform in thickness. The actual thickness is not critical: thicker spacers will allow larger excursions at low frequencies but will require correspondingly greater signal and bias voltages to produce a given sound pressure.

Acetate sheeting of 0.04in. thickness was used for the spacers and stuck to the plates with Evostick. This thickness was chosen partly to ensure uniform response in spite of small deviations from flatness in the plates and might with advantage be reduced to about 0.025in. in less critical applications particularly if less bias and signal voltage is available. The holes required around the edges can be drilled after the spacers are fixed (Fig. 2).

A stripe of high conductivity paint (or Aquadag) is applied near the inner edge of the spacers for connection to the bias supply.

#### The diaphragm

This consists of a thin resistively coated film of stressed plastic of the type used by supermarkets for wrapping foodstuffs (Goodyear: Vitafilm). It is soft and acoustically dead, readily heat stressed, and is available in 0.0005in. and 0.001in. thicknesses.

The thinner material was chosen because it would be damped more readily by the acoustic loading.

The resonant frequency of the diaphragm will depend on size and shape, mass and tension. Too low a resonant frequency is undesirable because this will also necessitate using a lower bias voltage consequently lowering the sensitivity. It would also render the device more sensitive to any unwanted subsonic signal. The paxolin version has a resonant frequency of about 50Hz in free space which when damped leads to a -3dB point of about 30Hz.

In practice the proximity of the ear and head reduces these frequencies by about half an octave presumably by increasing the effective mass of entrained air.



A conductive coating is needed on the diaphragm to allow it to charge up to the bias potential and to counteract any leakage of charge. But it should not be so conductive that charge can flow around during signal movements or linearity will be lost. A resistance within the range  $100-10,000M\Omega$  measured between two parallel electrodes 1in. long and separated by 1in. would be satisfactory (a just detectable deflection on a  $50\mu$ A meter when fed from 250V).

To prepare this coating the plastic sheet is pressed on to a piece of moistened glass using a rubber roller. When the upper surface is dry a little colloidal graphite is rubbed on with cotton wool. At first it wets the surface in a thick black layer which by further rubbing, using the same piece of cotton wool, is nearly all removed leaving a shiny surface just noticeably darkened.

When the whole surface is within the required resistance range it can be turned over and coated on the other side. (The water will not harm the first coating unless it is rubbed hard.)

The finished diaphragm can then be stuck with Evostick to the spacers on one of the plates and pressed between two flat surfaces to dry. Only the minimum of adhesive must be used so that it does not spread between the diaphragm and the conducting stripes.

Heat tensioning may be performed in several ways. The method of Taylor was to use a fan heater with restricted air flow: the method adopted here was to place the diaphragm assembly under a hot grill for a few seconds. The plastic goes soft and then the wrinkles shrink out: it can then be removed and the tension builds up further as it cools. The process may be repeated if for any reason it appears necessary.

The resonant frequency and therefore the tension appears to be constant for a given size of diaphragm. This ability to obtain a controlled tension is probably the chief advantage this material has over other plastics.

The two halves are next bolted together with 6 BA nylon nuts and bolts. Thin brass shims should be inserted in the appropriate positions to make contact with the conducting stripes.

A single shim may be used for the bias supply if a small nick is made in the edge of the diaphragm allowing contact with the conducting stripes on both sides. Leads may then be soldered onto the shims and well insulated.

It is probably better to bind the three separate leads together at a few points only rather than twist them or use three-core cable, otherwise the capacitive load on the amplifier may be too great.

#### Acoustic damping

Without extra damping the response below 1kHz is really quite irregular, as shown in Fig. 3. The plates themselves contribute a certain amount of damping as was deduced by comparing a similar diaphragm made on an open frame which had very characteristic drum-like properties.

Whilst it may be possible to obtain the desired damping by using plates with a very large number of minute holes this alternative was not pursued as the method adopted is simple and satisfactory, and in addition produces further electrical insulation. This consists of sandwiching the units between 4mm layers of foam plastic attached with rubber bands, or sewing together the edges of the foam layers to form an envelope. Adhesive was not used because of the danger of filling the perforations and because it was thought desirable to be able to inspect the diaphragm from time to time.

The effectiveness of this treatment can be judged by comparing (a) and (b) in Fig. 3. Doubling the thickness does not lead to any further improvement.

Finally a headband is arranged to hold the units flat against the ears and just in contact. This can be a 12in.  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ in. strip of 16 gauge Duralumin bent to shape and given a slight twist at each end to hold the units flat against the ears. Owing to their light weight, lack of pressure and good ventilation these



Fig. 4. The electrical circuit for connecting the phones to a push-pull output valve amplifier.

headphones can be worn indefinitely in complete comfort.

#### Electrical considerations and maximum output

As the impedance of an electrostatic device is predominantly capacitive it presents its lowest impedance at maximum frequency. For optimum performance the source impedance should be sufficiently low to cater for the highest frequency. Below this the output will be constant and limited by the maximum output voltage of the amplifier down to the lowest frequencies where plate spacing further limits the maximum output.

As the capacitance of the headphone unit is only about 80pF including leads it would be possible to utilise a step-up transformer between the anodes of a push-pull amplifier and the unit. However, the high inductance and low capacitance required to cover the whole audio frequency range in such a transformer would be difficult to achieve particularly in view of the high insulation required.

The output voltage available from push-pull anodes (Fig. 4) is adequate for most applications, however, and there would be little point in having much greater available output at medium and high frequencies than at low frequencies.

Besides its simplicity this method has the advantage that internal insulation of the plates is unnecessary unless the spacers are reduced to below 0.025 in because the breakdown of air is not reached. A high quality output transformer may be used to step up the output of a transistor amplifier to a comparable voltage but separate provision would be needed for biasing.

Insulation of the plates would be necessary only for very high outputs and it would be practicable to obtain this only over a restricted frequency range.

After preliminary insulation tests to check construction the bias voltage should be applied. By observing the shape of objects such as a window opening or a fluorescent tube by reflection from the diaphragm it is possible to see that it is flat and not plastered against one of the plates.

The bias voltage should be set so that even when the diaphragm is blown towards the plates it will return to the central position by its own tension.

Using a Radford STA 15 (a 15W amplifier with h.t. supply at 375 volts) with no resistive load, the free field r.m.s. sound pressure is limited to 90dB (rel. 0.0002 dynes/cm<sup>2</sup>) from 30Hz upwards by the voltage handling capacity of the amplifier. (As some amplifiers become unstable without a resistive load it would be safer to include this and accept the reduced output if stability cannot be checked by the user.) By reducing the spacers to 0.025in the output above 60Hz is increased to nearly 100dB before the amplifier overloads but below 35Hz the maximum output would be limited to less than 90dB by the diaphragm excursion.

The actual sound pressure at the ears is about 10dB greater than the free field pressure due to the reflective and sound gathering properties of the ear and head. This would also apply to loudspeakers, and indeed natural sounds, but not to headphones. The exact magnitude of pressure increase is dependent on frequency and on the direction of the source in space relative to the ear.

#### **Performance tests**

The units were tested for frequency response and square wave response using a B & K 4133 microphone in contact with one of the plastic dampers.

This was done in several positions as uniformity cannot be assumed for the following reasons: uneven spacing between the

Fig. 5. Square wave response at 150Hz and 1.5kHz for the two types of unit mentioned in the text.



plates causes variations in the signal field strength; tension controlled motion at low frequencies gives a curved deflection profile (with highest sound pressure in the centre) whereas air resistance controlled motion at high frequencies gives a constant displacement (apart from the extreme edges) and a uniform sound pressure; nodes and antinodes may be formed; a leakage path causes reduced sensitivity in this region.

Fig. 3 shows the frequency response under a number of different conditions: (a) shows the performance just off centre without the plastic dampers. There is a resonance at 50Hz and a number of peaks and dips up to 1kHz.

Curves taken in other positions (not illustrated) had the same main resonance but the frequencies of intermediate peaks and dips were quite variable. It is assumed that these were due to the formation of nodes.

Curve (b) taken at the same position illustrates that the effect of the foam plastic was to damp out all these irregularities. Curve (c) is an averaged response over an area of the diaphragm corresponding to the size of the ear.

Taking into account the lowering of resonance when in proximity to the ear (dashed line) the effective bandwidth is  $25Hz-25kHz\pm 3dB$  without any sharp peaks or dips (all maxima and minima are plotted).

One of the interesting features of a device like this is the polar response pattern. If  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of sound, r, the radius of the generating surface, and x, the perpendicular distance from the centre, then for very low frequencies when  $\lambda > > r$ , the response pattern is a figure of eight.

Initially when x < < r pressure falls off slowly with distance but as x increases and becomes much larger than r, the response tends towards an inverse square law:

For very high frequencies, however, when  $\lambda < < r$ , the device acts as a plane wavefront generator. Sound pressure is uniform across the beam (projected area of the diaphragm) and independent of distance but falls off rapidly outside the beam.

In practice, of course, much of the sound spectrum lies in the intermediate region  $(\lambda \sim r)$  and the characteristics will lie between the limiting cases outlined above.

It is obvious from these considerations that this does not form a suitable basis for a loudspeaker as the frequency response would vary greatly with distance and off-axis angle. This variation is reduced in full range electrostatic speakers by dividing up the frequency range and feeding the components into separate sections.

To illustrate the above points the frequency response has been plotted at 10 cm from the diaphragm in Fig. 3(d).

In headphones the condition that x < r is easily satisfied and the wavefront should be nearly plane at all frequencies so that small changes of position or distance make little difference to the sound pressure. For reproducibility of psychoacoustic thresholds this represents a distinct advantage over conventional phones.

The square wave response is shown in Fig. 5 for the same microphone placement as Fig. 3 at 150Hz and 1.5kHz. This shows the

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excellent phase characteristics of the units. The "ring" at 25kHz indicates the internal resonance referred to above and is also apparent in the frequency response curves. Obviously at this frequency, so far outside the audible range, it is of no consequence.

Harmonic distortion was measured at a number of frequencies at a sound power level of 80dB. The second harmonic ranged from about 0.5% at low frequencies (50 -200Hz) down to about 0.2% at higher frequencies. Third and higher harmonics were less than 0.1% at all frequencies.

Different methods of assessing the transmissive and reflective properties of the units did not lead to consistent results. The reflection coefficient may be about 0.1 up to 1kHz rising to about 0.5 at 6kHz and perhaps falling above this.

The author wearing the headphones.



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the direction from which the sound arrives) it should not necessarily be assumed that they can be neglected.

#### Subjective impressions

Several types of signals have been demonstrated to a number of observers including "hi-fi" enthusiasts, but not professional listeners. All were most favourably impressed by the smoothness and lack of coloration of white noise, the dead sound of clicks, and the naturalness and sense of presence of stereophonic music. They were unanimous in preferring this to any system of reproduction heard previously.

Distortion and other shortcomings in the signal source are of course also heard with greater clarity. Part of the increase in clarity is no doubt due to the absence of room reverberations.

#### **Spatial effects**

As the intention of the design was to simulate sound sources at a distance, the spatial effects are of particular interest. Although these effects cannot really be called natural they are far from disappointing.

Sounds appeared to be coming from many different distances as well as many directions, including, surprisingly, some above and below the horizon. Regrettably, however, a few sounds still persisted within the head or in close proximity to the ears. It was thought possible that part of this exaggerated impression could be due to the absence of the crossed soundpaths shown in Fig. 6.

A simulation of these was made by introducing two further units R' and L' connected in parallel with R and L respectively (Fig. 7). This did not effect any improvement, and it must be noted that these "crossed" paths would be deficient in low frequency components because of the distance of the units from the ears—see Fig. 4(d).

Furthermore, it must also be noted that the wavefront produced by a unit represents a single direction of sound only and will be inappropriate for other directions.

This limitation is shared by loudspeaker stereophony in which the illusion of sounds arriving from between the loudspeakers can be dispelled by rotating the head.

The great improvement in the externalization and spatial representation of sounds compared with conventional headphones, however, indicates that it is better to have directional information which is sometimes inappropriate than none at all.

Further experiments using the larger perforated zinc units fixed in space to allow small head movements were also disappointing. It does not appear that motion parallax alone is the final requirement for realism.

#### Conclusions

The units described obviate some of the difficulties inherent in normal headphones for psychoacoustic work: variations of sound pressure with position on the ears and with efficiency of seal; poor response at low and high frequencies; and poor phase response.

On the debit side electrostatic headphones provide no sound isolation, and methods of overcoming this limitation tend to degrade the performance.

For music reproduction they provide greater fidelity than either conventional headphones or loudspeaker systems. They share with conventional headphones the absence of room reverberations but surpass them for spatial realism. They fall short of loudspeakers in providing spatial realism but provide greater clarity and separation.

Thanks are due to Mr. J. R. Ruscoe for constructing the units.

#### REFERENCES

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2. Walker, P. J., Wide range electrostatic loudspeakers, *Wireless World*, May, June and August, 1955.

#### **Our Next Issue**

**Speech Recognition.** Part 1 of a two-part article on the automatic recognition of spoken English will investigate the elements of speech that can be differentiated most simply by a machine. These are called phonemes, and are not identical with syllables.

**Digital Exposure Timer.** A timer designed by a photographer for photographers, and built on digital elements, will be described with full details-theoretical and practical. The design meets the timing accuracy and range required in colour photography, whilst the components are cheap and readily available.

**Circuit Ideas.** We will be starting a new regular feature—selections of original circuit ideas submitted by readers. These circuits were sent to us in response to the open invitation headed "Circuit Ideas" which appeared in the June and July issues of *Wireless World.* The request was (and still is) for functional 'bricks' which have proved useful to somebody at some time. Performance, originality of realization and economy of components are the most important criteria in selection. Five guineas will be paid for each circuit published.

## **News of the Month**

#### Pay-TV company to disband

The boards of the Associated British Picture Corporation, British Home Entertainment Ltd and British Relay, all partners in Pay-TV Ltd, have unanimously decided that Pay-TV should cease to exist as an active company and should be run down as quickly as possible. This follows the Government's decision that the number of subscribers to Pay-TV should be limited to 150,000 and that the situation was to be reviewed again in 1976.

Subscription television began in the UK in 1963 and a pilot scheme was started in 1965 under a three-year licence. The directors of Pay-TV are convinced that coin-in-the-slot television experiment has proved to be successful and are willing to back their conviction with large sums of money if it were not for "impossible restrictions imposed by the Government".

Pay-TV have already invested about £1M in the service which was confined to areas in London and Sheffield. To keep it running until 1976 would cost them another £3M. With only 150,000 subscribers there would be no chance of recouping their investment and if in 1976 the Government decided to close them down they would be four times worse off than they are at present.

The Government decision was originally

A GEC-AEI test engineer setting up the i.f. amplifier of a 6GHz transmitter-receiver using the microwave link analyser designed by Hewlett Packard. The G.P.O. has just placed a substantial order for this equipment for use by the Network Planning and Programming D. partment.



conveyed to the company on July 31st, 1968. Pay-TV Ltd replied, saving that the limit placed on the number of subscribers would make it impossible for them to continue to function. Pay-TV Ltd received no reply and the next thing that happened was the October 25th announcement in the House of Commons which stated that the Pay-TV experiment was to be terminated.

Later, at a meeting with the directors of Pay-TV, the Postmaster-General again reversed his decision and agreed that Pay-TV could continue. However, the unacceptable upper limit of 150,000 subscribers was insisted upon and as a result Pay-TV Ltd will now exist in name only in the hope that one day the Government will relax the restrictions.

Pay-TV Ltd have said that if the upper limit was raised to 450,000 subscribers the operation would become viable.

It could be argued that the number of subscribers required to enable the service to continue represents only a tiny percentage of the total viewing population and if these people want a coin-in-the-slot television service why shouldn't they be allowed to have it?

#### S.R.C. annual report

In its third annual report, out last month, the Science Research Council revealed that for the year ended last March £38M of the Council's funds was devoted to basic research. Presenting the report, the chairman of S.R.C., Professor Brian Flowers, stated that almost all this money had gone into universities, either directly or indirectly. The report complains that fewer resources are available than are needed to carry out all the programmes which are desirable on "scientific grounds", and a system of priorities has been established. Most of the Council funds for the next few years will continue to be devoted to basic research; astronomy being given high priority at the expense of nuclear physics, but S.R.C. laboratories and university departments will be encouraged to look for applications resulting from basic research. Support will be given on a selective basis to particular fields of scientific and technological importance. The number of academic and professional staff supported through research grants will be restricted in the hope of attracting trained manpower into industry or teaching. Substantial support for postgraduate training of scientists will

continue, with emphasis on training for in dustry. The falling proportion of the Coun cil's resources to be spent in the nuclear physics field will be put towards participation in the 300GeV accelerator or a simila. international project. Despite the Government's decision not to participate in the proposed 300GeV European accelerator laboratory, the Council reaffirms its policy of recommending that U.K. participation in this or a like project will be essential to secure the long term future of elementary particle research in Britain, and the Council will continue to press for a reversal of the decision. Progress is being maintained in both optical and radio astronomy, and plans are prepared for work to be undertaken in the region between these two, infrared astronomy. Most of the radiation from the galaxies occurs at infrared frequencies and it has been agreed to devote increased effort to this field following recent interesting discoveries in America. In engineering research, the report gives examples of progress in the application of computers to engineering in various fields. Report of the Science Research Council for the year 1967-68 is available from H.M.S.O., price 7s 6d.

#### Radio Love

A group of people intend to set up in London their own independent radio service, to be known as Radio Love. To avoid coming under the jurisdiction of the current Post Office licensing regulations (which cover frequencies up to 3,000GHz) they intend to use a laser beam as the means of carrying information. The idea is to use a galium arsenide laser with a beam, shaped by a reflector, in the form of a horizontal disc inclined towards the horizon from a height of about 200ft. The laser will be modulated with an r.f. sub-carrier carrying the audible information. The receivers will be conventional with the addition of a photocell, housed in a small reflector, that will feed directly into the aerial circuits of the receiver. A representative of Radio Love told us that it is their intention to house the transmitter on top of a tall building in London and to have similar repeater stations to cover shadow areas. The service is planned to start next year, Post Office permitting, covering a radius of three or four miles from Charing Cross.

#### **COMSAT** earth station

An earth station with a 97-ft diameter rotatable paraboloid was brought into operation in September by the Communication Satellite Corporation. The station, which is situated in a mountain valley 50 miles south of Morgantown, West Virginia, is one of four identical stations being built by Philco-Ford under a \$7.6M contract from COMSAT. The other three stations are at Cayey, Puerto Rico; Jamesburg, California; and Paumalu, Hawaii.

The stations which transmit in the 6-GHz band and receive at 4GHz for operating through the Intelsat satellite network, can work orbiting satellites from 5,000 miles to a synchronous altitude of 22,300 statute miles. Up to 5,000 channels in each direction can be handled simultaneously—television



The 470-ton earth station built by Philco-Ford in West Virginia to operate within the Intelsat network.

signals occupy ten channels and telephone and telegraph signals use one channel only. The station is built in a valley to minimize interference from other electromagnetic signals.

One of the first tasks carried out by the station was the transmission of the Apollo splash down pictures, however that is another story which follows.

#### Satellite terminal designed and built in 16 days

A time limit of 16 days was set for the General Electric Company of America to develop and build a portable satellite terminal capable of transmitting colour television signals for Western Union International Incorporated. The terminal was to be installed on the aircraft carrier Essex so that live colour television signals of the Apollo 7 splash-down could be transmitted. The equipment, which was produced on schedule, consisted of a 6-kW television transmitter, video processing equipment, power supplies, two-way audio transmission equipment, a 5m diameter folding parabaloid aerial with associated gyro control and automatic tracking equipment.

The signals from the portable station were transmitted via ATS-3 to the West Virginia station and from there to the TV network pool in New York for distribution to all parts of the world.

## Radio communications in tunnels

The use of a tunnel as a sort of waveguide so that reliable communication can be established with moving vehicles in tunnels is being investigated by Bell Telephone Laboratories of America. The problems associated with using v.h.f. communications in tunnels are well known—low signal strength, dead spots, etc. It has been found that by placing a microwave transmitter near the entrance to the tunnel and directing the energy into the mouth of the tunnel good communications can be established with moving vehicles even if the tunnel is a winding one. This is because the microwave energy is not absorbed by the tunnel walls, instead, the walls themselves act as very good reflectors which guide the waves, by reflection, down the length of the tunnel. Only at the open ends of the tunnel does the signal strength fall off as the waves spread out into space.

Tests were made in a tunnel at 11.2GHz. A vehicle equipped with receiving and measuring equipment drove down the tunnel and the following facts were obtained. At 2,000ft from the transmitter signals had dropped only a few dB as against the more than 30dB/1,000ft associated with v.h.f. equipment. In fact for most of the length of the tunnel the received signal was 6dB higher than if the vehicles were the same distance apart in free space! Tests were made over a wide frequency range, from 153MHz to 11.215GHz. For any given distance between the transmitter and receiver the higher the frequency the better the reception. To date, however, no theory exists that will explain the inter-relationship between distance, frequency and loss rate.

#### T.A.C. report

The case for retaining the existing 405-line television services radiated in the v.h.f. band for at least seven years after the start of their duplication on 625 lines in the u.h.f. bands is set out by the Television Advisory Committee in its 1967 report. In concluding its recommendations on the eventual role to be played by the v.h.f. bands in the general pattern of frequency allocations, the report states that the ultimate objective of six services of national coverage (two on v.h.f. and four on u.h.f.) will be jeopardized unless additional channels for broadcasting can be made available above 216MHz in Band III and above 854MHz in Band V. The committee recommends that the possibility of securing additional channels be re-examined. Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1967 is a record of the background of the study of methods and timing of changing the definition standard (405 to 625 lines), which the Government accepted in February of that year. It is obtainable from H.M.S.O., price 2s 6d.

## Computer-aided design centre

The latest development in the establishment of a Centre for Computer-Aided Design at Cambridge by the Ministry of Technology is that negotiations are taking place with International Computers Ltd with a view to placing a contract for managing and running the Centre under Ministry of Technology direction. The contract will also enable I.C.L. to appoint consultancy staff who will be available to assist users of the system. I.C.L. supplied the Atlas 2 computer on which the Centre is based and already has teams on site concerned with commissioning and maintaining the computer.

The Centre is expected to be able to start work on Computer-Aided Design projects approved by the Ministry about mid-1969. The Centre will provide multi-access facilities working largely through the medium of teleprinters but using displays and other devices in some instances. It is intended that at the outset a good deal of the work will probably use the multi-access facilities on site.

The Ministry's plans to set up the centre were first announced in July, 1967. It is expected that about  $\pounds 2\frac{1}{2}$  million will be required to cover the initial costs and running expenses for the first five years of operation.

#### **B.A.C.** to build two Intelsat IV satellites

The British Aircraft Corporation, as leading sub-contractors to Hughes Aircraft Corporation of America, will assemble two Intelsat IV satellites in the U.K. with the assistance of Compagnie Français Thomson-Houston of France and AEG Telefunken of Germany. In addition B.A.C. and the French and German companies will manufacture a good deal of the sub-system hardware for three of the space-craft.

The first satellite in the Intelsat IV series is planned to be launched in 1970. B.A.C. already have much experience in the technological and scientific satellite field. However, this will be the first task involving communications satellites.

#### Satellite-tracking laser

An experimental laser system for high precision tracking of artificial satellites has been developed by Hitachi Ltd, with subsidies from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan. Based on a ruby laser, the experimental tracking system is claimed to be ten times more accurate than conventional radio tracking devices. The artificial satellite is first sighted through a small telescope; the laser is then aimed at the satellite through a second more powerful telescope. A special reflector on the satellite bounces the laser beam back to the tracking system's receiver, which comprises a light collector and photo-multiplier. Very short pulses with peak power of 5 megawatts at an average repetition of one per second for a duration of six minutes are emitted by the ruby laser, providing pulse characteristics which allow highly accurate tracking. In its present de-



sign, the laser system can track satellites in orbit at 300-2,000 km altitudes and it will be put to work within the next six months to track a number of satellites fitted with a laser reflector.

#### "Nobel" Prize for British Engineers

An annual presentation to be known as the "MacRobert Award", of £25,000 and a gold medal, is to be made to an individual, or team of up to five people, who contribute the most outstanding innovation in the fields of engineering or other physical technologies or in the application of physical sciences. This is a major award, from trusts formed by the late Lady MacRobert, which is intended to provide a balance in the U.K. with the renowned Nobel prizes for contributions to science. The MacRobert trustees intend that their funds should be used to enhance the national prestige and prosperity of Great Britain and entries for the prize will be confined to ideas which originate and grow in this country. Administration of the award will be handled by the Council of Engineering Institutions. When announcing the award scheme at a recent press conference, Sir Leonard Drucquer, chairman of C.E.I., said the award would not be made for an innovation purely on its commercial success but also on its benefit to mankind coupled with the effectiveness with which development problems had been overcome. In selecting prizewinners, MacRobert Trusts will be advised by a committee comprising a chairman and nine members. In the chair will be Lord Hinton of Bankside, and his committee will be made up of three members nominated by the Royal Society and the remaining six nominated by the C.E.I. Applications should be submitted to the Council in the period January to April inclusive each year and will be accepted from firms, organizations, laboratories or individuals. Presentation of awards will take place at the end of each year. Full details can be obtained from the MacRobert Award Office, Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

#### Optical pumping now a Westinghouse patent

A patent that affects all concerned with any type of optically pumped laser was issued on September 24th to the American Westinghouse Electric Corporation by the United States Patent Office. The patent recognizes the fact that optical pumping, which is basic to lasers, was invented by Dr. Irwin Wieder at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories in the late 1950s.

#### Fact finding tour

Earth stations, either completed or under construction, in Hawaii, Japan, Thailand, Australia and Italy will be visited over a period of about six-weeks by B. A. Lower director of experiments at Goonhilly. The object of the tour is to secure for the Post Office up-to-date technical knowledge about the way other countries are meeting the problems of earth station design, construction and operation.

#### Electronic surveillance aid

A compact television camera, equipped like a rifle with a telescopic sight and a stock is being tested, as part of a helicopter air surveillance system, by Marconi in co-operation with the British Army. In a recent trial, signals were successfully transmitted from the aircraft to a ground station. Results suggest that the camera, equipped with a zoom lens, provides a magnified bird's-eye view of operations on the ground, making information instantaneously available at a forward command post while a reconnaissance mission is being carried out. Using

Our contributor of "World of Amateur Radio", besides being a radio amateur with the call sign G6CL, is Alderman John Clarricoats, O.B.E., J.P., Mayor of the London Borough of Enfield. He is seen here in both roles taking an active part in the "Jamboree on the Air 1968" at the Edmonton Venture Scouts' amateur station.



microwave radio link equipment, signals ser. over distances of several miles were dis played on a monitor at the base, where clea steady pictures were obtained. Work is being carried out on a camera and associated equipment for night viewing, which would further extend the usefulness of the system for tactical surveillance purposes.

#### More on Explorer 38

Following our announcements in the two previous months concerning this satellite we have heard from the National Aeronautic and Space Administration that the aerial have now been extended to their full length The satellite is now five times larger than any object placed in orbit and measures 1,500f in diameter.

The satellite is being used to moniton low frequency signals from space and the earth.

#### New Crystal Palace aerial

As part of the expansion of television transmissions in the London area, a new u.h.f transmitting aerial was brought into service in August, on the B.B.C's 645ft tower at Crystal Palace. At present radiating BBC-2 programmes, the new aerial, supplied by E.M.I. Electronics, will later transmit the duplicated BBC-1 programme in the u.h.f. band. A similar aerial currently being installed on the same tower is for I.T.A. programmes duplicated in the u.h.f. band which will be brought into service concurrently with the start of the BBC-1 duplicated service. The aerials are mounted colinearly on a 63ft extension to the tower and are enclosed in a 5ft-diameter reinforced plastics cylinder. Each aerial will be able to radiate two programmes with maximum e.r.ps approaching 1000kW.

#### Valve and semiconductor sales

The British Radio Valve Manufacturers' Association and the Electronic Valve & Semiconductor Manufacturers' Association have announced the following total sterling value of their members' sales in the second quarter of 1968:

Valves and tubes  $\pounds 15.3M$ . Semiconductors  $\pounds 10.4M$ .

#### R.A.F. reorganization

On January 1st R.A.F. Signals Command will be renamed 90 (Signals) Group and will join Bomber and Fighter Commands as part of the new Strike Command. The responsibilities of 90 Group will be the same as those for Signals Command, the change being purely administrative.

#### "Codes and Code Converters"

We regret it has been necessary to delay the publication of Part 2 of "Codes and Code Converters" by N. M. Morris.

**Tailpiece.** Sales talks thinly disguised as technical consortia have been called "Tech-sortium" by the vice-president of Hughes Aircraft speaking at the E.I.A. autumn conference in America.

## **Direct Broadcasting from Satellites**

A single satellite in geo-stationary orbit could replace the 44 television stations and numerous booster stations now in use in this country. This became clear at a recent I.E.E. colloquium called "Direct Broadcasting from Satellites" held in London. In such a system, which, we suggest, could be called DOMSAT, signals would be received and processed directly by a domestic television receiver and aerial installation instead of by an earth station for distribution as is the current practice.

The choice of frequency and modulation method used in such a system will be influenced by the need to keep the equipment at the receiving end as simple and as cheap as possible and at the same time not to place too many stringent requirements on the satellite.

Ideally, the satellite would transmit at u.h.f. using amplitude modulation and provide a signal strength equal to that of existing television transmitters. At u.h.f., and v.h.f., propagation conditions are practically as in "free space" and attenuation is negli-gible. However, if either horizontal or vertical polarization is used, a complication arises in that in passing through the ionosphere the plane of polarization is twisted due to Faraday effect. So it would appear that circular polarization would be the sensible choice. It has been established that to provide full television coverage, as far as the U.K. is concerned, a beamwidth of 1° is required. A u.h.f. system would require a space-borne aerial with a diameter of about 30m, which is not beyond the bounds of possibility, and a transmitter power of 25kW which would be very difficult, if not impossible, at the current state of the art. Another severe problem with u.h.f., as pointed out by T. Kilvington of the Post Office, is that the area of possible co-channel interference would reach to about half way down Africa.

Most speakers plumbed for the 11.7 to 12.7GHz band allocated internationally to broadcasting as being the best solution as far as the satellite was concerned. At these frequencies the dish diameter is reduced to about 1m. To provide good-quality television signals about 60kW of transmitter power is required if amplitude modulation is employed and only 250W if frequency modulation is used. Although the latter system is not so economical as far as bandwidth is concerned, 25MHz as against 5MHz for a.m., problems of satellite power supply and heat dissipation from the transmitter output stages are not so severe. Most of the figures given here were presented in a paper by G. J. . Phillips of the B.B.C.

G. K. C. Pardoe of Hawker-Siddelev Dynamics speaking on the subject of spacecraft design did not think that aerial size was a limitation and that very large aerials could be "grown" in space. His paper was intended to spread confidence amongst electronic engineers and stated that once it was known what was required of the satellite and what it had to carry it could almost certainly be done. On doubts expressed by some speakers regarding the satellite's ability to maintain the required pointing accuracy, 0.1° was mentioned, he said that space-craft with pointing accuracies of 1 second of arc had been designed for astronomical use. He urged electronics engineers to produce something concrete as soon as possible so that, as he put it, "space-craft designers would not be reading from another country's script".

Two papers dealing with satellite power supplies were given. A system based on very thin  $(125 \mu)$  silicon solar cells mounted on polyimide film with a power /weight ratio of about 50W /kg was described by F. C. Treble and R. L. Crabb of R.A.E. The solar cells, during satellite launch, are stacked in a container concertina fashion. They are extended by a telescopic tube containing a gas cylinder which is operated pyrotechnically.

A satellite in a geo-stationary orbit positioned to serve the U.K. would, during certain times of the year, be in eclipse for periods of about 70 minutes around midnight. A continuous television service would require, if solar cells were the source of prime power, some form of power storage system which would be heavy and would incur high launch costs.

A brief review of the principles of thermoelectric and thermionic converters used with solar, radio-isotope and nuclear reactor heat sources was given by J. Myatt of A.E.R.E. Using these methods power /weight ratios of between 24 and 52kg/kW could be achieved. The solar heat source method would require a parabolic reflector that was continuously pointed at the sun and during periods of eclipse and energy could be stored in the form of heat. Safety problems in the event of an abortive launch could provide serious problems with the radioactive heat sources.

If the system is put into operation domestic television receiver designers will be asked to provide a unit that will enable standard television receivers to use the satellite's signals. As the present vision signal is amplitude modulated at u.h.f. and as the satellite's signals will probably be at s.h.f. with frequency modulation the problems are not going to be small.

R. N. Jackson read a paper prepared by himself and P. L. Mothersole and S. J. Robinson (all of Mullard) that pointed out the obvious places for injection of the signal into a television receiver. These were the aerial socket, the i.f. amplifier input and the video amplifier input. These, in turn, require an amplitude modulated u.h.f. signal, an a.m. intermediate frequency at 35MHz, and a video signal. A dish aerial of 1m diameter was thought to be the best for the job with a microwave converter at the aerial. The converter, which would eliminate the need for a waveguide feed to the television receiver, would probably consist of a hotcarrier diode mixer and a Gunn-effect oscillator. In the paper, it was said that either a wide-band fixed-tuned or a tuneable converter could be used. If the fixed-tuned approach was made and the converter output was fed directly into the receiver's aerial socket the oscillator would have to be accurate to within ±100Hz (at microwave frequencies) and the system would possibly be subject to interference from ground stations. Tuning would be carried out at u.h.f. With the tuneable converter, problems and expense would be incurred in remotely tuning the converter at the aerial. With either of the systems it was stated that two mixers would be required to produce an output at i.f. to avoid second channel interference

It was suggested that the satellite signal could include a pilot to lock the mixer oscillator to provide the necessary frequency stability. However, such a pilot would fall at the vision carrier frequency of the fourth or fifth channel away from the required one.

J. P. Penney of Radio Rentals proposed that the composite signal could consist of a 12GHz carrier frequency modulated by a 35MHz amplitude modulated video carrier. Such a signal would be down-converted at the aerial to about 100MHz so that it could be fed via coaxial cable to an amplifier and discriminator. The output of the discriminator would be in standard form and could be fed straight into a television i.f. strip.

There are numerous problems to be solved if direct broadcasting from a satellite is to be achieved. How can a parabolic aerial, microwave converter and associated electronics be supplied at a cost acceptable to the general public (£60 was mentioned)? On top of this there is the cost of modifying existing television receivers and the cost of maintaining aerial-mounted electronics. The latter problem is alleviated to some extent by the fact that the aerial can be mounted adjacent to a window and need not be on a rooftop. The aerial problem may be solved by a sandwich wire planar array that was described by R. Graham of Elliott Automation if it could be economically manufactured.

The system may be ideal in newly developing countries starting a television service from scratch but not in the U.K. for many years.

## Sound and Vision in the Queen Elizabeth 2

Passengers in Cunard's latest transatlantic liner will be served by a six-channel audio system which is part of a comprehensive sound complex embracing entertainment, emergency calls, crew orders and alarms. It is the first time that all these services have been combined with a ship's broadcasting system and the control equipment was specially developed and installed by Tannoy Marine Ltd. The connection of over 1,800 remote loudspeakers to the system and a total available audio power of 4.25kW gives some idea of the scale of the operation.

#### Audio Equipment

The main control console and distribution equipment are housed in a single operations centre but there are also subsidiary systems for turbine control, machinery control, restaurant service and the ship's theatre. Priority criteria determine when the subsidiary systems are connected into the main complex for emergency calls. The amplifiers are built up to the required output with

#### Audio control desk and equipment racks



combinations of two basic modules; one having 60W output and the other 200W output. These two standards of output power were chosen as being conveniently related to the different loudspeaker loads. In their construction, silicon transistors are used throughout.

The six-channel cabin entertainment provides for, (1) background music, (2) performance music, (3) an hourly four-language news service and (4, 5 and 6) a selection of either "off air" radio programmes or control room originated material. It is possible for the passenger purser to break into all cabin and public room loudspeakers to make an announcement and, similarly, the crew purser can interrupt crew and officers programmes. Emergency calls from the bridge can override all programmes.

In the photograph of the equipment bank, two tape recorders can be seen just above the control desk, and at the top are just discernible, two f.m. tuners and two a.m. tuners. The left-hand tape recorder plays a continuous recorded tape which has a 23hour capacity (not 24-hour, to avoid the



#### Television System

the air-conditioned control room.

Provision of television entertainment equipment is being handled by Marconi Marine Ltd. It comprises basically two multi-standard master television receivers feeding over 1,000 terminal units in cabins and public rooms. Although similar in layout to a conventional land-based relay system it differs in one important respect; the parameters of the received signal will vary according to the ship's sailing schedule as she moves out of range of one country's transmitters and into range of the next. Six vision programmes can be provided and these are likely to be picked up from transmissions in any of the television broadcast bands, I, III, IV and V, either vertically or horizontally polarized and on any of the known system standards, except the 405-line.

same music being played at the same time

each day) for service (1). The right-hand

recorder is used to provide the 15-minute

news service every hour in four languages,

the translated recordings being made on the

spot. The nightclubs have separate

discotheque equipment and the theatre its

own p.a. system from which the audio can be

taken for relaying over the ship's broadcast

provision of "at anchor" fog warning signals. These comprise an electronic gong at the

stern and an electronic bell at the bows sounded through Tannoy high-power units

(recordings of the bell and gong installed in

tirely independently from the general sound

reinforcement equipment is the induction

loop radio interpretation system which is

installed in the theatre and which gives a

choice of several languages plus one floor

language. Again, the circuitry is solid-state

and stand-by modules are incorporated in

the equipment. All of the systems operate from 240V 60Hz a.c. and in the event of an a.c. failure the emergency call circuits of the system are switched automatically to an in-

dependent 50V d.c. stand-by supply which will give 36 hours continuous operation. The main equipment is housed in the 12 metal racks shown in the photograph, installed in

The only equipment which operates en-

the original Queen Elizabeth).

A final requirement of the system is the

network.

Starting therefore with the aerials, these

are a cross-polarized type designed by Marconi and built by J Beam Aerials. A separate aerial for each band is mounted on a common mast which is rotatable, the rotation being controlled by an operator in the main control room (the same room that houses the Tannoy audio system). Also mounted on the mast is a Band II aerial for part of the radio services. Television signals from the aerial cluster are applied to the Marconi master TV receivers which are adjusted locally to suit the signal parameters e.g. 625-50Hz or 525-60Hz, positive- or negative-going video, a.m. or f.m. sound and appropriate intercarrier spacing. No provision is made for 405line reception since programmes using this mode of transmission in the U.K. will shortly be duplicated on 625 lines.

Vision output from the master receivers is 1V positive-going and the sound output is at audio frequency. The sound and vision signals are extracted in these forms so that they can be suitably processed for feeding over a Rediffusion h.f. wired relay system which is the system employed for distribution to the remote viewing units. The vision signal is remodulated on to a 5.5-MHz carrier and distributed to the viewing units via individual pairs. The accompanying sound channel is carried on the same cable at audio frequency.

The vision signal retains its original line standard when it is routed to the terminal units and at first it is surprising to learn that the terminal units are not switchable from one line/field standard to the other. They are Rediffusion terminal units designed ostensibly to operate on the 625-line 50-Hz field standard but they are also expected to work on 525 lines at 60-Hz field frequency without adjustment by the viewers. Any distortion of the picture geometry when the standard changes, because of the effect of the increased field scanning speed on the current through the field deflection coils,



Lincompex r/t transmit and receive terminals

G.E.C. type RC/410/R. h.f. synthesized communications receiver.



put right by electronic adjustment is of the picture height by automatic correction circuitry. Channel selection on the terminal units, which are supplied to Marconi Marine on sub-contract by Rediffusion, is by a rotary switch. As well as "off programmes, a telecine machine with air" two projectors in the control room allows films to be shown without a break. Also a small television studio enables "live" interviews or similar programmes to be distributed. It is expected that about seven colour receivers will be ordered by the shipping line for use in public rooms and these will have to be dual-standard-N.T.S.C./PAL receivers

Marconi Marine are also responsible for serving the cabins with a.m. radio signals from 150kHz to 30MHz and v.h.f./f.m. signals, for passengers who may wish to use their personal radio receivers. The a.m. signals are received on a whip aerial and the f.m. signals from the Band II aerial on the television aerial mast. They are distributed through the company's "Pantenna" system and are also fed to the Tannoy system's a.m. and f.m. tuners to provide its "off air" programmes. On the ship's operational side, electronic aids supplied by Marconi's include a recording echo sounder and visual depth meter, a weather facsimile receiver and chart recorder, an automatic direction finder and two lifeboat transceivers.

#### **R/T** Communication

Ship-to-shore radiotelephony communication services employed by the QE2include the new link compression and expansion techniques (Lincompex) evolved by the G.P.O. The GEC-AEI Lincompex II incorporates these techniques and is used in QE2in conjunction with GEC type RC/410/R synthesized receivers and International Marine Radio Company's transmitters.

In this system 300Hz of the audio passband accommodates a control signal. Voice signals to be sent are compressed and the 300Hz-wide control signal is impressed with the compression details. At the receiving end the control signal determines the amount of expansion to be applied to the voice signals to restore them to their original form. This process allows full use to be made of the transmitting power and a consequent improvement in the signal/noise ratio. The GEC RC/410/R receiver, which was described in Wireless World for February 1968, page 712, covers 2-30MHz and features a built-in frequency synthesizer. Signal frequency is displayed digitally, the display being locked to the frequency synthesizer. A single knob allows the receiver to be tuned in 1kHz or 100Hz steps and frequency stability is said to be 5Hz at 30MHz.

I.M.R.C. has supplied four long-distance communication transmitters, which are stated to be "self-tuning". In reality, the transmitter exciters and remote tuning for the power amplifiers are located in the radio room while the power amplifiers are sited near the funnel, which carries the transmitting aerials. Selection of frequency is carried out on low power using two rotary switches and, on switching to high power, the power amplifiers are brought into tune by a servo-driven system.

Three of the transmitters, type ST1430A, cover the range 1.5-25MHz and have a peak envelope power output of 1kW. The fourth, type ST1400, covers 405-525 kHz, 1.6-3.8MHz and from 4 to 25MHz in seven bands, and has a 1500-W p.e.p. output. Two v.h.f. transmitter /receivers by I.M.R.C., installed on the bridge, will be used for communication with the ship's launches, when in use, and for communication with tugs, harbour masters and other services, when entering and leaving port.

A modern contribution to the liner's communication efficiency makes use of expertise gained in the rival aircraft industry. The h.f. and v.h.f. aerials employed for ship-to-shore communication were supplied by the British Aircraft Corporation and were originally developed as notch aerials for use on highspeed aircraft. Although the aerials fitted to the QE2 cannot be accurately described as

Notch aerials mounted on the mast of R.M.S. Carmania.



notch aerials they are the products of a novel application of the notch principle and their small size (dimensions of the h.f. version are  $150 \times 46 \times 76$ cm) enables four transmitter h.f. aerials to be mounted on the funnel structure and one receiving aerial on the wheelhouse adjacent to the radio room. Two v.h.f. notch aerials on the mast are for radio links between the bridge and the ship's launches and tugs. Notch aerials replace the conventional wire aerials with their attendant disadvantages, including fading due to screening and icing-up, when slung on the ship's superstructure, and damage from galeforce winds.

In our photograph of notch aerials on the mast of R.M.S. Carmania, which was used as a test bed for the QE2 equipment, the aerial mounted on the after side of the crow's nest is an h.f. type and the two aerials fixed fore and aft the mast above the crow's nest are v.h.f. type. V.h.f. notch aerials are normally mounted in pairs on opposite sides of the mast to provide 360° coverage and are coupled by an associated phase feeder system.

## Personalities

**C. D. Hannaford,** B.Sc., Ph.D., aged 32, recently joined Ferranti Ltd, Dundee, as head of the Ferrite Group. For six years before joining Ferranti Dr. Hannaford was a lecturer in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering at Leeds University. A specialist in electromagnetic wave propagation, Dr. Hannaford took his degrees in electrical engineering at Leeds University after five years in the Royal Air Force Radar Branch.

The Saarland Government has conferred on Dr. Walter Bruch, the inventor of the PAL colour television system, the title of Professor "in recognition of his outstanding scientific merits". The honour was conferred on him at the recent annual conference of the Fernseh-Technische Gesellschaft e.V. (the German Television Society). Professor Bruch, who is 60 and is head of television basic development of AEG-Telefunken, received the Geoffrey Parr award of the Royal Television Society in London in 1967.

**Peter Godfrey** has been appointed director of automation by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. He joins S.T.C. from Plessey where he was manager of the Systems Application Division. Before that he held a number of senior research and engineering positions within Plessey. Mr. Godfrey replaces **John Hill** who has held the post for the past three

#### P. Godfrey



years and has left to take up an appointment in the United States.

Alan C. Palmer has joined the board of the Aircraft Supplies Group of Companies, Bournemouth. Mr. Palmer joins the Group following fifteen years with the Sperry Gyroscope Division, Sperry Rand Ltd. where he was assistant sales manager of the Aero Systems Group. He spent three and a half years at the Woomera Rocket range in Australia in charge of missile firing teams for Sperry, and also spent three years at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, on the development of specialized instrumentation. Aircraft Supplies specialize in the overhaul and supply of flight instruments and also manufacture the MIDAS aircraft accident data recorder.

Philip L. Stride, F.I.E.E., has been appointed director and general manager of Ekco Electronics Ltd. He joined Ekco in 1948 and later became manager of the Malmesbury Division. Since 1960 he has been manager of the Aviation Division at Southend where he is succeeded by V. J. Cox, M.B.E., who has been deputy to Mr. Stride for some time.

**D. R. Bell** has been appointed chief engineer of Alma Components Ltd., of Diss, Norfolk, and its subsidiary companies. He was previously with Painton & Co. Ltd, and is chairman of the Technical Committee of the Radio & Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation.

**Robert Taylor** has joined Transitron Electronic Ltd, of Maidenhead, as senior product marketing engineer. After studying at the Northern Polytechnic, London, Mr. Taylor was a graduate apprentice with Pye Ltd and held various positions in the technical publications, sales promotion and technical sales departments. He was latterly with Texas Instruments as a product marketing engineer.

The new manager of the Data Systems Division of Standard Telephones & Cables is **D. R. W. Thomas**, M.B.E., M.I.E.E. After service in the Royal Corps of Signals Mr. Thomas was a general staff officer in the Ministry of Defence. He joined S.T.C. as chief engineer of the Data Systems Division just over a year ago. In his new position Mr. Thomas is responsible for the company's activities at Cockfosters, North London, which covers the supply of a "total systems" service in computer-based communications.

Three research scholarships have been awarded by the B.B.C. under a scheme "to provide the opportunity for selected honours graduates to work for a higher degree, the subject chosen for post-graduate study being within those fields of physics or engineering which have an application to sound or television broadcasting". A. M. Chitnis, who graduated in electrical engineering from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, in 1963, was subsequently awarded a three-year Science Research Council Scholarship to Undertake research at the College, on "computer simulation of data reduction schemes for the transmission of pictures". He has been awarded a one-year B.B.C. Research Scholarship to enable him to complete his work. M. J. Hawksford, an electrical engineering graduate from the University of Aston, Birmingham, has been awarded a three-year B.B.C. Research Scholarship to undertake research in the Department of Electrical Engineering, at the University. His study will be on "delta modulation for television transmission". G. B. Lockhart, who graduated in electrical engineering from the University of Aberdeen in 1965 and in the following year was awarded an M.Sc. degree for his research into "the detection of signals in noise by the sequential estimation of channel conditions", has been awarded a one-year B.B.C. Research Scholarship to enable him to complete his Ph.D. studies. He is undertaking research at Imperial College, London, on the subject of "compatible single sideband modulation".

**Brian J. Steel**, who joined S.E. Laboratories four years ago, has been appointed sales manager of S.E. Laboratories (Engineering), of Feltham, Middx. Prior to joining the company Mr. Steel spent 14 years with British Aircraft Corp. where he was latterly engaged on the design and development of flight test instrumentation, notably for the BAC 1-11 and the VC 10.

J. P. R. West has joined Transitron Electronics Ltd, of Maidenhead, as European Marketing Manager. He will be responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Transitron plant at Vernon, France, with those of the European engineering headquarters at Maidenhead. Mr. West was 11 years with Mullard, as a development engineer. For the past four years he has been engaged in semiconductor marketing in Europe, based in France. The appointment of **J. Ford** a manager of the Service Department Cairo Mill, Oldham, Lancs, i: announced by Ferranti Ltd. Mr Ford, aged 56, joined the company in 1926 as a junior in the Meter Department. He was later in the Radio Service Department before being appointed manager of the Instrument Service Department in 1939. Since 1949, he has been chief assistant to the manager of the Service Department.

Henry Davies, M.Eng., F.I.E.E., formerly head of the sound group in the B.B.C. Engineering Designs Department, has been appointed technical consultant to Mellotronics Ltd. He will be particularly concerned with the manufacture of the programme effects generator developed by the B.B.C. Mr. Davies joined the B.B.C. in the Research Department in 1935.

M. G. McBride, B.Sc.(Eng.), F.I.E.E., has been appointed chief engineer of Sangamo Weston Ltd. Mr. McBride, who is 55, joined the company's engineering department in 1937 after studying at the City & Guilds Engineering College, London. He left in 1950 to become chief engineer of the Record Electrical Company but in 1957 rejoined Sangamo Weston as contracts manager, Instruments Division.

Surrey Printed Circuits Ltd, announce the appointment of **Geoffrey A. Head** as production control manager of their Hounslow factory. Mr. Head was previously with Mullard Ltd, and G. A. Stanley Palmer Ltd.

#### OBITUARY

Alfred Bernard Howe, O.B.E., M.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.I.E.E., who died on 17 September while on holiday, was assistant head of the B.B.C's Research Department when he retired in 1960. He joined the British Broadcasting Company in 1924. He was one of the first to apply the principles of acoustics to the design of broadcasting studios, and became the first head of the acoustics section of the Research Department in 1929. In 1937 Howe transferred his interest to television. and was the Research Department representative at Alexandra Palace until the outbreak of war in 1939. He became the first Head of Television, Research Department, in 1946. From 1953 until his retirement he was assistant head of the Research Department. After retiring from the Corporation he joined the I.T.A. as a part-time assistant to the Chief Engineer and finally retired in 1966.

John Hopkins, for the past two years consultant to SGS-Fairchild for the audio market, died in mid September, aged 66. Prior to joining the company he had spent 21 years with Mullard after serving throughout the war in the Royal Air Force.

## **Microwave Semiconductor Devices**

#### Experimental work on new solid-state generators for the GHz region revealed at MOGA 68 conference

Only a few years ago people were saying that the transistor would never displace the thermionic valve in applications which demanded the highest frequencies and the highest powers. Since then we have seen developments in the transistor, and in semiconductor technology in general, which have slowly but surely eroded the substance of that idea and may eventually disprove it altogether. Furthermore it has not been just a matter of unilateral developmenteither high power or high frequency. Although these two requirements are to a large extent mutually exclusive in semiconductor technology, we are nevertheless beginning to see the emergence of solid-state devices which can displace, for example, klystron tubes and medium-wave transmitter valves. A particular field of interest at the moment is millimetre-wave communications systems-the rest of the radio spectrum having been pretty well filled-and a number of organizations are exploring what can be achieved with semiconductor devices in transmitters and receivers at these frequencies As in other fields, the main benefits to be obtained from using solid-state devices are small size, reliability, long life and low voltage power supplies.

Some of the latest advances in this field were revealed at the recent MOGA 68 conference in Hamburg (see also November 1968 issue, p.393). When the previous MOGA conference was reported on in this journal\* the Gunn-effect diode seemed the most promising experimental solid-state device for generating frequencies in the GHz region. Since then it has come on to the market as a commercial product, but in the meantime it has been superseded in the laboratory by a new type of diode which is capable of operating at higher frequencies, and with higher power at any frequency, than all other solid-state devices. This is the "limited space-charge accumulation diode" or "l.s.a. diode" invented by J. A. Copeland of Bell Telephone Laboratories, U.S.A. Fig. 1 (a) shows the construction of the device, which, as can be seen from (b), is broadly similar to that of a Gunn-effect diode. The operating characteristic, however, is very different. The maximum frequency of Gunn diodes and other similar devices is limited by the transit time, which is the time taken by a space-charge (a concentration of electrons or

\*"Microwaves à la Mode", Wireless World, November 1966, p.572. holes) to travel through the device. The smaller the transit time, the higher the frequency. Thus, higher frequencies can be attained in transit-time limited devices only by making the active region of semiconductor shorter. This in turn limits their power at high frequencies.

In the l.s.a. diode the space-charge is dissipated within the material (usually ntype gallium arsenide) during each cycle before it builds up appreciably (hence the name "limited space-charge accumulation"). Radio frequency power can be generated by an l.s.a. diode because, above a certain threshold value of applied voltage and electric field, n-type gallium arsenide becomes a negative-resistance material. If a fixed bias voltage above this threshold level is applied to the diode, the negative resistance causes an oscillating voltage to be developed in which the total voltage across the diode swings first well above and then below the threshold electric field during each cycle.

The unique feature of the l.s.a. mode of

Fig. 1. Structure of the l.s.a. diode (a) compared with that of the earlier Gunn-effect diode (b) which must be relatively thin in the direction of current flow.





operation is that the oscillating field swings above the threshold field long enough to generate a negative resistance but not long enough for the carriers to rearrange themselves into space-charge waves or domains. When the field swings below threshold, any minor space-charge irregularities are smoothed out before the next cycle begins.

Because the diode is not transit-time limited, it can be made thick enough to withstand relatively high applied voltages. Practical devices are therefore made long in the direction of current flow and thin in a direction perpendicular to current flow, as shown in Fig. 1(a). Normally the operating frequency of the diode is determined by an external resonant circuit (not by the thickness of the semconductor material or by transit time), so the power generated is practically independent of frequency.

The performance of l.s.a. diodes relative to other semi-conductor microwave generators is shown broadly in Fig. 2, which is taken from a review paper presented at Hamburg by C.A.P. Foxell of A.S.M. Ltd.

The operation of l.s.a. diodes under pulsed conditions at centimetre and millimetre wavelengths was reported on by B. Jeppsson, of Cayuga Associates, U.S.A. This worker claimed, for example, that 1.2kW of pulse power had been produced at 8GHz and several watts at 50GHz, and said that, with a modification of the l.s.a. mode, useful c.w. power was obtainable above 30GHz. A mercurv-reed system was used for producing the fast rise-time pulses needed and the impedance of this device had to be adjusted to suit the diode impedance to prevent the diode from being destroyed. A typical duty cycle for the pulse operation was 10%. Jeppsson also described experiments with a "hybrid" mode of operation, which seemed to be a mixture of the normal l.s.a. mode and the normal Gunn-effect mode. This, he said, gave frequencies higher than the transit-time frequency and significantly higher powers and efficiencies than with the normal modes. The diodes had been operated with bias voltages five times the threshold voltage and with pulse lengths between 50 and 400ns, and, for example, with a bias of 200V, oscillations of 1.6GHz at a power of 130W and an efficiency of 17% had been obtained. Another American worker in this field, at R.C.A., had reportedly obtained 140W of r.f. power at 2.2GHz with 27% efficiency.

A further variation on the straightforward



Gunn and l.s.a. diode was described by S. Kataoka, of the Electrotechnical Laboratory, Tanashi, Tokyo. This was a relatively long and thin element of bulk GaAs (about 2mm long and 50-200  $\mu$  m thick) sandwiched between two sheets of barium titanate which were described as "dielectric loading". The effect of the barium titanate sheets, various shapes of which had been tried, was to suppress the normal Gunn mode oscillation (the suppression being more effective when the sheets were backed with metal). When this device was mounted in a resonant cavity and a bias voltage applied, oscillations at frequencies ranging from 10MHz to 10GHz had been obtained from the same element.





Fig. 2. Power and frequency performance of various solidstate generators of microwaves. (Information supplied by C.A.P. Foxell.)

(The characteristic Gunn-mode oscillation, without the dielectric loading, would have been a single frequency of about 100MHz.) Kataoka claimed that the device had also been used for amplification at microwave frequencies. The mechanism by which the domain suppression took place was not understood, but a member of the audience suggested it was not due to short-circuiting of the Gunn-effect electric fields but to the effect of the capacitance, provided by the dielectric sheets, on the current through the device.

The use of Gunn diodes to form high speed logic elements operating at microwave frequencies was described by H. L. Hartnagel of Sheffield University, and an outline of this work was reported last month<sup>†</sup>. As was explained, the leading edge of the pulses in these logic elements is formed by the sudden drop of current when an electricfield domain is formed, while the trailing edge of the pulses is the termination of the current drop that occurs when the travelling domain reaches the anode end of the device and is discharged. Fig. 3 shows two examples of logic elements constructed on this principle. In the AND gate (a), a steady bias voltage is applied across the Gunn diode through the inductor and the output load resistor  $R_L$ . The two input resistors permit the electric field applied to the diode to be raised above the threshold necessary for domain formation only when both input terminals receive a voltage signal simultaneously. If the input resistors are removed the device becomes an OR logic element. Diagram (b) in Fig. 3 shows a one-bit storage element obtained by using a Gunn diode in conjunction with transmission lines. The diode is normally biased below the threshold value for domain formation. When a signal is applied to the input terminal a domain is launched, and the output signal produced by it across  $R_L$  travels along the right-hand open-circuited transmission line, is reflected

+"Microwave Computers", Wireless World, November 1968, p.401.

back, and on returning to the diode triggers a further domain, so maintaining the "on" condition of the element and storing the input signal. Hartnagel said that such a memory element can be used in conjunction with AND elements to build up a shift register. In complete logic systems employing numbers of interconnected elements he claimed that the "fan-out" (maximum number of paralleled logic elements which can be triggered reliably by a single logic element) can be as large as 7.

One form of microwave signal amplifier is the parametric type, based on a mixing process in a non-linear reactance provided by a varactor diode. G. I. Haddad, of the University of Michigan, U.S.A., described an unusual type of device in which a series of varactor diodes (8 in one example) was mounted inside a transmission line to provide travelling-wave parametric amplification. The transmission line was of the ladder type as used in devices (e.g., travelling-wave masers) where slowly propagating electromagnetic waves are required. Alternatively an inter-digital line structure could be used. The energy for amplification was applied to the varactor diodes by a "pump" wave propagated along the line. Haddad claimed that such a device could provide a gain of 30dB, tunable over a frequency range of about 500MHz. A typical operating region was in the X band (7-12GHz).

#### Conferences and Exhibitions

Further details are obtainable from the addresses in parentheses

	DON	
Dec.	2-6	Olympia
	Engineering Materials and Design (Industrial and Trade Fairs, Commonwei House, New Oxford St., London W.C.1)	lth
Dec.	4-12 U.S. Trac U.S. Aviation Electronics Show (The American Embassy, P.O. Box 1AE, Grosvenor Sq., London W.1)	de Centre
OVE	RSEAS	
Dec.	2-4	New York
	Applications of Simulation (J. Reitman, Norden-United Aircraft Cor- Norwalk, Connecticut 06856)	p.,
Dec.	2-4 W	shington
Dec	Realibility Physics Symposium (I.E.E.E., 345 E.47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017)	
Dec.	3-6	Paris
	<b>Computers on board Satellites</b> (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, 129, rue de l'Universite, Paris 7)	
Dec.	4-6 Mie	mi Beach
Du.	Circuit Theory Symposium (I.E.E.E., 345 E.47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017)	
Dec.	9-10	Chicago
	Consumer Electronics Conference (D. Ruby, Zenith Radio Corp., 6001 W. Dickens Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60639)	
Dec.	9-11	Chicago
	National Electronics Conference (Nat'l Electronics Conf., Oakbrook Exec. Plaza 2, 1211 W.22 St., Oak Brook, Ill.	

## **Progress in Acoustics**

#### Latest research reported at Sixth International Congress on Acoustics, Tokyo.

An interesting development at this year's international acoustics congress in Japan was the holding of two symposia, one before the congress, at Sendai, and one immediately after at Kyoto. The Sendai meeting was on physical acoustics and was of a notably high standard. The other meeting was concerned with speech and was held at the international conference hall at Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, which is a most impressive building set in an enchanting location. These symposia enabled specialist groups to get together in a way not possible with a full-scale meeting, and is a pattern that should commend itself to future congress organizers. The following items have been selected from the 430 papers as being of particular interest to Wireless World readers.

Architectural acoustics. The non-linear properties of resonators and their utilization for improving the acoustic conditions in rooms were discussed by Czarnecki of Poland. Ingard has shown that the non-linear properties of Helmholtz resonators arise from the dependence of the effective resistance of resonators on the particle velocity in the neck. At values of particle velocity greater than 50cm/sec part of the radiated energy is lost through swirls at the edge of the aperture. Czarnecki has come to the following conclusions as the result of his experiments:

1. Because of the non-linear properties, the absorption coefficient may depend on intensity at high levels and the changes increase with sharp opening edges of the aperture.

2. Depending on the surrounding conditions of the resonator, the non-linear losses can cause an increase or decrease of the absorption coefficient.

3. The existence of resonance systems in rooms can be a cause of curvilinear sound decay on the logarithmic scale.

4. The non-linear properties of resonators may be applied to change the acoustic signal dynamics in halls, which can lead to an improvement of the intelligibility of speech. Speech. Today research into speech is an interdisciplinary science involving linguistics, phonetics, physiology, physics, psychology and electrical engineering. Professor G. Fant of Sweden suggested that intensified investigations into the structure of speech signals and their production and perception should lead to a foundation for man-made communications, economy of digital speech encoding and to new methods and aids for communicating with the hard-of-hearing and deaf. The emphasis today was on the temporal dynamics

of speech structures and the development of models for prediction purposes. In psychoacoustics and hearing, computer modelling of the mechanical and neural activities of the ear had facilitated understanding of human perception and its relation to the physical properties of acoustic signals.

In a session devoted to speech recognition problems a paper which attracted much attention was one by Kersta, U.S.A., on speaker identification by voice prints. It is not a new idea to use voice prints in a similar way as fingerprints for identification purposes but now the procedure has apparently been put into operation in the U.S. and has led to criminal convictions being made. An interesting industrial development described by Koshikawa, Japan, was a real-time coloured display of sound spectrograms. In this system a coloured contour map is used to display the instantaneous spectrogram instead of the usual brightness modulation and it has proved very effective for signal detection in noise.

Ultrasonics. In this section were a number of papers concerned with various types of delay lines and, not unexpectedly, with the growing interest in surface waves. A contribution by Tournois and Lardat of C.S.F., France, for example, dealt with the use of Love waves\* in dispersive delay lines. The lines had bandwidths of up to 30MHz and compression rates of the order of 150 to 200. The interesting feature of these Love waves is that the group delay curve has an inflection point, in the vicinity of which the curve linearity is very good for a relatively wide bandwidth. At present the lines suffer from rather large insertion losses due to the wave excitation being carried out at the surface. This loss may be avoided if the whole delay line is constructed from the same material without the use of a bonding agent. Lines made in such a manner are known as integrated or monolithic delay lines, and two papers on them were presented by a group of workers from an electrical communication laboratory in Tokyo. Ashida, Sawamoto and Toyoda described a delay line consisting of a thin piezoelectric circular ceramic disc with dot- and ring-shaped electrodes on both faces. By electrically "poling" the electroded parts in the thickness direction it was possible to generate cylindrical elastic waves on applying a suitable a.c. voltage. The annular ring between the electrodes served as a cylindrical elastic waveguide, and to avoid interference from the waves reflected at the disc circumference the dot and concentric ring were located off-centre of the disc. In the other integrated delay line, described by Inamura and Ikeda, a longitudinal wave launched by a transducer is converted into a shear wave by reflection. Consequently the line is characterized by a rather long delay, and in the absence of adhesive bonds it has also a good mechanical stability.

Acousto-electronics. In transparent acoustoelectric materials optical probing provides one of the best methods to study acoustic properties, since measurements can be made at points within the specimen. Of the various optical techniques, Brillouin scattering gives the most detailed information and it has been utilized by Zemon and Zucker, U.S.A., to investigate the parametric amplification of acoustic waves in CdS. This amplification is due to non-linearity arising from the interaction of the bunched space charge associated with one acoustic frequency with the electric field associated with another acoustic frequency. For materials such as GaAs and GaSb, which are only transparent in the infra-red, other optical methods are more sensitive. A paper by Inuishi and Ishida, Japan, was concerned with the current oscillations of acousto-electric origin which are characterized by the propagation of an acousto-electric domain. The electrical properties of the domain structure were investigated using a capacitive probe, and Brillouin scattering was utilized to investigate the acoustic flux generated in the domain. The last-mentioned experiment enabled the time variations, the spatial distributions and the frequency spectrum of the acoustic flux to be studied.

An industrial exhibition of both audio and ultrasonic equipment was held during the period of the congress and the development of acoustical industries in Japan formed a significant part of the opening address to the congress by Junichi Saneyoshi, President of the Acoustical Society of Japan. Indicative of the magnitude of the industrial acoustical output is the fact that in 1967 the production of loudspeakers in Japan reached 88 million units. Some twenty-two manufacturers exhibited ultrasonic equipment of a wide variety. Ultrasonic applications in medicine are flourishing to such an extent that a Japanese Society of Ultrasonics in Medicine has been in existence for four or five years and has a current membership of over 200 people.

R. W. B. STEPHENS

\* No connection with Radio Love (see p. 444).--ED.

## **Noise in Transistor Circuits**

#### 2. Noise figure : Negative Feedback : Measurements

by P. J. Baxandall\* B.Sc. (Eng.), F.I.E.E., F.I.E.R.E.

The theoretical mechanisms producing noise in transistors have been thoroughly investigated by Van der Ziel and others in several important papers<sup>5, 6, 7, 8, 9</sup>. While these papers are by no means easy to read and understand, some quite simple and useful conclusions may fortunately be deduced from them.

Equivalent circuits representing the internal noise mechanisms of a transistor have usually been of the common-base T type<sup>1,8</sup>. However, the advantages of thinking in terms of the hybrid  $\pi$  equivalent circuit for noise purposes<sup>10</sup> are considerable, just as they are, in the author's opinion, for other aspects of transistor circuit work. Further, a

\* Royal Radar Establishment.

very welcome simplification of the noise theory as put forward by Van der Ziel can now be made, because the thermallygenerated leakage currents, which play a significant role in determining the noise performance of germanium transistors, can normally be neglected when silicon planar transistors are used, as will usually be the case nowadays.

With this simplification, and ignoring flicker noise for the time being, there are three significant noise mechanisms in a transistor, which are very easily remembered when described in the following manner:

- (a) Johnson noise in the extrinsic base resistance rbb'.
- (b) Shot noise on the base current.
- (c) Shot noise on the collector current.

Fig. 9. Noise generators in the hybrid- $\pi$  equivalent circuit.



The corresponding three generators, which are uncorrelated at low frequencies, are shown in Fig. 9(a), and are shaded to emphasise that they are noise generators in contrast to the normal "mutual conductance" generator of the hybrid  $\pi$ circuit.<sup>†</sup>

It should be emphasised that the Fig. 9(a) circuit is based on low-frequency considerations only, and that the noise performance at frequencies which are a substantial fraction of  $f_T$  cannot be satisfactorily obtained merely by adding the usual hybrid  $\pi$  capacitances to it. The intrinsic noise mechanisms become partially correlated at higher frequencies, leading to a poorer noise performance. However, up to frequencies approaching  $f_T/\sqrt{\beta}$ , which includes all normal audio work and some r.f. applications as well, these effects do not need to be taken into account for ordinary engineering design work.<sup>+</sup>

While the attractively easy-to-remember three-noise-generator equivalent circuit of Fig. 9(a) could be used as it stands for calculating the noise performance of existing transistor amplifier stages, it is found much more convenient, for design purposes, to represent the noise behaviour of a transistor, or any other linear amplifying device for that matter, by only two noise generators placed right at the input terminals, i.e. arranged as in Fig. 10.\*\*

 $\dagger$  Mr. S. W. Noble, of the Royal Radar Establishment, has shown that the circuit of Fig. 9(a) is exactly equivalent at low frequencies to the well-known T-circuit, as given, for example, in Fig. 5 of reference 11, and that, assuming no correlation between the three noise generators in the latter circuit, the three generators in Fig. 9(a) are also uncorrelated. An independent check on the equivalence of the two circuits was obtained by calculating the low-frequency noise-figure formula from Fig. 9(a), without introducing any approximations, and this agreed exactly with equation (19) of reference 11.

reterence 11. ‡ At audio frequencies, as explained later, it is best, for good noise performance, to operate at a very low value of collector current, e.g. 10  $\mu$ A. Even a fast silicon planar transistor, such as the BC109, then has an fr of only a few hundred kHz, so that the "low-frequency regime" only just includes the whole audio spectrum. However, in most r.f. applications, where flicker noise is not involved, it is better, from several points of view, to operate at much higher values of collector current. and then the "low-frequency regime" may extend up to some MHz.

\*\* By choosing the values of  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  correctly, together with the right degree of correlation between them, the noise of any linear amplifier, and its variation with source impedance, may be correctly represented. This is considered in more detail in reference 11.

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The problem is thus to convert Fig. 9(a) to the form of Fig. 10. The first move is to :ploit the fact that the right-hand noiseirrent generator in Fig. 9(a) may be :placed by the two 100%-correlated :nerators of Fig. 9(b), as indicated by the token-line arrows. It will be found that iese two generators produce the same noise atput from the transistor, whatever source c load are connected to it, as does the single enerator from which they are derived. (It

interesting to find that, taking  $r_{b'c}$  as ifinite, the two generators cancel each ther as far as feeding noise current into the ase signal source is concerned—this ought ) be so, because the single generator they epresent is purely in the output circuit.)

Now in Fig. 9(b), since  $r_{b'e} g_m = \beta$  and ince  $I_c/I_b \approx \beta$ , the right-hand noise current enerator is of approximately  $\sqrt{\beta}$  times maller magnitude than the left-hand one nd can therefore be neglected without erious error.

'The next move, which will be seen later o be sensible, is to express all the remaining hree uncorrelated generators in Fig. 9(b) in erms of resistance values which would stoduce the same magnitude of noise by one of the Johnson noise formulae (7) or (8); the generator labelled  $\sqrt{4kTr_{bb'}B}$  is, of course, dready in that form. This can be done by itilizing the basic fact for a transistor that  $m = qI_c/kT.$ Thus, substituting  $q = kTg_m/I_c$  in the formula for the righthand voltage generator in Fig. 9(b), this generator becomes  $\sqrt{4kTB(1/2g_m)}$ , i.e. as for the Johnson noise voltage in a resistance of  $1/2g_m$ .

Similarly, the current generator  $\sqrt{2qI_bB}$  in Fig. 9(b) becomes:

$$\sqrt{\frac{4kTB}{2I_c/g_m I_b}}$$

Taking  $I_c/I_b$  as being equal to the smallsignal current gain  $\beta$ —which is a more accurate approximation with some transistors than with others—the last expression becomes equal to:

$$\sqrt{\frac{4kTB}{2\beta/g_m}}$$

i.e. as for the short-circuit Johnson-noise current in a resistance of  $2\beta/g_m$ .

We thus arrive at the approximate equivalent circuit of Fig. 9(c), and it will be seen that this is of the same form as Fig. 10, except for the presence of the noiseless resistance rob'. However, it is shown in the Appendix that, provided  $g_m r_{bb'}$  is  $< < 2\beta$ , the effect of  $r_{bb'}$  may be neglected with little error. For a fairly typical modern transistor with  $r_{bb'} = 200 \ \Omega$  and  $\beta = 200, g_m r_{bb'}$  is less than a tenth of  $2\beta$  for collector currents up to 5 mA. In all normal audio applications, and many others too, the working current will be well under this value, and we may then take the noise equivalent circuit as being nearly enough that of Fig. 9(c) without rbb' and with no correlation between  $V_N$  and  $I_N$ .

The final conclusion is thus that, for many practical purposes, we may represent the



noise of a transistor (ignoring flicker noise) sufficiently accurately by means of two uncorrelated noise generators as shown in Fig. 10, where:

 $V_N$  is as for the Johnson-noise voltage in a resistance

$$R_{Nv} \approx r_{bb'} + 1/2g_m \quad \dots \quad (15)$$

and  $I_N$  is as for the Johnson-noise shortcircuit current from a resistance

$$R_{Ni} \approx 2\beta/g_m$$
 .... (16)

It is the usual present-day practice to express  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  in terms of microvolts and microamps in a bandwidth of 1Hz,<sup>††</sup> but their expression in terms of  $R_{Nv}$  and  $R_{Ni}$  seems very much preferable and has been strongly advocated by Dr. E. A. Faulkner of Reading University<sup>11,13</sup>. The full virtue of Dr. Faulkner's method will become apparent from what follows in the next section of the article.

#### **Noise Figure**

The noise figure of an amplifier, fed from a resistive signal source  $R_s$  as in Fig. 10, is a measure of the amount by which the total noise output exceeds what it would be if the amplifier were ideal and the only noise came from thermal agitation in  $R_s$ . Thus:

Noise Figure =

Total noise output power Noise output power due to source only

. . . (17)

.

This ratio is often expressed in dB, and when there is no correlation between  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  (Fig. 10), it is easily shown that:

N.F. = 
$$10 \log_{10} \left[ 1 + \frac{R_{Nv}}{R_S} + \frac{R_S}{R_{Ni}} \right] dB$$
  
. . . (18)

where  $R_{Nv}$  and  $R_{Ni}$  have already been defined.

It is evident from the form of equation (18) that there must be an optimum value of  $R_s$  which will make the noise figure a minimum, i.e. give the best noise performance. Calling this optimum value of source resistance  $R_{Sopt}$ , we have, not surprisingly, the result:

$$R_{S opt} = \sqrt{R_{Nv}R_{Ni}} \quad . \quad . \quad (19)$$

It is also obvious from (18) that for a good, i.e. low, noise figure,  $R_{Ni}$  must be very much greater than  $R_{Nv}$ . For example, if  $R_{Nv} = 200 \ \Omega$  and  $R_{Ni} = 20 \ k\Omega$ , it is immediately evident that a fairly good noise figure is achievable and that the optimum source resistance is the geometric mean of  $200 \ \Omega$  and  $20 \ k\Omega$ , which is  $2 \ k\Omega$ . The ease with which these things may be seen at a glance when the transistor noise information is given in the form of  $R_{Nv}$  and  $R_{Ni}$  values is a great advantage of the method when compared with the usual practice of quoting  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  values for a bandwidth of I Hz.

On substituting the value of  $R_s$  given by equation (19) in equation (18), we get the result:

$$(N.F.)_{min} = 10 \log_{10} \left[ 1 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_{Nv}}{R_{Ni}}} \right]$$
  
... (20)

<sup>††</sup> Often the rather barbarian expressions "microvolts per root cycle" and "microamps per root cycle" —or "... per root hertz"—are used!

and by further substituting the values of  $R_{Nv}$  and  $R_{Ni}$  given by equations (15) and (16) into (20), we obtain:

 $(N.F.)_{min} =$ 

$$= 10 \log_{10} \times \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{1 + 2g_m r_{bb'}}{\beta}}\right]$$
... (21)

This gives the minimum noise figure that will be obtainable, at a given value of d.c. working current in the transistor, if  $R_S$  is adjusted (e.g. by suitably choosing the ratio of an input transformer) for optimum performance. However, we are also free in many cases to choose the value of the d.c. working current, and this may be varied, keeping  $R_S$  optimized all the time, to obtain the lowest possible value of minimum noise This latter operation involves figure. finding the minimum value of  $(1 + 2g_m r_{bb'})/\beta$ . Now  $2g_m r_{bb'}$  normally reaches unity at a collector current somewhere in the region of 50  $\mu$ A, so no large improvement would be expected to result from reducing the collector current to a



Fig. 12. Variation of  $R_{Nv}$  and  $R_{Ni}$  with collector current.

very much lower value than this. Indeed, with some transistors, the fall-off in  $\beta$  at very low currents, say less than 10  $\mu$ A, more than offsets the slight further reduction in (I +  $2g_m r_{bb'}$ ) achieved, and the minimum noise figure then gets worse again. However, in situations where flicker noise is significant, therè is a marked overall advantage, as will be seen later, in operating at very low values of collector current, such as I  $\mu$ A or even less.

Sometimes, in practice, the value of  $R_S$  is fixed by circumstances over which the designer has no control, and the problem is to choose the value of collector current which will then give the minimum noise figure. On substituting the values of  $R_{Nv}$ and  $R_{Ni}$  given in equations (15) and (16) in equation (18), and then differentiating with respect to  $g_m$ , we find that the condition for minimum noise figure is  $g_m = \sqrt{\beta}/R_S$ . Thus, if  $R_S = I \ k\Omega$ , and  $\beta = 100$ , we get  $g_m = I0 \ mA/V$ , which corresponds to  $I_c = 0.25 \ mA$ .

As an example of what can be achieved when we are free to choose the value of  $R_s$ , consider a transistor such as a BC109 running at a collector current of 10  $\mu$ A. Take  $\beta = 200$ ,  $r_{bb'} = 200 \ \Omega^{12}$ . The  $g_m$ value will be 0.4 mA/V, so that, from (15),  $R_{Nv} = 1.45 \ k\Omega$ , and from (16),  $R_{Ni} = 1 \ M\Omega$ . From equation (19) we then get  $R_{Sopt} = 38 \ k\Omega$ , and substituting this in (18), or from (20) or (21), we obtain a noise figure of 0.32 dB.

Noise figures not much greater than this are indeed achievable in practice with good modern silicon planar transistors at audio frequencies, but it is important not to overlook the fact that, having obtained a very good noise figure for the first stage of an amplifier, the second stage may easily contribute as much noise as the first, or even more.

With regard to the last point, the danger arises particularly when the second stage, as is often the case in practical designs, is run

Fig. 13. Contours of constant Noise Figure vs. collector current and source resistance for type BC109 transistor.



at a much higher current than the first. The trouble is caused by the current noise generator (see Fig. 9(c)) of the second transistor, which, because of the high working current, will be of relatively large magnitude. It may thus produce more noise current, particularly at low frequencies, because of flicker noise, than that coming from the collector of the (very-low- $g_m$ ) first stage. Dr. Faulkner has recommended that the second stage of a low-noise amplifier should be run at the same low collector current as the first stage, though it is not always worth carrying things quite as far as this-some compromise with other requirements will often be struck, even in an enlightened design.

Fig. 11 is simply based on equations (18) and (19), and shows how the noise figure increases as  $R_S$  is changed from its optimum value  $R_{Sopt}$ . The important point is that provided the optimum noise figure is good enough, i.e. provided  $R_{Ni}/R_{Nv}$  is large enough, the value of source resistance becomes very uncritical. Thus it may be worth aiming at a very good minimum noise figure not so much for its own sake but rather because it makes the amplifier capable of giving a tolerably good noise performance over a wide range of source resistance values.

Fig. 12, based on a contribution to *Electronics Letters* from Dr. Faulkner<sup>13</sup>, is a plot, on a "straight line approximation" basis, of equations (15) and (16), and also illustrates the meaning of equation (19).

A slight complication in all the above, which should now be mentioned, is that, according to reference (10), the value of  $r_{bb}$ which gives the correct input impedance does not, in general, give the correct value for the noise generator. At low currents, however,  $r_{bb'}$  is in any case swamped by  $1/2g_m$  (see Fig. (12)), so uncertainty about its value does not matter much. But the true value of much of the above simple theory is not so much that it enables precise calculations to be made, but rather that it helps one to appreciate the principles involved and avoid misdesign caused by ignorance. It is often sufficient to obtain the correct order of magnitude of noise effects in the design stage, and to make experimental checks later if necessary.

Another method of presenting noise data for a transistor is shown in Fig. 13, and is self explanatory. (Taken from S.T.C. data sheet; the Mullard data sheets do not give such detailed noise information.)

#### Flicker Noise<sup>1</sup>

Flicker noise, or "1/f" noise, is exhibited by all normal amplifying devices, and transistors are no exception. To quote from reference 10: "Flicker noise is known to arise from the generation or recombination of carriers on the surface, although other physical processes can also produce it. For example, it can also arise as a result of temperature fluctuations. Note that only 0.001°C fluctuation in temperature can cause 2 to 3 microvolts of fluctuation in . voltage across a forward biassed diode."

From reference 14, on which the following

nformation is based, it would seem that, for  $_{1}$  planar transistor, flicker noise can be represented as an increase in the current noise generator (see Fig. 9(c)) below a certain frequency, the voltage noise generator not exhibiting flicker effect.‡‡ Thus the resistance  $R_{Ni}$  representing the current noise generator falls in value below a certain frequency, so we replace equation [16] by:—

$$R_{Ni} = \frac{2\beta}{g_m(1+\omega_F/\omega)} \quad \dots \quad (22)$$

 $\ddagger$  Actually there is evidence that  $R_{Nv}$  does exhibit flicker effect, but its value does not begin to rise until a much lower frequency than  $\omega_F$ .

Ì



Fig. 14. Input noise generators for a transistor exhibiting flicker noise.  $\beta = 100, r_{bb'} = 100 \Omega, I_C = 100 \mu A.$ 



Fig. 15. Variation of  $R_{Ni}$  with frequency and collector current for selected 2N3707.



Fig. 16. Negative feedback and noise.



Fig. 17. Equivalent input noise voltage and current vs. frequency, for a junction f.e.t.

Fig. 14 shows the variation of  $R_{Ni}$ ,  $R_{Nv}$  and  $R_{Sopt}$  with frequency.

The parameter  $\omega_F$ , the flicker-noise corner frequency, characterises the "flickernoisiness" of the transistor; it is a function of the collector current,  $I_c$ . Fig. 15 shows the behaviour of a transistor with regard to flicker noise, as a function of frequency and collector current. The lines are best-fit lines, of the same form as in Fig. 14, to a series of experimental measurements done at Reading University on a selected specimen of the low-noise transistor 2N3707, and represent an exceptionally good transistor from the flicker-noise point of view. It will be seen that, for a collector current of I  $\mu A$ ,  $\omega_F/2\pi$  is only about 60 Hz, and this particular specimen will give a noise figure of better than I dB from a 100-k $\Omega$  source over the whole frequency range 25 Hz to Clearly it is particularly 40 kHz. advantageous to operate a transistor at very low current when a good noise figure is required at very low frequencies.

#### **Negative Feedback and Noise**

Negative feedback as such has no effect whatever on the noise figure of an amplifier at any given frequency, though the passive components introduced for the purpose of applying the feedback may do so.

The golden rule for preserving good noise figure is to avoid introducing *passive* resistive attenuation of the signal.

Consider a resistive signal source, with a signal voltage  $V_S$  and a Johnson noise voltage  $V_N$ , as shown in Fig. 16(a). Now, as shown in Fig. 16(b), imagine an extra resistor of the same value as the signal source resistance to be shunted across. This shunt reduces by a factor of two the signal voltage appearing at the output leads shown, and does likewise for the source Johnson noise voltage, but it also produces its own Johnson noise voltage  $V_N$  which appears attenuated by a factor of two at the output leads. There are thus two uncorrelated noise voltage components of  $V_N/2$  at the output, so that the total output noise voltage is  $V_N/\sqrt{2}$ . The net effect of adding the extra resistor is thus to attenuate the signal by a voltage factor of two, but to reduce the noise voltage by a factor of only  $\sqrt{2}$ .

Clearly, to minimise the loss of signal-tonoise ratio caused by a shunt resistor, the resistor value must be much higher than that of the source. A practical example of a situation in which these issues arise is shown in Fig. 16(c) and (d), where, for good s/n,



Fig. 18. Variation of  $R_{Nv}$  and  $R_{Ni}$  with frequency for 2N3684 and 2N3819 f.e.ts.

 $R_{FB}$  should be made several times  $R_S$  at least. The s/n, at any one frequency, will be just the same for the two circuits shown.

Another example of the same broad principle is shown in Fig. 16(e) and (f). Here the significant thing is that there is passive resistive attenuation of signal because the signal source is shunted by a resistor  $R_e$ ; the fact that in the left-hand circuit the output current is allowed to flow through the parallel combination of  $R_S$  and  $R_e$  to provide negative feedback does not in itself affect the signal-to-noise ratio.

#### Noise in f.e.ts

The noise performance of an f.e.t., like that of an ordinary transistor or any other amplifying device, may be expressed in terms of  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  noise generators in the input circuit of an imaginary noiseless f.e.t.

Fig. 17, which is taken from Union Carbide Application Note AN-1 (June 1965), shows experimental values of  $V_N$ and  $I_N$  (here called  $e_n$  and  $i_n$ ) as a function of frequency. It is stated that the values of  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  are not very dependent on the d.c. operating current, provided the drainto-source voltage exceeds the pinch-off value.

The same information as is presented in Fig. 17 is given in a form much easier to appreciate in Fig. 18 (full-line curves); this diagram also includes (broken-line curve) data on a specially-selected and unusually good sample of 2N3819 reported upon by K. F. Knott of Salford University.<sup>16</sup>

While the sample of f.e.t. giving the broken-line curve has a quite splendid noise performance, it is unfortunately the case, at present, that very large variations indeed in flicker noise occur between different samples of nominally the same f.e.t. However, f.e.ts with a definite specification on flicker noise can now be bought—e.g. the Texas BFW56, which has an upper limit on  $R_{Nv}$  as indicated by the cross in Fig. 18. This transistor costs over £3 at present.

Comparing Fig. 18 with Figs. 12 and 14, it will be seen that an f.e.t. has an enormously greater ratio of  $R_{Ni}$  to  $R_{Nv}$  than an ordinary transistor, and it will also be noticed that flicker noise appears in the voltage generator (represented by  $R_{Nv}$ ) rather than in the current noise generator. Indeed the current-noise generator magnitude appears to fall off as the frequency is reduced, if one can believe this  $R_{Ni}$  curve. According to reference 17, the increased current noise at high frequencies is due to "induced gate noise", analogous to "induced grid noise"18 which appears at much higher frequencies in valves. Nevertheless it would seem that, at sufficiently low frequencies flicker noise on the gate current must become dominant, causing  $R_{Ni}$  to fall off again at very low frequencies.

However, because of the enormous ratio of  $R_{Ni}$  to  $R_{Nv}$  in an f.e.t., very low noise figures can be obtained under suitable operating conditions. For example, from Fig. 18, with a 1 M $\Omega$  source, which is about the optimum, being half way between  $R_{Nv}$  and  $R_{Ni}$  on the log scale, equation (18)



Fig. 19. Technique for measuring noise figure.  $T_1 = room$  temperature  $\approx 290^{\circ}K$ .  $T_2 = liquefied$  gas temperature.

Fig. 20. System used for generating white noise: (a) result from system shown; (b) l.f. version with T = 10s.



yields a noise figure at 1,000 Hz of 0.02 dB.

In many applications, with source resistances not exceeding a few hundred kilohms, only  $R_{N\nu}$  need be taken into account, just as with the equivalent noise resistance of a thermionic valve.

The following simple formula is often quoted for the voltage noise of an f.e.t.:

$$R_{Nv} = 0.7/g_m \qquad \dots \qquad (23)$$

in which  $R_{Nv}$  is in k $\Omega$  if  $g_m$  is in mA/V

Knott reports, as a result of measurements on large numbers of f.e.ts, that above about 10 kHz,  $R_{Nv}$  does in fact approach the value given by this formula-so that at these high frequencies increasing the working current does reduce  $R_{Nv}$ —but that at much lower frequencies, where flicker noise is dominant, increasing the current increases  $R_{Nv}$ . Since these effects are in opposite directions, there will be a frequency band over which varying the working current has very little effect on  $R_{Nv}$ , and this may be the reason for the remark, in the Union Carbide Application Note referred to above, that  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  are not very dependent on the d.c. operating current.

An important point to appreciate is as follows. With ordinary transistors, whilst very good noise performance can be obtained at audio and sub-audio frequencies, the low collector current required necessarily makes the high frequency performance very poor, even using fast silicon planar transistors. With f.e.ts, however, the good lowfrequency noise performance is maintained up to frequencies of some MHz. Thus, using f.e.ts, it is possible to design an amplifier with a first-class noise performance over a very wide frequency band, to an extent which is quite impossible with a straightforward amplifier using ordinary transistors.

#### **Measuring Noise Figures**

In the opinion of the author, who has used no other method for over ten years, much the easiest and generally most satisfactory way of measuring the noise figure of an amplifier is to dip the source resistor in liquid nitrogen or other liquefied gas and observe the drop in the output noise level of the amplifier.\*\*\* A check should be made that the resistance value of the source resistor does not change significantly on cooling it down, though a normal wire-wound resistor will be found satisfactory in this respect. It is not essential to use a true r.m.s. reading output meter, as only the ratio of two mean squared output voltages is requiredindeed an AVO on an a.c. volts range will often suffice. The noise figure is deduced in the manner shown in Fig. 19.

This technique is particularly effective for measuring good noise figures, e.g. I dB, where slight uncertainties regarding noise bandwidths, or the calibration of noisegenerating diodes, often render more normal methods very difficult.

#### Generating White Noise at Low Frequencies

Noise diodes, and several other methods of generating Gaussian noise for test purposes, suffer from the difficulty that unwanted flicker noise tends to be produced below, say, 100 Hz.

A technique which is quite free from this difficulty is to generate the noise at around some easy frequency, such as 100 kHz, and then heterodyne it down to zero frequency in the manner shown in Fig. 20. This is the technique that was used to generate the white noise shown in some of the earlier illustrations. The local oscillator and frequency changer were, in fact, part of a transistor b.f.o. designed at R.R.E. some years ago, and the high-gain amplifier was a general-purpose valve laboratory amplifier of even greater age! The same basic set-up is an inherent part of a "lock-in amplifier" system designed at R.R.E. by E. F. Good, and the lower recording in . Fig. 20 was obtained with this equipment. The time base speed has been adjusted to have the same ratio to the noise bandwidth in both pictures, and it is interesting to note that, despite the enormously different absolute time scales, the general appearance is the same.

#### **Needle Fluctuations of Noise Meters**

In some noise measurements the noiseindicating meter will give a nice steady reading, whereas in other circumstances it may be found that the needle dithers about so much that it is difficult to decide what reading to note down.

The narrower the bandwidth of the noise being measured, the longer must be the effective time-constant of the rectifier and meter to produce a given amount of needle fluctuation. For the case where the noise bandwidth is determined by a sharp-cutting filter, the relationship between the quantities involved is as shown in Fig. 21. The factor "2" inside the square-root sign is different for other shapes of noise pass-band, but nevertheless the formula given will still give an answer which is of the right order, and this is usually all that is needed.

Gaussian noise is, of course, assumed in deriving this formula.

#### Some Noise Bandwidths

It is sometimes inadvertently overlooked that the noise bandwidth of a circuit is not, in general, the same as its "3 dB down" bandwidth.

For an ordinary tuned circuit, as for the CR lag in Fig. 22, the noise bandwidth is  $\pi/2$  times the 3 dB-down bandwidth.

With two equal lags, each of timeconstant CR, not loading one another, the response will be 6 dB down at  $1/2\pi CR$ , and the noise bandwidth is 1/8CR.

With a simple CR a.c.-coupling, giving a low-frequency cut which is -3 dB at  $1/2\pi CR$ , the lower limit of the equivalent rectangular noise response will extend down to 1/4CR.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> More conveniently, the amplifier input is switched between two resistors of equal value, one at a low temperature and one at room temperature.





$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2BT}}}$$
mean reading =  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2BT}}$ 

'e.g. for a bandwidth of 1 Hz, a moothing time constant of 50s is required to reduce the r.m.s. meter fluctuations to  $10^{\circ}_{0}$  of the mean reading.)

Fig. 22. Noise bandwidth. The area under the broken-line rectangle is the same as that under the curve.



Acknowledgement. The author would like to thank this colleague, Mr. S. W. Noble, for having helped him, over a period of many years, to acquire a better understanding of noise problems—and, in particular, for having shown that Fig. 9(a) is exactly equivalent to the usual T circuit at low frequencies, when the author had concluded, through a slip in algebra, that this was not strictly the case!

Thanks are also due to Dr. E. A. Faulkner, whose contributions on noise topics have been found very helpful and thoughtprovoking.

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#### Appendix

Values of  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  in Fig. 10 to make Fig. 10 exactly equivalent to Fig. 9(c).

The problem is to find the values of the two noise generators in Fig. 10 which will make this circuit equivalent to Fig. 9(c) under conditions when the presence of  $r_{bb'}$  cannot be neglected. These generators will necessarily be partially correlated, even though those of Fig. 9(c) are not. Their magnitudes, however, are easily obtained, since the noise e.m.fs seen looking back towards the source from the terminals of the noiseless amplifier must be the same in both circuits for the simple conditions of a short circuit, and an open circuit, across the source terminals.

In the circuit of Fig. 9(c), with a short circuit between 'b' and 'e', we see, looking to the left of the broken line, an e.m.f. 'E' acting in series with  $r_{bb'}$  given by:

$$E^{2} = 4kTB\left(r_{bb'} + \frac{1}{2g_{m}}\right) + \frac{4kTB}{2\beta/g_{m}}r_{bb'}^{2}$$

or

$$E^{2} = 4kTB\left(r_{bb'} + \frac{1}{2g_{m}} + \frac{r_{bb'}^{2}}{2\beta/g_{m}}\right)$$

For the Fig. 10 situation, with  $R_s = 0$ , the e.m.f. seen from the noiseless amplifier input terminals is simply  $V_N$ . For equivalence of the two circuits we therefore have:

$$V_N^2 = 4k TB \left( r_{bb'} + \frac{1}{2g_m} + \frac{r_{bb'}^2}{2\beta/g_m} \right)$$
... (i)

With an open circuit between 'b' and 'e' in Fig. 9(c), we see, looking to the left of the broken line, a current source of value:

$$\sqrt{\frac{4kTB}{2\beta/g_m}}$$

In Fig. 10, with  $R_s = \infty$ , we simply see  $I_N$ . Hence:

$$I_N = \sqrt{\frac{4kTB}{2\beta/g_m}}$$
 .... (ii)

Looking at equation (i), it will be noticed that  $V_N^2$  involves, in the third term, the same noise current generator

$$\sqrt{\frac{4kTB}{2\beta/g_m}}$$

which appears in (ii), so that  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  are partially correlated. Provided, however

$$\frac{r_{bb'}^2}{2\beta/g_m}$$
 is  $<< r_{bb'} + \frac{1}{2g_m}$  .... (iii)

the amount of correlation will be negligible. It is easily shown that the condition for the two sides of (iii) to be equal, is approximately:

$$g_m = 2\beta/r_{bb'} \quad \dots \quad (iv)$$

If  $r_{bb'} = 100 \ \Omega$  and  $\beta = 100$ , (iv) gives  $g_m = 2000 \ \text{mA/V}$ , which corresponds to a collector current of 50 mA.

We have thus established that the last term in (i), which may be called the correlation term, may be neglected, for normal engineering purposes, provided the working current does not exceed, say,  $5 \text{ mA.}^{\dagger\dagger\dagger}$  This condition will be satisfied with a large factor to spare, except in some high-frequency amplifiers.

Thus equation (15) may be used to determine  $R_{Nv}$  in most practical design

work, but at high values of collector current, the expression becomes:

$$R_{Nv} = r_{bb'} + \frac{1}{2g_m} + \frac{r_{bb'}^2}{2\beta/g_m} \dots \dots \dots (v)$$

Equation (16) is, however, applicable even at high currents. Equations (v) and (16) are plotted in reference 15 as universal curves, though in terms of  $V_N$  and  $I_N$  for a 1 Hz bandwidth instead of in terms of  $R_{N\nu}$ and  $R_{Ni}$ .

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<sup>†††</sup> Reference 11, in equation (21), gives a condition for negligible correlation, which, whilst correct, appears to be unnecessarily stringent for normal practical purposes.

## Encoded Keyboard for Computers

Based on the estimate that by 1975 some 75% of computer costs will be for peripheral equipment, mainly remote terminals, Honeywell Controls' Micro Switch Division set itself the task of developing an extremely reliable low-cost keyboard, envisaged as a terminal through which data can enter the complex network of peripheral equipment connected to a remote computer and for the extraction of information. Whereas in 1960 only a quarter of the cost of a computer system was spent on peripheral equipment, by 1967 this figure had risen to 43%.

It is expected that computers will play an increasing role in office routine and, because office staff have a working familiarity with typewriters, the new Honeywell keyboard is designed to resemble a typewriter keyboard. Communications between remote terminals could be so rapid that the enormous amount of mail passing between business locations might largely disappear.

A single major benefit of this alpha/ numeric keyboard is the elimination of moving contacts which, besides providing longer life and higher reliability, brings a number of other advantages. It is electrically compatible with logic devices in other equipment (voltage and current levels are of the same order) and the usual bounce gate and delay circuits are not required. Operating speed is virtually unlimited since it could be keyed at the same speed as the logic circuits themselves. Furthermore the output from each key is electrically identical and no compensation for variations in contact resistance from switch to switch is required.

The secret of this high-speed contactless operation lies in the use of the Hall effect as a function of the key switch. (Hall effect is

Circuit diagram of the microcircuit showing the three distinct sections; Hall generator, trigger circuit and amplifier.



the variation of p.d. appearing round the edges of a specially treated semiconductor when it is passed through a magnetic field.) The special semiconductor is diffused into a silicon microcircuit which is inserted into the press-button key moulding itself and, when the key is depressed the microcircuit passed between two plastics magnets linked to form a U-shape. On the same silicon chip as the Hall generator is a trigger circuit followed by a Darlington pair providing an output of 3.5V from each key when operated. A circuit diagram of the microcircuit and an enlarged photograph of the actual chip are shown. The chip terminals are bonded to the lead frame which is fastened to one of two printed circuit boards within the keyboard.

A discrete binary computer code is provided for each key, encoding being achieved by a second printed circuit board mounted below the key termination board. By a process of inter-connection between the two printed boards, the keyboard can be encoded to suit hardware using hexidecimal, Boudot, 6-way binary, USASCII, EBCDIC or special codes according to user requirements. In its quiescent output state the keyboard has  $50\mu$  A leakage current and in the operated state the maximum output current source is 10mA. Either positive or negative output is possible.

No fixed price is available at present but by mid-1971 Honeywell expect the price to be less than £60. The keyboard components are being imported from America and assembled at Honeywell Controls' factory in Scotland until consumer demand allows manufacture of the complete unit in the U.K., except for the silicon chips.

#### Announcements

**RCA-ICL joint venture.** RCA Great Britain Ltd and International Computers Ltd, have announced the formation of a jointly owned company RCA Magnetic Products Ltd. The new company will manufacture tape and other forms of magnetic products in Great Britain for the British and export markets.

Member firms of the Association of Public Address Engineers and several other companies are staging a joint display at the Basle International Exhibition of Industrial Electronics (INEL) which takes place from 4th-8th March next year. The Association's own threeday exhibition opens in Harrow, Middx., on 11th March.

Hunting Engineering Ltd., Electrocontrols Division, Dallas Road, Bedford, announce a marketing and manufacturing agreement with Automatic Timing and Controls of America. The agreement covers the complete range of **weigh-cells** and associated electronics.

v americanradiohistor

A complete range of **medical electronic monitoring** equipment, manufactured by Harco Electronics Ltd, of Canada, is now available in the U.K. through S.E. Laboratories (Engineering) Ltd., 606 North Feltham Trading Estate, Feltham, Middx.

Marine television. A total of 41 vessels of Ellerman Lines Ltd., and Bibby Line, Ltd., are to be equipped with multi-standard television receivers by Marconi Marine. The vessels are also to have aerial arrays, for the reception of transmissions in Bands I and III.

Racal Communications Limited, have received a  $\pounds 27,000$  order for a consignment of their "Squadcal" s.s.b. manpacks for the Zambian Army.

Guest Electronics have been appointed sole U.K. representatives for the entire range of products manufactured by **Theta Instruments Corporation** of New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dual Electronics, British agent for **Dual** hi-fi equipment from Germany, are now also marketing the German **Wega** brand audio equipment. Wega Sales Division, Dual Electronics Ltd., Radnor House, London Road, London, S.W.16.

Aveley Electric Ltd announce that their marketing interests of **U.S.S.R. products** will be confined to a few selected items of particular interest to British industry and not to the wide range of products publicized at the time of the recent Soviet Exhibition in London.

The sound and television distribution system for the 2,000 luxury homes in the City of London's **Barbican** development scheme will use the standard British Relay h.f. multi-pair system. Distribution to the first completed block of 114 flats includes BBC-2 colour.

A  $\pounds15m$  contract has been won by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd for the supply and installation of a broadband **microwave telephone transmission system** covering a route length of 1,600 miles in four Brazilian states—Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo. The microwave equipment will be of the latest solid-state 7GHz type with channel capacities of 300, 600 and 960. Also included in the contract is 1,250 miles of coaxial cable and multiplexing and power equipment for 128 stations.

Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd have been awarded a contract worth £150,000 by the Indian Department of Civil Aviation, to supply **instrument landing systems**. Calcutta, Bombay and New Delhi airports will be fitted with the STAN 37/38/39 ILS which is capable of automatically landing suitably equipped aircraft in "zerozero" visibility conditions.

The Marconi Company have been awarded a contract worth nearly  $\pounds_{\frac{1}{2}M}^{\frac{1}{2}M}$  by the Telecommunications Department of the Malaysian Government for the installation of a two-way **tropospheric scatter system** to provide a telephone and telegraph service between East and West Malaysia.

For the supply of **transportable h.f. stations**, Racal (Canada) Ltd, Ottawa, a subsidiary of Racal Electronics Ltd, of Bracknell, Berkshire, have been awarded a contract valued at almost \$1.4M by the Canadian Department of Defence Production.

A comprehensive "nurse-call" communications system and television and radio relay have been installed by British Relay in the new ward block of King's College Hospital, London.

The Marconi Company has recently installed and commissioned a  $\pounds$ 4,000 **closed-circuit television system** in the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield. The camera used in the system, the Marconi V322B, has been designed specifically to meet the needs of educational closed-circuit television.

Three new 16mm colour educational films are available from Mullard Ltd. The titles are "The Klystron", and "Atoms and their Isotopes" parts 1 and 2, dealing with naturally occurring isotopes and man-made isotopes respectively. The films may be hired or purchased from the Mullard Film Library, Kingston Road, Merton Park, London, S.W.19.

**Douglas A. Lyons and Associates Ltd.** have changed their address from 32 Grenville Court, S.E.19, to 8 Ryecotes Mead, Dulwich Common, London, S.E.21. (Tel 01-693-2855.)

## Wireless World Colour Television Receiver 7. Intermediate-frequency amplifiers

Fundamentally, the i.f. amplifiers of a colour television receiver are substantially the same as those of a 625-line monochrome set. They differ considerably from those for 405-line television, however. For the British 625-line system, the polarity of the vision modulation is the opposite of that used in the 405-line system; the tips of the sync pulses correspond to maximum carrier level instead of to minimum. Frequency modulation is used in the sound channel instead of amplitude modulation, and, of course, the bandwidth needed for the vision signal is some 5MHz instead of only 3MHz.

The addition of colour affects the requirements very little except to make the bandwidth requirements more stringent. It is necessary for the i.f. response curve of a colour receiver to be smoother and more precisely tailored than that of a black-andwhite set. It is also necessary that the shape of the curve should not change very much with variations in the setting of the gain control. It is usually said that the phase response of the amplifier is important for colour. This is true, but it does not normally have to be given much separate consideration. As long as minimum-phase networks are used, which is generally the case, the phase and frequency responses have a fixed relation and it is necessary only to consider the frequency response. Matters are helped, too, by the adoption in this country of the PAL system, which is less critical than the N.T.S.C. to defects of phase response.

The sound and vision signals are radiated on separate frequencies from separate transmitters. They are received on a common aerial and then amplified and converted to two separate intermediate frequencies in the tuner unit. The frequencies chosen are 33.5MHz for sound and 39.5MHz for vision. The vision signal is of the vestigial sideband type with a bandwidth of some 5MHz, so that the vision i.f. amplifier requires to have a -6-dB response at 39.5MHz and at about 34.5MHz. The colour sub-carrier is 4.43MHz and so falls in the i.f. amplifier at 35.07MHz.

In monochrome reception an excessive drop in response around 35MHz merely results in reduced definition in the final picture, which may hardly be noticed by non-critical viewers. In a colour receiver, however, the effect is much more drastic and cannot fail to be noticed, for it can mean the complete loss of colour!

This makes the tuning of a colour receiver much more critical than that of a monochrome set. The cut-off of the i.f. amplifier below 34.5MHz has to be very sharp to avoid interference from the sound signal. Slight mistuning one way brings in sound interference, just as in monochrome. Slight mistuning the other way removes the colour completely from the picture, whereas in monochrome the drop in definition might well pass unnoticed.

There are two possible ways of treating the sound i.f. channel. One is basically the same as that necessarily adopted in 405-line receivers. It is to have two separate i.f. amplifiers one for vision and one for sound, with no more than, perhaps, a common first stage. This requires the use of a very stable oscillator in the frequency changer because of the narrow bandwidth of the sound i.f. amplifier. As the transmissions are at u.h.f. it is difficult to obtain the necessary stability.

Because of the adoption of frequency modulation for the sound channel on the 625-line system an alternative is possible. This is the use of the so-called intercarrier sound. The sound and vision signals pass together through the 'vision' i.f. amplifier and the response curve is shaped so that the response at the sound carrier is at least 26dB below that of the vision signal. At the video detector itself, or in a separate detector, the difference frequency of 6MHz between the sound and vision signal is produced and bears the frequency modulation of the sound signal. It will necessarily be affected also to some extent by the amplitude modulation of the vision signal. This is not great, however, as long as the sound signal at the detector is always weaker than the vision signal. This is the reason for the relative attenuation of at least 26dB of the sound signal in the i.f. amplifier. This is needed to ensure that on peak white and on saturated colour signals, when the vision signal reaches its minimum values, the vision signal is still stronger than the sound.

The 6-MHz f.m. sound signal thus produced is taken from the detector and amplified in the sound i.f. amplifier, which is tuned to 6MHz, and which ends in an f.m. detector, usually a ratio detector. Fairly high gain is needed for the 26-dB loss in the main amplifier has to be made up and good limiting action is needed to remove any amplitude modulation of the signal produced by the video signal.

Fig. 1 shows the complete circuit diagram of the vision and sound i.f. amplifiers together with the vision a.g.c. amplifier, and the first video stage. There is a three-stage vision i.f. amplifier, with a diode detector and a unity-gain first video stage. This feeds the luminance amplifier from its collector through a

General view of the printed-circuit board which carries all parts shown in Figs. 1 and 2



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delay line to equalize the transit times of the luminance and chrominance channels. It feeds the a.g.c. amplifier and the chrominance amplifier from its emitter.

A two-stage d.c. amplifier provides gain-control bias for the first i.f. stage and for the tuner. The intercarrier sound signal is taken from the video detector and fed to a two-stage 6-MHz amplifier which culminates in a ratio detector.

The circuit embodies eight transistors and five diodes. All the transistors are silicon n.-p.-n. types and so require their bases and collectors to be positive with respect to their emitters. The transistors are thus like valves with positive grids in respect of the supply voltage polarity. However, Fig. 1 may seem a little confusing at first because it is the positive of the supply which is earthed to chassis.

It will be remembered from Part 4, Power Supply, that a common mains transformer winding provides, through separate rectifiers and smoothing circuits, two 20-V supplies, one with its negative earthy and the other with its positive earthy. The first is used for the chrominance circuits, the second for the i.f. amplifiers. If this were all, there would be no reason why both supplies should not have their negatives earthy. However, certain stages in the chrominance circuits need a 40-V supply, and by arranging the 20-V supplies with one having a positive earth and the other a negative, the 40V can be obtained across the two without any extra components.

#### Input circuit with traps

Although it appears to complicate matters the positive earth of the i.f. amplifier supply does not really do so. To avoid getting confused it is best to regard the -20-V line as the base line and to measure all voltages from it.

Referring again to Fig. 1, the input tuned circuit has the coil  $L_1$ . The tuner culminates in a similar coil and is connected through a short length of coaxial cable to the bottom end of  $L_1$ . In effect, there are two tuned circuits, one in the tuner and one in the amplifier, which are bottom-end capacitance coupled by

a capacitor in shunt with the capacitance of the cable. This capacitor is not shown in Fig. 1, since it is fitted at the tuner.

The transistors used all have an input capacitance of about 45pF. Ignoring the trap circuits for the moment, the tuning capacitance for  $L_1$  is  $C_1$  of 18pF in series with the 45-pF input capacitance of  $Tr_1$ . The two form a capacitance potential divider across  $L_1$  so that, in effect,  $Tr_1$  is tapped well down the tuned circuit. The tuned circuit is thus less heavily damped than would at first appear by the base-feed resistor  $R_1$  of 470  $\Omega$  in shunt with the input resistance of  $Tr_1$ . This tapping down is needed to obtain proper damping of the tuned circuit, but it is also desirable because  $Tr_1$  has a variable base bias for gain control. Its input impedance varies with bias, and tapping down reduces the effect of this upon the tuned circuit. The resistance  $R_0$  in shunt with  $L_1$  provides some additional damping.

The other input circuits are wavetraps. The first and most important is  $L_2C_2$  which is tuned to the sound channel of 33.5MHz; the next  $L_3C_3$  is tuned to 41.5MHz to reject adjacent-channel sound; and the third,  $L_4C_4$ , is tuned to 31.5MHz to reject adjacent-channel vision (from a station on the other side, of course). Within the vision-channel pass-band  $L_2C_2$  and  $L_4C_4$ are both capacitive; their effective capacitance increases towards the high-frequency end of the pass-band and tends towards the sum of  $C_2$  and  $C_4$ , or 86pF. The other circuit  $L_3C_3$  is inductive in the pass-band and to some extent offsets the capacitive loading of the other circuits.

The whole network is a complex one. In practice, the bandwidth of the whole amplifier is determined very largely by the 33.5-MHz and 41.5-MHz traps. The other circuits in the amplifier largely dictate the shape of the response within the pass-band, and they can reduce the bandwidth, but they cannot appreciably increase it above that set by the traps.

Basically,  $L_1C_1$  and the tuned circuit in the tuner form a bandpass filter with a performance considerably modified by the traps on the secondary. The rest of the amplifier has single-tuned circuits as interstage couplings and the three circuits form a stagger-tuned triple with bandpass characteristics. The detector coupling  $L_1L_8$  looks like a coupled pair, but the coils are so

R16 R<sub>2</sub> 470 R<sub>13</sub> 15k R6 1.7k R10 \$ 8.2 k ₹ Luminance  $\mathbf{h}$ 000000 C7<sup>µ</sup> 0.001µ C1 18p Delay MHz C<sub>12</sub> 120p L<sub>9</sub> 6MHz 41.5 33.5 31.5 -6 C<sub>21</sub> 270 ╉ 16 Tr Tr<sub>1</sub> Tr<sub>3</sub> BF 18 BF 167 3·3n Chrominance R<sub>3</sub> 1∙8k ŚR₀ -43MH7 1k R<sub>1</sub> 470 000 112 8·24 220 BF С<sub>16</sub> 0<sup>.</sup>001*µ* С<sub>6</sub> R<sub>4</sub> 330 C<sub>20</sub> 270 LE input R<sub>8</sub> 1·5 k R<sub>12</sub> 470 from tuner С<sub>23</sub> 0:47µ R<sub>8</sub> 0.0022µ R7 21 R<sub>17</sub> 0.0022µ 0.0022 J0.0022 L C5 R<sub>11</sub> } R19 \$1.8k 560 47Ò 5.6k 2.21 201 Set signal level ≷R<sub>2C</sub> ≥ 27k R27 2 E 299DD/P228 5.6 } 8 8 8 8 8 D2 0A47 910 ы Intercarrier sound output D3 0A 47 0.02 Tr<sub>5</sub> BC108 Tr<sub>6</sub> BC108 R<sub>28</sub> 470 Tuner power supplies G С<sub>24</sub> 100µ A.G.C.C R<sub>22</sub> 1k Ras R3⁄ 477  $R_2$ 22 100 I.F. gair 20V -24V

Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the vision i.f. amplifier, first video stage and automatic gain control system



Fig. 2. Circuit diagram of the intercarrier sound i.f. amplifier. It is built on the same printed-circuit board as the vision amplifier

ightly coupled that they act virtually as one and form a single ircuit tuned to 37MHz. The other tuned circuits are staggered, one at 35.5MHz and the other at 38.5MHz. These are the nominal requencies used in the initial line up; they are afterwards nodified experimentally to obtain the correct response curve.

In order to minimize the effect of variations in the output mpedance of  $Tr_1$  with gain control, the collector of this transistor s tapped well down the inductance  $L_5$ . The next transistor  $Tr_2$  is capacitance tapped down the circuit, being connected to the function of  $C_9$  and  $C_{11}$ , each of 220pF. Because of the input capacitance of  $Tr_2$  the tapping point is a little more than half-way down the circuit. This is the circuit tuned to 33.5MHz.

Since  $Tr_2$  operates under fixed-bias conditions its collector need not be tapped down the next coil  $L_6$ , but the base of  $Tr_3$  is capacitively tapped down, and further than in the case of  $Tr_2$ , since  $C_{12}$  is 120pF, while  $C_{13}$  is 220pF plus some 45pF input capacitance of  $Tr_3$ . Damping of the tuned circuits is provided by the base feed resistors  $R_5$  and  $R_9$  of 470  $\Omega$  each, and each in shunt with the input resistance of the following transistor.

#### **D.C.** Conditions

The d.c operating points of  $Tr_2$  and  $Tr_3$  are well stabilized. In the case of  $Tr_2$ , the base-feed resistance  $R_5$  is taken to the potential divider  $R_6R_7$  across the supply. By Thévenin's theorem, this is equivalent to connecting  $R_5$  to the -20-V line through a resistance of  $4.7 \times 5.6/10.3 = 2.5 \text{ M}$  in series with a battery of  $20 \times 5.6/10.4 = 10.8 \text{V}$ . So far as d.c. is concerned, therefore, the base is returned to +10.8 V (with respect to the -20-V line) through some  $3\text{k} \Omega$ . The emitter is returned to this same line through  $R_8$  of  $1.5 \text{k} \Omega$ .

It is possible to deduce the operating conditions approximately in very simple fashion. The base current is likely to be very small compared with the collector current, and with a silicon transistor the base is always about 0.65V positive to the emitter. If we further assume that the voltage drop in the 3-k  $\Omega$  base feed resistance is small compared with the 10.8V to which it is returned, the potential of the emitter relative to the -20-V line is 10.8-0.65=10.15V. Since  $R_8$  is  $1.5k \Omega$ , the emitter current is 10.15/1.5=6.8mA. Measurements, using the Model 8 Avometer on its 25-V range, give 10.8V for the base return and 10.15V for the emitter, with 20.5V for the supply. Current was not measured since this involves disconnecting components to insert a meter, and when a printed-circuit board is used one avoids this as far as possible.

In the case of  $Tr_3$  the circuit arrangement is the same but the component values are very different. The equivalent base circuit is a resistance of  $2.2 \times 8.2/10.4 = 1.73 \text{ k} \Omega$  in series with 470  $\Omega$  to make a total of 2.2 k  $\Omega$  returned to  $20 \times 2.2/10.4 = 4.12 \text{V}$ . The emitter voltage is thus 4.12 - 0.65 = 3.47 V, and as  $R_{12}$  is 470, the emitter current is 3.47/0.47 = 7.4 mA. The collectoremitter voltage, however, is 20 - 3.47 = 16.53 V, compared with

20-10.15=9.85V for  $Tr_2$ . This is done because  $Tr_3$  has to give a larger signal output than  $Tr_2$ .

The video detector, with diode  $D_1$ , is conventional and has a load resistance  $R_{15}$  of 3.9k  $\Omega$ . The detector output comprises the complete video signal plus the 4.43-MHz colour components plus the 6-MHz intercarrier sound signal. This last is taken out by connecting the circuit  $L_{12}C_{26}$  (Fig. 2) in series with  $R_{15}$ , the actual connection being made through a short length of coaxial cable.

The whole signal across the detector load is applied directly to the first video stage  $Tr_4$ . This has a 1-k  $\Omega$  collector load  $R_{16}$  and the video signal appearing here is fed out through the 0.6- $\mu$ sec delay line to the luminance unit described in Part 6.

The main emitter load is the 560- $\Omega$  resistance  $R_{17}$  which is shunted by a total of 3.8k  $\Omega$ , making the emitter load effectively, about 490  $\Omega$ . The collector load is about the same, so the stage gives slightly less than unity voltage gain between base and emitter and a gain of nearly the same between base and collector. This is because the delay line is terminated in about 1k () in the luminance unit, which makes the total collector load about 500  $\Omega$ allowing for the resistance of the delay line.

The whole detector circuit is returned to the junction of  $R_{13}$  and  $R_{14}$ , which is equivalent to returning it through a resistance of  $15 \times 0.47/15.47 = 0.455$  k  $\Omega$  to  $20 \times 0.47/15.47 = 0.61$  V.

The emitter potential is thus about 0.61-0.65 = -0.4V, but the assumption of  $V_{be} = 0.65V$  does not hold under these conditions and the emitter is actually just about at zero volts with respect to the -20-V line. The emitter current is thus about zero, so the collector-emitter voltage is almost 20V. This is, of course, with no signal, and the detector output is always positivegoing.

A tapped tuned circuit is included in the emitter load. It comprises  $L_{10}C_{20}$  and is tuned to the sub-carrier frequency 4.43MHz. Its purpose is to increase the cathode load at this frequency and, by increasing the negative feedback at this frequency, to give a trough in the frequency response at the collector output of about 6dB. This reduces the visible effect of sub-carrier frequencies on the picture. Such frequencies tend to produce a crawling-dot effect.

Another trap circuit,  $L_{11}C_{21}$  is a series resonant circuit connected between emitter and collector, and tuned to 6MHz. This reduces sound-channel interference in both outputs since at 6MHz it tends to short collector and emitter together.

The trap is included mainly to reduce 6MHz in the chroma output, for in the luminance output the delay line acts as quite a good filter at 6MHz and alone reduces the 6-MHz signal considerably.

The sound i.f. amplifier (Fig. 2) is fairly conventional with coupled pairs of circuits between the stages. The primaries are all tuned by 270-pF capacitors. Except for the detector, the transistors are connected to the secondaries by a capacitance tap the values being 390pF and 680pF. With 45pF for the transistor input capacitance, the lower arm becomes 725pF and in series with 390pF this becomes 250pF, so the total secondary capacitance is much the same as the primary. The tapping down is mainly to prevent the low input resistance of the transistors from damping the secondaries too much.

 $TR_7$  is biased at the base through a resistor of 4.7k $\mu$  returned to a potential divider, which is equivalent to a resistance of  $15 \times 2.2/17.2 = 1.93 \text{ k} \Omega$  returned to  $20 \times 2.2/17.2 = 2.55 \text{ V}$ . The emitter is thus at about 2.55 - 0.65 = 1.9 V and the emitter current is eome 1.9/0.47 = 4mA. There is a resistor of  $2.2 \text{ k} \Omega$  in the collector unit which will give a voltage drop of  $4 \times 2.2 = 8.8 \text{ V}$ , so the potential between emitter and collector is 20 - 1.9 - 8.8 =9.3 V. This assumes that the base current is negligibly small. In this case the base-circuit resistance is  $4.7 - 1.93 = 6.63 \text{ k} \Omega$  so the approximation may not be too good.

In the second stage the potential divider resistors are much higher in value and there is no extra series resistor. The effective d.c. base return is through  $12 \times 10/22 = 5.45 \text{ k}\Omega$  to  $20 \times 12/22 = 10.9 \text{V}$ . The emitter voltage is 10.9 - 0.65 = 10.25 Vand so the emitter current is 10.25/2.7 = 3.82 mA. In the collector there is only a  $100 - \Omega$  resistor which will drop only 0.38 V, so the collector-emitter voltage will be 20 - 10.25 - 0.38 = 9.37 V. In spite of the very different circuit values, the actual operating conditions of the two transistors are virtually the same.

The final transformer is a discriminator feeding a ratio detector and is entirely conventional, the audio output being taken off through a blocking capacitor.

#### A.G.C. system

Turning now to the a.g.c. system, the vision detector produces an output which is positive-going on sync pulses and so does the video stage at its emitter. The no-signal emitter potential of  $Tr_4$  is about zero and it increases with signal up to a maximum of about 9V. For anything much more than this the stage will bottom. The Set Signal Level control enables anything from the full emitter voltage to about one-half of it to be tapped off and applied to the base of  $Tr_5$ . The full range of base voltage of  $Tr_5$  is thus from zero minimum to 9V maximum taking into account the control as well as the signal.

The emitter voltage of  $Tr_5$  will be about 0.65V less, giving a range here of zero to 8.35V and the emitter current in 1k  $\Omega$  ( $R_{22}$ ) will be zero to 8.35mA. Actually the emitter is biased positively by  $20 \times 1/6.6 = 3V$  through  $5.6/6.6 = 0.85 k \Omega$ . Thus Tr<sub>5</sub> is cut off until the base input exceeds 3.65V. By adjusting the Set Level Control there can be at this point an initial delay to the start of a.g.c. action. When the input to  $Tr_5$  exceeds the delay this transistor draws current and its collector potential falls below the no-signal value, which is actually 10V. As the collector load is  $27k\Omega$  the maximum rollector current is 0.74mA, and then bottoming occurs. However, the base input is the video signal and the maximum positive excursions correspond to the sync pulses. Although the mean current cannot exceed 0.74mA, the peak current can do so, for it can flow into the capacitance  $C_{22}$  of 0.022 $\mu$ F. Peak currents of the order of the 8-mA or so mentioned earlier can thus flow during the sync pulses without causing bottoming.

The net result is that the collector potential of  $Tr_5$  moves negatively with increasing signal. The collector is connected to the base of  $Tr_6$  through a voltage-dependent resistor and there are then resistors totalling  $55k\Omega$  taken to 4V below the -20-V line. Conditions here cannot be easily calculated because of the v.d.r. However, it can be seen that if  $Tr_5$  is bottomed on a very strong signal  $Tr_6$  is likely to be cut-off, whereas if  $Tr_5$  is cut-off on a weak signal,  $Tr_6$  will be drawing a large current. As the signal increases, therefore, the current in  $Tr_6$  will fall from its maximum no-signal value. With no signal  $Tr_6$  is bottomed or nearly so, and its collector is nearly at the -20-V line. The cathode of  $D_2$  is at  $20 \times 180/1090 =$ 3.3V. The anode of  $D_2$  is taken to a point at  $20 \times 0.47/2.88 = 3.26$ V to  $20 \times 0.97/3.38 = 5.75$ V, according to the setting of the Set I.F. Gain Control. Diode  $D_2$  is normally conductive and remains so until the current in  $Tr_6$  falls sufficiently to bring its collector potential above the delay voltage for which the Set I.F. Level Control has been adjusted. It then cuts off and thereafter leaves the bias on the i.f. stage at the value fixed by the Set I.F. Level Control. While  $D_2$  is conductive the variations of collector potential of  $Tr_6$  are conveyed through it as forward a.g.c. bias to  $Tr_1$ .

The other diode  $D_3$  is connected the other way round, and its cathode is joined to a point at  $20 \times 4.7/22.17 = 4.1$ V. Thus  $D_3$ is non-conductive until the signal level has increased sufficiently to bring the collector voltage of  $Tr_6$  above 4.1V. The output from the cathode of  $D_3$  is then applied as a.g.c. bias to the r.f. stage in the tuner.

In broad outline what happens is this. Initially, there is a general delay on all a.g.c. because  $Tr_5$  is cut-off. As the signal increases  $Tr_5$  becomes operative and a.g.c. is applied through  $D_2$  to the first i.f. stage. At a certain higher level of signal  $D_2$  cuts off and thereafter the i.f. gain is kept at a fixed low level. At around this same point  $D_3$  conducts, and thereafter a.g.c. is applied only to the r.f. stage in the tuner.

#### Components

The circuit diagram gives details of component values. A 30-V rating is sufficient for all capacitors but there is, of course, no objection to a higher value. Capacitors which are included in coil cans must be physically small, and those which are associated with tuned circuits should have low losses. This is not because low losses are always specially necessary, but to avoid a variable factor. The losses in 'lossy' types are likely to vary greatly from one specimen to another.

Suflex capacitors are a very suitable type for those used in coil cans, but they must be handled very carefully. The leads are rather fragile and are easily broken if subjected to rough handling. The thin leads are doubtless intended to protect the component against excessive heat when soldering, for too much heat can produce an internal short-circuit. This is a 'definite danger when only very short leads can be used, as when the components are fitted into the coil cans. It is essential to use a heat sink while soldering unless the external lead length exceeds  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

The same type of capacitor can be used for by-pass purposes but here small tubular ceramic types are equally suitable. A few 0.001-0.002 F of such capacitors additional to those shown on the circuit diagram may be needed as extra by-pass capacitors at points which may vary in individual cases. Two models of the i.f. amplifier have been built. The first was a hand-made model with copper foil stuck to a board and carved out rather laboriously by hand. When this had been proved a drawing was made and a second model built on a proper printed circuit. This second model needed rather fewer 'extra' by-pass capacitors, but on the strength of two models only it is not possible to predict just what is needed in every case.

All coils except the video detector coupling and the sound discriminator are wound on Brayhead P1011/1 formers with P1001 terminal bases and P5000 short cans and have Neosid screw cores  $4 \times 0.5 \times 6/900$ . The other two transformers use Brayhead P1003/1 formers with P1001 terminal bases and P5000 long cans. The discriminator has one core the same as the others, but the other core in this and the one in the video detector can are Neosid screw cores  $4 \times 0.5 \times 12.7/900$ .

Details of the layout, points in construction, and the alignment procedure will be dealt with next month.
### **Letters to the Editor**

The Editor does not necessarily endorse opinions expressed by his correspondents

#### Schmitt triggers

In his enlightening article in the October issue on the simplified design of Schmitt trigger circuits, Mr. Marshman, I feel, has omitted to state one fact which may lead the uninitiated into some minor difficulties. It is that by using the potential divider  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  to give reference to  $V_{on}$ ,  $Tr_2$ must never be saturated, which means the  $V_0$  should always be less than  $V_{cc} - V_{on}$ . The o-1V differential between the bases of  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  is probably due to the slight



Mr. Stackman's Schmitt trigger circuit in which  $RV_1$  ( $RV_2 = 0$ ) adjusts  $V_{off}$  and  $RV_2$  ( $RV_1 = 0$ ) adjusts  $V_{on}$ .

difference between  $V_{\rm BE}$  of  $Tr_1$ , which can saturate at switch on, and  $V_{\rm BE}$  of  $Tr_2$ , which is not allowed to run in saturation.

It is often required to define the  $V_{on}$  or  $V_{off}$  of a circuit to within very fine limits and design for very small hysteresis (ripple detectors etc.), and one simple method of doing this is to design a Schmitt circuit to the outside limits of tolerance, and insert a trimming resistor in the manner shown in the diagram.

A. D. STACKMAN Calne, Wilts.

## Low-distortion class B output circuit

The article under the above title in your April issue introduces some interesting and novel features of design.

It appears to the writer that the approach to symmetrical operation has been made by speeding up the switch-on of the output transistors, thus sharpening up the toe characteristic. However, a slightly different approach can be made which can, at a slight cost, give more nearly matching toe characteristics, so that one can approach class AB behaviour (but with a less pro-

### High input-impedance amplifier circuits

In his article "High Input-impedance Amplifier Circuits" in the July issue of *Wireless World* Mr. Towers gives the



circuit shown above in Fig. 1 and labels it "complementary n-p-n/p-n-p compound emitter follower" (Fig. 1g). In fact this circuit is a complementary version of the two-stage common-emitter amplifier shown in my Fig. 2 above. In Fig. 1 transistor  $Tr_2$  is not operating as an emitter follower and the 2-stage circuit does not invert the signal; it follows that  $Tr_1$  must be operating in the common-emitter mode.

The circuit does operate as a compound

emitter-follower however if the output is taken from the emitter circuit of transistor  $Tr_2$ .

K. H. GREEN Slough, Bucks.

Thank you for the interesting article by Mr. Towers on "High Input-impedance Amplifier Circuits" published in the July issue of *Wireless World*, which we very much enjoyed reading.

However, there is one point we would like to bring to your notice. That is, the circuits of Figs. 3(b), 3(d) and 4(a) will not function as he suggests. If we look at the equivalent circuit (our Fig.,1) it may be seen that, replacing the bootstrap capacitor by a short circuit (at the frequency of operation), the circuit reduces to that of Fig. 2 since  $r_c \gg r_e$ . The input impedance of this circuit is less than that for a conventional emitter follower, being

$$r_b = eta r_c + rac{R_E R_C}{R_E + R_C}$$

Readers may be interested in a possible modification to the Mullard circuit of Fig. 5(e). The circuit as it stands has an input impedance of  $10^{12} \Omega$  at l.f. but this is shunted by the gate to drain capacitance of the BFX63. This gives an input impedancé of about 250 M $\Omega$  at 1 kHz. This, however, may be improved by a factor of about 30 by boot-strapping the drain as shown in our Fig. 3.

R. EBERHARDT and K. LUCAS The University, Southampton.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 (left to right) referred to in the letter from R. Eberhardt and K. Lucas commenting on Mr. Towers' article



Wireless World, December 1968

C,E

 $\overline{R_{F}} + R_{C}$ 



nounced toe region than is usual). For purposes of discussion a modified circuit is outlined in Fig. 1.

The principal proposal is to make  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$ and  $R_{10}$  equal. Subject to the dissipation capabilities of  $Tr_3$  and  $Tr_4$  they can be made as low in value as convenient as this can improve conditions in switching  $Tr_5$ ,  $Tr_6$  at high frequencies, and improves linearity by partly offsetting effects of base current drive to  $Tr_5$ ,  $Tr_6$ . For better symmetry  $R_9$ can also be made the same, but if some asymmetry in voltage distribution can be tolerated  $R_{0}$  may be reduced to zero with only moderate disturbance on performance. The effect of this change is that to switch on  $Tr_5$  the voltage at the collector of  $Tr_1$  has to fall an amount approximately equal to the sum of the switch on  $V_{\rm BE}$  of  $Tr_3$  and Tr<sub>5</sub>. This more closely matches effects in the counterpart transistors  $Tr_2$ ,  $Tr_4$  and  $Tr_{6}$ .

A further benefit is better matching of the division of current at the collector of  $Tr_1$  to that at the collector of  $Tr_2$ . Depending on the choice made for  $R_7$  and  $R_{10}$ , resistors  $R_3$  and  $R_6$  may be reduced in value. As it is now less vital to speed up switching on to quite the same extent resistors  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  and capacitors  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  may be introduced. Making  $R_4 = 0.1$  of  $R_3$  and  $R_5 = 0.1$  of  $R_6$ , say, one can make the performance of  $Tr_1$ ,  $Tr_2$  less critical for variations in matching of the complementary pairs. Capacitors  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$  can be chosen to partly offset the fall off in current gain of the output transistors at the higher frequencies.

Rather than using a string of diodes the writer has been using a form of silicon transistor bias (transistor  $Tr_0$ ). This permits setting the quiescent current of the output transistors independently of the d.c. reference level at the output point. The transistor used may be p-n-p or n-p-n but n-p-n is cheaper and usually has higher current gain. For close compensation it can be similar to  $Tr_1$ ,  $Tr_2$  but quite low breakdown voltage types can be used. Close setting of quiescent current is possible by varying  $R_1$ .

The price paid for matching the toe characteristics will be a need to increase the

d.c. supply voltage by about 1 volt if  $R_9$  is zero, or about 2 volts if  $R_9$  is matched to  $R_{10}$ . The loss in efficiency is not too great, and still small compared to losses in class AB valve circuits.

H. W. HOLDAWAY Ryde, N.S.W., Australia.

#### **Television interference filter**

Having been significantly involved in the testing of the Bovill Sporadic-E Filter objectively and subjectively during the last eighteen months or so, I should like to comment on the article "Combating Television Interference" (September issue) and Mr. Bovill's letter (November issue).

The efficiency of the Bovill interpretation of the filter is dramatically depicted in my "The Practical Aerial Handbook" (Odhams Books Ltd.) in terms of carefully controlled AB off-screen photos during a spell of particularly severe spring-time tropospheric propagation in the Torbay area. Without the filter the spurious information so confused the sync as to make locking highly critical, while degrading the picture to an unusable degree. With the filter in circuit normal sync performance was restored and almost all of the patterning was cleared from the picture, at the expense of no more than 500 kHz definition loss.

My lab tests have shown that Mr. Bovill's notch can improve on the rejection ratio of that described in the September issue\* when carefully tuned, no doubt due to the reasons mentioned by Charles Bovill in his November letter. This sort of filter running in Band I relies on delicate tuning and balancing for success and when properly adjusted the rejection is so knife-sharp that it is almost possible to "blow away" decibels of rejection! Rigidity of the screened housing is thus a major design requirement and I, too, would query the efficiency of a filter of this kind when housed in a case with flexible sides and with a top cover of dubious and variable interconductivity, as suggested in the September issue.

The length of the coax lead can also be critical as I have proved time and time again in the field, and there is also the question of the lead acting as a stub at Band III frequencies, as brought up by Charles Bovill, depending on how well the set's tuner loads the lead and what sort of combining filters if any—are used at the aerial end.

Finally, I would like to point out that the filter possesses other desirable attributes in wideband v.h.f. relays carrying a multiplicity of carriers in "notching out" unwanted beats, thereby deleting the quantum buildup of signal energy responsible for the progressive worsening of the crosstalk performance in an extended system, normally combated by diminishing the output levels of cascaded repeaters to maintain an acceptable end-of-line crosstalk ratio. A comb-filter for such applications is another interpretation under active consideration by Charles Bovill and his colleagues.

Gordon J. King Brixham, Devon.

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\* The last four "greater than" symbols in the specification on p. 329 should have been "less than" —ED.

#### Made in . . . ?

Reference your editorial in *Wireless World* for October, British manufacturers are not alone in using foreign made chassis.

I have a Schaub Lorenz "Tiny S". The case may possibly be made in Germany, but the inside is all Japanese.

J. HOLDING H.Q., R.A.F., Germany.

#### Shades of Frankenstein !

Are we now driving our integrated circuits so hard that there is a danger of revolt by them and we must fit "mutiny correction" devices?

The caption to Fig. 1, p. 399, of the November issue would seem to confirm this. What was really meant?\*

W. E. BLOCKSIDGE	
Wirral,	1
Cheshire.	

#### Volume 74 Index

The index covering the material published in Volume 74 (March-December 1968) is in course of preparation and should be available in January.

Our publishers will undertake the binding of readers' issues | and details will be given when the index is published.

# World of Amateur Radio

#### Slow-Scan Amateur TV Success

Two-way pictures were recently exchanged between A. Backman (SM0BUO), in Stockholm, and S. Horne (VE3EGO), in Ottawa, on 14.18 MHz. This was the first time twoway pictures had been exchanged across the Atlantic by radio amateurs, although in December, 1959, C. McDonald (WA2BCW) successfully transmitted pictures to the United Kingdom. Slow-scan TV has been authorized by the Swedish and U.S. licensing authorities, the former until June 30, 1969, and the latter until March 31, 1969.

Frequencies (in kHz) authorized are as follows:

Sweden	U.S.
3600-3800	3725-3750
7050-7100	7150-7175
14100-14350	14175-14350
21100-21450	21000-21450
28100-29700	28100-29700

#### **Project Moonray**

Nicholas K. Marschall (W6OLO/2), writing in the Dutch National Amateur Radio Society (VERON) V.H.F. Bulletin, describes proposals to have placed on the surface of the moon a small 2.25kg lunar amateur translator package. This would be carried (if the authorities agree) on the third lunar module (LM-3) and the astronaut responsible would level, aim and turn on the transistor for what would be the first amateur moon-earth contact. Moonray project bulletins and progress reports are broadcast on 14.09 MHz on the first Monday of each month from 2300 to 2330 g.m.t. using the call sign K2SS. The transmissions are made by radio teletype followed at 2330 g.m.t. by an s.s.b. transmission lasting 30 minutes. Full details of the Moonray project can be obtained from Mr. Marschall, P.O. Box T, Syosset, Long Island, New York 11791, or from the European representative, H. Rifet, P.O. Box 13, Schiedam, Holland, who is editor of the VERON V.H.F. Bulletin.

#### Outstanding Services to R.S.G.B.

P. A. Thorogood (G4KD), who has been the manager of the R.S.G.B. annual radio exhibition for the past ten years and the society's London regional representative for an even longer period, has been awarded the Founder's Trophy by the council in recognition of his outstanding services to the society during the past 20 years. The Founder's Trophy was donated by the late René Klein, who founded the society, as the London Wireless Club, in July 1913.

#### R.S.G.B. President 1969

J. W. Swinnerton (G2YS) is to succeed J. Graham (G3TR) as president of the Radio Society of Great Britain when the latter completes his term of office this month. Mr. Swinnerton has held a licence for many years and has been a member of the council of the society for the past ten years.

#### Interference on 70cm

Following an approach by the R.S.G.B., the German commercial airline Lufthansa has agreed to restrict the use of certain radio altimeter equipment while their aircraft are in U.K. air space.

#### New German Certificates

The German National Society (DARC) has approved the issue of two new German amateur radio awards. The first, known as the C.W. Speed Certificate, is being issued by the Nordrhein district of the DARC and is designed to promote telegraphy activity. The second will be issued to those who prove contacts with DARC district R. Further details of the c.w.s.c. can be obtained from H. Trappenberg (DL10W), D-4018 Langenfeld, Flurstr. 36, and of the w.d.r. from K. Tipp (DJ8CV), D-5603 Wüfrath, Düsselstr. 11.

#### V.H.F. National Field Day

The most popular annual v.h.f. contest organized by the Radio Society of Great Britain known at V.H.F. National Field Day took place this year during the weekend September 7-8 when 91 entries were received compared with 69 last year. For the first time an entry was received for work done in the 10 GHz band. Individual band winners were: on 70 MHz, the Cumberland and Westmorland v.h.f. group; on 144 MHz, the combined Worcester and Loughborough group; on 432 MHz, the Mid-Essex v.h.f./u.h.f. contest group; on 1296 MHz, the A.E.R.E. (Harwell) Amateur Radio Club; on 2300 MHz, the G3MCS contest group and on 10GHz the Purley and Addiscombe (Croydon) group. The Mid-Ulster group and the Pennine v.h.f. expedition group were Northern Ireland and Scottish winners respectively. The combined Worcester and Loughborough group were Welsh group winners and runners-up in the overall results

total with the Surrey Trophy going to the Mid-Essex v.h.f./u.h.f. contest group as the leading entry from England.

#### Ealing Activity

The Ealing and District Amateur Radio Society gave a demonstration of amateur radio and television at the Hanwell Community Centre on October 26 and 27, when operation was carried out on all bands from 160 metres to 3 cm.

#### **Nigeria** News

First holder of the new Chair of Communications in the Electrical Engineering Department at Ahmadu Bello University is Prof. R. Sturley, who until recently was chief engineer, external broadcasting, B.B.C. Although not a licensed radio amateur Prof. Sturley has given an assurance that he will encourage the development of amateur radio among his own students in particular and among those in Nigeria in general. Four members of the Nigerian Amateur Radio Society are on the staff of the university where a concentrated effort is being made among students to encourage them to take up amateur radio as a hobby, to which end an s.s.b. station is operating under the call 5N2AAU. Morse code instruction classes are being run for the second year in succession and elementary radio theory classes are to be arranged if there is sufficient demand.

#### **News from Otley**

Meetings of the Otley Radio Society are held every Tuesday evening at the society's own premises in Otley, Yorkshire. The society operates its own station (G3XNO) on top band during club nights. Winner of the recent senior section home constructional competition was F. Pickard with an electronic time switch and binary readout. The junior section was won by P. Fox with a transistor stereo amplifier. Publicity officer is T. George-Powell (G3NND), 82 Forest Avenue, Starbeck, Harrogate.

#### New I.A.R.U. Member

The Association des Radio-Amateurs de la Principaute de Monaco has been elected to membership of the International Amateur Radio Union and has now applied for membership of I.A.R.U. Region I (Europe and Africa) Division.

#### Gift from A.R.R.L.

A Viking-Ranger transmitter, donated by the American Radio Relay League for training purposes, is at present under construction in Nairobi under the supervision of Andre Saunders (5Z4KL). The transmitter will eventually operate under the call 5Z4RS with Fred Wade as first trustee of the station. Membership of the Radio Society of East Africa now stands at 110.

#### Luxembourg Steady Growth

At the annual general meeting of the Luxembourg National Society (RL) it was reported that membership had increased to 111 compared with 98 a year earlier. Since 1965 membership has increased by 50%.

#### **JOHN CLARRICOATS G6CL**

# **The Human Computer Reconsidered**

#### A critical attack on a recent theory

by B. J. Conway, M. J. Hunt and G. J. Liston

In the May issue of this journal there appeared an article under the intriguing title, "The Human Computer". Its author, Mr J. R. Brinkley, proposed a non-linear mixer model for the human mind and a similar model for the process of conception.

The main features of this model are shown in Fig. 1 (reproduced from his article). Let us first decide what properties we expect in a black-box model of this type.



Fig. 1. The individual represented in terms of its information processing functions. G =genetic information, E = environmental information, NLM = non-linear mixer.

The model must be simpler than the original system. This, however, inevitably means that at some point it will break down.
 Since we know nothing of the internal workings of the system represented, we can only map the corresponding inputs and outputs of model and system.

(3) When the parameters used for these inputs and outputs are different in model and system (for example, not both voltages and currents), the correspondence between them must be clearly stated.

(4) The model must exhibit the well-known properties of the system it represents.

To be plausible, a model must satisfy points (1) to (4). To be useful however, it must also satisfy a further criterion, viz.,

(5) That it should make clear predictions which can subsequently be verified on the original system. This is the only true test of its validity.

Indeed, the sole *raison d'être* of such a model, which contributes nothing to our understanding of the internal processes of the system it represents is that it should go on to make further predictions of some practical value.

The authors are 2nd year undergraduates at St. Catherine's College, Oxford, all reading physics.

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Let us now examine the article in the light of these considerations.

#### **Confused Parameters**

We first notice that the writer never makes clear the correspondence between the parameters of the two systems he compares. Indeed, the linkage appears quite arbitrary and varies from case to case. This leads to glaring inconsistencies. For example, he attributes the heightened perception reported under the influence of L.S.D. to a reduction in the non-linearity of the mixer. In the very next paragraph he goes on to associate genius with an unusually high degree of non-linearity. Different effects are dredged up to account for the heightened perception of colours, distortion of dimensions, detachment from environment, etc. The fact that by permuting the mappings in a different order totally different (and wrong) predictions would have resulted, shows that you can explain any effect on Mr. Brinkley's model, provided that you know the answers in advance. This carries versatility too far.

Even the most fundamental relationships are not preserved by the model. Throughout his discussion he treats  $G_{out}$  (see Fig. 1) as a function of Ein. In other words, he says that experience gained in life is transmitted via gene modification to succeeding generations. He adopts this Lysenkoist viewpoint solely on the grounds of expedience, ignoring the fact that no experimental evidence has ever been produced to support this theory. Even in the Soviet Union, where strong ideological pressure exists to uphold this doctrine, it is now very much out of favour.

In fact, the author appears to have missed the central point of Darwin's theory. He dismisses random processes as being of secondary importance whereas they are, of course, essential to the whole process of evolution. There is no systematic selection of favourable characteristics—bad mutations simply die out.

He betrays a similar confusion concerning the processes involved in conception, and the need for his non-linear mixer in this case arises from this confusion. He maintains that twice the required amount of genetic information is present at conception and that the excess must somehow be removed. This is just not true: spermatozoa and ova each contain twenty-three chromosomes—exactly half the number in a normal cell. It follows that at conception there is just sufficient information present to specify completely the genetic structure of the embryo.

The fact that children are not the mean of their parents was cited as further evidence for his model. In fact, this is a direct result of dominant and recessive behaviour in genes, which may even lead to the appearance in the child of characteristics dormant for several generations.

#### Mysticism

At times Mr. Brinkley waxes mystical. In a remarkable paragraph he purports to explain how a mysterious "life force" defeats the second law of thermodynamics. We do not underestimate the difficulty of proving rigorously that life and evolutionary processes obey the second law, but we maintain that you would have to consider all changes in the universe brought about by these processes and not merely surviving mortals, as Mr Brinkley implies. Clearly, the non-linear mixer does not disobey the second law, so that the author's statement that his model explains the violation of this law by life processes is wrong either way. Either the law is universal, and all systems behave similarly in this respect, or else Mr. Brinkley's model behaves contrary to the system it represents.

Much of the latter part of the article is devoted to the importance of low frequencies in biological processes. We are at a loss to understand the relevance of these frequencies to the transmission of genetic information, this being entirely a problem of molecular structure. Although their importance in the context of speech and vision is clear, our objection in this case is that the author feels obliged to seek an explanation of their origin at an *atomic* level.

We feel that this is misguided. To take an example, the vibration of vocal chords accounts perfectly for the low frequencies of the voice. Would the author attempt to explain the note produced by a violin in terms of the high frequency oscillations of the atoms in catgut?

In the same section the writer attaches exclusive significance to the elements H,C,N, and O, dismissing the presence of others such as sulphur and phosphorus—equally vital—a merely adding "variety to the mix".

He tacitly rejects the modern theory of molecular spectra in favour of his own rather eccentric explanation in terms of the combination of atomic frequencies. To this end he assumes some simple relationship between these frequencies and the number of electrons in the outer shell of each atom, basing this view solely on the significance of the arithmetic sequence 1, 2, 3, 4 for the atoms H, C, N and O. If Mr. Brinkley's atomic frequencies are at all related to the electronic structure of atoms they must be frequencies of emitted electromagnetic radiation or (classically) those of electron rotation. The first are measured directly from spectra. In either case they are not in the simple ratios Mr. Brinkley would like for the atoms in question. Thus experimental evidence refutes his assertions.

The rest of what was conjectured about H, C, N and O and of the control by "atomic frequencies" of the temperature range within which life can survive, is likewise untrue. The range of temperature in which life survives is ultimately controlled by the rates of chemical reactions. These slow reactions have rate constants which vary by a factor of between 2 and 3 over a range of about 10 deg. C at normal temperatures, due to the exponential factor exp (-E/kT) in the theoretical expression for the rate constant. The activation energy, E, must be provided by the total thermal energy of the molecules -what possible relevance can atomic frequencies of an electronic kind have to this problem of thermal energy? Atomic frequencies do not vary slightly with temperature as Mr Brinkley requires, but are grossly quantised. The main cause of temperature dependence of life processes is thus the exp (-E/kT) factor, which arises in the theory of statistical mechanics from purely thermodynamic arguments, these having no relation to any assumptions about atomic structure, let alone the nature of atomic frequencies.

Referring back to our original set of criteria for judging a model we must conclude that the author's model fails to satisfy the first four taken together. It now remains to see whether it satisfies the fifth: that of verifiable prediction.

Innocuous models might be excused a failure to satisfy our fifth criterion when they are first proposed-although one could have little faith in a black-box model until it had satisfied this criterion-but anything as wide in its scope as Mr. Brinkley's model, leaving a trail of discarded principles in its wake (Darwinism, genetics, molecular binding theory, etc.) must be most rigorously justified. We find, in fact, that the only prediction made by the author from his model is that "genetic and environmental information are of exactly equal importance to the generation of new information and hence to human progress". Since genetic and environmental information in the way that the author uses the terms, are so dissimilar in form it is impossible to equate them. His prediction, therefore, is unverifiable and provides no support for his model. Consequently his conclusion that educationalists should "reconsider their ways" is worthless.

Hence, we conclude that the NLM model also fails on the final count and must be rejected as shedding no new light on the problems it seeks to resolve. **Battery Developments** 

The 6th International Power Sources Symposium was held at the Hotel Metropole, Brighton from September 24th to 26th. We have selected three papers, from those delivered, which seem of particular importance and interest to our readers. These are summarized below.

#### Cells with solid electrolytes

The limited shelf life, poor tolerance of temperature changes, and only moderate reliability of primary batteries, has hitherto ruled them out of consideration for a number of serious applications.

Early designs of solid state batteries (using solid electrolytes) resulted in units having long shelf lives, and good tolerance to temperature change, but having low electrical capacity and low current capability, due to the high electrolyte resistance.

However, a new class of solid state systems, with high conductivity electrolytes, has been designed in America<sup>1</sup>. The potential of the individual cell units is 0.66V, and they are capable of delivering  $0.9A/cm^2$  when short circuited. Operation has been completely satisfactory over the temperature range—55°C to 74°C. At 25°C ninety per cent of the theoretical capacity can be drawn from the cells at a current density of 50mA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### Fast charging secondary cells

The possibility of rapidly recharging secondary cells greatly increases the variety of their applications. Where there are short intervals between successive discharges, as in some portable power tools, the ability to charge up quickly will allow smaller and lighter cells to be employed—though more frequent charging sessions will be required.

There has been a quest, again in America, for ways of safely recharging sealed nickel-cadmium cells, and batteries of such cells, in one hour or less<sup>2</sup>. Investigation over the past few years has revealed that rapid charging is made difficult only by the disastrous consequences of high level overcharging. As soon as overcharging begins, heat and gas, internally generated, destroy the cell. Provided that the charging current stops precisely when the cell is fully charged, the whole process may be accomplished in one second at greater than 90% efficiency by delivering a 50A pulse to 10mAH cells. After 100 cycles of full charge and complete discharge there was no electrode damage. In practice fast charging rates are limited by the size and cost of the charging equipment required to deliver the high currents.

#### Fuel cell runs on gas

Development work is being done in England on a fuel cell running on natural gas<sup>3</sup>. A porous diaphragm, containing molten carbonates of lithium and sodium, separates the two electrodes. The anode (on the gas side), is of porous nickel, and the cathode (on the air side) contains silver, and oxides of copper and zinc.

The fuel to be oxidized can be a hydrocarbon mixture containing carbon dioxide, hydrogen gas containing carbon dioxide, or a mixture of steam and carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide must also be present in the air for the cell to run properly.

A 'hot box' measuring  $2ft \times 2ft \times 2ft$ , with the active cells occupying one half and a gas processing complex the other, can produce 5kW at 0.5V per cell. The electrical efficiency is about 30%, but waste heat can be used to reform the gas and improve its quality.

#### REFERENCES

1. Paper 18. "Solid state batteries" by Argue, Croce and Owens, Atomics International (a division of North American Rockwell Corp.) Canoga Park, California.

2. Paper 29. "Rapid recharging of nickel cadmium batteries" by Hadley & Carson Jr., General Electric Co., U.S.A.

3. Paper 39. "Theoretical consideration of a molten carbonate fuel cell running on natural gas" by Bannochie & Clow, Energy Conversion Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

# **Test Your Knowledge**

Series devised by L. Ibbotson\* B.Sc., A.Inst.P., M.I.E.E., M.I.E.R.E.

#### 7. Valves

1. The main advantage of the oxide coated cathode over tungsten and thoriated tungsten cathodes is that it

(a) can be indirectly heated and give reasonable emission efficiency

(b) is less susceptible to poisoning

(c) has a longer life

(d) is less easily damaged by ion bombardment

2. The material most commonly used to make anodes and grids for small thermionic vacuum valves is

- (a) tungsten
- (b) copper
- (c) nickel
- (d) iron
- In a normal triode valve the grid is

   (a) much nearer to the anode than to the cathode
  - (b) half way between anode and cathode
  - (c) very near to the cathode
  - (d) in contact with the cathode.

4. In a thermionic vacuum diode operating in the space-charge limited condition the anode current is not significantly dependent on

- (a) anode voltage
- (b) cathode temperature
- (c) electrode areas
- (d) electrode separation.

5. A diode with a tungsten cathode is operating in the temperature limited condition. Richardson's equation suggests that the current should not change as the applied voltage is increased; in practice we observe a small increase in current. This is due to

(a) a reduction of the effective work function of the cathode by the electric field at its surface

(b) tunnelling of electrons through the potential barrier at the cathode surface (c) a rise in temperature of the cathode due to thermal expansion.

6. The potential at the centre of the space charge in a thermionic vacuum valve in normal use is

(a) lower than cathode potential

- (b) equal to cathode potential
- (c) between cathode and anode potential
- (d) equal to anode potential.

7. In a triode used as a small signal class A a.c. amplifier the alternating component of anode current is in phase with the alternating component of grid-cathode voltage

- (a) under all conditions
- (b) provided the anode load is resistive
- (c) provided the frequency is not too high
- (d) provided both the anode load is resis-
- tive and the frequency is not too high.

8. One of the following has the same order of magnitude in triodes and pentodes

- (a) the amplification factor
- (b) the capacitance between anode and control grid
- (c) the mutual conductance
- (d) the anode slope resistance.

9. For a triode or pentode there is usually specified a maximum value which the resistance of the external circuit between control grid and cathode must have when the valve is in use as a class A amplifier. This is

(a) so that the input impedance of the valve will not be too high

- (b) to reduce the Miller effect
- (c) to prevent oscillation

(d) so that positive ions captured by the control grid will not significantly alter its potential.

**10.** During normal operation secondary emission of electrons from the anode occurs

- (a) in all thermionic vacuum valves
- (b) only in indirectly heated valves
- (c) in tetrodes and pentodes only
- (d) in tetrodes only.

**11.** The potential relative to the cathode of the control grid in a thermionic vacuum valve

- (a) is never allowed to become positive(b) always becomes positive at some point
- in the cycle of input voltage

(c) is allowed to become positive in smallsignal amplifiers, but not in power amplifiers

(d) is allowed to become positive in large power amplifiers, but not in small-signal amplifiers. **12.** During the operation of a large power amplifying valve the anode generally becomes very hot. This is mainly due to

- (a) heat received by radiation from the cathode
- (b) heat received from the cathode by conduction through the valve envelope
- (c) heat generated by the large anode current due to high resistivity of the anode material

(d) heat released when the electrons give up their kinetic energy on striking the anode.

13. When bottoming is allowed to occur during the operation of a pentode damage may be done to

- (a) the anode
- (b) the suppressor grid
- (c) the screen grid
- (d) the control grid.

14. For a pentode, having fixed grid voltages in the normal range, an anode current/anode voltage curve is plotted. If the screen grid voltage is increased and the curve replotted the second curve is found to

- (a) coincide with the first curve
- (b) lie entirely below the first curve
- (c) lie entirely above the first curve
- (d) cross the first curve at an anode voltage equal to the original screen grid voltage.

15. A pentode will act as a good constant current generator; over a wide range of anode voltage the anode current changes very little. The physical reason for this is

- (a) the space current is controlled almost entirely by the screen voltage
- (b) the cathode emission is space charge limited
- (c) the anode lead has a large resistance
- (d) the suppressor grid current increases as the anode voltage increases.

16. A variable- $\mu$  pentode is designed for use as an amplifier with a gain which can be varied over a wide range. The variation of gain is achieved by varying

- (a) the anode voltage
- (b) the screen grid voltage
- (c) the control grid bias voltage
- (d) the heater current.

17. The beam tetrode construction can only be used satisfactorily in valves designed for power amplification. This is because

(a) the input impedance between the control grid and cathode is low

(b) a large space current is needed to drive secondary electrons back to the anode (c) the beam forming action only works when the anode voltage is high

(d) the large separation between the screen grid and the anode causes the electron transit time to be significant.

#### Answers and comments, page 479.

<sup>\*</sup> West Ham College of Technology, London, E.15.

# **December Meetings**

Tickets are required for some meetings: readers are advised, therefore, to communicate with the society concerned

#### LONDON

2nd. I.E.E.-Discussion on "Terminology for use in electrical measurements" at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 3rd. I.E.E.-"Representation of multi-variable

system behaviour by loci in the complex plane" by Dr. A. G. J. MacFarlane at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 3rd. I.E.E.—Discussion on "Sampling techniques applied to signal recovery and display" at 17.30 at Savoy PL. W.C.2.

3rd. Inst. Electronics-"Electronics in automation" by J. Reed at 18.45 at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., W.C.1.

4th. I.E.R.E.-"Project technology electronics in the schools" by G. B. Harrison at 18.00 at 9 Bedford Sq., WC1

4th. S.E.R.T.-"'Automatic train control" by I. Smale at 19.00 at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., W.C.1. 5th. I.E.E. Grads.—"On the future of world com-

5th. I.E.E. Grads.—"On the future of world com-munication" by Prof. C. Cherry at 18.30 at Wimbledon Technical College, Gladstone Rd., S.W.19.

6th. R.T.S.—"The use and abuse of closed-circuit television in anatomical teaching" by Dr. E. H. Ashton at 19.00 at I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 9th. I.E.E.—Discussion on "The use of digital com-

puting in navigation systems" at 18.00 at the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Pl., W.1.

10th. I.E.E.-"'Corona tubes" by Prof. F. A. Benson at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

10th. I.E.R.E.-"Audio communication between divers" by B. Ray at 18.00 at 9 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 11th. 1.E.E.—"Broadcasting stereophony" by D. E. L.

Shorter at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 11th. I.E.R.E.—"Taking a close look at contacts" by

Dr. T. Davies at 18.00 at 9 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 12th. I.E.E.—Discussion on "The role of thin and

thick films in micro-miniature equipment" at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

12th. R.T.S.—"Television visual effects" by J. Kine at 19.00 at I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.

13th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.-Colloquium on "The technology of modern micro-circuit digital equipment" at 10.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

16th. I.E.E.-Discussion on "Electronic properties of the vitreous state" at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

18th. I.E.E.-Colloquium on "Linear and non-linear device modelling for efficient design" at Savoy Pl.,

W.C.2. 19th. I.E.E.—"Matricon cathode-ray tubes" by G. Heftman and D. S. Hills at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

#### BELFAST

2nd. I.E.E.T.E.-"The story of colour televisionfar" by J. P. Hunt at 19.30 at Ashby Institute, Queens

University, Stranmillis Rd. 5th. I.E.R.E.—"Metal oxide semiconductor transist-ors" by Prof. W. D. Ryan at 18.30 at the Ashby Inst., Stranmillis Road.

#### BRIGHTON

6th. I.E.E.-Christmas lecture: "There is more to electronics than meets the eye" by Dr B. H. Venning at 15.00 at the College of Technology.

#### BRISTOL

18th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.—"Instrumentation tape re-cording" by T. Read at 19.00 at the University.

#### CAMBRIDGE

11th. S.E.R.T.-"Automatic test equipment" by K. Brewster at 19.00 at the Cambridgeshire College of Technology, Collier Rd.

"12th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E .-- "Impact of microelectronics for circuit designers" by R. S. den Brinker at 20.00 at the University Engineering Laboratories, Trumpington St.

#### CARDIFF

6th. R.T.S.-"Modern picture source synchronisation" by J. L. Bliss at 19.00 at Broadcasting House, Llandaff.

11th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E .-- "Circuit and systems design using digital computers" by J. S. Reynolds at 18.30 at the University of Wales Inst. of Science and Technology.

13th. S.E.R.T.-"The c.r.o. and its applications" by R. A. Watson at 19.00 at Llandaff Technical College, Western Ave.

#### **CHELMSFORD**

9th. I.E.E.-"The problem of maintaining complex electronic systems" by A. J. Wheeldon at 18.30 at the Lion & Lamb Hotel.

12th. I.Prod.Eng.-"Developments in metrology" by A. C. Dawe at 19.00 at The Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., New St.

#### CHELTENHAM

10th. I.E.R.E .- "Air traffic control" by D. R. Evans at 19.00 at the Government Communications H.Q., Benhall.

#### EDINBURGH

11th. I.E.R.E.--- "High power u.h.f. transmitters" by D. Ingle at 19.00 at the Napier College of Science & Technology, Colinton Rd.

#### EVESHAM

9th. I.E.E.--- "Concorde electrics" by H. Hill at 19.30 at the B.B.C. Training Centre, Wood Norton.

#### **GLASGOW**

12th. I.E.R.E .- "High power u.h.f. transmitters" by D. Ingle at 19.00 at the University of Strathclyde.

13th. S.E.R.T .- "A review of some developments in Post Office telecommunications" by A. Scott at 19.30 at the Y.M.C.A., 100 Bothwell St., C.2.

#### **GLOUCESTER**

12th. I.E.E. Grads .- "Video tape recorders" by G. Fry at 19.30 at the Technical College.

#### **GUILDFORD**

4th. I.E.R.E.—"Some circuit aspects of m.o.s. devices" by N. E. Broadberry and L. N. M. Edward at 19.30 at the Technical College.

HUDDERSFIELD 12th. I.E.E.T.E.—"Marine navigational aids" by G. J. McDonald at 19.00 at the College of Technology.

#### LEICESTER

4th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.-""Reliable low-distortion transistor audio amplifier" by P. J. Baxandall at 18.30 at the Physics Lecture Theatre, the University.

4th. I.E.E.T.E .- "The Decca Navigator system-a radio aid for ships and aircraft" by A. Brooker-Carey at

19.30 at the College of Technology, The Newark. 13th. I.E.E.—"Solid state devices" by D. T. Davies at 19.00 at the College of Technology.

#### **LETCHWORTH**

4th. I.E.E.-Children's Christmas Lecture: "B.B.C. radiophonic workshop" by D. Briscoe at 15.00 at the College of Technology.

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#### LIVERPOOL

11th. I.E.R.E.-"Induction motor speed control" by D. R. Aubrey at 19.00 at the University Dept. of Elec. Eng'g. and Electronics.

11th. I.E.E.T.E.—"Communications by satellite" by V.C. Meller at 19.00 at the Building and Design Centre, Hope St.

#### MAIDSTONE

2nd. I.E.E .--- "Colour television" by B. J. Rogers at 19.00 at the Royal Star Hotel.

#### MANCHESTER

4th. I.E.E.—"Computer aided design" by J. V. Oldfield at 18.15 at the University of Manchester Inst. of Science & Tech.

19th. I.E.R.E.-"A pay television system and equipment" by Dr. G. L. Hamburger at 19.15 at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

#### MIDDLESBROUGH

5th. S.E.R.T.-"Computer traffic control" by A. Gregory and H. A. Codd at 19.30 at the Cleveland Scientific Institute, Corporation Rd.

#### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

4th. S.E.R.T.—"Computer traffic control" by A. Gregory and H. A. Codd at 18.45 at the Charles Trevelyan Technical College, Maple Charles Terrace.

11th. I.E.R.E.-"Film electronics in the seventies" by C. Maddison at 18.00 at the Inst. of Mining & Mech. Engrs., Westgate Road.

16th. I.E.E.-"Optical communications" by D. Williams at 18.30 at the Rutherford College of Technology.

#### NORWICH

5th. I.E.E. & I.Mech.E .--- "Men, circuits and systems in telecommunications" by J. H. H. Merriman at 19.30 at the Assembly House.

#### PORTSMOUTH

10th. S.E.R.T .- "Design and development of colour television components" by A. W. Lee at 19.00 at Highbury Technical College, Dovercourt Rd., Cosham.

#### PRESTON

11th. I.E.E.-"Colour television receiver design" by B. J. Rogers at 19.30 at the Harris College.

#### READING

5th. I.E.R.E.—"Digital voltmeters" by G. W. Boul-ton at 19.30 at the J. J. Thomson Physical Lab, the University.

#### REDHILL.

4th. I.E.E.—"Changing patterns in communications" by D. Wray at 19.30 at the Mullard Research Labs, Salfords

#### RUGRY

3rd. I.E.E.—"On the future of world com-munications" by Prof. C. Cherry at 18.15 at the College of Eng'g Tech.

#### SHEFFIELD

4th. I.E.E.-"Operation of the Eurovision system" by A. R. Elliott at 18.30 at the University.

10th. I.E.E .- Faraday Lecture "Microelectronics" by P. E. Trier at 19.30 at the City Hall.

#### SOUTHAMPTON

4th. S.E.R.T .- "Digital integrated circuits" by K. G. Nichols at 19.30 at the College of Technology, East Park Terrace.

#### TORQUAY

12th. I.E.E.-"Satellite communication" by J. M. Brown at 14.30 at the Electric Hall.

#### Late November meetings in London

I.E.R.E.--- "Frequency modulation trans-26th. ducers" by J. Agar at 18.00 at 9 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.

27th. I.E.R.E.-"World telephone communication"

by S. Welch at 18.00 at 9 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 27th. B.K.S.T.S.—"The usable sensitivity of a radio receiver" by J. Moir at 19.30 at the Royal Overseas League, Park Pl., St. James's St., S.W.1.

29th. I.E.E.-Colloquium "Computer methods in network design and synthesis" at 09.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

29th. R.T.S.—Symposium "Television news tech-niques" at 17.00 at the I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd, S.W.3.

# **A Flexible Expander/Compressor**

# A means of achieving loudness control by using a photo-electric potential divider

by M.B. Catford,\* B.Sc.

Some years ago, during the early stages of the now widespread interest in the high quality reproduction of music from disc records, there was a general realization that some degree of expansion of the dynamic range of the recorded sound, within the reproducing circuitry, and automatic in action, could lead to enhanced enjoyment for the critical listener, since it could be used to counteract the peak limiting or compression unavoidable in disc recording. Many records were then unwittingly also records of how not to use a compressor, in that the results of its use were only too evident to the listener's ear. In the last ten years, the advances in techniques, including the universal re-taping and editing of original tapes before cutting the disc record, have made the life of the control engineer easier, so that the compression is today not so obvious. Many listeners to records made in recent times may question the advantage of any expansion of the dynamic range. But a few, super-critical perhaps, seeking the best possible reproduction of the sound as originally recorded, will notice that a passage for cello and oboe which has an average level only 10 dB down on that of the full orchestra, or who are repeatedly disappointed at the degree of surprise which the composer surely intended, at the sudden trumpet call in the middle of the William Tell

\*The Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand. Mr. Catford died in January of this year, before disclosing full details of the circuitry. The details presented here were obtained from extra material supplied by Mr. J. A. Bourne after an examination of Mr. Catford's equipment.

A view of the expander/compressor chassis showing the mounting of the main components. It is believed that the author had a frequency division network in his system, with a separate photoelectric control unit for each part.



overture, and are thereby forcefully reminded of the restrictions imposed by the recording process.

In the other direction, many a tape recording enthusiast must have longed for an easily adjustable compressor, which would look after the unrehearsed peak intensity in his own taping of a live performance.

Offers by manufacturers of a photo-resistive unit, comprising a filament lamp mounted in the same assembly as a photo resistor, may have prompted some of them to reconsider the published circuits for volume expansion, and experiments in that field carried out in days gone by. Those who find that dynamic range expansion or compression is either attractive or essential, may care to try the method used by the writer during the last two years.

The basic idea is simple. Replace the filament lamp as light source with an electronic light source like that of the C.R.O. screen. This has manifold advantages which are not immediately obvious, and can be done with great economy by using as the source, a tuning indicator, EM 84. This valve cum electron gun device needs no high voltage supply; it exhibits two fluorescent strips, normally separated by a considerable distance if input volts are zero, but the proximal end of these strips approach each other more and more closely as the grid input voltage is raised. The amount of light emitted by these strips is approximately proportional to their area. Inspected through a coloured filter, it will be found to contain a large amount of orange-red light, and it is this portion with which the photoresistor family are concerned. The earlier 'magic eye' indicator with its green fluorescence would not be perceived as a light source by any ordinary photo-resistor.

If an EM 84 indicator, to which the audio signal is fed at the triode grid, is placed in a dark box, which also contains a photo-resistor such as the RCA 7412, we can utilize the light-modulated resistance in a network involving only one other normal resistor, so as to form a potential divider which automatically responds so as to enhance signal peaks applied across the network, or to level out these peaks, according to whether the photo-resistor forms the 'top' part or the 'lower' part of the divider.

The photo-resistor so arranged will respond only to the general level of the light intensity within the box. This alone is not satisfactory, for the simplest calibrating test will show that the fluorescing strips of the indicator increase in area in logarithmic relationship to the input signal voltage. This effect, achieved by suitably shaping and disposing the internal electrodes, is ideal for use as a tuning indicator, but as a light source for a volume expander would cause a large change of loudness for a certain input change at a low average signal level, and a very much smaller change in loudness for the same signal change if the average level was high. Clearly something must be done to at least straighten out this logarithmic response, and even, if possible, to reverse its direction. This is



very easily done. All that is required is that the photo-resistor shall be placed quite close to the screen of the indicator, and at a point mid-way between the two ends of the flourescent strips. When these are well separated, they still emit light, but this is all in the peripheral field of view as seen by the photo-resistor, which therefore almost ignores any small changes in the quantity of light. It is not until the ends of the strips come together, and are almost opposite the close spaced photo-resistor, that it sees them effectively. From that intermediate condition, the now decreasing response of the indicator, because of its logarithmic law, will have more and more effect on the photo-resistor, right up to the apparent point of saturation when the strips meet, and surprisingly, beyond this point, for an increased amount of light is emitted from the strips even when they overlap each other. Such a disposition of indicator and photo-resistor, with normal values of circuit components and supply voltage, can result, for a change of input signal of 20 volts, in a resistive change of 10 megohms to 0.1 megohm, or 100 to 1. As an element in a resistive potential divider used as a volume control, this can be used if need be to occasion really violent loudness change.

Now we can review some of the advantages of such a system. Firstly, since the light flux changes are electronic in origin, and the phosphors used appear to be similar to those employed in the C.R.O., we certainly have instant response. It is in fact fast enough to 'catch' the beginning of a percussion sound, such as a drum tap or a piano note. Secondly, since the input signal is applied to an open circuit, comprising the triode grid of the indicator, it cannot be inadvertently destroyed by burning out. Thirdly, a most important advantage, the response law can be changed at will in a manner impossible with any other form of light source.

> A description of a typical expander as used in the writer's equipment will show how this is done. The audio input signal for operating the expander is taken from the live end of the volume control in the pre-amplifier. This is at millivolt level, so it is passed through a one stage voltage amplifier, adjusted to achieve an output of some 25 volts average on the loudest audio passages. This is applied by way of a parallel fed potentiometer to a cathode follower, the potentiometer allowing adjustment of the degree of expansion. The cathode follower, through a double diode connection, feeds a resistance-capacity circuit and the indicator input grid. The time constant of this shunt circuit controls the decay envelope after expansion is cut The circuit for audio control of the light intensity of the EM 84 when used as a light source for the photo-resistor. By inverting the potential divider feeding the main amplifier the unit's function may be inverted.

The disposition of parts in the unit. This may better be seen in the photograph.



off by reduction of the audio level. Values here are emphatically non-critical, and a time constant of 1 second is a good starting point for adjustments by trial.

The EM 84 is entirely satisfactory when used as recommended, although if need arises, it is capable of astonishing light output on higher voltage at anode and target. The photo-resistor, RCA 7412 is virtually placed with its envelope axis at right angles to that of the indicator, with a spacing of 1/16 in to 1/8in between the two components. Virtually—because in practice it is a good idea to interpose a heat insulator in the form of a short light pipe. This consists of a 2 in length of clear glass rod about 1/4 in diameter. This light pipe keeps the temperature sensitive photo-resistor away from the heater of the indicator. Without this precaution, the performance of the expander will gradually fall off during several hours of use. Ideally the ends of the glass rod should be flat and polished, but in practice a clean and chip free break surface works almost as well. Glass seems to be better for this purpose than a clear plastic.

Now the final refinement; a thin metal diaphragm is placed between the indicator and the glass rod light pipe. It is slit at a place opposite the end of the rod. The corners of the slit, and the width of the slit, are altered by snipping with fine scissors or by bending the metal foil with forceps, until trial shows that the mask so formed gives the desired, and stepless, response.

For the majority of the writer's records, the expansion is set at zero. Since those records in which its expanding action seem to be required are from different recording studios, controlled by various recording engineers, using different equipment, it would seem to be an impossible task to attempt an exact compensation for the compression used on any particular occasion. The mask outline, together with the expansion control, are therefore in theory a glorious compromise. In fact it is not a difficult job to adjust things so that even a very critical ear is unaware of just why the record sounds more realistic on this equipment than it does on another which has no expander. This, demonstration sessions apart, is its real function.

The expander can also be used to do some cheating. The dynamic range of a recording can be expanded by settings which result in hearing the loudest passages normally, but all others quieter than as recorded. One can argue about this being less faithful as a reproduction of the original sound, but the end result is very pleasant, since surface noise is inaudible at all times.

### **New Products**

#### M.O.S. 'Tetrode'

A combination of important valve and transistor features are claimed by Mullard for the m.o.s. transistor type BFS28. With high input impedance and low distortion it can handle a wide dynamic range. It has high gain (18dB at 200MHz) and low noise (2.7dB at 200MHz). All these features make it particularly suitable for use in the front-end of v.h.f. receivers. Cross modulation performance is improved and spurious response reduced to a minimum by the linearity of the device. Low feedback capacitance (0.025pF at 10MHz) ensures operating point stability and reduces oscillator feedthrough. The dual gate construction allows for linear mixing. Encapsulated in a TO-72 can, the maximum drainto-source voltage is 20V, and maximum drain current 20mA. Mullard Ltd., Mullard House, Torrington Place, London W.C.1 WW 331 for further details

#### Matched F.E.Ts

Semitron are now providing f.e.ts type C97E and C98E with the basic parameters matched to within 5% and with pinch volts selected to better than 5mV. The f.e.ts are n-channel types and the main application for the matched pairs will be in differential amplifiers. Maximum drift over the temperature range  $-50^{\circ}$ C to  $+70^{\circ}$ C is better than  $50\mu$ V/°C. Semitron Ltd, Cricklade, Swindon, Wiltshire.

WW315 for further details

#### **Step-recovery Diodes**

Hewlett Packard have coined two new parameters for step-recovery diodes which they say will remove the need for component selection within a selected range by circuit designers. The transition from low- to high-impedance upon bias reversal is not a simple step function, but may include a more slowly rising ramp before the main transition and a rounding off of the trailing edge. Hewlett Packard now use the terms "ramping" and "rounding", specified as a percentage of total transition time, to describe these phenomena. Three new step-recovery diodes announced by Hewlett Packard are 5082/0200, /0201, and /0202 that have transition times from 85ps to 300ps, breakdown volt-



ages between 10 and 20%. The devices are available in a choice of two ceramic packages (0.3pF and 0.4nH or 0.2pF and 0.5nH) or in a DO-7 glass package (0.25pF and 4nH). Small quantity price is from about £3 10s to a little over £18 per item. Hewlett Packard Ltd, 224 Bath Rd, Slough, Bucks. WW 302 for further details

#### M.O.S.T. Shift Registers

Three new shift registers, one static and two dynamic, now augment the range of m.o.s.t. circuits available from SGS-Fairchild. The static device, the 3300, is a 25-bit, three phase, serial access shift register in a ten-lead TO-100 can. Designed for operation up to 250kHz, it consists of 25 flip-flops arranged in three strings to give input and output access at 16, 8 and 1-bit increments. The output of the last bit in each string is buffered to provide good capacitance driving ability. Characteristics of the 3300 include a noise margin of 1V and a typical power dissipation of 2mW/bit. Only one external clock drive is required as the other two phases are generated internally. The first of the dynamic registers is the 3303 which is a 25-bit serial access shift register which is also in a TO-100 case. The register, which will operate from 10 to 500kHz, consists of two 25-bit serial strings of data storage elements controlled by two common shift lines. The more complex 3320, which is a 64-bit shift register/ accumulator, will operate from 10kHz to 2MHz. It incorporates additional input logic to provide control of the loading of new data or the recirculation of existing information. SGS-Fairchild Ltd, Aylesbury, Bucks.

WW 335 for further details

#### **Operational Amplifier**

Designed to operate in either the inverting or non-inverting mode, with a wide range of power supply voltages, the Burr-Brown model 3038/25 universal operational amplifier has an f.e.t. input. Input inpedance is  $10^{11}\Omega$  and offset current is 50pA at 25°C. Voltage offset drift is typically  $\pm 15 \mu V/^{\circ}C$  at the input. Power supply voltages can be balanced or unbalanced and from  $\pm 40V$  to  $\pm 135V$  d.c. The amplifier's maximum output voltage swing is equal to the supply voltage less 20 volts in each direction. Output current can be as high as  $\pm 20$ mA. Supply rejection is such that if both supplies vary from 40V to 135V at 120Hz the ripple voltage at the amplifier input will be less than 1mV. Up to 100V commonmode voltage can be accepted with a d.c.-to-100Hz common-mode rejection ratio of 90dB. The slew rate is guaranteed to be  $12V/\mu s$  (minimum) and rises with increasing power supply voltage. The encapsulated model weighs less than 120g and measures  $61 \times 45.8 \times 15.3$  mm. It requires a maximum of ±10mA quiescent current. Price of model 3038/25 is £83 in 1-9 quantities. A companion unit, model 3138/25 has identical specifications, except that voltage offset is typically  $45 \mu V/^{\circ}C$  and the price £59. General Test Instruments Ltd., Gloucester Trading Estate, Gloucester, England. WW 329 for further details

#### **Electronic Multimeter**

An electronic multimeter introduced by Smith's Industries employs an f.e.t. chopper/amplifier measuring circuit and costs approximately  $\pounds$ 70. Overload protection is provided by a fast-acting electro-mechanical cut-out, a fuse, an input circuit flash-over path and various diodes. The meter is powered by four 1.5V miniature cells that are claimed to have an average life of six months. The taut ligament movement is temperature compensated magnetically and has a basic sensitivity of  $17\mu$ A. Voltage ranges (there are 13 a.c. and 13 d.c.) start at 1mV f.s.d. and finish at 1000V f.s.d. in a 10,  $\sqrt{10}$  progression with a sensitivity of  $1M\Omega/V$  or  $10M\Omega$  which ever is the lower. The dB ranges span - 60 to + 50 dB, OdB = 0.775V. There are



14 a.c. and 14 d.c. current ranges with f.s.ds of  $1\mu$ A to 3A. Accuracy on the current and voltage ranges at 50 and 60Hz is  $\pm 1\%$  falling to  $\pm 3\%$  at 20kHz. Resistance is covered in six ranges with f.s.ds from  $500\Omega$  to  $50M\Omega$ , centre scale of the upper and lower ranges being  $1M\Omega$  and  $10\Omega$  respectively. The six capacity ranges have f.s.ds from  $500\Gamma$  to  $5000\mu$ F. The meter can be used in conjunction with an iron/constantin probe to measure temperature in two ranges 0 to  $18^{\circ}$ C and 0 to  $180^{\circ}$ C. Smith's Industries, Kelvin House, Wembley Park Drive, Wembley, Middx.

WW 301 for further details

#### Portable Oscilloscope

Type 323 portable oscilloscope from Tektronix is semiconductor-built and may be powered by external a.c. or d.c. supplies or internal batteries. It is small, weighing approximately 4kg with batteries, and has low power consumption. Bandwidth of 4MHz is provided at 10mV/div. deflection factor. For low signal level applications a 1mV/div. deflection factor is provided at 2.75MHz bandwidth. Sweep rates are 5µs/div. to 1s/div. A X10 sweep magnifier extends the fastest sweep rate to 0.5 µs/div. Single control knob automatic or manual level sweep triggering, positive or negative slope, is provided. With no input the automatic trigger mode provides a bright baseline reference at all sweep rates. The c.r.t. uses a low-power, directly heated cathode, providing a display two seconds after turn-on. A  $6 \times 10$  div. internal non-illuminated graticule permits parallax-free measuring. (This instrument



is the first product of the joint venture between Tektronix Inc. and the Sony Corporation.) Tektronix U.K. Ltd., Beaverton House, Station Approach, Harpenden, Herts. WW 322 for further details

#### **Grey-scale Generator**

Marconi Instruments' grey-scale generator type TF 2909 produces 625-line television test waveforms for the measurement of non-linearity distortion. Staircase (5, 7 or 10 steps) or sawtooth waveforms are provided at every fourth or fifth line. The other three or four lines may be switched from black- to white-level at a low frequency rate with manual, remote or internal operation. For the measurement of colour nonlinearity, a subcarrier can be superimposed on the staircase or the sawtooth, and 10Hz of subcarrier reference burst is available on each line. The sub-carrier may be either internal (4.433 MHz) or provided externally from 0.5 to 5MHz. To provide a composite video signal, the waveform can be triggered from an internal crystal oscillator, or by a television studio source. A version of this equipment for 525-line use is available. Marconi Instruments Ltd., St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

WW 333 for further details

#### **Instructional Equipment**

A new teaching aid shown at this year's Manchester Institution of Electronics Show is in the form of a functional circuit diagram called Locktronics. Electronic components are mounted singly underneath carriers which are located via spring contacts between upright metal connecting pillars on a baseboard. The appropriate component symbol is marked on the upper side of the carrier so that when the assembly is completed the circuit diagram is reproduced on the baseboard. A specially constructed probe allows a current meter to be inserted anywhere in the circuit without first having to break the circuit wiring. A large number of circuit configurations are possible using standard kits and, for specialized circuits, blank unmounted carriers are supplied. A. M. Lock & Co. Ltd., Prudential Buildings, Union Street, Oldham, Lancs. WW 308 for further details.

#### **Plastics Package for I.Cs**

An inexpensive new power plastics package for integrated circuits, the P20, has been introduced by Plessey Microelectronics. Planned eventually to accommodate a variety of chips, the P20 has already made its commercial debut in colour TV receivers produced by the Rank Bush Murphy organization. This encapsulation, which is particularly suited to commercial applications, will also be used for the fully integrated Plessey car radio chip, and Plessey 3 and 5-watt audio amplifiers. Basically a 20-lead in-line plastics package with an integral heat sink, it can be bolted to a further heat sink, or simply to an equipment chassis. The package is designed to dissipate at least 3 watts when used with a suitable heat sink. Lead spacing is standard 0.254cm module, to facilitate use with printed circuit boards, although the electro-tinned leads are



equally compatible with wrapped wiring techniques. Plessey Microelectronics, Swindon, Wilts. WW 323 for further details

#### **Printed-circuit Scriber**

Present trends towards miniturization within the electronics industry and the increased use of microcircuits requires a method of producing accurate printed circuit masters quickly. The Tecam Master-Scriber is a two-axis manually operated co-ordinatograph designed primarily for this purpose and its overall accuracy is within  $\pm 0.005$  in. Used in conjunction with dual-layer scribing film it has a working area of 25.5  $\times$  20.5 cm illuminated internally by four fluorescent lamps. Movement along each axis is damped by a pad



#### Wireless World, December 1968



system. The tool position is indicated by a dial gauge on each axis calibrated in 0.005in divisions and four interchangeable tools in a range of bit sizes provide for line scribing, track scribing, circular pad cutting up to 0.1in diameter leaving a central dot for drilling and an ink dotter to mark additional drilling centres. Overall dimensions of the instrument are  $53 \times 30 \times 18$ cm and the price is around £150. Techne (Cambridge) Ltd., Duxford, Cambridge.

WW 338 for further details

#### Military Communications Receiver

The civil communications receiver type PR 155 has been redesigned and developed by Plessey to provide a military communications receiver designated PR 1552. The new model provides for a.m., c.w., s.s.b., f.m., ph.m. and f.s.k. signals, and has a continuous tuning range from 15kHz to 30.1MHz. On f.s.k., shifts between 100Hz and 900Hz can be accommodated with keying speeds up to 120 bauds. Normal or reverse keying may be selected by a switch. Seven i.f. bandwidths are provided. All controls are mounted on the front panel and, because of the closed construction, two sockets for service outlets and power inputs are included. Internal power conversion units permit operation from 100 to 125V or 200 to 250V at 48 to 420Hz or d.c. supplies of 12V or 24V nominal, floating or



with negative or positive earthed. The overall dimensions including the case, are  $26.7 \times 52 \times 50$ cm and the total weight is 26kg. Radio System Division, Plessey Electronics Group, llford, Essex.

WW 305 for further details

#### **Integrated-circuit Decoders**

A new range of integrated circuit b.c.d. to 7-segment decoders has now been added to the Westinghouse 200 series d.t.l. elements marketed in the U.K. by the Microelectronics Division of Ultra Electronics. These decoders provide the 7 line output for driving 7-segment numerical displays in accordance with b.c.d. input information. Input currents and thresholds are compatible with d.t.l. and t.t.l. logic systems. The outputs are positive true outputs which are intended to drive either the gates of s.c.rs or the base of high current or high breakdown-voltage transistors. These s.c.rs or transistors then drive segmented displays. The basic b.c.d. to 7-segment decoder is available in three versions, the WC.237, WC.247 and WC.257 for three different logic options. All three devices are in plastics dual-in-line packages. Ultra Electronics (Components) Limited, Microelectronics Division, 35/37 Park Royal Road, London N.W.10. WW 303 for further details

#### Indicator Tubes with Decimal Point

Four new numerical indicator tubes announced by Mullard incorporate a decimal point that can be displayed with or without a numeral. Types ZM1174 and ZM1175 indicate the decimal point on the left of the Arabic numeral (0 to 9), and types ZM1176 and ZM1177 on the right. Tubes ZM1175 and ZM1177 are clear, but the ZM1174 and ZM1176 have red lacquer filters to improve contrast. Fine-wire anodes eliminate obstruction of the numeral. They also have the advantage of being better sputter guards than the perforated plate anodes often used in other tubes and, consequently, almost eliminate discoloration of the face with service. The numerals have a height of 15.5mm, and the decimal point a diameter of 1.5mm. The tubes operate with a minimum



supply voltage of 170V and take a current of typically 2.5mA when displaying a numeral alone; the decimal point current is approximately 0.5mA. Mullard Ltd., Torrington Place, London, W.C.1.

WW 327 for further details

#### I.C. Power Switch

A power integrated circuit produced by Solid State Products Inc., and packaged in a TO-5 can, is able to switch a.c. (1.5mA-1A at 200V) at frequency of up to 20kHz. It requires only 2mA to turn it on. Various forms are available to meet different requirements. Agents: G. E. Electronics (London) Ltd., Eardley House, 182/4 Campden Hill Road, Kensington, London, W.8. WW 325 for further details

#### Temperature-compensated Crystal Oscillators

The use of thin-film techniques has enabled Salford Electrical Instruments Ltd., to produce a 5-MHz crystal oscillator, the first of a new range of temperature-compensated crystal oscillators, measuring approximately  $3.75 \times 2.5 \times 1.0$  cm. Power consumption is 18mW at 9V d.c. The quartz crystal and the associated compensation network give a stability of  $\pm 3$  p.p.m. over the temperature range— $10^{\circ}$ C to  $60^{\circ}$ C. The output is a sine wave of 500 mV into 50  $\Omega$ . The frequency



range will eventually extend to 20 MHz. Salford Electrical Instruments Ltd., Barton Lane, Eccles, Lancs.

WW314 for further details

#### Power Amplifiers

H/H Electronic announce two new amplifiers, the TPA 50 and TPA 100, which can deliver 50W and 100W continuous sinewave, respectively, into loads between  $8\Omega$  and  $15\Omega$ . Total harmonic distortion at any power level up to full rated output, is said to be less than 0.2% between 30Hz and 10kHz for the TPA 100, and less than 0.2% between 30Hz and 20kHz for the TPA 50. The power frequency response is flat from 20Hz to 20kHz ± 0.5dB (ref. 1kHz) for both amplifiers. They will both tolerate output short-circuit under full drive, and are unconditionally stable into reactive loads. Recovery from short-circuit is automatic and virtually instantaneous. Bench standing of 48cm rack mounting versions of the amplifiers are available. The TPA 100 costs £75 and the TPA 50 £49. H H Electronic, 147 High Street, Harston, Cambridge, Cambs.

WW 334 for further details

#### **Dual-in-line Package Socket**

A dual-in-line test socket, for mounting 14-lead packages with wide ranges of lead lengths, is being produced by Varelco Ltd. The Series 8358 has double leaf contacts made from phosphor bronze with gold flash over a nickel plate. The contact tails are 0.063cm square on a 0.253cm  $\times$  0.759cm grid, and are suitable for making wrapped wire connections. The insulator is a one-piece moulding made of black or brown wood-flour filled phenolic. Varelco Ltd., Newmarket, Suffolk.

WW 319 for further details



#### Sealed Microswitches

A new environment-free type 165 series of microswitches now supplements the Plessey Licon range. Offering a dependable snap-action with ratings up to 10A, 30V d.c., 250V a.c., its size (2.2x0.9x2.54cm) enables design space to be conserved. Type 165 provides a one-piece glass-nylon housing with a positive "O" ring plunger seal and epoxy terminal potting to give environmental protection. The basic snap-action is the familiar type 16 which is available in single-pole double-throw or two-circuit versions. The Plessey Co. Ltd., Titchfield, Hampshire. WW 304 for further details

#### Constant-current Battery Chargers

Two adjustable constant-current nickel-cadmium cell chargers have been added to the range produced by Crowborough Electronics. Accommodating from 1 to 20 cells in series, having capacities up to 1 ampere hour, each of the new units will trickle-charge batteries up to 10Ah. Model CE50 is fully variable from 0 to 50mA and model CE100 from 25 to 100 mA. Charging current is indicated on a front panel meter. The circuit, built with silicon semiconductors is un-



damaged by short-circuits or reversed battery connections. A mains fuse, neon indicator and 1.8m of mains cable are included, together with a pair of 0.92m battery leads. Both models cost  $f_{17}$ . Crowborough Electronics, 3 Rotherhill Road, Crowborough, Sussex.

WW 318 for further details

#### **Solid Dielectric Trimmers**

Four miniature trimming capacitors with capacitance changes of 5, 10, 20 and 60pF have been introduced by Mullard for use in a.m./f.m. radio receivers and similar applications. The dielectric is a low-loss plastics film that is little affected by temperature changes. The trimmers are assembled in a coloured plastics moulding that will not suffer damage from normal soldering or commonly used industrial cleaning fluids. A slotted brass extension to the rotor shaft enables the capacitance to be adjusted with the tuning tool kept well away from the capacitor plates. Connections are placed to match the 2.54mm (0.1in) grid on circuit boards. Mullard Ltd., Torrington Place, London, W.C.1.

WW 337 for further details

#### **Silicon-coated Resistors**

Resistance tolerances between 0.05 and 3% over the range 0.1 to 250,000  $\Omega$  are features of a new range of Acrasil wirewound resistors introduced by Sprague U.K. The silicon coating process



allows the use of very small diameter wire to obtain the high resistance values. The standard power ratings are from 1 to 10W. Sprague Electric (U.K.) Ltd., Trident House, Station Road, Hayes, Middx. WW 317 for further details

#### **BCD-to-decimal Tube Driver**

The 70V break-down voltage specified for these integrated circuits from Transtron Electronics is claimed to completely eliminate oscillation and unwanted background glow in indicator tubes. Two types of decoder/driver have been announced, the TDD1100 and TDD1101. Both can be housed in either 22-lead hermetically sealed flat-packs or 16-lead dual-in-line plastic packages. Both also employ high-level transistor-transistor logic (h.l.t.t.l.). Significant features from the specification are:  $V_{IN(1)} = 2V \text{min}; V_{IN(0)} = 0.8V \text{ max}; I_{CC} = 18\text{ mA}$  (TDD1100);  $I_{CC} = 20\text{ mA}$  (TDD1101). Transitron Electronics Ltd. Gardner Rd, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

WW312 for further details

#### Low-cost Decade Counter/ Display Module

An integrated circuit decimal counter with decoding and drive transistors is produced by APR-Lotus Electronics. The count is displayed on an in-line neon indicator tube which is available with or without decimal points. Counting is possible from d.c. to 2 MHz min. and 4 MHz typical. The anode of the display tube is brought out to the edge connector, so the display can be blanked if required. A store function can be incorporated. The tube requires 180 V (-5% + 10%) at 2 mA, and the resistor transistor logic + 3.6 V - 10%



at 125 mA. Logic 0 output is 0.3 V max., and logic 1 1.5 V. Operating temperatures lie between 0 and 55°C. The unit is 7.5 cm long, 6.5 cm high and 2 cm wide (including tube). The edge connector is 16-way with 0.37 cm pitch. APR-Lotus Electronics Ltd., 41 Thunder Lane, Norwich, NOR 84S, Norfolk.

WW 313 for further details

#### Pulse Generator

The PG-22 pulse generator from Lyons Instruments will provide pulses variable in width from 10ns to 1s with a 2ns rise-time at repetition rates from 0.1Hz to 50MHz. Output is variable up to 5V into  $50 \Omega$  or 10V open circuit. Pulses can be delayed for up to 1 sec and normal/complement switching is provided on the front panel. The input circuits of the generator permit external drive from d.c. to 50MHz into  $50\Omega$  or high-impedance, synchronous start gating, manual "one-shot" operation or synchronization of the internal oscillator to external frequency sources with a frequency difference ratio as high as 100:1. Comprehensive slope, sensitivity and threshold controls are provided. The sync. output has a variable width control and sync. pulses can be of either polarity. The instrument can be operated in the temperature range 0 to  $+50^{\circ}C$  and is contained in a case



9x38x35cm. The price is £395. Lyons Instruments Ltd, Hoddesdon, Herts. WW309 for further details

### Precise D.C. Voltage Standard

Cohu Electronics have produced an active d.c. voltage standard accurate to 0.001%. This accuracy



is guaranteed for 30-day periods under standard reference conditions. Three decade ranges supply voltages from zero to more than 1100 volts at up to 50mA. Two units may be connected in series. There is overload protection and selfchecking of linearity. Litton Precision Products, 95 High Street, Slough, Bucks. **WW 328 for further details** 

#### Connector for Printed Wiring

This connector, from McMurdo, saves time by making it unnecessary to strip the insulation from flexible printed wiring for connection purposes. The film strip is placed in the connector and the clamping screws are tightened. Gold plated teeth, two per way, cut through the insulation to make contact with the conductor without actually penetrating it. The illustrated



connector has nine ways and is designed for use with one-inch wide film strip cable. Current handling capacity is 5A per way. McMurdo Instrument Company Ltd, Rodney Rd, Portsmouth.

WW 321 for further details

#### Vibrator Relay

A new resonant-reed relay suitable for remote control applications is being marketed in the U.K. by Leonard Wadsworth & Co. of London. It is manufactured by Meson of New York and consists basically of a vibrating body of nickelchrome-steel alloy which is clamped at one end and is dimensioned to resonate at a fixed frequency when subjected to a magnetic field which is varied by the application of an a.c. signal of the same frequency. The range of frequencies normally available is from 70 to 800 Hz. Resistance of the energizing coil is usually 600  $\Omega$  but resistance values of  $3.2-5,000 \Omega$  are available. The smallest level of input signal resulting in contact closure (threshold sensitivity), can be controlled by adjustment of a screw. Bandwidth and response time depend on input operating power. Leonard Wadsworth & Co. Ltd., Broadway House, Broadway, London, S.W. 19.

WW 310 for further details

#### **Pickup Equalizer**

Although accurate R.I.A.A. equalization can be provided by top grade control units, a good standard average output from good-quality pickup cartridges is still  $\pm$  3dB when using test records recorded to R.I.A.A. characteristic. A series of supplementary equalizer units to further correct the output and provide a final result of better than  $\pm$  1.5dB has been developed by B & W Electronics of Worthing, and will be produced to cover a number pickup cartridges now in use. Initially, type SE/A is available for use with either Quad 33/303 or Radford SC2 Series control units and the Shure V15/11 pickup cartridge. It comprises twin passive net-



works built on to connectors designed to plug. into the base connector of SME. 3009 and 3012 Series pickup arms where it remains within the SME screening shield. B & W Electronics, Littlehampton Road, Worthing, Sussex. WW 306 for further details

#### **Two-way Counters**

Bi-directional counters available in standard units having 4, 5 or 6 digit displays, all with sign indication, have been announced by A & R Designs of Bath. Designated type 181 the new counters supersede earlier types and now have a front panel with adequate space for the inclusion of input and output interface circuitry. Maximum counting speed is 1MHz (nominal) with



direction logic change in 100ns (nominal). Sign change when passing through zero, without loss of count, is standard. As a result of this new design A & R have been able to construct a two-axis display counter type 1818 which is available with a 5-digit X axis and a 5-digit Y axis display, the X axis having reset to zero facility and the Y axis having any number preset facility. A & R Designs Ltd., 1 Vineyards, Bath, Somerset.

WW332 for further details

#### Microwave Shottky Mixer Diode

Compared with point-contact diodes the Shottky diode, in mixer applications, offers an improved noise performance that is less sensitive to local oscillator drive level. It is apparently easier to produce a device of uniform characteristics with a form of construction to suit the requirements of hybrid thin film circuits. A Shottky mixer diode announced by Mullard is a gallium arsenide device that has a 6.5dB noise figure when operated at X-band frequencies. The diode, which has the type number 148CAY/A, is mounted on a ceramic carrier  $0.8 \times 0.35$ mm with metalized "lands" for bonding to circuit substrates. The diode is available in matched pairs for balanced mixer applications. Mullard Ltd, Mullard House, Torrington Place; London W.C.1.

WW 336 for further details

### Portable Field Strength

#### Meter

Interplanetric's VFM portable field strength meter employs silicon transistor circuitry and is complete with an all-band adjustable aerial. Two linear meter scales provide direct measurements in decibels and microvolts. An amplified audio signal is available from a phone jack on the front panel. The frequency range is spread across three bands 34-65MHz, 54-109MHz and 178-223MHz. (A u.h.f. plug-in assembly extending the frequency range to cover 465-855MHz is available separately). The sensitivity is  $3\mu N$ . The unit is supplied in a leatherette case and measures approximately  $10 \times 11 \times 23$ cm. Interplanetric, 39-49 Cowleaze Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

WW 330 for further details



#### **Digital Panel Meters**

Single range digital panel meters for the measurement of voltage, current and resistance are to be produced by Advance Electronics in a series containing over 30 different models. Known as the DT340 series, it incorporates a dual slope integration technique for analogue to digital conversion giving accuracy characteristics of 0.1% of reading over extended time periods. Maximum resolution may be  $10\mu V$ , 100pA or  $0.1\Omega$  depending on the model. The display is by neon numerical indicator tubes, with over-range and polarity indication, fitted with a meter face measuring  $6.4 \times 12.8$ cm. Models are available with remote control input and b.c.d. printer output. Price for quantities is



about £100 per unit. Advance Electronics Ltd., Roebuck Road, Hainault, Essex. WW 307 for further details

#### **Resistors with Heat Sinks**

The C.G.S. Resistance Company are producing aluminium clad wire-wound resistors with values down to  $0.1\Omega$  and power ratings of



25W and 50W. This "HS" series is designed for direct chassis attachment, and the method of encapsulation affords complete humidity protection and insulation of the resistor. C.G.S. Resistance Co. Ltd., Marsh Lane, Gosport Street, Lymington, Hampshire SO4 9YQ. WW 326 for further details

#### Mobile Radiotelephone

Integrated circuits (for i.f.), transmission line coupling between transistors, and u.h.f. printed circuits are among the advanced techniques used in the "Star" range of solid-state mobile radiotelephone equipment introduced by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. The first models to be available operate in the u.h.f. mobile band (450-470MHz), can be supplied for 25kHz or 50kHz channel spacing and use frequency modulation. The mobile set, available with up to five channels, measures 23  $\times$  18  $\times$  5cm and weighs 2.25kg (see picture), while the two other units—the base-station transmitter-receiver and a remote control unit associated with it—are not much larger. Power



output of the transmitter (both mobile and fixed) is 5 to 7 watts while the maximum frequency deviation is 5kHz or 15kHz. A noise-cancelling microphone is used, the receiver has a sensitivity of 1 N for a s/n ratio of 12dB. Its selectivity is 70dB when tested with two input signals. Audio output is 2W into a 3  $\Omega$  loudspeaker with less than 5% distortion. With a base-station aerial 50 to 100ft above ground the equipment is said to give noise-free communication through large works, sites, airports, marshalling yards etc. both inside and outside of buildings. Wireless World was given a demonstration with the mobile station in a van travelling through tunnels in Central London, and at no time was the signal lost or badly attenuated-showing that u.h.f. energy is effectively diffused by multiple reflections from buildings etc. Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., Mobile Radiotelephone Division, Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London, N.11. WW 341 for further details

#### **Zener Diodes**

Two new ranges of zener diodes have joined the products of S.T.C. Semiconductors Both ranges are metal encapsulated and are available in the preferred values from 3.9V to 200V. The ranges are further subdivided into 5 and 10% tolerance types. Prefixes given to the diodes are as follows: ZD - 1.1W at  $45^{\circ}$ C amb.,  $5^{\circ}$ ; ZM - 1.1W at  $45^{\circ}$ C, amb.,  $10^{\circ}$ ; ZX - 15W at  $75^{\circ}$ C stud temperature. S.T.C. Semiconductors, Footscray, Sidcup, Kent.

WW320 for further details

#### Wheatstone Bridge

Intended mainly for students use, this bridge has an accuracy of better than  $\pm 0.25\%$ . The bridge has a measuring range from zero to  $1.111M\Omega$  with a minimum sub-division of the decades equivalent to  $0.01\Omega$ . The integral galvanometer is shunted by diodes to protect it against overload and a variable sensitivity control is included. All resistors are non-inductive and each arm of the bridge is connected to independent front panel terminals. This latter feature makes it possible to connect the instrument as a simple L or C bridge using an oscilloscope as a detector. Educational Measurements Ltd, Brook Ave, Warsash, Southampton.

WW316 for further details



Wireless World, December 1968

### Answers to **"Test Your** Knowledge"-7

### **Questions on page 470**

1. (a). In respect of (b), (c) and (d) the reverse is true.

#### 2. (c).

3. (c). If a high value of mutual conductance is required special constructional techniques are used to allow the grid cathode spacing to be made very small while avoiding, of course, actual electrical contact.

4. (b). The cathode temperature will determine the maximum anode current for which the space charge limited condition holds.

5. (a). This is the "Schottky effect". (b) occurs in high field emission which requires electric fields far greater than those occurring in valves.

6. (a). This is because electrons emitted from the cathode have initial velocities greater than zero.

(d). When the transit time of electrons between 7. cathode and anode is a significant fraction of a cycle of the grid signal the anode current lags the grid voltage.

8. (c).

9. (d). Positive ions are continuously formed by collisions between electrons and gas atoms. Many of these ions flow to the control grid forming a continuous ion current. With the degree of vacuum which is usual in triodes and pentodes the size of this current is such that the grid circuit resistance should not exceed about  $1M \Omega$ 

10. (a). The effect of secondary emission is only observed in the tetrode giving rise as it does to the kink in the anode characteristic. In diodes, triodes and pentodes the electric field at the anode always returns the secondary emitted electrons to the anode.

11. (d). To obtain maximum efficiency in class B or C operation the grid must generally be driven positive. Since this results in grid current flowing the valve must be designed for it.

12. (d). This "anode dissipation" is normally the limiting factor in determining how much power a valve can handle.

13. (c). When a pentode is used as a class A power amplifier the load line is usually chosen so that bottoming occurs at the low voltage end of the anode voltage cycle. As the valve runs into bottoming the screen current rises rapidly. Care must be taken that the maximum permitted screen power dissipation is not exceeded.

#### 14. (c).

15. (a). Due to the presence of suppressor and screen grids the anode voltage has very little effect on the electric field near the cathode.

16. (c). The valve is deliberately designed to have a very curved mutual characteristic with a slope which varies from a high value at small negative grid bias voltage to a very low value for a large negative grid bias voltage.

17. (b). The electrons move across the value in flat beams. The electron density in the beams must be sufficiently large to produce a potential minimum between the screen grid and the anode so that the secondary electrons return to the anode.





PIONEERS IN THE **DEVELOPMENT OF THE** LARGEST RANGE OF **MESSAGE INDICATORS** IN THE WORLD

ENGRAVED IN ANY LANGUAGE 

CHOICE OF FIVE LENS COLOURS . LOW OR MAINS VOLTAGE MODELS



D.932 List No: D. 960 Size  $1\frac{24}{32}$ " x  $\frac{12}{32}$ " x  $1\frac{11}{32}$ " Size 13" x &" x 11"

List No: D.720 Size 1aa'' x 읦'' x 13g' Size 1 號" × 證" × 1 h"

List No: 11, 50, Size 훬" × 욠" × 1ỏ." List No: D. 915 Size 1솷" × 욣" × 1삶" Above and below, a large variety of Miniature models with Satin finished Stainless Steel Bezels and moulded bodies. The range includes models taking one, two, four, six, nine or ten bulbs and the lamp types uses are L.E.S., S.6/8, M.E.S., M.B.C., and Neon. Uses are numerous especially in the Telecommunications and Instrumentation fields.



Size 1" × 1월" × 1삶"



Size 2뷢" × 읊" × 1낢





IN TARGE

List No: D.910 Size 4같" × 윎" × 1ඨ"

List No: D.830 Size 1쥥" × 1줭" × 1ձ₩



A range of larger and more robust models is shown above and below. All have Satin Stainless Steel Bezels and Grey Crackle finished die cast bodies which hold the clip-in lampholders. More suited to heavy duty Machine Tool. Power Station and Automated Shipping controls they use the larger M.E.S., M.B.C., or S.B.C. lamps.



SEND FOR BROCHURE NO. 1512/C FOR DETAILS OF OUR FULL RANGE A. F. BULGIN & CO. LTD., BYE-PASS ROAD, BARKING, ESSEX. MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS TELEPHONE: 01-594 5588 (12 LINES) Private Branch Exchange.

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# **Literature Received**

"What can go wrong with printed circuit soldering" is the title of a technical bulletin, TR-1020, which should be of value to every engineer. Produced by Alpha Metals, Inc., 1916 Tubeway Avenue, Los Angeles, RA 3-9044, U.S.A., it discusses and illustrates the causes of de-wetting, excess solder, icicling, webbing, white residues and blow holes. The bulletin is well produced and well written. WW 375 for further details.

**Relay users** will be able to assimilate easily the condensed data provided in the new short-form catalogue from Keyswitch Relays. In all 22 relays, each representing a product group, are illustrated and described. Keyswitch Relays, Cricklewood Lane, London N.W.2. **WW370 for further details** 

Variable Transformers are the subject of a catalogue we have received from Claude Lyons. The catalogue (No. RV68) comes complete with a price list (No. RV 68/1), contains 24 pages, and lists a very large number of different types of variable transformers. There are those for single-phase and those for three-phase operation. There are single units, multiple ganged units and units with different voltage tappings. Also included in the catalogue are a number of suggested circuits. Claude Lyons Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts

WW361 for further details.

Brief details of 16 pulse generators, 12 digital data generators and six output units are given in a "Condensed Catalog 1968-69" from Datapulse Inc. The U.K. Agents for Datapulse are Aveley Electric Ltd., Arisdale Ave., South Ockendon, Essex WW362 for further details.

"Amateur Radio" is the title of a nicely presented 12-page booklet that has been produced by the International Amateur Radio Union. The booklet has two main purposes; "to introduce amateur radio to those responsible in national administrations for the control of the amateur service and for those members of governments that decide how the amateur services shall be operated in the best interests of all who use the radio spectrum". The booklet presents some interesting facts about, and some of the history of, the amateur radio movement in general. John Clarricoats, Secretaryeditor, I.A.R.U., Region I Division, 16 Ashridge Gdns, London, N.13. WW363 for further details

**Precision sliding mechanisms** are described in a catalogue from Imhofs under their trade name "Accurides". Accurides do not employ wheel and track methods and are claimed not to wobble, bind or stick and have a constant coefficient of friction. Applications include sliding equipment cabinets, optical systems, X-Y platforms, drafting equipment, etc. Alfred Imhof Ltd., Ashley Works, Cowley Mill Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex. **WW364 for further details** 

"Solid State Optoelectronics" is a brochure describing a range of components for use in the visible and infra-red parts of the spectrum. Included in the range are gallium arsenide infra-red emitters and transceivers, silicon receivers, device and lens holders, and optical accessories. The brochure provides a brief technical description and a photograph of each item. M.C.P. Electronics Ltd., Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex. WW366 for further details

Newsletter No. 38 of the British Amateur Radio Teleprinter Group contains a number of items that will interest the amateur r.t.t.y. operator. A letter from John Whittington, G3SHZ, describes how he modified a type 3 Creed teleprinter to conform to the I.T. alphabet No. 2 as used by the 7B Creed teleprinter. Membership of B.A.R.T.G. now stands at around 300. L. A. Crane, G3PED, 10 Crescent Road, Tollesbury, Maldon, Essex. WW367 for further details A signal conditioning system that will accept inputs of up to  $\pm 80V$  from d.c. to 10kHz is the subject of a leaflet from the electronics division of Wilmot Packaging Ltd. The system, which is of modular construction, includes amplifiers, attenuators, filters and a peak indicating unit that may be combined in such a way as to produce a "standard" output. The equipment could, for instance, be used to standardize the outputs from a variety of transducers. Wilmot offer a customer design service for the equipment. Wilmot Packaging Ltd., Electronics Division, Salisbury Road, Totton, Southampton.

**Radiospares Catalogue** for October to December 1968 follows the same format as earlier editions but is expanded. It is interesting to note that some of the panel meters supplied by RS come complete with a blank scale for marking by the user—a useful feature. From December 27th Radiospares phone number will be 01-253 9561. Radiospares, 13-17 Epworth Street, London E.C.2. **WW368 for further details** 

"Component Applications Data 1969" also comes from Radiospares. This 64-page booklet gives fuller technical information on the products marketed by RS than the catalogue does. WW369 for further details

"Audio Talk" lists the definitions of over 1,000 terms and abbreviations used in audio and allied subjects. Prepared by the editorial staffs of *Hi-Fi* News and Tape Recorder it is available from Link House Publications Ltd., Link House, Dingwall Avenue, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 2TA, and costs 2s 6d including postage.

### H.F. Predictions—December

Compared with recent months northern hemisphere MUFs are higher by day and lower by night although some shorter routes have a subsidiary peak several hours before dawn. E, F1, and Es critical frequencies are lower and have little or no effect on FOTs (optimum traffic frequencies).

LUFs are prepared by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. for reception in this country of medium-power point-to-point telegraph services using directive aerials. They are a guide, by their relative proximity to the FOT, for all types of service.

The predictions are based on an Ionospheric Index (IF2) of 116; that predicted for last month was 122 and the measured value for December 1967 was 115. The corresponding sunspot numbers are 104, 102 and 115 respectively.



Wireless World, December 1968



Telegrams: SOLJOINT LONDON S.W.4

Wireless World, December 1968

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PRODUCTS LIMITED (Regd Trade Mark)



# **AUDIO & ELECTRONIC AIDS** -handy accessories that make all the difference and also make useful gifts



Bih Wire Stripper & Cutter Model 3 Strips insulation without nicking the

wire. Cuts wires and cables cleanly. Semi-permanently adjusted. Price 4/6d.

Bib



Wire Stripper & Cutter Model 8 De luxe version of Model 3, incorporating a unique 8 gauge selector. Plastic covered handles. Price 9/6d

Bib



**Bib Precision Tape Cutters** Size M Set of four stainless steel cutters, with special plastic grip, for all types of magnetic recording tape. Price 2/10d. inc. P.T.



Bib Tape Head Maintenance Kit Size E Specially designed to maintain the tape heads and other parts of the tape recorder in clean condition. Suitable for reel to reel or cassette tape recorders. Contents: Bottle Bib Instrument Cleaner. Two blue Tape Head Applicator tools. Two white Tape Head polisher tools. 10 applicator and polisher sticks. Double-ended brush. Packet cleaning tissues. Instruction leaflet; all in a Folding Plastic Wallet. Price 16/6d. inc. P.T. Applicator and polisher tools and sticks are available separately.

Bib Professional Tape Head Maintenance Kit Size K For Service Organisations, Recording and Broadcasting Studios. Contains bulk quantities of items listed under Size E. Price £3.8.5. inc. P.T.



#### instrument panels, plastic, chrome. glass and printed surfaces. Nonflammable, does not smear. 4 fl. oz. in plastic bottle. Price 4/6d.





Shortens audio cables and flexes without cutting. Pack of 4 plastic shorteners. Price 2/6d.



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Solder

18 s.w.g. Ersin

Multicore Savbit

Alloy. Price 2/6d.

**Ersin Multicore Solder** Size 17 Contains 30 ft. of 40/60 Alloy, 18 s.w.g. wound on a handy spool. Suitable for all general Electrical repairs Price 5/-



Fine Gauge Solder 21 ft. coil of 60/40 Allov. 22 s.w.g. Ersin Multicore Solder in a dispenser. Ideal for small components. transistors. diodes, etc. Price 3/-.

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For Service Engineers and Laboratories. Contains 90 ft. of 18 s.w.g. Ersin Multicore Savbit Alloy on a plastic reel.



Bib Recording Tape Splicer Model 20 For quick and accurate editing. Precision made, chrome plated clamps, mounted on non-slip base. Complete with razor cutter. Price 19/6d.



Bib  $\frac{1}{2}$  Video Tape Splicer Kit Model 21 Suitable for editing video tapes made on Sony Recorders. Fitted with tape clamps. Complete with a packet of Size M cutters, Size E kit and Size L Hi Fusters in plastic box. Price £9.10.0.

All prices recommended retail U.K.only. Obtainable from leading electrical and audio shops. If in difficulty, write to:

Solder Size 12

Price 15/-.

**BIB DIVISION MULTICORE SOLDERS LTD.** Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Tel: Hemel Hempstead 3636 Telex: 82363

Wireless World, December 1968

WW-002 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

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## When is an Avo meter not an Avometer?

When it gives you (a)  $\pm 0.3\%$  accuracy, (b) (c) 100% solid state, (d) (e) (f) semiconductor characteristics data, (g) valve characteristics data, or (h) digital L/C/R measurements.



**PRECISION AVOMETER Measures d.c.** voltage (1.5-1500V scales,  $\pm 0.3\%$  f.s.d.\*), d.c. current (1.5mA-15A scales,  $\pm 0.5\%$ f.s.d.\*), a.c. voltage (3V-1500V scales,  $\pm 0.75\%$  f.s.d.), a.c. current (3mA-15A,  $\pm 0.75\%$  f.s.d.). \*meets B.S.S. 89/1954 for precision-grade instruments.



**b** MULTIMETER H1108 Battery-operated fully-transistorised, measures a.c/d.c. f.s.d.), a.c./d.c. current (1 $\mu$ A-3A scales,  $\pm 4\%/\pm 3\%$  f.s.d.), resistance (2 $k\Omega$ -20M $\Omega$ scales), power (-20 to +60db, 9 scales), r.f. voltage (300mV-10V scales, up to 250MHz with external probe available separately).



C MULTIMETER CT471A Battery-operated, fully-transistorised, sensitivity 100M $\Omega$ /V, measures a.c./d.c. voltage (12mV-1200V scales,  $\pm 3\%/\pm 2\%$  f.s.d.), a.c./d.c. current (12 $\mu$ A-1.2A scales,  $\pm 3\%/\pm 2\%$  f.s.d.), resistance (12 $\Omega$ -120M $\Omega$  scales,  $\pm 3\%$  m.s.d.), h.f./v.h.f./u.h.f. voltage with multiplier (4V-400V scales up to 50MHz; 40mV-4V up to 1000MHz).



d IN-CIRCUIT TRANSISTOR TESTER accurate measurements under static and dynamic conditions. Collector voltage: confinuously variable, 0-10V. Collector current: continuously variable 0-10mA, 20mA, 30mA. Measures beta (150-300 scales,  $\pm 5\%$ ) and leakage current (300nA-1mA scales).



**C** TRANSISTOR & DIODE TESTER TT537 Measures both transistor and diode characteristics. Collector voltage: continuously variable 0-12V, stabilised. Collector current:  $1\mu$ A-1A. Base current: 0.1 $\mu$ A-50mA. Measures hfe (50-1500 scales,  $\pm$ 3%), leakage current (50 $\mu$ A-1.5A scales), diode forward voltage drop (1.5-5V scales, 0-500mA forward current) and breakdown voltage (100-1000V scales, 3mA & 200 $\mu$ A currents limited on short circuit to13mA & 1.3mA).



f TRANSISTOR ANALYSER MK2 Available in both mains-powered and batterypowered versions; provides accurate measurements in grounded-emitter configuration; accommodates high-power and switching types. Collector voltage: 0.05-12V (up to 150V external). Base current: 1-40mA acales. Collector current: to 1A in 5 ranges. Measures leakage current (from 2 $\mu$ A), hfe (25-250 scales), saturation voltage, turnover voltage and noise factor.



**g** VALVE CHARACTERISTIC METER **y** VCM163 The most comprehensive instrument of its kind ever offered by Avo. Provision for testing nuvistors, compactrons and other special types with up to 13 pin connections. No need to back off standing anode current before measuring mutual conductance, which is continuously moniored under all conditions. Heater voltage: 0-119.9V in 0.1V steps. Anode and screen voltages: 12.6V-400V. Grid voltage: 0-100V continuous. Measures gm: 6-60mA/V f.s.d. in 3 ranges.



h UNIVERSAL BRIDGE B150 A batteryoperated general-purpose bridge with unique automatic digital display of measured component values. No multiplying factors required. Overall accuracy of inductance, capacitance and resistance measurements is  $\pm 1\%/\pm 1$  digit. Residuals 0.2pF, 0.15µH and 2mQ. Internal 1kHz oscillator &9Vbattery, provision for external supplies.

Here are eight members of the Avo test equipment range that combine traditional Avo quality with some of the most advanced instrument technology available anywhere. Start your measurements with a standard Avometer, of course, but as your requirements develop and expand, remember the many other ways in which Avo can continue to help you. For full details, contact Avo Ltd, Avocet House, Dover, Kent. Telephone Dover 2626. Telex 96283.



AVO MEANS BASIC MEASUREMENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

Wireless World, December 1968

WW-005 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

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N.B. The variety of meters in our new catalogue is a revelation – and now we've got extensive new centralised premises for a better-than-ever service. Manufacture and distribution of electrical measuring instruments and electronic equipment. The largest stocks in the U.K. for off-the-shelf delivery. Prompt supply of non-standard instruments and ancillaries. Sole U.K. distribution of FRAHM vibrating reed frequency meters and tachometers.

#### ANDERS METER SERVICE

Anders Electronics Ltd., 48-56 Bayham Place, Bayham Street, London, N.W.1. Telephone: 01-387 9092

English Electric now has a new TV camera tube, called an isocon, which can virtually see in the dark. The isocon operates on the principle of disregarding the specularly reflected beam of the image orthicon and using the beam scattered by the target. The magnitude of this beam increases with light level and, at low light level, gives a much better signal-to-noise ratio than that of an image orthicon. The dynamic range of the tube is also much greater, and noise in the darker parts of the picture is virtually eliminated.

Two experimental types are at present available - the 41 " P850 tube for viewing low intensity X-ray fluoroscopic screens and the 3' P880 for low scene illumination in TV where good results are obtained when the photocathode illumination is only 10-4 foot candles. The P850 will, moreover, produce acceptable pictures even where the photocathode illumination falls as low as 10-6 foot candles.

Apart from its obvious applications for TV generally – both colour and black-and-white - the isocon can be applied to a whole range of specialist applications. The P850 for instance, when designed into an X-ray image amplifier, makes it possible to reduce the X-ray dosage to a fraction of that formerly used. In night surveillance and reconnaissance systems the P850 isocon has shown it will provide good pictures at incident light levels well below 10<sup>-4</sup> foot candles which is the level of starlight illumination. Its application in astronomy is also extremely promising. It will enable medium sized telescopes to participate in deep space and cosmological programmes and it offers impressive results when used with much larger telescopes.

Further detailed information on the isocon is available on request. EEV also provides a complete technical service which includes assistance with the design or redesign of camera equipment.

# **EEV** image isocon The tube that can see in the dark

ENGLISH ELECTRIC VALVE COMPANY LIMITED CHELMSFORD, ESSEX. TELEPHONE: 61777 TELEX: 99103 GRAMS: ENELECTICO, CHELMSFORD



WW-007 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



Minicam VI-a great new Innovation that puts the world on the shoulders of a single cameraman!

### Our Professional Products give you a better look at the world.

Proud new achievement in Professional Products from CBS Laboratories is thé Minicam VI, a remarkable, portable television camera that gives you a closer look at the world. Minicam VI is a camera that can go anywhere: land, sea or air and bring you studio-quality color pictures live right from the scene of action. Captures fast-action sports events and fast-breaking news stories-when they happen. Minicam VI is just one more significant innovation from CBS Laboratories ... the organization which has researched, developed, produced and marketed such advances as the Masking Processor, the Image Enhancer and Mobile Television Vans, Look to CBS Laboratories for tomorrow's electronics today.





Masking Processor electronically corrects color distortion. Gives true color fidelity-automatically -without adding noise to the picture.



Image Enhancer "rides through" weaknesses and defects in home television receivers. Delivers amazing picture clarity...both in color and blackand-white.



Mobile Television Vans. Television coverage on the movel Goes anywhere. Sees everything. Takes two cameras or twelve. A van to fit your needs.

English Electric Valve Company, pioneers of radar magnetrons, now offer their latest development vapour cooled magnetrons for heavy radar. These new magnetrons have several advantages over air or water cooled types. Vapour cooling stabilises the operating temperature much more efficiently than either air or water cooling. The more stable temperature enhances the stability of the operating frequency. Because the cooling system itself is less complicated than that of either of the other two methods it is both smaller and more reliable. The total radar system can therefore be mechanically

simpler, more compact, lighter, much guieter, and much more efficient. In certain cases such a radar system would be light and compact enough to be carried in aircraft. EEV is at present making two series of vapour cooled magnetrons - the M5046 for S-Band, and the M5051 for L-Band, brief data for which are given below. These new magnetrons are additions to EEV's extensive range of tunable and fixed frequency, CW and pulse magnetrons. Full details of the range or of any particular type are available on request. Enquiries are also invited for special types not in the current catalogue.



### EEV announces new vapour cooled magnetrons for high power heavy radar



Туре	Frequency ranges (MHz)	Peak output power (MW min)	Duty cycle (max)	Peak anode current (A approx)	Peak anode voltage (kV)	Max pulse length (µs)
M5046	2700 to 2800	1.0	0.0015	70	30 to 36	5.0
M5051	1250 to 1310	2.0	0.0015	150	35 to 45	5.0



#### ENGLISH ELECTRIC VALVE COMPANY LIMITED CHELMSFORD, ESSEX, PHONE: 0245 61777 TELEX: 99103 GRAMS: ENELECTICO, CHELMSFORD

WW-009 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# **Newmarket Transistors'** distributors have several distinguishing features

An eye for detail little things like constant stock replenishment, reports on product development, new product pages for your Newmarket portfolio. Make sure you're on your area distributor's list.

#### A nose for reliability

Newmarket make a wide range of components with CV approval and sell them through selected distributors : that way service and product are equally reliable.

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Newmarket Transistors Limited, Exning Road, Newmarket, Suffolk. Call 0638-3381/4. Telex 81358

WW-010 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

EEV is Europe's largest maker of vacuum capacitors. Our present range includes glass and ceramic types, both fixed and variable, covering capacitances from 6 to 3000pF and voltage ratings from 3 to 30kV and they're all subjected to stringent quality control. But although EEV now makes 63 types of vacuum capacitor, there are still some users who must have something special to meet their particular need. If you have this problem we'll be glad to discuss it with you. With all our experience it's more than likely that we'll be able to come up with the answer and make the capacitor that's just right for you. After all, we've invested a great deal of time and money to get the know-how to solve problems like yours—as a lot of users throughout the world have found to their profit. But first you can make sure that there's nothing in our present range that suits you—just send for EEV's latest book that gives full data on our range of vacuum capacitors.



We'll be glad to send you your free copy by return.

### **EEV vacuum capacitors**

#### There are 63 types in our present range...



ENGLISH ELECTRIC VALVE COMPANY LIMITED CHELMSFORD, ESSEX. TELEPHONE: 61777 TELEX: 99103 GRAMS; ENELECTICO, CHELMSFORD

Wireless World, December 1968

RAMS: ENELECTICO, CHELMSFORD WW-011 FOR FURTHER DETAILS but if you need a special we can make it



1968 THE OUEEN'S A WARD TO INOUSTRY 1968

# Ferrograph New Generation Series 7 -

series seven





Ideàl for rack mounting



Elegant hardwood case



Grey vinyl case

# not a year old and already a classic

Ferrograph Tape Recorders, Series 1 to 6, have been famous since 1949, and although Series 7 was introduced only a year ago it is already acknowledged as a classic. No other recorder to-day gives you quality like this, reliability like this, and offers so many desirable facilities.

It has the finest specification—and when Ferrograph gives you a figure, it is a conservative minimum. Ferrograph guarantees it. Every instrument is finally individually adjusted for optimum performance. With Ferrograph you know where you are—exactly.

Available in Mono, and in Stereo with and without end amplifiers; embodying a unique range of 30 features including:

 All silicon solid-state electronics with FET input stages and wide input overload margins.
 Vertical or horizontal operation.

• Unit construction: The 3 individual units i.e. tape deck, power unit and amplifier complex are mounted on a single frame easily removable from cabinet for service or installation in other cabinets or racks.

• 3 motors (no belts).

• 3 tape speeds.

• Variable speed spooling control for easy indexing and editing.

• Electrical deck operation allowing presetting for time-switch starting without need for machine to be previously powered.

• Provision for instantaneous stop/start by electrical remote control.

• Immediate access head block for editing and cleaning.

• Single lever-knob deck operation with pause position.

• Independent press-to-record button for safety and to permit click-free recordings and insertions.

• Adjustable reel height control.

• Damped tension arms for slur-free starting.

•  $8\frac{1}{4}$ " reel capacity.

Endless loop cassette facility.

Provision for signal operated switching

units. Internal loud speakers (2)—1 each chan-

nel on stereo, 2 phased on mono. • 4 digit, one-press re-set, gear-driven index

counter.

• 2 inputs per channel with independent mixing (ability to mix 4 inputs into one channel on stereo machine).

• Signal level meter for each channel operative on playback as well as record.

• Tape/original switching through to output stages.

• Re-record facility on stereo models for multi-play, echo effects etc., without external connections.

• Meters switchable to read 100 kHz bias and erase supply with accessible preset adjustment. Three outputs per channel i.e. (1) line out—level response. (2) line out—after tone controls. (3) power output—8-15 ohms.
 Power output 10W per channel.

 Independent tone controls giving full lift and cut to both bass and treble each channel.
 Retractable carrying handle permitting carrying by one or two persons.

• Available in several alternative presentations.

U.K. Retail prices from £135 incl. P.T. Please see next page for list of Ferrograph Stockists

the tape recorder with the hearing-is-believing sound



WW-013 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

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Technical data **Tape speeds** 3 3/4 and 71/2 in/s (9.5 and 19 cm/s) Tape longplay (1800 ft - 540 m) or doubleplay (2400 ft - 720 m) Reels Ciné type, max. 7 in (180 mm) **Playing time** for longplay tape on 7-inch reel: at 7 1/2 in/s: 45 min for doubleplay tape on 7-inch reel: at 7 1/2 in/s: 60 min **Deviation on absolute tape speed** less than 0.8% Wow and flutter measured acc. to DIN 45507 with EMT 420, at 7 1/2 in/s: 0.08% at 3 3/4 in/s: 0.1% Frequency response acc. to DIN 45511, playback at 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  in/s: 60 ... 12000 Hz, 0-1.5 dB



- 'at 7 1/2 in/s: 40 ... 18000 Hz, 0-2.5 dB at 3 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in/s: 60 . . . 10000 Hz, 0-1.5 dB at 3 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in/s: 40 . . . 15000 Hz, 0-2.5 dB overall at 7 1/2 in/s: 60 ... 12000 Hz, 0-3 dB overall at 7 1/2 in/s: 40...18000 Hz, 0-5 dB overall at 3 3/4 in/s: 60 ... 10000 Hz, 0-3 dB overall at 3 3/4 in/s: 40 ... 15000 Hz, 0-5 dB Signal-to-noise ratio acc. to DIN 45405, weighted, at 7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in/s: — 56 dB at 3 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in/s: — 52 dB Inputs a. line: 100 mV, 100 k Ω b. microphone: ~ 1mV (unbalanced), suitable for microphones from 50

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Wireless World, December 1968

**WW-052 FOR FURTHER DETAILS** 



## Aspects ND 3

## NEW 12 AND 40 WATT TUNER AMPLIFIERS

The new S.N.S. Tuner Amplifiers are a marriage of the S.N.S. crystal controlled AM or FM Tuners and a new range of fully transistorised amplifiers, which have been developed for the distribution of radio programmes in Factories, Hospitals, Hotels, etc.

Two versions are at present available, one a 12/17 watt unit and the other a 40/50 watt unit, both available with or without an additional preamplifier which is complete with priority circuit for a low impedance microphone. These amplifiers are supplied mounted on a satin finished 19" panel with carrying handles. A cabinet, finished in black crackle, is available when the units are not rack mounted.

Both the CD12/T and CD40/T have full short and open circuit protection, 100 v. line (0–50/0–50) and low impedance output and have been designed for continuous operation under varying temperature and load conditions.

The following Tuner configurations are available :

- 1. Single channel Either Radio 2, or 3, or 4, or Local Radio:
- 2. Single channel Either 208, or 247 metres Medium Wave.
- 3. Switched Radio 2, 3, 4 or Local Radio.

For further details on these new units, or for any other of the products listed below please, write, phone or telex :

J. V. H. ROBINS, Marketing Director,

S.N.S. COMMUNICATIONS LTD.,

851, Ringwood Road, West Howe, Bournemouth, Hants., England.

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Telex 41224. Tel.: Northbourne 4845/2663.

Manufacturers of: Transistor Amplifiers, Crystal AM and FM Tuners, Radiomicrophones, Cabinet and Line Source Loudspeakers, Loudspeaking Intercom Systems, Hotel Radio and Intercom Systems.

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Recommended retail price from £12 including built-in cable and quick release stand adaptor, depending on impedances.

For details of the LM300 and other superb microphones in the LM range, please ring or write to:

London Microphone Company Ltd

182-4 Campden Hill Road, London W.8. Telephone: 01-727 0711 (24 hour answering service) Telex 23894

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WW-058 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

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TVT 23

MINIATURE IRON (Half

Size

Wireless World, December 1968

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**VOLTMETER RANGES** 15 $\mu$ V, 50 $\mu$ V, 150 $\mu$ V . . . . 500V f.s.d. Accuracy  $\pm$ 1%  $\pm$ 1% f.s.d.  $\pm$ 1 $\mu$ V at 1kHz.

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H.F. dB RANGES  $-50dB, -40dB, -30dB \dots +20dB.$ Scale -10dB to +3dB. 0dB = 1mW into  $50\Omega$ . **H.F. RESPONSE** ±0.7dB from IMHz to 50MHz. ±3dB from 300kHz to 400MHz. ±6dB from 400MHz to 450MHz.

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Wireless World, December 1968

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Wireless World, December 1968

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VITALITY BULBS ITD MINIATURE AND SUB-MINIATURE LAMP SPECIALISTS BEETONS WAY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK. TEL. BURY 2071. S.T.D. 0284 2071

WW-086 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

### VORTEXION

The CBL/7T solid state Tape Recorder uses 8 low noise Field Effects Transistors on its twin channel Mic., P.U. and Playback inputs to give low intermodulation distortion, and the 10 watts sine wave 15 watt speech and music amplifiers each have less than 0.05% harmonic distortion and less than 0.1% intermodulation distortion at 10 watts output. "Before and After" monitoring on phones and by internal or external speakers is catered for, and separate power amplifier volume controls allow the speakers to be independently controlled from the headphones. 30/50 ohms balanced line Microphone and P.U. inputs can be mixed with the other channel via crossmix and an echo control.



All the facilities of the valve model C.B.L. are provided plus a few extras . . . The series 7 deck has variable speed wind in either direction, solenoid operation, provision for an external switch for remote run or voice operated accessory, and still lower wow and flutter figures. Mono versions also available.

Speeds  $1\frac{7}{8}/3\frac{3}{4}/7\frac{1}{2}$  i.p.s. or  $3\frac{3}{4}/7\frac{1}{2}/15$  i.p.s.

Weight 52 lb.

Dimensions  $13\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times 22$ "  $\times 9\frac{3}{4}$ ".

ELECTRONIC MIXERS. Various types of mixers available. 3-channel with accuracy within 1db Peak Programme Meter. 4-6-8-10 and 12 way mixers. Twin 2-3-4 and 5 channel stereo. Tropicalised controls. Built-in screened supplies. Balanced line mic. input. Outputs: 0.5v at 20K or alternative 1mW at 600 ohms, balanced, unbalanced or floating.

200 WATT AMPLIFIER. Can deliver its full audio power at any frequency in the range of 30 c/s-20Kc/s ± 1db. Less than 0.2% distortion at 1 Kc/s. Can be used to drive mechanical devices for which power is over 120 watt on continuous sine wave. Input 1mW 600 ohms. Output 100-120v or 200-240v. Additional matching transformers for other impedances are available.

30/50 WATT AMPLIFIER. With 4 mixed inputs, and bass and treble tone controls. Can deliver 50 watts of speech and music or over 30 watts on continuous sine wave. Main amplifier has a response of 30 c/s-20Kc/s ±1 db. 0.15% distortion. Outputs 4, 7.5, 15 ohms and 100 volt line. Models are available with two, three or four mixed inputs for low impedance balanced line microphones, pick-up or guitar.

CP50 AMPLIFIER. An all silicon transistor 50 watt amplifier for mains and 12 volt battery operation, charging its own battery and automatically going to battery if mains fail. Protected inputs, and overload and short circuit protected outputs for 8 ohms-15 ohms and 100 volt line. Bass and treble controls fitted.

Models available with 1 gram and 2 low mic. inputs. 1 gram and 3 low inputs or 4 low mic. inputs.

100 WATT ALL SILICON AMPLIFIER. A high quality amplifier with 8 ohms-15 ohms and 100 volt line output for A.C. Mains. Protection is given for short and open circuit output over driving and over temperature. Input 0.4v on 100K ohms.

20/30 WATT MIXER AMPLIFIER. High fidelity all silicon model with F.E.T. input stages to reduce intermodulation distortion to a fraction of normal transistor input circuits, The response is level 20 to 20,000 cps within 2 db and over 30 times damping factor. At 20 watts output there is less than 0.2% intermodulation even over the microphone stage at full gain with the treble and bass controls set level.

Standard model 1-low mic. balanced input and Hi Z gram.

### VORTEXION LIMITED, 257-263 The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19

Telephone: 01-542 2814 and 01-542 6242/3/4

WW-088 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Telegrams: "Vortexion London S.W.19"





## LUCIX SYSTEMS

We have developed a range of sound consoles to meet the increasingly sophisticated requirements for sound systems in the fields of industry, education and entertainment. Flexibility is ensured by the use of standard G.P.O. panels so that any desired combination of sound equipment can be incorporated. In addition to Audix high quality silicon transistorised integrated amplifiers and modular mixers, this may include gramophone turntables, tape decks, radio tuners, microphones, monitor speakers, metering and output controls as well as switching for the control of associated equipment.

Constructed in afrormosia timber, the standard model illustrated can be supplied in various widths and is widely used in sound studios, lecture theatres and concert halls. Custom-built models can also be supplied where special configuration or design is required.

We shall be pleased to discuss your requirements with you and supply quotations for suitable equipment.

### AUDIX LTD. STANSTED, ESSEX. Telephone: STANSTED 3132/3437

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WW-094 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



The dimensions for a Band II quad aerial?

The answers to these and 1001 other technical and general questions will be found in the 80-page reference section of the 1969 *Wireless World* Diary.



WW-095 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

### MODEL 2000 PLINTH SYSTEM

Designed to house SME precision pick-up arms in combination with leading makes of turntable, the Model 2000 Plinth System combines high-quality workmanship with ease of assembly. The basic unit is finished in selected veneers of teak, straight grained walnut, or rosewood. A one-piece lid in heavy acrylic is reinforced with a polished stainless steel trim.

Write for details to : SME LIMITED · STEYNING · SUSSEX · ENGLAND

Wireless World, December 1968



Motor boards in matching veneers are ready cut and drilled for screw-driver assembly with the appropriate pick-up arm and turntable. The range, which will be added to from time to time, includes a blank board which can be cut to special order.



Four-point spring suspension adjustable for height and damping protects the motor board from acoustic feedback and.external vibration.

### The Microphone with a Message

### EV 635A

... a simple message. If you're looking for professional results, use a professional microphone.

Radio and TV media, film units and recording studios throughout the world demand the best and get it – in an EV 635A Omnidirectional dynamic microphone. It can be used on a stand, hand-held or as a lavalier and is practically indestructible under normal conditions of use. An internal shock absorber greatly reduces the pick-up of cable or other noises generated by external contact, and the steel casing provides excellent magnetic shielding. Used outdoors, the 635A withstands the effects of high humidity and temperature extremes, salt air and severe mechanical shocks. A four-stage pop and dust filter eliminates the need for an external windscreen.

### Specifications

Element:	Dynamic
Frequency resp	onse: 80-13,000 Hz
Polar Pattern:	Omnidirectional
Impedance:	Low (150 ohms)
Output level:	
55 dB (O dB =	1mw/10 dynes/cm <sup>2</sup> )
ELA sensitivity	rating: 149 dB
Diaphram:	EV Acoustalloy
Case material:	Steel
Dimensions:	6" x 1≩" dia.

Finish:

Finish: Non-reflecting matt satin nickel Net weight: 6 ounces without cable Cable connector:

) Cable connector: Cannon XLR-3-12 complete with 18' 2-conductor shielded broadcast type cable y Accessories:

Lavalier neck cord assembly and model 310 clamp

For more information about the EV 635A, write the sole U.K. distributors:



KEF Electronics Ltd. Tovil · Maidstone · Kent Telephone Maidstone 57258 RADFOR

In an article in the Journal of the Audio Engineering Society for July 1967, Bart N. Locanthi, Vice-President, J. B. Lansing Sound Inc. describes the development of an ultra low distortion direct current audio amplifier. In it he says "... to get the highest accuracy possible, an English made RADFORD Low Distortion Oscillator was used which has less than 0.01% harmonic distortion at 20kHz."



### LOW DISTORTION OSCILLATOR (Series 2)

An instrument of high stability providing very pure sine waves, and square waves, in the range of 5 Hz to 500 kHz. Hybrid design using valves and semiconductors.

Specification Frequency Range: Output Impedance: Output Voltage: Output Attenuation: Sine Wave Distortion:

Square Wave Rise Time: Monitor Output Meter: Mains Input: Size: Weight: Price: 5 Hz-500 kHz (5 ranges). 600 Ohms. 10 Volts r.m.s. max. 0-110 dB continuously variable. 0.005% from 200 Hz to 20 kHz increasing to 0.015% at 10 Hz and 100 kHz. Léss than 0.1 microseconds. Scaled 0-3, 0-10, and dBm. 100 V.-250 V. 50/60 Hz. 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> × 11 × 8in. 25 lb. 4150.



### **DISTORTION MEASURING SET** (Series 2) A sensitive instrument for the measurement of total harmonic distortion, designed for speedy and accurate use. Capable of measuring distortion products as low as 0.002%. Direct reading from calibrated meter scale.

Specification Frequency Range: Distortion Range: Sensitivity: Meter: Input Resistance? High Pass Filter:

High Pass Filter: Frequency Response:

Power Requirements: Size: Weight: Price: 20 Hz-20 kHz (6 ranges). 0.01%-100% f.s.d. (9 ranges). 100 mV.-100 V. (3 ranges). Square law r.m.s. reading. 100 kOhms. 3 dB down at 350 Hz. 30 dB.down at 45 Hz.  $\pm 1$  dB from second harmonic of rejection frequency to 250 kHz. Included battery. 17 $\pm$  x 11 x 8in. 15 lb. £120.

Descriptive technical leaflets are available on request.

RADFORD LABORATORY INSTRUMENTS LTD.

ASHTON VALE ROAD, BRISTOL 3 Telephone: 662301/3

WW-097 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



### what sort of measuring instrument is THIS?

### It's not. It's an h.f. receiver

**Operating frequency is directly displayed,** as you tune, on the electronic indicator of the RACAL RA. 1218—first receiver of its type IN PRODUCTION in the world. Typical of RACAL leadership in H.F. Communications, the RA. 1218 represents a logical advance in H.F. Receiver technology which gives you ease of operation you could not have experienced before. Imagine bandsearching with constant tuned-frequency indication which is stable within 1 part in 10<sup>6</sup> per month. Frequency indication  $\pm$  10 Hz—no need for calibrators. Frequency range 1 to 30 MHz, extendable to 3 kHz, fully transistorised, with facilities for synthesizer or other external control; occupies only  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches of standard 19 inch rack, full range of adaptors/ancillaries. The RA. 1218 is one of the latest in the Racal range of throughout the world. Send for full details of the complete range.





AUSTRALIA, Racal Electronics Pty. Ltd. CANADA, Racal (Canada) Ltd. SOUTH AFRICA, Racal S.M.D. Electronics (Pty) Ltd. USA, Racal Communications Inc FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, Racal Communications Ltd. SINGAPORE, Asian Regional Office. Racal Electronics Ltd.



Linstead Instruments are designed for accurate yet continuous hard work. Here are shown just three in the range which are receiving such glowing comments as "... does everything that instruments costing several times its price can do" (letter available for inspection). These are products which can be relied upon time and time again. Below we give a brief specification of three.

S.I. Twin stabilised Power Supply Controlled by silicon transistors. Two supplies each. 0 to 20V, 0 to 0.5A. Fulloverload and short circuit protection. £45 nett U.K.

G.2. L.F. Signal Generator 10 Hz to 100 kHz±2% ±1 c/s. Sine wave. 0-6Y low distortion. Square wave. 0-9V. No droop H.F. rise time 1 uS. 1 Watt into 3 ohms. £24 nett U.K.

**M.I. Electronic Voltmeter** 

IS A.C. ranges. I mV to 500V. 10 Hz to 100 kHz. 3 D.C. ranges. 0-400V. Input Impedance. 10 Mohms on A.C. and D.C. £26 nett U.K.

LINSTEAD ELECTRONICS 35 NEWINGTON GREEN, LONDON, N.18 TEL CLI 4825

WW-100 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



WW-101 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# hat has m

The voice coil is the heart of a loudspeaker. This Peerless voice coil is wound around an aluminium former. It sounds so easy -but it is the result of years of experimenting and it represents a revolution within the field of tweeters.

The aluminium voice coil former enables the production of even more effective tweeters.

They can withstand 5 times greater input due to the Al-former conducting and giving off heat far better than the voice coil formers used until now. They are far more reliable due to the Al-voice coil former retaining its form far better than the voice coil formers used until now, and due to the good thermal conductivity of aluminium which allows short great overloading

without the coil annealing. They are 3 times cheaper than other types of tweeters having the same load and sound characteristics because the Al-voice coil former enables the use of a lightweight and in every respect simple and thoroughly tested construction. It is emphazised that the new tweeters have an extraordinary flat frequency response, excellent spatial sound diffusion and low non-linear distortion. The new 5 watts tweeters fully comply with the intensified demands of modern times for modern advanced reproduction of sound, both regarding quality and power capacity. Peerless has more than 20 years experience in

producing tweeters and our laboratories continue to place us in a leading position in their development.



WW-102 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

### THE TOA 'BLUE-LINE' RANGE of solid state and valve amplifiers

SOLID	STATE	E (AC/DC operation)	
Model TA-	266 (30 wa	tts R.M.S.) £57.9.5 retail	

Specificati	on		MIC-1 (50K $\Omega$ ) and 30 $\Omega$ balanced 3mV	
Power supply:	AC mains (50Hz/60Hz) DC 12 volts (12 volts battery)	Input gain:	MIC-2 (50KΩ) and 30Ω balanced 3mV MIC-3 (50KΩ) and 30Ω balanced 3mV MAG-PHONQ $6mV$	
Power consumption:	AC: 20VA at non-signal 110VA at rated output 140VA at max. output		(50K ßw/equalizer) AUX (500K ĝ.) 250mV	
	DC: 0.7A at non-signal	Frequency response:	20Hz 20.000Hz. ± 6dB	
	4.7A at rated output 7.0A at max. output	Tone control:	Bass:12dB at 50Hz Treble:12dB at 10KHz	0.0000
Output power:	Rated 30 watts Max. 45 watts	S/N ratio: Transistors & diode:	65dB 2SC-694	
Distortion:	3% at 30 watts		2SC-615 1	
Output impedance:	Low 4Ω, 8Ω, 16Ω High (Balanced type) 165Ω (70 volts line).	Dimensions:	2SB-4712 4H2B-10R1 106H x 396W x 271D mm	Adaptability—Reliability
	330Ω (100 volts line)	Weight:	6.1 kg	
Model TA-267 (6	50 watts R.M.S.)		el TA-268 (100 watts R.M.S.)	—Design and Quality
£B5.14.3 retail		£105	5.15.9 retail	Push-in-and-out cartridge
Also availal	ole – Valve Mode	Is		track selector.

HA-355 (10 watts R.M.S.) HA-357 (70 watts R.M.S.) £26.6.2 retail £90.13.4 retail All in strong and attractive steel cases

HA-358 (100 watts R.M.S.) £105.7.3 retail



**THE PA-100** Background Music Machine incorporating a 15 watts R.M.S. amplifier and paging system.

4, 8, 16ohm plus 70v and 100v tappings. Microphone and phonograph input. £99.17.3 retail.



Over 200 items in the range including microphones, stands, megaphones portable and rack-mounting equipment.

Sole importers and distributors: AUDIO & DESIGN (SALES) LTD., 40 QUEEN ST., MAIDENHEAD, BERKS. Telephone: Maidenhead 25204 Telegrams: AUDESIGN, Maidenhead.

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### WEYRAD

### COILS AND I.F. TRANSFORMERS IN

### LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION

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- P.55 SERIES 12 mm.×12 mm.×20 mm. Ferrite cores 4 mm. 472 kc/s operation. Single-tuned I.F.s and Oscillator Coils.
- T.41 SERIES 25 mm. ×12 mm. ×20 mm. Ferrite cores 4 mm. 472 kc/s operation, Double-tuned 1st and 2nd I.F.s and Single-tuned 3rd I.F. complete with diode and by-pass capacitor.

These ranges are available to manufacturers in versions suitable for most of the popular types of Transistors. The Oscillator coils can be modified to enable specific tuning capacitors to be used provided that bulk quantities are required.

### **OUR WINDING CAPACITY NOW EXCEEDS 50,000 ITEMS PER WEEK**

On the most up-to-date and efficient machines backed by a skilled assembly labour force for all types of coils and assemblies.

WEYRAD (ELECTRONICS) LIMITED, SCHOOL ST., WEYMOUTH, DORSET

This is an illustration of sixty-two different power units



Concealed behind this  $4\frac{2}{8}$ " x  $5\frac{1}{8}$ " front panel is a standard range of parts manufactured in large quantities, resulting in low production costs. The saving is passed on to you without affecting the superior performance and high reliability. For example, you can have a pre-set unit in the range 11 to 28 volts at 4 amps for as little as £34.

The 62 units in the new Series 30 range cover voltages from 0 to 500 with output currents up to 10 amps, depending on the voltage. A choice of protection circuits is available including 'crowbar' for your integrated circuits.

For complete details of this new approach to power supply design send for Series 30 full-colour folder and price list.



A.P.T Electronic Industries Ltd. Chertsey Rd., Byfleet, Surrey. Tel: Byfleet 41131. Wireless World, December 1968



optional built-in triggering diode electrically isolated case current ratings of 4 to 40 amperes transient voltage immunity

high surge current capability

The QUADRAC is an integrated a.c. semiconductor equivalent to two SCR's (thyristors) connected in inverse parallel plus, optionally, a built-in bidirectional triggering diode.

QUADRACS are available in a wider range of current and voltage ratings than other a.c. semiconductors - current ratings of 4, 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25/40 A with  $V_{bo}$  ratings from 200 to 900V.

Other important advantages of QUADRACS include protection against transients, high surge current capability, and electrically isolated construction, eliminating the need to isolate when mounting - in many cases the cabinet or other metalwork can be used directly as the heatsink.

Applications include voltage, lighting and motor speed control, static switching, temperature controls, household appliances and industrial control equipment. Wherever a.c. is being switched, modulated or controlled, QUADRACS can substantially reduce package size, lower component and assembly costs and increase circuit reliability.

Write for further information to Publicity Department, Hoddesdon,





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These superb new speaker systems make available even higher standards of performance in sound reproduction and uphold the high reputation gained by Whiteley Stentorian speakers throughout the world.

Attractively designed and soundly constructed, they are available in either Teak or Rosewood finish.



### LC93

A 19"  $\times$  12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>"  $\times$  8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" completely enclosed acoustically loaded cabinet housing a 9" graded melamine paper cone with siliconized cambric suspension giving a frequency response of 60Hz to 20KHz.

### IC94

A  $29\frac{1}{2}$  ×  $23\frac{3}{4}$  ×  $6\frac{1}{8}$  acoustic Labyrinth enclosure fitted with acoustic resistance in the pipe, using the same highly efficient 9" speaker unit used in the LC93. Frequency response 45Hz to 20KHz.





### LC95

The LC95 loudspeaker system is an acoustically loaded Bass Reflex cabinet, measuring  $3I_{\frac{1}{2}''}\times 20\frac{3}{4}''\times$  $13\frac{1}{2}$ " fitted with two loudspeakers and a crossover network. The bass loudspeaker being used is a newly developed 12" unit having a melamine treated paper cone with a cambric surround. The middle and high frequency unit is a new 8" loudspeaker having a melamine treated paper ribbed cone and surround.

Wireless World, December 1968

Send for full Technical Specifications on these outstanding new additions to the famous Stentorian Range.



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TYPE A. Illustrated: other types available

Full details gladly supplied on request



## RESLOSOUND microphones Precision engineered · Give the finer acoustical performance required today



World famous Miniature Ribbon Type RBT

For natural sound reinforcement and recording purposes where bi-directional pick-up is an advantage. Frequency res-ponse 40-16,000 c/s variable at will by fitting of acoustic correction pads. Impedances and Prices

£13.2.6 £13.8.0 £16.0.6 Low Medium and High Switched and £16.5.6

CPD2

frequencies.

£17.15.0.

Cardiold Pencil Dynamic Microphone-improved version of the well known Reslo CPD microphone. Most suitable

Resio CPD microphone. Most sunable for: High Quality Music Recording. General Sound Reinforcement. Loud close singing or speaking if used with an amplifier incorporating reasonable bass cut. Frequency response is smooth over the range 70 c/s to 16 Kc/s. Rear response better than 20dB below the front from 10 c/s to 16 Kc/s and over 14dB from 1 Kc/s to 16 Kc/s dropping to 30dB at upper presence frequencies.

Impedance values: CPD2/L---30/50 ohms or 600 ohms. Supplied with 1B' of dual impedance cable

CPD2/H—200 to 300 ohms, £17.10.0. CPD2/H—30/50 ohms or Hi—Z. £17.15.0. Appropriate cable set to order,





CR2

Cardioid ribbon type. Especially good rear discrimination at the mid range 'presence' frequencies: makes this microphone par-ticularly well suited for use in widely differing sound reinforcement installations. e.g., aiprorts, railway stations, lecture and conference rooms.

Recommended Retail Price:

Low Medium and High

£13 18s 6d £14 3s 6d



An improved uni-directional (super cardioid) high output hand, or stand, microphone, incorporating an internal anti-pop filter. Supplied in a black presentation case with 19ft, of directly connected screened cable. Available in low, medium and high impedances.

**Recommended Retail Price:** 

UD1/L (50 or 600 ohms) UD1/M (200-300 ohms) UD1/H (High Impedance only)

£19	10s	0d
£19	55	0d
£19	10s	0d

Broadcasting version type VRT



VRT

also available with superlative reproduction over 30-16,000 c/s. As used by the BBC, Low and Medium impedances only. £18.18.0.





Write or telephone for fullest particulars of the range





WW-111 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

### NEW HIGH VALUE STEREO AMPLIFIER

**INTRODUCING** A NEW ALL SILICON TRANSISTORISED HI-FI AMPLIFIER INCORPORATING TWO INDEPENDENT POWER SUPPLIES TO GIVE VERY LOW CROSSTALK AND A UNIQUE DESIGNED CIRCUIT WHICH ELIMINATES DISTORTION RISE AT LOW LEVELS. POWER-OUTPUT IS 15 WATTS R.M.S. INTO A 8 Q LOAD AND 10 WATTS R.M.S. INTO A 15 Ω LOAD. INPUT FACILITIES TO COVER ALL TYPES OF PICK-UP, TUNER AND TAPE. SPECIFICA-TION AND PERFORMANCE FAR IN EXCESS OF PRICE RANGE.

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EXTRACT FROM TYPICAL TEST CHART AT 1KHz INTO A 8  $\Omega$  LOAD.

H	OUT-PUT R.M.S.	TOTAL DISTORTION
	15W	0.1%
	10W	0.07%
	5W	0.06%
	1W	0.06%
	0.5W	0.05%
e	0.1W	0.05%

### **PRICE 59 gns**

COMPLETELY ENCLOSED-PANEL MOUNTING TEAK CABINET EXTRA.

NEW to the range: LM300 dynamic cardioid microphone incorporating top-quality moving-coil capsule. Gives maximum front-to-back ratio over a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant styling, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.

LM 300 (Cardioid) £11 10 0 LM 200S ,, £5 19 6 LM 200 ,, £4 19 6 LM 100 (Omni) £3 3 0

Low imp.

Dual imp.

£12 10 0 £6 15 0

£3 18 6

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The safest, quick and handy connector for electrical appliances is now available ex-stock

MAINS

Keynecto

Only 5" x 3" x 12" the MAINS KEYNECTOR is designed in modern style and attractive twotone colour. The unit eliminates the need of terminating the mains input lead of any electrical instrument or appliance with a plug. Also enables more than one appliance to be connected in parallel and used simultaneously. Rating 13 amp.

British and Foreign Patents applied for

P.P. extra CYBERNAUT CONTROLS LTD. (ref. W.W.12), 28-30 Rivington Street, London, E.C.2 **WW-115 FOR FURTHER DETAILS** 

**39**′6

Send cash with order

WW-113 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

### Why buy a poor reproduction of this remarkable bridge?



# The original costs only £85!

When you can offer a completely portable universal bridge as versatile as the TF 2700 for only £85, you make a lot of friends. But, inevitably, some enemies. For every thousand satisfied users, there's the disgruntled competitor who has tried to follow our example. But there is *still* no other bridge at anything like its price offering anything like its specification in such a versatile, portable and easy-to-use package.

**Versatile:** A self-contained general purpose bridge with provision for using external special purpose auxiliaries.

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Contil cases are mass-produced to give the lowest prices CHASSISContil cases are mass-produced to give the lowest pricesPrinted circuit chas-<br/>sis type "P " which<br/>fits into 1277 or<br/>16127 case, or type<br/>"Q" which can be<br/>mounted on an alu-<br/>minium chassis. Both<br/>types take up to 20In 21-gauge steel. Finished hammer blue, with I8-<br/>gauge front panel supplied with easy-to-strip protective<br/>covering for easy marking out. For ease of ordering<br/>Contil cases are described by their dimensions, i.e. 755<br/>mounted on an alu-<br/>minium chassis. Both<br/>types take up to 20Constit cases are described by their dimensions, i.e. 755<br/>boards and connec-<br/>tors on \$in. centres.Prices from 42/6<br/>down to 37/- for<br/>quantities.Prices from 42/6<br/>down to 37/- for<br/>plated and Del-<br/>blated and Del-Description<br/>10.77Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)Description<br/>(asses)</tr

R a n g e o f c h r o m i u m -plated and Del-rin handles avail-able with match-ing chassis, spare Panels, etc.

Kit £11/19/- (normally £14/12/-)

"A" board shows plugged into "M" 20-way connector with "S" board



TRANSFORMERS Two West Hyde

Two West transformers are transformers are available for tran-sistorised equip-ment, one at 2 amps giving 6, 10, 15, 18 and 30 vi.e., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 24 and 30 with 12-0-12 and 15-0-15. The second at 1 amp. 6, 10, 18v. taps. Price 37/6 and 26/-. Additional type avail-able, providing 2 amps as above and in addition supplies 100mA at 150, 800, 0, 80, 150 volts to supply indicator tubes, etc. Price 50/available for tran-



**REED SWITCH** REED SWITCH The West Hyde Reed Switch works at up to 2,000 times a second for more than fifty thousand million operations. Ideal for: over and under speed monitors, counting, timing, switching, rev counting, etc. Hermeti-cally sealed and moulded. Prices from 14/- each to 8/- each per thousand.

We now supply Q-Max sheet metal punches in ±in. sizes up to l‡in. and ±in. sizes up to 21n.



Neon Oscillator Operates from 6v. to 24v. D.C. down to 50mW. Prices from 25/- down to



with "S" board supports. Note: Power supply rails at right angles to sig-nal rails "A" boards 8/6 each. 20-way "M" connector 9/-. "S" supports 3/-pair, Less for quan-tities.

 CONTIL LOW COST PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

 Standard transistor board
 9/9
 9/3
 9/ 

 Half board
 7/6
 7/ 6/6

 Connectors, 20-way
 9/6
 9/ 8/ 

 10-way
 6/ 5/6
 5/ 

 ''P'' chassis to fit 1277 Contil case
 39/6
 37/6
 37/ 

 Printed circuit kit: including case, normally £14/8/6 for only
 £11/19/6.
 6
 or only



## SINCLAIR Z.12 12 WATT INTEGRATED HI-FI AMPLIFIER & PRE AMP



## 12 watts R.M.S. continuous sine wave output

This is the recommended amplifier for those requiring greater power and a high degree of versatility. This eight special-transistor amplifier is the most successful of its kind ever designed. It has an excellent power to size ratio and is easily adapted to a wide variety of applications. The Z.12 performs satisfactorily from a wide range of voltages and it can readily be run from car batteries. This true 12 watt amplifier comes to you ready built, tested and guaranteed together with useful manual of circuits and instructions for matching the Z.12 to your precise requirements. Two may be used for stereo, when the Sinclair Stereo 25 will be found the ideal control unit for use with it.

Size  $3^{*}x1\frac{3}{4}^{*'}x1\frac{1}{4}^{*'}$ . Class B Ultralinear Output: Frequency response from 15 to 15,000Hz  $\pm$ 1dB: Output suitable for loudspeakers from 3 to 15 ohms impedance. Two 3 ohms speakers may used in parallel: Input 2 mV into 2Kohms: Output 12 watts R.M.S. continuous sine wave (24 watts peak); 15 watts music power (30 watts peak); Power requirements 6-20V.d.c. from battery or PZ.4 Mains Supply Unit. *Ready built, tested and guaranteed.* 





### **SINCLAIR STEREO 25**

De Luxe Pre-amplifier and Control Unit for Z.12 or any other good stereo assemblies. Switched inputs for P.U. (equalised to R.I.A.A. curve from 50 to 20,000 Hz within  $\pm$  1dB), radio, and auxilliary. Supplied ready built with very attractive solid brushed and polished aluminium front panel. Control knobs for Bass/Treble/Volume/Balance/Input are solid aluminium. Size-- $6\frac{1}{2}$ "x $2\frac{1}{2}$ "x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " plus knobs. Built, tested and guaranteed.

### £9.19.6



STABILISED MAINS POWER SUPPLY UNIT

Heavy duty transistorised power supply unit to deliver 18V.d.c. at 1.5A. Designed specially for use with two Z.12 Amplifiers, etc., together with Stereo 25. Built, tested and guaranteed.

£4.19.6



#### SINCLAIR MICROMATIC

- tunes over medium waves
   good quality magnetic power
- remarkable range and power



## the world's smallest radio

This fantastic little British pocket receiver is available in kit form to build for yourself or ready built, tested and guaranteed. Its range, power and selectivity must be experienced to be believed; its quality everything you could wish for. The Micromatic tunes over the medium waveband and has A.G.C. to counteract fading from distant stations. Bandpass tuning makes reception of Radio 1 easier. The neat black case with aluminium front panel and tuning control give the Micromatic elegantly modern appearance. Makes a wonderful Christmas gift.

Kit in fitted pack with earpiece, solder & instructions	49/6
Built, tested & guaranteed	59/6
Mailro Mercury Cells RM.675 (2 regrd)	each. 2/9



SINCLAIR RADIONICS LTD. 22 Newmarket Rd. Cambridge. Tel. OCA-3 52731



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- **AN ALL-BRITISH PRODUCT**
- **IDEAL IN CONJUNCTION WITH** THE SINCLAIR IC.10

## the most challenging loudspeaker development in years

Price is no longer an obstacle to the enjoyment of high-fidelity loudspeaker reproduction; nor is size a problem either. In the Sinclair Q.14 you will find a loudspeaker of such remarkable quality and so compactly and attractively styled that you will want to change to Sinclair as soon as you hear it. At Trade Exhibitions and both the 1968 Audio Fairs, experts have been greatly impressed on hearing the Q.14 against speakers costing many times more, proving beyond question that good reproduction does not have to be expensive. Tests by an independent laboratory with a Q.14 drawn from stock show exceptionally smooth response between 60 and 15,000Hz and well sustained output beyond both these figures. Its remarkable

transient response ensures beautifully defined separation of voices, instruments, etc. Much of the success of this Sinclair design comes from the use of materials quite different from those to be found in conventional speaker manufacture, and the unusual contours of the seamless, sealed pressure chamber allow the Q.14 to be conveniently positioned on shelves, the floor, in wall corners or flush mounted. The Sinclair 0.14 is finished in matt black with solid aluminium bar trim on the front. Size:  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. square x  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep. Try it in your own home by sending off the order form today. If you are not satisfied your money plus the cost of posting the Q.14 back to us will be returned in full.

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Wireless World, December 1968



**NEW HI-FI PARASTAT** Gramophone

#### Record Maintenance and Stylus **Cleaning Kit**

Designed for use on NEW records or records in new condition which are to be played with pick-ups re-quiring very low tracking pressures. The 30,000 finely pointed tips of the Hi-Fi Parastat Brush positively explore every detail in the record groove to provide the high degree of record cleanliness necessary when

using ultra lightweight pick-ups tracking at 2 grammes or less. The cover pad in the lid of the case is provided for the purpose of cleaning and activating the brush which when enclosed within the case is kept at the correct level of humidity required to control all static at the working surface. Perfectly clean records must be played with a perfectly clean stylus and an integral part of the kit is the new Watts Stylus Cleaner which provides a safe and efficient method of cleaning the stylus.

Supplied complete with instructions, 1 oz New Formula dispenser, Distilled Water dispenser, spare pad cover and ribbons. Price 42/6 plus 1s 1d P.T. Replacements: 1 oz New Formula dispenser 4/6. Distilled Water Dispenser 4/-. Pad Cover and Ribbons 1/9.





PARASTAT end stylus cleaning and mi HI-FI MODEL MK

> **NEW STYLUS** CLEANER Available separately Price 5/-

plus 1s 1d P,T

Automatic Record Cleaner, Easily fitted to any transcription type turntable. Provides a simple and effective method of removing static and dust while the record is being played. Surface noise and record and stylus wear is reduced, resulting in cleaner reproduction. Complete with  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. New Formula Dispenser and instructions, Price 18/9. plus 4/- P.T. Banjacements. Nidon Bristle and Playe Brd 1/0.

The original 'DUST BUG' "

Replacements: Nylon Bristle and Plush Pad 1/9. 1 oz. New Formula Dispenser 2/6.

'PARASTATIK' and DISC PREENER



designed for use with records which have not had previous antistatic treatment. Complete with instructions. Price 6/9. Replacements: Packet of 4 wicks 2/-.





Dust Bugs @ 18/9 plus 4/- P.T. Stylus Cleaners @ 5/- plus 1/1 P.T. ...48-page Booklets @ 2/6 Manual Parastats @ 45/-Replacement Parts: enclose cheque/P.O. value £ (Do not send postage stamps) Name Address

(Reg'd.) Pat. App. 58216/67. ES/10-15 BAXANDALL **SPFAKFR** 

> "Rolls-Royce standards" SAYS RALPH WEST,

**Hi-Fi News OCTOBER**, 1968

The immediate impression was of a thoroughbred

speaker, smooth and effortless . . voices both speaking and singing were uncannily real ... Once again we see the possibility of Rolls-Royce standards from comparatively cheap components ... when you know how." *Hi-Fi News* Test Report, Pages 1208/1211. Oct. 1968

PEAK SOUND

aids to economical hi-fi

#### A REVOLUTIONARY ADVANCE IN DESIGN LOGIC

THE PEAK SOUND ES/10-15 is the designer-approved kit of the sensational loudspeaker designed and described by P. J. Baxandall in *Wireless World* (Aug. & Sept. 68). The frequency response extends from 60-14,000 Hz. (100-10,000 Hz.  $\pm$  3dB). Everything is supplied to specification—the 18" x 12" x 10" afrormosia teak cabinet is cut and drilled for simple assembly; the equalising circuitry is ready-made for immèdiate installation. The finished product is completely professional. It will astonish and delight you beyond words. See what Hi-Fi News says in full in its detailed report in their October issue. It is hard to believe so modestly priced a speaker could get so glowing a report.

Equaliser assembly -36/- Speaker Unit-38/-: Pur. Tax-8/1d.: Cabi-net parts (complete) £6.15.0. TOTALCOST

£10.17.1 X-over for additional bass unit-22/6.

PA/12-15

#### a new **Peak Sound** hi-fi power amplifier

THE PEAK SOUND PA 12-15 is a new power amp lifier of excellent design and performance. Features in-clude Class B output of 12 watts R.M.S. into 15 ohms:

43dB neg. feedback frequency response from 10 Hz to 45 Hz ± 0.5dB; distortion at max. output less than 0.1%; input sensitivity-400mV; power requirement 45V D.C. which can be obtained from the Peak Sound heavy duty power unit (price £5.5.0). Size 5 " x  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $1\frac{3}{3}$ ". Selected high gain closely matched transistors are used throughout. Full instructions are provided. This sensibly designed unit will appeal to all for whom reliability and good design are important, Pre-amp details available

Built and tested £5.19.6 Kit, less heat sink (price 6/-) and matrix base board £3.19.6

Wireless World, December 1968

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which has been specially designed for use with 3-headed tape decks and your high-fidelity installation



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SOLENOID UNIT: 230 v. A.C. input, 4 pole, 15 amp contacts, £2/10/- each, post 6/-

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CT.49 ABSORPTION AUDIO FREQUENCY METER: freq. range 450 c/s-22 Kc/s., directly calibrated. Power supply 1.5 v.-22 v. D.C. £12/10/- each, carr.

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APNI ALTIMETER TRANS./REC., suitable for conversion 420 Mc/s., com-plete with all valves 28 v. D.C. 3 relays, 11 valves, price £3 each, carr. 10/-.

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## Colour Receiver Techniques

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This book is based on 12 articles printed in 1967 in the "Wireless World" and is one of the first publications to give an account of current U.K. practice in the design of colour television receivers.

The style of this book is simple and clear, with a minimal use of mathematics, presenting a logical, easily assimilated guide to the complexities of colour television receivers, starting with a clear exposition of the characteristics of the U.K. PAL "swinging burst" signal.

The general plan of a colour receiver is discussed thoroughly before dealing with the designers of individual sections (including the aerial-treated as part of the receiver). After a chapter reviewing the sections in relation to a complete receiver, the book concludes with two essentially practical chapters on colour test equipment and servicing procedures.

CONTENTS



**42 RUSSELL SQUARE** LONDON, W.C.1



Elements of the Colour Television Receiver Using a Three-coloured Pencil of Light Replacing the Missing Colour Subcarrier **D.C.** Power Supplies **Circuit Round-Up** "Setting-Up" a Colour TV Set

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Wireless World, December 1968

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Type	Value Turns	Type 🖏	Value Turns
	ohms		ohms
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Size 15, Ser giving ser	UOUS WIRE-	SINE/COSINE PO By Kelvin & Hughes, 8CP £12/10/ TRIMPOTS 990 GB- Potentiometer. Low noise. known manufacturer. I wa and above ±5%. Availa values: Ohms: 5, 15, 25, 500, 0.6 K 100 25K Price 10	Wirewound Mocropot Brand new, by well tt @ 70°C. 100 ohms ble in the following 100, 250, 400; 1K, 2K,

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 D 63
 200-245±15%
 12
 4
 £200
 12
 4
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	258 26A 26B 27A 27B 2BA 29B 30A 30B 31A 31B 40A 40B	6 <sup>1</sup> /2-1/4 8 <sup>1</sup> /4 <sup>1</sup> /4 12 <sup>1</sup> /4 14 10 12 12 14 14 10 12 12 14 14 5 <sup>3</sup> /4 5 <sup>3</sup> /4	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ + 1 \\ +$	4 6 6 8 5 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6	62 63 64 65 66 75A 75B 76A 76B 77A 77B 81 82 83	15 <sup>1</sup> /1- <sup>1</sup> /	7897895577666456	$\begin{array}{c}9_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\9_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\12_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\12_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\9_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\9_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\9_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\\10_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}$

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40 Silicon Planar Transistors NPN sim. BSY95A, 2N706 10/- 

 16 Silicon Rectifiers Top-Hat 750mA up to 1000V...
 10/ 

 50 Sil. Planar Diodes 250mA OA/200/202
 10/ 

 20 Mixed Volts 1 Watt Zener Diodes
 10/ 
 **U**7 U8 **U**9 30 PNP Silicon Planar Transistors TO-5 sim. 2N1132 **U11** 10/-12 Silicon Rectifiers EPOXY 500mA up to 800 PIV .... 10/-U12 30 PNP-NPN Sil. Transistors OC200 & 2S104 ..... 10/-U13 1114 150 Mixed Silicon and Germanium Diodes 10/-30 NPN Silicon Planar Transistors TO-5 sim. 2N697 10/-**U115**  
 10 3-Amp Silicon Rectifiers Stud Type up to 1000 PIV
 10/ 

 30 Germanium PNP AF Transistors TO-5 like ACY 17-22
 10/ 1116 8 6-Amp Silicon Rectifiers BYZ13 Type up to 600 PIV 10/-**U18** U19 30 Silicon NPN Transistors like BC108 10/-12 1.5 Amp Silicon Rectifiers Top Hat up to 1000 PIV. 10/-Ü20 **U21** 30 A.F. Germanium alloy Transistors 2G300 Series & OC71 10/-**U22** 10 1-Amp Glass Min. Silicon Rectifiers High Volts ... 10/-30 Madt's like MAT Series PNP Transistors 10/-**U24** 20 Germanium 1-Amp Rectifiers GJM up to 300 PIV. 25 300 Mc/s NPN Silicon Transistors 2N708, BSY27 U25 10/-30 Fast Switching Silicon Diodes like IN914 Micro-min U26 10/-Experimenters' Assortment of Integrated Circuits, un-tested. Gates, Flip-Flops, Registers, etc. 8 Assorted Pieces **U28** 20/-10 1 Amp SCR's TO-5 can up to 600 PIV CRSI/25-600 U29 20/-**U30** 15 Plastic Silicon Planar trans. NPN 2N2924-2N2926 10/-1131 20 Silicon Planar plastic NPN trans. low noise Amp 2N3707 10/-

 U32
 25 Zener diodes 400 mW DO-7 case mixed Vlts.
 3.18

 U133
 15 Plastic case 1 Amp silicon rectifiers in 4000 series.
 10/ 

\*\*

ZENER DIODES

3V to 27V 5% 400mW all preferred voltages, 4/6 each.

Code Nos. mentioned above are given as a guide to the type of device in the Pak. The devices themselves are normally unmarked

#### QUALITY-TESTED VALUE PAKS

QUALITY-TESTE	ED VALUE PAKS
2 Drift Trans. 2N1225 Germ. PNP	3 AF116 Mullard Type Trans 10/-
100 Mc/s 10/- 6 Matched Trans. OC44/45/81/81D 10/-	12 Assorted Germ. Diodes Marked 10/~
	4 AC126 Germ. PNP Trans
20 Red Spot AF Trans. PNP         10/-           16 White Spot RF Trans. PNP         10/-	4 Silicon Rects. 100 PIV 750mA 10/-
5 Sillcon Rects. 3 A 100-400 PIV 10/-	3 AF117 Trans. Mullard Type 10/-
2 10 A Silicon Rects, 100 PIV 10/-	7 OC81 Type Trans 10/-
	3 OC171 Trans. Mullard Type 10/-
1 12 A SCE 100 PIV 10/-	5 2N2926 Sil. Epoxy Trans 10/-
2 001 140 1740.8. N.F.N. Switching 10/- 1 12A 8CE 100 PIV 10/- 3 8il, Trans. 28303 PNP 10/- 4 Zener Diodes 250m W 3-12V 10/- 0/-	7 OC71 Type Trans 10/-
3 200 Mc/s Sil. Trans. NPN B8Y26/27 10/-	25 Trans. Heatsinks fit T018, S012, etc. 10/- 2 28701 Sil. Trans. Texas 10/-
3 Zener Diodes 400mW 33V 5% Tol 10/-	2 28701 Sil. Trans. Texas 10/- 3 12 Volt Zenera 400mW 10/-
4 High Current Trans. OC42 Eqvt 10/-	2 10 A 600 PIV Sil. Rects. IS45R 10/-
2 Power Transistors 1 OC26 1 OC35 10/- 5 Silicon Rects, 400 PIV 250mA 10/-	3 BC108 Sil. NPN High Gain Trans 15/-
5 Silicon Rects. 400 PIV 250mA 10/- 4 OC75 Transistors Mullard Type 10/-	1 2N910 NPN Sil. Trans. VCB100 15/-
1 Power Trans. OC20 100V 10/-	2 1000 PIV Sil. Rect. 1.5 A R53310 AF 15/-
10 OA202 Sil. Diodes Sub-min 10/-	3 BSY95A Sil. Trans. NPN 200 Mc/s 15/- 3 OC200 Sil. Trans. Mullard 10/-
2 Low Noise Trans. NPN 2N929/30 10/- 1 Sil. Trans. NPN VCB 100 ZT86 10/-	2 Sil Power Rects BV713
	2 Sil. Power Rects. BYZ13 15/- 1 Sil. Power Trans. NPN 100mc/s.
8 0A81 Diodes	TK201A 15/-
4 OC72 Transistors Mullard Type 10/- 4 OC77 Transistors Mullard Type 10/-	6 Zener Diodes 3-15V Sub-min 15/- 1 2N1132 PNP Epitaxial Planar Sll. 15/-
5 Metal Alloy Transistors Mat. Type 10/-	1 2N1132 PNP Epitaxial Planar 811. 15/- 3 2N697 Epitaxial Planar Trans. 811 15/-
4 Sil. Rects. 400 PIV 500mA 10/-	4 Germ. Power Trans. Eqvt. OC16 15/-
5 GET884 Trans, Eqvt. OC44 10/- 5 GET883 Trans, Eqvt. OC45 10/-	1 Unijunction Trans. 2N2646 15/-
2 2N708 Sil. Trans. 300 Mc/s. NPN 10/-	2 Sil. Trans. 200 Mc/s. 60Vcb ZT83/84., 15/-
5 GT41/45 Germ, Trans. PNP Eqvt.	1 Sil. Planar Trans. NPN 100 Mc/s.
OC71 10/-	BSY25
3 GT31 LF Low Noise Germ Trans.	2 Sil. Rects. 5 A 500 PIV Stud Type 15/-
PNP 6 IN914 Sil. Diodes 75 PIV 75mA 10/-	2 Germ Power Trans. OC28/29 15/-
8 OA95 Germ. Diodes Sub-min. IN69 10/-	1 10 A SH. Stud Rect. 800 PIV 15/-
S NPN Germ. Trans. NKT773 Eqvt.	1 Tunnel Diode AEY11 1050 Mc/s. 15/-
AC130 10/- 2 OC22 Power Trans. Germ. 10/-	2 2N2712 Sil. Epoxy Planar HFE225 15/- 8 BY 100 Type Sil. Rects
2 OC25 Power Trans. Germ 10/-	8 BY 100 Type 81. Rects
4 OC72 Mullard Trans 10/-	marked, New 30/-
4 AC128 Trans. PNP High Gain 10/-	EDEE One 10/- Pack of your own
3 2N1307 PNP Switching Trans 10/-	FREE choice free with orders
7 CG62H Germ. Diodes Eqvt. 0A71 10/-	
	valued £4 or over.
	WEST PRICEI INTEGRATED
SIL. RECIS IESTED SCR S LAR	GEST BANGE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS
PIV 750mA 3A 10A 30A PIV 1AMP7A	GEST BANGE INTEGRATED GEST BANGE CIRCUITS 16A 30A Epoxy TO5 8 lead
PIV 750mA 3A 10A 30A PIV 1AMP72 50 2/- 3/- 4/6 9/6 25 - 7	GEST PRICE GEST RANGE N IGA 30/A 16 A 30/A 10 a 35/- 10 a 35/
SIL.         REUTS         TESTED         SERS         LAR           PIV         750mA 3A         10A         30A         PIV         1AMP7.           50         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/8         10	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           16A 30/A [6 - 30/-]         Epory TO5 8 lead L 900 Buffer @ 11/- j. 15/- 45/-
SIL.         RECT I L21ED         SIC.         LAB           PIV         750mA 3A         10A         30A         PIV         1AMP 74           50         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         3/6         11           300         3/-         4/9         8/-         22/0         12/6         12	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           A 16A 30A         Epory T05 8 lead           /6 - 30/- /4 10/6 305- /- 15/- 45/- /- 20/- 55/- 20/- 55/-         INTEGRATED Epory T05 8 lead           // 15/- /- 15/- 20/- 55/-         Epory T05 8 lead           // 15/- /- 20/- 55/-         // 14 Dual Gate           // 20/- /- 20/- /-         @ 11/- /- // 15/-
SIL.         RECIS         RESTED         SKR S         LAB           PIV         750mA 3A         10A         30A         PIV         1AMP 72           50         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/5         10           300         3/-         4/9         8/-         22/-         20         12/6         15           400         3/6         6/-         9/-         25/-         300         15/-         80         12/6         15	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           A 16A 30A- /8 - 30/- /8 10/6 35/- /- 15/- 45/- /- 20/-         Epoxy TO5 8 lead L 900 BMF @ 11/- /- . 914 Dual Gate // 923 J-K Flip Flop /-           1/2 - 25/- /- 22/-         -         -           1/2 - 25/- /- 22/-         -         -           1/2 - 25/- /- 22/-         -         -           1/2 - 25/- /-         -         -           1/2 - 25/-         -         -           1/2 - 25/-         -         -           1/2 - 25/-         -         -
SIL.         RECT3         REST4D         SILA         SLAB           Y         750mA 3A         10A         30A         PIV         TAMP 7.5           50         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/0         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         100           300         3/-         4/9         8/-         22/-         200         12/6         15           400         3/6         6/-         9/-         23/-         300         12/6         15           500         4/-         6/8         9/6         30/-         400         13/7         12/6         15           500         4/-         6/8         9/6         30/-         400         13/7         25           600         4/3         7/7         10/-         33/7-         400         30/7         20	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           A 16A. 30A- /8 - 30/- /8 10/6 35/- /9 15/- 45/- /- 25/- /- 35/- 80/- /- 45/- 96/- /- 45/- 96/- /- 45/- 96/- /- 45/- 96/- /- 1C circuits data.         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           Bigstreet         INTEGRATED Exposure         Eposy T05 8 lead IL/- /H 2914 Dual Gate         II/- // 11/- // 11/- // 12/- // 12/- // 10/-         II/- // 11/- // 12/- // 10/-         II/- // 11/- // 11/- // 11/- // 11/- // 11/- // 11/-
SHL.         RECT3         IEJED         SLAB         SLAB           7         PTV         750mA 3.4         A0.4         30.4         PTV         IAMP 7.4           50         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/6         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         16/-           300         3/6         6/-         8/2-         200         12/6         15/-         20           4/0         3/6         6/-         9/-         25/-         300         15/-         20           500         4/6         6/6         9/6         30/-<400	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           A 16A 30A         Epocy T06 8 lead           /6 30/- /6 10/6 35/- /- 20/- 55/- /- 25/- /- 35/- 80/- /- 45/- 96/-         L 900 Buffer @ 11/- JU 203 J-K Flip Flop           /- 20/- /- 35/- /- 45/- /- 45/- /- 50/-         L 923 J-K Flip Flop           /- 45/- /- 50/- /- 50/-         Ccircuits data
SIL.         RECT3         ILSTED         SLAT         LAB           Y         750mA 3A         10A         30A         PIV         1AMP 7J           50         2/3         3/4         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         10           300         3/-         4/9         8/-         22/-         200         12/6         15           400         3/6         6/-         8/2-         100         15/-         20         500         4/-         6/6         15/-         300         15/-         20         500         4/-         6/6         30/-         400         15/-         20         30/-         400         13/7         16         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         30/-         400         <	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           A 16A 30A         Epory T06 8 lead           /6 30/- /9 15/- 45/- /- 20/- 55/- /- 25/- 50/- /- 35/- 86/- /- 45/- 96/- f - 50/-         L903 Buffer @ 11/- JU 203 J-K Flip Flop           /- 20/- 55/- /- 25/- 86/- f - 50/-         L923 J-K Flip Flop           /- 10/- /- 45/- 96/- f - 50/-         Circuits data           /- 10/- /- 50/-         MULLARD
SIL.         RECT3         ILSTED         SULT         LLB           Y         750mA 3A         10A         30A         PIV         1AMP 74           50         2/2         3/2         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         0           300         3/-         4/9         8/-         22/2         20/0         12/6         15           400         3/6         6/-         9/-         25/-         300         15/-         20           500         4/-         6/8         9/6         30/-         400         17/6         25/           500         4/-         6/8         9/6         30/-         400         17/6         25/           500         4/-         6/8         9/6         30/-         400         17/6         25/           800         4/9         8/-         15/-         40/-         600         -         40           1000         6/-         10/-	DWEST PRICE (GEST PANGE)         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           416A 304         Epory TO5 8 lead µL 900 Buffer @ 11/- µL 914 Dual Gate @ 11/- 1. 25/- 45/- 1. 25/- 56/- 1. 25/- 56/- 1. 25/- 56/- 1. 25/- 56/- 1. 25/- 96/- 1. 25/- 96/- 1. 25/- 96/- 1. 25/- 96/- 1. 25/- 20/- 1. 25/- 96/- 1. 25/- 20/- 1. 25/- 96/- 1. 25/- 20/- 1. 25/- 1. 25/- 20/- 1. 25/- 1. 25/- 1. 25/- 1. 25/- 25/- 1. 25/- 25/- 1. 25/- 25/- 1. 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/-
SIL.         RECTS         IESTED         SUL 3         LAB           7         PIV         750ma 3.4         0.04         30.04         PIV         1AMP 7.4           100         2/3         3/6         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/6         15/-         50         7/6         8           2000         2/8         4/6         6/6         20/-         10.0         8/8         10           300         3/6         6/-         9/-         25/-         300         15/-         80           4/00         3/6         6/-         9/-         25/-         300         15/-         80           500         4/3         7/7         10/-         37/-         600         30/-         40           800         4/9         8/-         10/-         30/-         40         30/-         40           1000         6/-         10/-         7/6         50/-         400         17/6         50/-           1000         6/-         10/-         50/-         400         17/6         50/-         400         10/-         40/-	DWEST PRICE GGEST PRICE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epory TO6 8 lead 1/6 - 30/- 1/6 10/6 35/- 1/2 20/- 56/- /- 25/- 50/- /- 35/- 86/- IC circuits data to 2/2 - 50/- IC circuits data MULLARD PLANARS TAA263 21/-
SIL.         RECTS         ILSTED         SUL         SLAB           Y         750mA 3A         10A         30A         PIV         1AMP 74           50         2/2         3/4         9/0         25         -7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         16/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         100         3/6         10/6         20/-         12/6         15         300         3/-         4/9         8/-         20/-         12/6         15         300         12/6         15         300         12/6         15         300         12/6         15         300         12/6         15         30/-         30/-         12/6         15         30/-         12/6         15         30/-         12/6         15         30/-         12/6         15         30/-         30/-         10/7         12/6         15         50/-         30/-         400         13/7         12/6         15         40/-         30/-         400         13/7         10/7         15/-         20/-         400         30/-         400         30/-<	DWEST PRICE GEST PANOPA JEAN 201- 16 - 301- 19 106 35- 19 106 35- 19 201- 201- 551- 201- 551- 201- 201- 551- 201- 551- 201- 201- 551- 201- 201- 551- 201- 2
SIL.         REVENTION 12:10         SIL.         LAB           7         PTV         750ma 3.4         10.4         30.4         PTV         1AMP 7.4           100         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         16/-         50         7/6         8           2000         2/6         4/6         6/6         10/-         50         7/6         8/6         10/-         8/6         10/-         10/-         8/6         10/-         10/-         8/6         10/- <td>INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           GBST PRICE (GBST RANGE 16 4 006 19 1066 357 - 207- 557 - 257- 567- - 277- - 277- 277-</td>	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           GBST PRICE (GBST RANGE 16 4 006 19 1066 357 - 207- 557 - 257- 567- - 277- - 277- 277-
SIL. REPUBLIC STUD         SIL. SEE STUD         SIL	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           GBST PRICE (GBST RANGE 16 4 006 19 1066 357 - 207- 557 - 257- 567- - 277- - 277- 277-
SIL. RECENT REPEAR         SIL. RECENT REPEAR         SIL. TEAL         SIL. TABLE	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           GBEST RANGE (6 - 30)- (1 10/6 35/- (- 15)- 45/- (- 20)- 55/- (- 20)- 55/- (- 20)- 55/- (- 25) (- 35) (- 35) (- 35) (- 35) (- 35) (- 50) (- 10)- (- 10)
SIL. RECTS IEJELD         SIL. E         LAB           9         SIL. RECTS IEJELD         SIL. SLAP         SIL. E           100         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         10           300         3/-         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         10           300         3/6         6/-         9/-         20         12/6         15/-         20           500         4/6         6/6         9/-         10/-         17/6         50/-         40/-         13/-         40/-           800         4/9         8/-         15/-         40/-         10/0         -         40/-           1000         6/-         10/-         17/6         50/-         -         -         PLASTIC           Packed         with         semiconents,         10/-         17/6         50/-         10/2/-         10/2         20/-;         10/2         2/-;         10	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           A 16A 30A         Epory TO5 8 lead µL 900 Buffer @ 11/- µL 914 Dual Gate @ 11/- µL 923 J-K Flip Flop µL 923 J-K Flip Flop point data, 1/6           - 25/- 65/- µ- 25/- 55/- 95/- 9- 55/- 9- 50/- 1- 55/- 95/- 1- 50/- 1- SD- 10- NULLARD         1/4           PLANARS 708A         MULLARD TAA263 21/- LINEAR AF. AMP ONIJUNCTION UT46, Eqvt. 2N2646, 7/6 ORP 12 Ø/A
SIL. RECTS IEJELD         SIL. E         LAB           9         SIL. RECTS IEJELD         SIL. SLAP         SIL. E           100         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         10           300         3/-         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         10           300         3/6         6/-         9/-         20         12/6         15/-         20           500         4/6         6/6         9/-         10/-         17/6         50/-         40/-         13/-         40/-           800         4/9         8/-         15/-         40/-         10/0         -         40/-           1000         6/-         10/-         17/6         50/-         -         -         PLASTIC           Packed         with         semiconents,         10/-         17/6         50/-         10/2/-         10/2         20/-;         10/2         2/-;         10	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           A 16A 30A         Epory TO5 8 lead µL 900 Buffer @ 11/- µL 914 Dual Gate @ 11/- µL 923 J-K Flip Flop µL 923 J-K Flip Flop point data, 1/6           - 25/- 65/- µ- 25/- 55/- 95/- 9- 55/- 9- 50/- 1- 55/- 95/- 1- 50/- 1- SD- 10- NULLARD         1/4           PLANARS 708A         MULLARD TAA263 21/- LINEAR AF. AMP ONIJUNCTION UT46, Eqvt. 2N2646, 7/6 ORP 12 Ø/A
SIL. RECTS IESTED SUR 3.         LAB           PIV 750mA 3.4         10.4         30.4         PIV 1AMP 7.           100         2/3         3/6         6/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/6         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/8         4/6         6/6         15/-         50         7/6         8           300         3/6         6/7         50         7/6         80         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         20         12/6         15/-         400         12/6         50/-         400         30/-         40         30/-         40         30/-         40         30/-         40         30/-         40         30/-         40         30/-         40         2/-         30/-         400	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE         INTEGRATED CIRCUITS           A 16A 30A         Epory TO5 8 lead µL 900 Buffer @ 11/- µL 914 Dual Gate @ 11/- µL 923 J-K Flip Flop µL 923 J-K Flip Flop point data, 1/6           - 25/- 55/- 1- 25/- 50/- 1- 55/- 95/- 1- 50/- 50/- 50/- 1- 50/- 50/- 1- 50/- 1- 50/- 1- 50/- 1- 50/- 1- 50/- 1- 50/- 1- 50/- 1- 50/- 1- SD- 10 FOR FOR £4. NS.         I/1/- @ 11/- @ 11/- @ 14/- 1/6           PLANARS 708A         MULLARD TAA263 21/- LINEAR AF. AMP ONJUNCTION UT46, Eqvt. 2N2646, 7/6 ORP 12 Ø/A
SIL.         FUT 750rmA 3A         IOA 30A         FIV 1AMP 7.           00         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/0         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         15/-         50         7/6         8           300         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         10/6         8/6         10/6         11/6         50/-         100         8/6         11/6         50         7/6         80         11/6         50/-         100         11/6         50/-         40/6         11/6         51/-         10/0         11/6         50/-         10/0         11/6         50/-         40/6         10/0         11/6         50/-         40/6         10/0         11/6         50/-         40/0         10/0         6/6         11/6         51/-         40/1         10/0         11/6         50/-         40/0         10/0         11/6         50/-         10/0         11/6         51/-         10/0         11/6         51/-         10/0         10/0         10/0         10/0         10/0         <	WEST PRICE GEST RANGE AIGA 3004       INTEGRATED CIRCUITS         AIGA 3004       Eposy TO5 8 lead µL 900 Buffer @ 11/- µL 914 Dual Gate µL 923 J-K Flip Flop P 23 J-S Flop P 25/- - 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/-
SIL.         FUT 750rmA 3A         IOA 30A         FIV 1AMP 7.           00         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/0         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         15/-         50         7/6         8           300         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         10/6         8/6         10/6         11/6         50/-         100         8/6         11/6         50         7/6         80         11/6         50/-         100         11/6         50/-         40/6         11/6         51/-         10/0         11/6         50/-         10/0         11/6         50/-         40/6         10/0         11/6         50/-         40/6         10/0         11/6         50/-         40/0         10/0         6/6         11/6         51/-         40/1         10/0         11/6         50/-         40/0         10/0         11/6         50/-         10/0         11/6         51/-         10/0         11/6         51/-         10/0         10/0         10/0         10/0         10/0         <	WEST PRICE GEST RANGE AIGA 3004       INTEGRATED CIRCUITS         AIGA 3004       Eposy TO5 8 lead µL 900 Buffer @ 11/- µL 914 Dual Gate µL 923 J-K Flip Flop P 23 J-S Flop P 25/- - 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/-
SIL.         Reference         SIL.         LAB           911.         Allow         30.4         40.8         30.4         FIV         1AMP 7.4           100         2/-         3/-         4/0         9/0         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         10/6           300         3/-         40         8/6         8/2-         200         12/6         15/-         20/0         12/6         15/-         20/0         12/6         15/-         20/0         12/6         15/-         20/0         12/6         15/-         20/0         13/6         50         0/0         30/0         13/6         20         12/6         15/-         20/0         13/6         50         -         40/0         10/0         17/6         50/0         30/-         40         30/0         13/6         50         -         20/3         3         60         3/-         40         3/0         -         40         20/-<:	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE (3 16 A 300 A (1 - 30)- (1 16) - 45/- (- 20)- 55/- (- 20)- 55/- (- 25)- 56/- (- 26)- 56/- (- 26)- (- 26)- 56/- (- 26)- (- 26)- 56/- (- 26)- (- 26)- 56/- (- 26)- (- 26
SIL. RECTS IEJELD         SIL. E         LAB           9         SIL. RECTS IEJELD         SIL. SLAP         SIL. SLAP           100         2/-         3/-         4/6         9/6         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         10           300         3/-         4/6         8/6         20/-         100         8/6         10           300         3/6         6/-         9/-         20         12/6         15/-         20           500         4/6         6/6         9/-         10/-         17/6         50/-         40/-         13/-         40/-           800         4/9         8/-         15/-         40/-         10/0         -         40/-           1000         6/-         10/-         17/6         50/-         -         -         PLASTIC           Packed         with         semiconents,         10/-         17/6         50/-         10/-         17/6         20/-;         100         FULY         N3	WEST PRICE GEST RANGE AIGA 3004       INTEGRATED CIRCUITS         AIGA 3004       Eposy TO5 8 lead µL 900 Buffer @ 11/- µL 914 Dual Gate µL 923 J-K Flip Flop P 23 J-S Flop P 25/- - 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/-
SIL.         Reference         SIL.         LAB           911.         Allow         30.4         40.8         30.4         FIV         1AMP 7.4           100         2/-         3/-         4/0         9/0         25         -         7           100         2/3         3/6         6/-         15/-         50         7/6         8           200         2/6         4/6         6/6         20/-         100         8/6         10/6           300         3/-         40         8/6         8/2-         200         12/6         15/-         20/0         12/6         15/-         20/0         12/6         15/-         20/0         12/6         15/-         20/0         12/6         15/-         20/0         13/6         50         0/0         30/0         13/6         20         12/6         15/-         20/0         13/6         50         -         40/0         10/0         17/6         50/0         30/-         40         30/0         13/6         50         -         20/3         3         60         3/-         40         3/0         -         40         20/-<:	DWEST PRICE GEST RANGE (3 16 A 300 A (1 - 30)- (1 16) - 45/- (- 20)- 55/- (- 20)- 55/- (- 25)- 56/- (- 26)- 56/- (- 26)- (- 26)- 56/- (- 26)- (- 26)- 56/- (- 26)- (- 26)- 56/- (- 26)- (- 26

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6.4V	6.4	25	50	100	200	320	6.4V	640	1,000	1,600	2,500	
10V	4	16	32	64	125	200	10V	400	640	1,000	1,600	
16V	2.5	10	20	40	80	125	167	250	400	640	1,000	
25V	1.6	6.4	12.5	25	50	80	25 V	160	250	400	640	
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STOCK OF TELEVISION SETS AND COMPONENT PARTS

AND COMPONENT PARTS including 23in. 625 LINE CONTINENTAL TV SETS by "Ekco" and "Pye"; "FERGU-SON," "K-B," "AJAX" and "PAM" RADIO SETS; "COSSOR" OSCILLO-GRAPH CAMERAS; TAPE RECORDERS AND AMPLIFIERS; TUNING UNITS; PICK-UP HEADS; CONDENSERS, TRANS-FORMERS, CHOKES, CHRISTMAS TREE SETS; RECORDS & VALVES; SUPPRESS-ORS, RESISTORS, SOCKETS, SWITCHES; POTENTIOMETERS, RECORD DECKS, TOASTERS; VOLT AND TEST METERS, RELAYS, SPEAKERS; TELEVISION STANDS, LEGS AND TABLES; STEREO-GRAM CHASSIS; STYLI CLIPS, KNOBS, PLUGS, TERMINAL BOARDS; LAMP-HOLDERS, HINGES, INSULATORS; SLEEVES; SHELVES; VIBRATOR UNITS; TELEPHONE SUB-STATIONS; CARBOR-UNDUM WHEELS AND ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

Catalogues (when ready), price 1/- each, may be obtained of the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. Henry Butcher & Co., 73 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, Tele-phone: 01-405 8411 (9 lines); and of Messrs. Offin Rumsey & Hilliard, 69 Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex, Tele-phone: Chelmsford 57127/53177/57128.

WW-167 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### BAILEY 30W AMPLIFIER.

Parts are now available for this new unit. Printed Circuit Board fully drilled and roller tinned 11/6d., postage 9d. Pre-Amp and power supplies are as for 20W Bailey design.

#### BAILEY 20W AMPLIFIER.

All parts in stock for this Amplifier including specially designed Printed Circuit Boards for pre-amp and power amp. Mains Transformer for mono or stereo with bifilar wound secondary and special 218V primary for use with CZ6 Thermistor, 35/6d., post

5/-. Trifilar wound Driver Transformer, 22/6d., post 1/-. Minlature Choke for treble filter, 7/6d., post 6d. P.C. Board Pre-Amp 15/-., post 9d. Power Amp. 12/6d., post 9d. Reprint of "Wireless World" articles, 5/6d. post free.

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All parts still available for thes. All parts still available for thes design including our new power amp. P.C. Board with power transistors and heat sinks mounted directly to P.C. All parts for stereo cost approximately £24. We also supply a made-up version in chassis form with attractive etched and anodised front plate, fully assembled, tested and guaranteed for two years. Price £35. Teak Case £3/10/0. P. & P. 10/-. Reprint of articles 5/6d., post free.

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The firm for "quality".

Personal callers welcome, but please note we are closed all day Saturday.

CURRENT RANGE OF BRAND NEW L.T. TRANSFORMERS. FULLY SHROUDED (\*excepted) TERMINAL BLOCK CONNEC-TIONS. ALL PRIMARIES 220/240y.

	TIONS.	ALL	PKIMA	KIE2 -	220/	Z4UV.	
No. IA IB ID 22A 22A 22A 22A 23B* 22C 22A 23B* 33B* 33B* 34A* 53B 55B 55D 55D 55D 55D 77D 88A 9A 10	25-33-4( 25-33-4( 4-16-24, 4-16-24, 4-16-24, 4-16-24, 4-16-24, 4-16-24, 25-30-3; 25-20-2; 21-	D-50. D-50.D	15 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	PRICE &9 10 &6 19 &5 19 &5 19 &5 12 &6 10 &6 19 &6 19 &6 19 &6 12 &6 10 &6 12 &6 10 &6		RR. 10/6 8/6 77/6 8/6 77/6 6/6 6/6 7/6 6/6 6/6 6/6 5/6 5/6 5/6 5/6 5/6 5/6 5	FOR LATEST PRICE LIST OF TRANSFORMERS, CHOKES CAPACITORS AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS.
	other V					,	L C

Note: By using the intermediate taps many other voltages can be obtained.

Example: No. 1. 7-8-10-15-17-25-33-40-50V. ,. 2. 4-8-12-16-20-24-32V. ,. 5. 3-6-9-12-15-18V.

#### CONSTANT VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS

By Advance. Input 190-260 v. 50 cycles. Output 230 v. at 60 watts. Type M.T. 161A. £4 15s. P.P. 7/6.

#### ISOLATION TRANSFORMERS

All primaries and secondaries 220/240 v. Terminal block connections. Fully shrouded. (*excepted).	i amp. 2 amp. 3 amp. 4 amp. *6 amp. *8 amp.	£7 10 £8 19 £10 19	6+ 6/6 0+ 8/6 6+10/6 6+10/6 0+15/- 0+15/-	Carriage
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COLVERN INSTRUMENT POTS. 20 K $\Omega$  2½ in. dia., 8/6. P.P. 2/-.

BERCO CERAMIC POTS. 1.5 KQ. 11 in. dia., 7/6. P.P. 2/-.

SLIDING RESISTORS. Single tube. 1004 $\Omega$ . 1 amp. 59/6. P.P. 7/6.

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A.E.I. PVC EQUIPMENT WIRE. 14/0076. 100 yd. coils. 5 coils, different colours, 45/-. P.P. 7/6. TEDDINGTON AIR PRESSURE SWITCHES.

Туре T8/A/A3. Single pole change over 15 amp. 250 A.C. switch contacts, approx. 1/2 lb. pressure. 3 in. dia. 17/6. P.P. 3/6.

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CRAMER CONTROLS SYNCHRONOUS GEARED MOTORS. 220-240 v. A.C. 6 revs per minute. 17/6. P.P. 2/6.

HUNTS THERMINOL CAPACITO 250 v. A.C. wkg. six for 30/-. P.P. 7/6. CAPACITORS. 13 mfd.

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Will dim fluorescent or incandescent lighting up to 600 W, from full brilliance

to out. Fitted on M.K. Flush plate, same size and fixing as standard wall switch so may be fitted in place of this, or mount on surface. Price complete

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240 v.-110 v. or 100 v. Completely Shrouded fitted with Two pin American Sockets or terminal blocks. Please state which type required.

Type	Watts	Approx. Weight	Price		Carr.	
1	80	21 1b	61 17	6	- 4	6
2	150	4 lb	£2 7	6	5	0
3	300	61 1b	£3 7	6	6	0
- 4	500	81 lb	64 15	0	6	6
5	1000	15 lb	£6 12	6	7	6
6*	1750	25 lb	£13 10	0	10	6
7*	2250	30 lb	£16 10	0	12	6

\*Completely enclosed in beautifully finished metal case fitted with two 2-pin American sockets, neon indicator, on/off switch, and carrying handle.

#### **HEAVY DUTY L.T. TRANSFORMERS**

- PRI 240 volts, Sec. Tapped. 4, 6, 11 volts. 150 amps. £13/19/6. Carr. 15/-.
   PRI 220, 235, 250 volts. Sec. No. 1: 55 volts, 24 amps; No. 2: 14 volts. 10 amps; No. 3: 60 volts. 2 amps. Conservatively rated, tropically finished. £9/10/6. Carr. 15/-.
- 3 PRI 240 volts. Sec. 24 volts, 12.5 amps. Conserva-tively rated. 85/-. Carr. 7/6.
- PRI 240 volts. Sec. Tapped. 53.6, 55.2 volts, 10 amps. "C" core. 75/-. Carr. 7/6. 4
- PRI 220-240 volts. Sec. Tapped. 75, 80 volts, 2-4 amps and 6 volts, I amp. "C" core. Tropically rated. 79/6. P.P. 7/6. 6
- PRI 240 volts, Sec. 45 volts, 25 m/A and 1 volt, 2 amp. "C" core. 17/6. P.P. 4/-. 7
- amp. "C" core. 17/6, P.P. 4/-.
   PRI 230 volts. Sec. Tapped. 130, 65 volts, 85 m/A and 6-3 volts, 5 amps, 6 volts, 1 amp. 17/6, P.P. 5/-.
   PRI 6-3 volts. Sec. 2-0-2 volts, 4 amps. 5000 volts working potted. 17/6, P.P. 3/6.
- PRI 220-240 volts. Sec. 12 volts. 90 amps. Flying lead connections. Size 7 × 6½ × 6in. £13/19/6. Carr. 17/6.

#### **WODEN & GARDNER TRANSFORMERS**

Primaries tapped 200/250 v. E.S. Secondaries:

Woden, 315-0-315 v., 110 m/a., 175-0-175 v. 25 m/a., 5 v. 1.9 A., 6.3 v. 3.1 A., 6.3 v. 4 A. C.T., 6.3 v. 12 A. C.T., 6.3 v. 1 A., "C" core. Table top connections, 50/-, P.P. 7/6.

Woden, 50 v.. 4 A. and 18-0-18 v. 1 A. Tropically finished. 55/-. P.P. 5/-.

Gardner, 350-0-350 v. 180 m/a., 6.3 v. 3 A., 6.3 v. 2 A., 2 x 6.3 v. 2.5 A., 6.3 v. 5 A., 5 v. 2.8 A., 75/- P.P. 10/6. Gardner, 350-0-350 v. 25 m/a., 6.3 v. 1 A., 6.3 v. 6 A., 19/6 P.P. 5/6.

See in the Dark

These infra-red binoculars when fed from a high voltage source will enable objects to be seen in the dark, provided the objects are in the rays of an infra-red heam. Each eye tube contains a complete optical lens system as well as the infra-red cell. These optical systeme can be used as lenses for TV cameras—light cells, etc. (details supplied). The binoculars form part of the Army night driving (Tabby equipment). They are unused and believed to be in good working order but sold without a gurantee. Price £3/17/6, plus 10/- carr. and Ins. Handbook 2/6.

**RADIO STETHOSCOPE** 

RADIO STETHOSCOPE Easiest way to fault find-traces signal from aerdal to speaken-when signal stops you've found the fault. Use it on bello, TV, amplifter, anything-com-bello, and all parts including probe tube and crystal carpiece 29/6 -twin stetonet instead of earpiece 7/6 extra-post and insur-ance 2/9.

#### THERMOSTAT WITH

PROBE 
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 Weight of the system of the system

#### MAINS TRANSFORMER SNIP

Making a power pack for amplifier or other equipment? These transformers have normal mains primaries (230/40 v.) and isolated secondaries two types isolated secondaries two types (1) 12 v.500 mA. at 9/6; (2) 15 v.500 mA. at 10/6.



Spring colled leads as fitted to telephones, 4 core 2/8 each. 3 core 2/- each. Indicator lamp. Panel mounting, consists of neon lamp in red plastic lens with resistor in leads for mains operation, 2/8 each. 2/4 - dozen. Appliance Switch double pole 16A, 230v. rating spindle for pointer knob control, 3/8. .0005 tuning Condenser for crystal or transistor radio 24/-dozen.

dozen. Hömm. Zoom Lens for closed circuit TV. camers brand new 275 (half current list price). Baulkhead Aerial lead out two cone-shaped porcelain insulators with O B A brass rod through centre fitted terminals 8/6. 137. Blover heavy duty motor with centrifugal blower coupled to one end, ideal for car heater 12/6 plus 4/6 post

#### PROTECT VALUABLE DEVICES FROM THERMAL RUNAWAY OR OVERHEATING:

Thyristors, rectifiers, transistors, etc., which use heat-sinks can easily be protected. Bimply make the contact thermostal part of the heat-sink. Motors and equipment generally, can also be adequately pro-tacted by having thermo-stats in strategic spots on the casing. Our contact thermostat has a calibrated dial for setting between 90 deg. to 180 deg. F. or with the dial removed range setting is between 80 to 800 deg. F. Price 10/-.

blanket on and off each evening. It's luminous, you can always see the time and it's a really beautiful unit. An ideal gift. Can also control tape recorder, radio, lamp, etc. up to 600 W. Proper price £4.9.6 plus 3/6 post & packing. 

#### - BARGAIN OF THE YEAR

BARGAIN OF THE YEAR MICRO-SONIC 7 transistor Key chain radio in very protty case, size 2in. x2in. x2in. momplete with soft leather zipped bag. Specification: Circuit: 7 tran-sistor superheterodyne. Frequency range: 530 to 1600 Kc/s. Sensitivity: 5 mv/m. Intermediate fre-quency 465 Kc/s. 70 vero utput: 40 mW. Antenna: ferrite-rod. Loudspeaker. Permanent magnet type. Although brand new, in transit from the East these sets suffered slight corrosion as the batteries were left in them and when this corrosion is cleared away they should work perfectly—but we do not guarantee this. 19/8 pius 2/6 post and lus., less batteries. A pair of rechargeable everlasting batteries 3/6 each (2 required).

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FULL F1 12 INGH LOUDSPEAKER. This is undoubtedly one of the finest loudspeakers that we have ever offered, produced by one of the country's most famous makers. It has a die-cast metal frame and is strongly recommended for Hi-Fi load and Rhythm Gultar and public address. Flux Density 11,000 gauss—Total Flux 44,000 Maxwells—Fower Handling 15 watts. R.M.S.—Cone Moulded fibre—Freq. response 30-10,000 c.p.s.—specify 3 or 15 ohms—Main resonance 60 c.p.s. —chassis Dian. 12in.—12i over mounting lugs—Baffe hole Illin. Diam.—Mounting holes 4, holes—in. diam. on pitch cricle 114 in. Alam.—Mounting holes 4, holes—th. diam. on pitch cricle 114 in. 7/8 p. & p. Don't mise this offer.



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MINIATURE WAFER SWITCHES

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4 pole, 2 way—3 pole, 3 way—4 pole, 3 way —2 pole, 4 way—3 pole, 4 way—2 pole, 6 way—1 pole, 12 way. All at 3/6 each, 36/-

WATERPROOF HEATING ELEMENT 26 yards length 70W. Self-regulating temperature control. 10/- post free.

Double pole with neon let into side so lum-inous in dark, ideal for dark room light or for use with waterproof element-mew plastic case. 5/6 each. 3 heat model 7/6.

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"Dreamland" clock-switch will automatically switch your

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**INFRA-RED** HEATERS Make up one of these latest type heaters. Ideal for bathroom, etc. They are simple to make from our easy-to-follow instructions uses silica enclosed elements designed for the correct infra-red wave length (3 microns)-Price for 750 watts element, all parts metal casing as Illustrated. 19/6, plus 4/6 post and ins. Pull switch 3/- extra.

SLYDLOK FUSES 15 amp., 1/6 ea., 15/- per doz.

HEADPHONES. Carbon H/Mics., 5/- ea. P. & P. 2/6. DLR5 Bal. Armature, 9/6. P. & P. 2/6. M/Coil with ear muffs and wired M/C mic., 12/6. P. & P. 2/6. No. 10 Assembly M/Coil with M/Coil Mic., 12/6. P. & P. 2/6.

TRUVOX LOUDSPEAKERS. Re-entrant type, ideal for public address, enclosed in waterproof wooden case, complete with steel baffle designed to produce directional reproduction at 5 watts. 7.5 Ω 27/6 each. Carr. 5/-.

SMALL MOTORS. 12-24 v. D.C., reversible, with gears attached, 10/- ea.; with blower attach-ment, 10/- ea.; with fan assembly, 10/- ea.; each item post 2/6.

TRANSMITTER. BC 625, part of T/R. SCR522. For sparce only. Chassis only. Complete with valves except 832s and Relay. 21/- ca. Carr. 4/-.

**SIEMENS HIGH SPEED RELAYS.** H96B type, 50+50 ohms. 6/- ea.; Type H69D, 500+500 ohms, 5/- ea.; Type H96E, 1,700+1,700 ohms, 5/- ea. Carr. 1/-.

"TELE L" TYPE FIELD TELEPHONES. These telephones are fitted in strong steel case complete with Hand Gen. for calling each station. Supplied in new condition and tested. 50/- per pr. Carr. 7/6.

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**ELECTRO MAGNETIC COUNTERS.** Register up to 9999, coil res.  $300\Omega$ . 5/- ca. Carr. 1/-, not re-setable. Ex-equipment.

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LIGHTWEIGHT HEADSET (part of "88" W. Set Equipt.) complete with Boom mic., carbon made to highest Ministry Spec. Moving coil earpices. Our price 20/- ea. Carr. 3/-. Also Super Light-weight hand set, 10/- ea. Carr. 2/-.

200 AMP. 24 v. D.C. GENERATORS. Type P3 ex-Air Ministry, £9 ea. Carr. 10/6.

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Rotary Convertors. Type 8. D.C. Input 24 v., A.C. Output 115 v. 400 c/s, 3 phase, 1.8 amps. £5 ea. Carr. 10/-.

Invertors. Type 201A (5UB6300). D.C. 25/28 v. r.p.m. 8,000, A.C. 115 v. 1600 c/s, single phase. £10 ea. Carr. incl. Al above items ex-gov. stock, in used condition.

P.C.R. 12 v. VIBRATOR POWER PACKS. Brand new, 22/6 ca. P. & P. 5/-.

CONDENSERS. .1 mfd. 1,500 v. Sprague, paper. 9d. ea., 7/6 doz.

HEAVY DUTY TERMINALS. Ex-equipt. Black only, will take spade terminals and wander plug. 1/6 pr., 15/- doz. pairs. P. & P. 1/6 ea. doz.

FATIGUE METERS. 24 v. D.C. Consisting of  $6 \times 469D$  Relays.  $500 \times 500\Omega$ .  $6 \times 300\Omega$  Electro Mag. counters, etc. \$3/10/- ea. Carr. 4/6.

AMERICAN AUTOPULSE 24 v. PUMPS for mounting between carb. and main fuel tanks as auxiliary pump. New—30/- ea. P. & P. 5/-. 7 g.p.h. Size 7in  $\times 2^{1}_{2}$ in.  $\times 2^{1}_{2}$ in.

W. SETS, No. 19 Mk. III. New. £5, incl. carr. POWER SUPPLY UNITS, 12 v. for "19" Sets.

30/-, incl. carr. Complete Units, 19 Set, Variometer, 12 v. B.S. Control Box. H/Phones and Leads. £10, incl. carr.

W/S REMOTE CONTROL UNIT "E," Mk. 2. As supplied with "19" W.S. **£1.** P. & P. 7/6.

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**S.T.C. MINIATURE SEALED RELAYS, TYPE 4184 G D**, 700Ω 24 v. (will work efficiently on 12 v. D.C.) (ex-equipment). 2 C/overs. 7/6, P. & P. 1/-. 6 or more post paid.

SMALL D.C. MOTORS.  $2in \times 1\frac{1}{2}in. \times 1\frac{1}{2}in.$ Rated 24 v., will work on 12 v.  $\frac{1}{2}in.$  length drive shaft. Ideal for model makers, etc. 10/6 ca.

CONDENSERS. 8 mfd. 600 v. Brand New. Cornell Dubilier Paper Condensers, 4in × 3 in. × 1 in. with fixing clips. 7/6 ea. P. & P. 2/-.



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## **BRAND NEW** P.V.C. POLYESTER & MYLAR **RECORDING TAPES**

Manufactured by the world-famous reputable British tape firm, our tapes are boxed in polythene and have fitted leaders, etc. Their quality is as good as any other on the market, in no way are the tapes faulty and are not to be confused with imported, used or sub-standard tapes. 24-hour despatch service.

Should goods not meet with full approval, purchase price and postage will be refunded.

	in. 900ft.	2/- 8/-			6/- 9/-
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We can also offer, BRAND NEW PRE-RECORDED LANGUAGES COURSES in GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH AND ITALIAN.

Each course consists of 26 step-by-step lessons recorded at 34 i.p.s. suitable for two- and four-track machines and supplied complete with handbook. Normal retail price 59/6.

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**CONVERTOR/BATTERY CHARGER.** Input 12 v. D.C. Output 240 v. 50 c/s. 170 watt max. Input 240 v. 50 c/s., output 12 v. 5 amp D.C. Fully fused with indicator lamps. Size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Weight 19 lbs. An extremely compact unit that will give many years reliable service, supplied with plug and lead. Only  $\frac{44}{10}(-N.\& P. 15/- extra.$ 

DISTRIBUTED WIDE BAND AMPLIFIERS Various types, e.g. E.M.I. type 2C complete with power unit. Frequency range 50 c/s. to 100 mc/s., gain of 12. £8/10/-. P. & P. £1 extra. DEKATRON SCALERS/TIMERS. Various models from £6-£12. RATEMETERS. Various types available with or without E.H.T. power supplies.

DEKATRON COUNTER tubes type GC10B,

DEKATRON COUNTER tubes type Could, 15/- each. 4-DIGIT RESETTABLE HIGH SPEED COUN-TERS. 10 counts per second. 1,000 ohm coil 36/48 v. D.C., 17/6 each. SOLARTRON stab. P.U. type ASS16 300 v. 50 mA., £3/10/-: ASS17 300 v. 100 mA., £6. P.& P. 10/- extra. TRANSISTOR OSCILLATOR. Variable frequency 40 c/s. to 5 kc/s. 5 volt square wave o/p, for 6 to 12 v. D.C. input. Size 1<sup>‡</sup> x 1<sup>‡</sup> x 1<sup>‡</sup> in. Not encapsulated. Brand new. Boxed. 11/6 each. VENER encapsulated "flip-flop" type TS.2A. Com-plete with base 21/- or 4 for £3/15/-. MULLARD pot cores type LAI, 8/6 ea. (brand new boxed).

MULLARD pot cores type LAT, one ca. (brand new boxed). TIMER UNIT consisting of standard mains input transformer 200/240 v. 50 cycle; output 18 v. 4 amp (conservative); GEC bridge rectifier; detachable accu-rate 1 sec. timer sub-chassis with transistor STC type TS2, 2 x 12AU7; one 500 ohm relay heavy duty con-tacts 2 make; lamps, fuse, switch etc., etc., in case size 10 x 10 x 5in. Ideal for battery charger, one second timer, transistor power supply, etc. Tested and guaranteed working £3/10/-, P. & P. 15/-. FAST NEUTRON MONITORS (Burndept type 1262B). Complete with new set of Mallory cells and carrying harness. £10 only. P. & P. 10/-.

THE STATE ST

and 0-10 mV, range E10. Carriage 15/... CT49 AUDIO FREQUENCY METER fre. range 450 c/s. to 22 kc/s., directly calibrated. Power supply 1.5-22 v. D.C. £6/10/-. Carr. 15/- (in original carton).

One only SOLARTRON PRECISION A.C. MILLIVOLTMETER VF252. 1% accuracy, all ranges. 1.5 mV.—150 v. f.s.d. 6in. Linear scale calibrated in volts & dBs. 30 M. ohm input resist-ance. AS NEW only £85.

VOX SPEAKER CABINETS. Brand new. All black with gold trim. Very attractive. Size 21 × 21 × 10in. deep requires 1 12in. speaker £4. Size 18 × 18 × 9in. deep requires 1 10in. speaker

Size 18 x 18 x 71n, deep requires r tain 4 £5/10/-. Very special—heavier gauge cabinet 24 x 18 x 9in. deep requiring 2 10in. speakers £11. Stereo enthusiasts—any pair £1 reduction.

Brooks Crystals 2 mc/s. 7/6 each.

RELAYS 3,000 Series 5 k/ohms, 2 pole make H.D. contacts,

2/6 each. Siemens sealed HS 48 v. spco type H96E, 3/- each. Siemens min. with dust cover, 6 pole make or break 1,250 ohms, brand new, boxed, 4/6 each. Bases 2/-. S.T.C. sealed 2 pole co. 24V/48V. State which. Com-plete with base 6/- each.

#### SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

SELENIUM RECTIFIERS Double bridge 12 v. 6 amps continuous rating. Size 33 x 33 x 23in., 9 plate, 8/6 each. Quad bridge 12 v. 12 amps continuous rating, 21/-. DIODES new CV448/425, 1/- each. TRANSFORMERS. All 200/250 inputs 18 v. 6 amp continuous rating tapped 9-0-9 at 18/6 each. 18 v. 12 amps at £3 each. H.T. TRANSFORMERS. Gardners 250-0-250. 50 mA. 63 v. 1 amp; 6.3 v. 2 amp, size 23 x 4 x 43in. As new 25/- each. Matching choke 7/- each. GARDNERS Neptune series. Brand new. 460-435-410-0-410-435-460, 230 mA. 600-570-540-05-06-00 v. 250 mA. Two separate windings. £3/10/-. FRACTIONAL H.P. MOTORS. 240 v. 50 c/s. Brand new. Ideal models, fans, etc. 6/6 each. METROSILS. Ideal pulse suppression, 2/- each. E.H.T. CONDENSORS, 7.5 kV. working. 0.1 mfd, 5/6 each; 0.25 mfd 8/6 each.

5/6 each; 0.25 mfd 8/6 each. BELLING & LEE 10 pin plug/socket, 3/6 each. Cash with order. Post paid over 10/-.

CALLERS WELCOME

22, Sun Street, Reading, Berks.

CHILTMEAD LTD.



"Eiling Lodge," Codicote, Hitchin, Herts. Phone: Codicote 242



#### Head Office:

#### 44a WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.2.

Tel.: PARK 5641/2/3 Cables: ZAERO LONDON Retail branch (personal callers only) 85 TOTTENHAM COURT RD., LONDON W.2. Tel: LANgham 8403 A.R.B. Approved for inspection and release of electronic valves, tubes, klystrons, etc.

#### WE WANT TO BUY:

723A/B; 2K25; 4C35-40/- paid subject to test. Please offer us your special valves and tubes surplus to requirements.

Please send foolscap s.a.e. for full list of valves, tubes and semiconductors.

Wireless World, December 1968

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMEN

DISPLAYED SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED: £6 per single col. inch. LINE advertisements (run-on): 7/- per line (approx. 7 words), minimum two lines Where an advertisement includes a box number (count as 2 words) there is an additional charge of 1/-. SERIES DISCOUNT: 15% is allowed on orders for twelve monthly insertions provided a contract

is placed in advance. BOX NUMBERS: Replies should be addressed to the Box number in the advertisement, c/o Wireless World, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. No responsibility accepted for errors.

Advertisements accepted up to DECEMBER 6 for the JANUARY issue, subject to space being available.

#### **CIVILIAN INSTRUCTIONAL OFFICERS, GRADE III RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICING**

required at

#### H.M. PRISON, THE VERNE, Portland, Dorset

and

#### H.M. BORSTAL, HATFIELD, nr. Doncaster, Yorks.

SALARY: Commencing salary £1,158 (at age 26) to £1,330 (at age 30 or over) rising to £1,462. Salary scale revised on January 1st, 1969 to £1,235 (at age 26) to £1,420 (at age 30 or over) rising to £1,565. An additional allowance of £78 a year is also paid. Prospects of pensionable employment.

- HOURS: A 42 hour-revised on January 1st, 1969 to 40 hour-5 day week is worked with 18 working days annual leave a year in addition to the usual 9 public and privilege holidays.
- QUALIFICATIONS: Full apprenticeship plus at least five years practical experience in the Radio and Television and/or the Electronics servicing industry. City and Guilds Certificate (or equivalent) is desirable. Teaching experience an added advantage.
- DUTIES: The successful candidates will train inmates in Radio and Television servicing and prepare them for City and Guilds examinations. The candidate appointed to H.M. Prison, The Verne will in addition be required to perform some relief duty at other Prison Service establishments.

PLEASE WRITE FOR APPLICATION FORM TO: The Establishment Officer, Home Office, Romney House, R.227/29TI, Marsham Street, LONDON, S.W.1. Closing date for receipt of completed application forms: December 13th, 1968.



BUSH MURPHY, market leaders in the Radio and Television field, require professional

### salesmen

well versed in modern marketing techniques. The present vacancy is in South Wales, but future expansion will create vacancies in South Yorkshire and London.

The successful applicants will have had at least two years in competitive selling and will be capable of convincing us that in addition to being outstanding salesmen they possess the capacity for future management developments.

Initial salary will be up to £1,600 plus bonus, together with company car, free life assurance and other excellent fringe benefits.

If you are under 35 years of age and number yourself among the few leading salesmen in this country why not drop us a line. We could have the opportunity you are looking for.



Personnel Manager, Rank Bush Murphy, Power Road, Chiswick, London, W.4.

## REDIFON LTD. require fully experienced TELE-COMMUNICATIONS TEST ENGINEERS. Good commencing salaries. We would particularly welcome enquiries from ex-Service personnel or personnel about to leave the Services. Please write giving full details to-The Personnel Manager, Redifon Ltd., Broomhill Rd., Wandsworth, S.W.18. [26]

TV RETAIL BUSINESS of the highest standing, established over 40 years N.W. London. Owner re-quires PERSONAL ASSISTANT with servicing experi-ence. Good position and prospects for keen and capable man. State age and details of experience. Box W.W. 2098 Wireless World.

SITUATIONS VACANT A FULL-TIME technical experienced salesman re-quired for retail sales; write giving details of age, previous experience, salary required to-The Manager, Henry's Radio, Ltd., 303 Edgware Rd., London, W.2.

ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTATION for Medi-for interesting general electronics work on developing and maintaining equipment for use in medical re-search. Starting salary for an experienced electronics engineer with degree or H.N.C. will be in the range £1,130-£1,475. Applications in writing to the Secre-tary, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Ducane Road, London, W.12, quoting ref. 8/218. [2087

GUATEMALA: Small radio station requires volunteer radio technician to assist in establishing relay stations and radio schools. Interesting post concerning the development of remote areas. Volunteer terms: board, lodging, pocket-money, fares, allowances...-Write: CHR/OV, 38 King St., London, W.C.2. [74

**RADIO** AND TAPE RECORDER TESTERS AND TROUBLE-SHOOTERS required. Excellent rates of pay; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Five-day week. Elizabethan Electronics Ltd., Crow Lane, Romford, Essex. Tel.: Romford 64101. [78

WE HAVE VACANCIES for Four Experienced Test Engineers in our Production Test Department. Applicants are preferred who have Experience of Fault Finding and Testing of Mobile VHF and UHF Mobil Equipment. Excellent Opportunities for promotion due to Expansion Programme. Please apply to Personnel Manager, Pye Telecommunications Ltd., Cambridge Works, Haig Road, Cambridge. Tel. Cambridge 51351, Extn. 327 Works, H Extn. 327

WEST London Aero Club invite "A" and "B" licensed engineers with capital and/or neces-sary equipment to commence Radio Workshop. Alter-native propositions may be considered. Write full details to-White Waltham Airfield, near Maidenhead, Berks. [68

WELL KNOWN Hi-Fi Radio and Domestic Appliance WELL KNOWN EI-FI Radio and Domestic Appnance wholesaler requires experienced Representatives with cars, to call on existing accounts in London, the Midlands and the Home Counties. Excellent prospects, good salary, commission and expenses. Write DALLAS ELECTRICAL, 10-18 Clifton Street, London, E.C.2. [2088

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

A YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, seeks employment as Radio & Television Fault Finder in the United Kingdom on contract basis, Qualification: B. I.E.T. Diploma in TV Servicing. Please write to Manilal Aucharajram, 55 D'Entrecasteaux Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.

EX-R.A.F. ELECTRONICS FITTER, experienced wide variety electronic equipment, seeks employment anywhere abroad. Box W.W. 300 Wireless World.

#### **BUSINESSES FOR SALE**

R ADIO & TV. Chichester, 4 beds, etc. Tkgs. £280. F'hold, £7,500. (Site for 3 shops available extra.) ADAMS & CO., 14 London Road, Bromley. Tel. 01-460 0061/2.

#### **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

A BUSINESS OFFORTONITIES A Business of the highest standing requires Executive Director. Eventual complete take-over of business en-visaged on retirement of present managing director. This is an exceptional opportunity to acquire a sound profitable business established over 40 years. Principals only should write in confidence, stating age and details of background and experience, indicating amount of capital available. Box W.W. 2099 Wireless World.

**Further Appointments** Vacant Advertisements appear on pages 80 & 81
## Exceptional opportunities for WIRELESS TECHNICIANS

The Home Office requires Wireless Technicians to work on installation and maintenance of V.H.F. and U.H.F. communications systems at various locations in England and Wales

## WE OFFER

\* Starting salary of up to £1130 (according to age), rising to £1304 with additional allowances of up to £125 if working in the London area

★ Good prospects of promotion, the top technical posts draw more than £2300 a year and staff who obtain professional qualifications may rise still further

\* 40 hour week with overtime payable

\* 18 working days paid holiday a year, rising to 30 days, plus public and privilege holidays amounting to 8½ days

\* Excellent prospects of qualifying for a pensionable post after one year's service

## WE REQUIRE

\* City and Guilds Intermediate Telecommunications Certificate or evidence of an equivalent standard of proficiency

\* Sound practical experience of construction and maintenance of V.H.F. and U.H.F. equipment

\* Working knowledge of modern workshop techniques

Further information, please, about the work, pay and prospects of a WIRELESS TECHNICIAN.

NAME

ADDRESS .....

Post to:-Director of Telecommunications Home Office, Room 208, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London S.W.1.

# Seven Fearless Engineers

We have this new department which will production-engineer prototype communications equipment.

We need a lot of electronic engineers to do it. 6 or 7.

You've got to know something about radio, radio ancillaries, or small to medium size digital systems. If you have been in the business anywhere from two years to twenty then we've a place for you. If you're qualified, that's fine, but what we really want is know-how and

we don't care how you got it. We need systems, circuit, component, test, value engineering and any other kind of experience you could name. If you've a bias towards mechanical design or production methods, that's marvellous. You won't do a lot of design or development. But you'll really find out how the stuff gets made, and the right way to make it.

The job security is excellent—provided, once you're with us, you're prepared to

really join in and get down to it. If you are interested, and want to know more, ring Derek Barontini either at home—Crawley 23267 (after 8 p.m.) or at his office—01-874 7281.

EDIFON

A Member Company of the Rediffusion Organisation

## NEW FRONTIERS IN ELECTRICAL AN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Our capital investment programme in the New Post Office will be about £2000 million in the next five years. Much of this will be spent on advanced electrical and electronic installations. This expansion has created exceptional career opportunities for professional Electrical and Electronic Engineers who have vision, drive and ability.

We need engineers to do design, development and planning work on such problems as electronic switching systems, digital methods of transmitting speech, space communications and to carry out computer feasibility studies for the planning and management of engineering plant and systems. We also need engineers who are capable of taking responsibility for the management of plant provision and maintenance.

NAME	
ADDRESS	_
TDWN	 
COUNTY	
QUALIFICATIONS	_ZH.60

There is room for both the specialist and the generalist within the nation-wide network of the New Post Office. To be eligible you must have a degree in electrical or electronic engineering or allied sciences or be a corporate member of the IEE or the IERE. The normal upper age limit is 34 but well qualified older people with relevant experience will be considered.

Starting salaries can be almost £,2000 (depending on age and location) and there are good opportunities for advancement to posts with salaries of over £3000.

For fuller information please telephone (free of charge) by asking your local operator for FREEFONE 283.



## **CIVILIAN RADIO TECHNICIANS** AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT

#### Are you

- \* INTERESTED IN DOING VITAL WORK ON RAF RADAR AND WIRELESS EQUIPMENT?
- Aged 19 and over, of good educational standard with at least 3 years' training and practical experience in radio/radar servicing.

If so we offer

- $\star$  Good pay. Salaries start at up to £1,130 p.a. (according to age) and rise to £1,304 by annual increments.
- ★ Good prospects of promotion (top posts in excess of £2,000 p.a.).
   ★ Excellent prospects of a good pension or a gratuity after 5 years' service.
   ★ 5 days week. 3 weeks 3 days annual leave rising to 6 weeks, plus public holidays.
- Vacancies exist at:

RAF Sealand near Chester, RAF Henlow in Bedfordshire and periodically at other RAF stations.

#### Write to:

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, CE 3 (H) (AIR), SENTINEL HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1, or call at No. 30 MU, RAF SEALAND, between the following times: Monday-Friday 8.30-4, Saturday 8.30-12.30.

## ASSISTANT CONTROLLER OF **TELECOMMUNICATIONS** required by the **GOVERNMENT OF BRUNE**

On contract for one tour of 36 months in first instance. Salary in scale B.D. 1220-2160 a month, equivalent to £1,987-£3,527 a year, including Inducement Pay. (THERE IS NO PERSONAL INCOME TAX IN BRUNEI AT PRESENT.) Gratuity at rate of 124 per cent of total salary drawn. £60—Outfit Allowance. Education allowances, free passages, generous leave, partly furnished Government quarters at reasonable rental. Contributory pension scheme available in certain circumstances.

Candidates, under 46, preferably qualified for exemption from I.E.F. examinations, must have had at least 6 years' practical experience in one or more of: (a) Radio system, H.F., V.H.F., U.H.F., wide

- (a) radio systems in the systems including conversion to State wide dialling.
  (c) External distribution and junction cable

(c) External distribution and junction cache schemes. Coupled with a basic knowledge of all three categories should be a knowledge of associated equipment such as teleprinters and V.F.T. equipment.

The selected candidates will be responsible for the planning, provision, installation and the planning, provision, installation maintenance of one of the above categories.

Apply to CROWN AGENTS, M. Dept., 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, for application form and further particulars, stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience, and quoting reference M2K/63300/WF.

HAS ANYONE DESIGNED/DEVELOPED a compact 2 Mc/s Radio Telephone suitable for use on the Marine Band and are short of capital to manufacture/ market their design. If so, please write Box W.W. 2102. Wireless World.

### ARTICLES FOR SALE

ARTICLES FOR SALE Byour set BBC.2. New manufacturer's conversion kits and tuners; list available. Dual 405/625 Transis-torised Tuner £2/19; dual 405/625 Transis-torised Tuner, £2/15; p/16/5; PHIIps 625 conver-sion kit incl. tuner, 625 IF panel, switch assy., 7 valves, circuits, etc., £5/5 (or less valves 50/-), p/p 6/-; GEC/ 50BELL 405/625 IF and output chassis incl. 6 valves, 55/- (or less valves 15/-), p/p 4/6; new VHF valves, 55/- (or less valves 15/-), p/p 4/6; new VHF incl. valves 33/6 (less valves 15/-), p/p 4/6; new VHF stand, Brayhead 3003, 30/-; Cyldon C, 20/-; KB 16 Mc/s, 18 Mc/s, 10/-, p/p 4/6. Many others available. Fireball uners, push-button tuners, used, good condition, 30/-p/p 4/6; TV signal boosters, transistorised Pye/Labgear BI/B3 or UHF battery operated 75/-; UHF mains operated, 97/6; UHF masthead, 105/-, post free; LOPTs scan coils, frame output transformers, mains droppers, etc., for all popular makes. Salvaged com-ponents-large selection of transformers, scan coils, turrets, etc. Enquirles invited. C.O.D. despatch avail-able.-Manor Supplies, 64 Golders Manor Drive, Lon-don, N.W.11. Callers 589b High Rd., North Finchley, N.12 (near Granville Rd.), HII 9118 (day) PPE 4032 (evg.). Early closing Thursday 1 p.m. [60]

 $B_{\rm 2}$  In. x 21 in. x any length. D.E.W. Ltd. (W), Ringwood Rd., FERNDOWN, Dorset. S.A.E. for leaflet. Write now-Right now. [76]

COLOUR COLOUR TV Components for W.W. Receiver, Delays, Scans, Decoder Panels, etc., etc. Large S.A.E. for new Lists, Forgestone Components, Ketter-ingham, Wymondham, Norfolk. [291]

COLOUR TV For Sale, T/B and Chromanance near complete, S.A.E. for details. Very cheap. Box W.W. 297 Wireless World.

E LEKON STAR Bargain Offers: special purchase of assorted 1, 3, 5 and 10 watt wire-wound Resistors, a mixed pack of 100 for only 12/6; Philips 9V. Tape Cassette Motors, normal price approx. 45/-, our price 20/-. LORLIN miniature rotary Switches with sprung nylon locator 1 pole-12 way, 2 pole-6 way, 3 pole-4 way,

## SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER

We require a Senior Project Engineer to take charge of our design and engineering dept. It is intended that he will be entirely responsible for the development of various projects. He should have a thorough know-ledge of transistorised and SCR circuitry used for control and switching. A minimum qualification of HNC. The position offers a high salary and excellent prospects for advancement. Applications should be in writing to:

> Mr. B. C. JOHNSON, Solid State Controls Limited Brunel Road, Acton, London, W.3.

## TECHNICAL SALES Assistant

We have an interesting vacancy for a man with good basic electronic training and some commercial experience to act as an assistant in the furtherance of the sales of closed circuit TV and broadcast test equipment.

Applicants should preferably be single, as considerable travelling may be involved, aged about 22-25 and possess their own car, or at least hold a current driving licence.

A commensurate salary would be paid for a man of good education and experience who can show keenness in developing the sales of first class equipment.

Please send brief written particulars and availability for interview to:

The Personnel Manager BOSCH LIMITED Rhodes Way, Radlett Road, Watford Herts

4 pole-3 way 3/6 each or 36/- doz. Manufacturers inquiries invited for bulk quantities of these switches. COLLARO Auto-Record Player Arm fitted with Romette Stereo turn-over cartridge 39/6. Nodark thermal cut-out Switches, 250V at 1.9A 15/-. MULLARD Ferrox Cores LA1, LA2402 7/6; also ex-equipment LA2402 2/6, LA5, LA6, LA7 12/6, LA2303, LA2503 12/6, FX240 7/6, FX1653 15/-. VALVES N78 10/-; EM84 5/-. STOP PRESS. We will shortly have available a wide selection of precision Balbearings. For details see next issue. Elekon Enterprises, 30 Baker Street, London, WIM 2DS 01-486 5353 (24 hours a day).

THE IDEAL PANEL Mounting Meter Movement for any Sensitive Test Meter, etc. 200 Micro Amp F.S.D. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>×4<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in clear plastic case. Our special price only 39/6. P. & P. Free. Limited number only. Walton's Wireless Stores, 55A Worcester Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs. [71]

TRANSFORMERS. Range of outputs up to 1KVA. Quotations by return. SOLENOIDS, ac or dc, substantial range in stock. Quotations by return. Magnatrol (Farmborough) Ltd., 28 Alexandra Road, Farmborough, Hants. Tel. 42590. [301]

SOLARTRON OSCILLOSCOPE CD1056.2 DC/25 m/c. in new condition £100; Feedback Voltmeter Model VF252 £45. As new, TV Sweep Generators Marconi TF923 £30; Kay Electric "Marka Sweep" RF-P £30; "Mega Sweep" IIIA £45. Pattrick & Kinnie, 81 Park Lane, Hornchurch, Essex. ROmford 44473. [2100

VERY SUPERIOR POP-RIVET KITS including Gun and a supply of Rivets. Made in America, only 27/6 post 2/6. STEDMAN, 30 Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham. [298

VIDEO TAPE: §in and lin Tape available on precision metal or plastic spools at very keen prices, Please write for details. Elekon Enterprises, 30 Baker Street, London, WIM 2DS 01-486 5353.

#### TEST EQUIPMENT - SURPLUS AND SECONDHAND

SIGNAL generators, oscilloscopes, output meters, wave voltmeters, frequency meters, multi-range meters, etc., etc., in stock.--R. T. & I. Electronics, Ltd., Ashville Oid Hall, Ashville Rd., London, E.11. Ley. 4986. [54]

### FIELD SERVICE ENGINEER (PROFESSIONAL AUDIO)

Sound Techniques wish to employ an Engineer of proven ability, to carry out servicing and liaison work on our installations. Must be fully conversant with Audio standards, transistor electronics and Professional Audio equipment. The position will be London based. Excellent salary plus car. Apply in writing giving details of experience to:

Vernon Morris, Sound Techniques Ltd., Unit 10, Industrial Estate, Mildenhall, Suffolk. Our Telephone number 3493.

## Radiomobile

BRITAIN'S CAR RADIO SPECIALISTS Bequire

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# TECHNICAL SUPERVISOR

A good knowledge of transistor theory, together with practical knowledge and experience of radio trouble shooting is essential.

## **LINE SUPERVISORS**

-with previous experience in the Electronic Industry.

## RADIO REPAIRERS & TECHNICIANS

Previous transistor radio repair experience necessary.

All the above positions offer good promotional prospects together with competitive rates of pay and fringe benefits.

Please contact: The Personnel Manager,

## RADIOMOBILE LIMITED,

Goodwood Works, North Circular Road, London, N.W.2. (GLA 0171)

A SUBSIDIARY OF ES SMITHS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

## ASSISTANT SIGNALS OFFICER METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

Applications are invited from men and women, aged at least 23, for a post of Assistant Signals Officer at the Meteorological Office Headquarters in Bracknell, Berks.

DUTIES relate to the planning, provision and installation of meteorological landline and radio telecommunication systems embracing transmission by both low/medium/high speed data and analogue/digital facsimile, and including facilities for reception from satellites. A particular objective will be to automate the UK system making optimum use of computers.

QUALIFICATIONS: Either (a) Corporate Membership of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers or the Royal Aeronautical Society, or exemption from their examinations, or(b) 1st or 2nd class honours degree in Electrical Engineering, Physics or Applied Physics, together with at least 2 years' training and experience in Telecommunications or Electronic Engineering. Wide knowledge of telecommunications and aptitude for planning, including some experience of planning for automation in telecommunications essential.

SALARY (national): £1,087 at age 23—£1,761 at 34 or over (possibly higher if at least 35). Scale maximum £2,065. Non-contributory pension.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, WIX 2AA, for application form, quoting S/6960/68. Closing date 5th December, 1968. Candidates who have already applied should not do so again.

# **DESIGN ENGINEERS** IOIN US HERE



Plessey have made a substantial investment to the creative design and development of Marine Radar.

If you are a Design Engineer or Draughtsman with Marine Radar Systems experience in the following:

**Propagation and reception of X-Band** pulsed radar signals;

Signal amplification and data presentation:

Electrical low power conversion and distribution :

we at Plessey Radar on the Isle of Wight would welcome the opportunity of discussing with you the work and benefits available with us.

If you would like to join our progressive team write or telephone The Personnel Manager, Plessey Radar Limited, Newport Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight. Telephone: Cowes 4141.





require an

## ASSISTANT ELECTRONIC ENGINEER

to join an established Electronics Laboratory situated at the Company's Headquarters at Leeds.

The successful applicant will be required to design and develop electronic instruments or assemblies for incorporation with measuring, non-destructive testing and control systems. The work will also involve participation in commissioning trials at any of the Company's factories throughout the U.K.

Candidates should possess H.N.C. or its equivalent or specialist experience of a high order, together with a minimum of 5 years experience in industry, the services, or a research or development establishment in a supervisory capacity. They should also be capable of preparing detail drawings and relevant technical descriptions and an expert knowledge of available components, circuit blocks and measuring techniques is desirable.

The Company offers attractive conditions of employment, including Pension, Life Assurance and Profit Sharing Schemes. Assistance with re-location expenses will be provided, if required.

Applications, giving full details of age, qualifications and experience and present salary should be marked 'Reference 38218-Confidential' and addressed to

The Senior Appointments Officer, Company Personnel Services, Yorkshire Imperial Metals Limited, P.O. Box 166, Leeds.

O SCILLOSCOPES, portable signal generators, port-able pen recorders, electrometers, resolved compo-nent indicators, electronic multimeters, square wave generators, test bridges, etc. Lind Air (Optronics) Ltd., 54A Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Tel 01-580 4532

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT **Electrical Engineering Assistants**

There are vacancies for Electrical Engineering Assistants (Grades II and III) in the Traffic Engineering Division of the Ministry of Trans-port, St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

#### DUTTES

To assist Professional Engineers engaged on the design and provision of signal and surveillance systems for motorways. This is an expanding project offering challenging opportunities in the fields of computing, data acquisition and trans-mission, and in optical, magnetic and radar detection systems.

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

It is essential that candidates should have some knowledge in one or more of the fields referred to above. Candidates should hold technical qualifications in appropriate subjects (Ordinary National Certificate or equivalent). Candidates for Grade II posts should preferably hold higher audifications. qualifications

#### SALARY

SALARY Grade II £1,472 on entry rising by four annual increments to a maximum of £1,690. Grade III £1,065 (at age 21) to £1,331 (at age 28 or over) to £1,472. Good working conditions. Five-day week. Annual paid holiday allowance of 18 working days for Grade III and 22 days for Grade II in addition to the usual public holidays (8½ days). Applicants aged 21 or over may apply. Appli-cation forms can be obtained from Establishment Staffing 3 Division, Room 8/121, Ministry of Transport, St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E.1.

## BICC

## TELEPHONE CABLES DIVISION

The Division designs, manufactures and installs a wide range of telephone cables throughout the United Kingdom and Overseas. There are immediate vacancies in the Engineering organization at Prescot, Lancs.

## TRANSMISSION MEASUREMENTS ENGINEER

An engineer is required by the Systems Department to make electrical measurements ranging from D.C. to 50 n/sec pulse reflection, throughout the U.K. The post is based at Prescot but considerable travelling will be involved and applicants must be prepared to spend extended periods on site. Applicants should be of graduate level in light current subjects and should preferably hold a current driving licence. Alternatively, they should be prepared to pass a driving test during the probationary period. A car allowance may be made available on satisfactory completion of training. There will be periods between site work when the engineer

will work on a variety of technical problems in the Measurements Laboratory at Prescot.



A further engineer is needed to undertake high frequency measurements on telecommunication cables of all types up to 1 GHz.

Opportunities will occur for comparison to be made between different techniques and for the development of new techniques and auxiliary apparatus.

Applicants should preferably be of graduate status but H.N.C. or C & G Full Technological Certificate would be acceptable as minimum qualifications. Experience in the H.F. measurements fields is important and mathematical ability to degree standard is essential.

The post will be based at Prescot but occasional visits to other locations throughout the U.K. may be required.

## CABLE DESIGN ENGINEERS

The vacancies are in the Design and Control Department. The successful candidates will be responsible to the Head of Cable Design for investigations into existing designs with the object of improving both their electrical characteristics and their processing properties. The work will also involve value analysis studies and design work on new cable types.

Applicants should preferably be of graduate level in Physics or Electrical Engineering. Previous experience in the Cable Industry is desirable but not essential.

The preferred age-range for the appointments is 21 to 30 years.

Telephone Cables Division is located in modern factory premises with its own laboratories at Prescot, Lancs. As part of the BICC Group we provide the conditions of service of a large progressive Company, including a Profits Participation Scheme.

Please write, giving brief personal details including present salary to:

G. F. Turner (Ref. SA/32/86), Telephone Cables Division, British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited, PRESCOT, Lancs.

## ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS SERVICE ENGINEERS

Systems Service Engineering on Advanced Training Aids for Aircraft, Radar Networks, Nuclear Reactors and Submarines.

THE MAN

Electronic Engineer preferably with O.N.C. or H.Ń.C., having had practical experience of electronic devices with a keen desire to learn new techniques and applications.

### **THE REWARDS**

A salary within a range of £1,050-£1,450. High job interest. Opportunity to work on complex systems incorporating digital and analogue computers, associated peripherals, colour television systems and servo systems, as a member of a team. Opportunity to fly and operate simulated aircraft and other equipments: High-quality training will also be given.

#### **OTHER BENEFITS**

Our terms and conditions of employment are good and include contributory Pension Scheme, free Life Assurance etc.

We are not merely offering posts which will afford candidates opportunities of attaining a good job. Selected candidates will be offered long-term careers. Opportunities for travel at home and overseas. Apply quoting ref: SER/1

A Member Company of the Rediffusion Organisation





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IAL have an opening in their Inspection Department for a Tester who will be engaged in interesting work with both small electronic units and complete systems. He will need to have gained a good background of radio theory and practical experience will have preferably included involvement in factory final test procedure in the light electronic and communications industry. IAL is a fast expanding world wide company engaged in the fields of aviation services and communications and manufactures a wide range of electronic equipment mostly on a one-off or batch basis. The post offers an excellent starting salary commensurate with experience and good career prospects and will be based at our modern Head office at Southall which is situated on the edge of the countryside between Hayes and Heston in easy access of the M4 Motorway. Fringe benefits include membership of an excellent contributory pension and life assurance scheme and concessions on holiday air fares.

Please write, 'phone or call the:

Tel: Southall 2411

## Personnel Department (WW), INTERNATIONAL AERADIO LIMITED AERADIO HOUSE · HAYES ROAD · SOUTHALL · MIDDLESEX

Wireless World, December 1968



## WIDE-RANGING TROUBLE SHOOTERS for Radio and Electronics Testing

These are jobs for the kind of men who can't stand repetition and routine. There's a wide variety of ground and airborne navigation and communications equipment to test and align. Senior Testers take on some trouble-shooting work from time to time to help out our quality assurance people.

Men aged 22 to 45 who have practical experience of electronics and radio testing would be welcome. ONC, electronics, or City & Guilds, telecommunications, would be an advantage. These jobs would also suit ex-Servicemen with detailed maintenance knowledge gained in ground navaids or communications equipment.

If you've been looking for interesting work and a chance of progress with good money and working conditions—this is for you.

Write to or phone straight away:

Tom Anderson, Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd., Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London N.11. Phone: 01-368 1234, Ext. 2578.

A vacancy occurs for one additional Instructor commencing in January, 1969, at the Wireless College, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, to assist in preparing students for P.M.G. examinations. The post is a junior one but with prospects of advancement, and the primary duty is practical instruction on marine radio equipment. Applicants should hold a P.M.G. certificate. Recent marine operating experience is desirable but not absolutely essential. Write in the first instance to the Principal.

#### RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS-SURPLUS AND SECONDHAND

STC

HRO Rx5s, etc., AR88, CR100, BRT400, G209, S640, Ashville Old Hali, Ashville Rd., London, E.11. Ley. 4986.

> NEW GRAM AND SOUND EQUIPMENT

CONSULT first our new 70-page illustrated equipment catalogue on Hi-Fi (5/6). Advisory service, generous terms to members. Membership 7/6 p.a.—Audio Supply Association, 18 Blenheim Road, London, W.4. 01-995 1661. [27

GLASGOW.-Recorders bought, sold, exchanged; cameras, etc., exchanged for recorders or viceversa.-Victor Morris, 343 Argyle St., Glasgow, C.2. Bush Murphy, market leaders in the radio and television field, are looking for a

## **TECHNICAL WRITER**

This is an opportunity to join a Company who are steadily increasing their brand share and whose plans for product diversification will provide every opportunity for its employees to use their initiative and ability to the full. The successful applicant will probably be aged between 25-45. He will certainly have had previous experience as a radio or electronic Technical Writer and will probably possess a City and Guilds Certificate in R. & TV or equivalent. Starting salary will depend on past experience but will be generous for the right man.

Why not write to: The Personnel Manager, Rank Bush Murphy Limited, Power Road, Chiswick, W.4, for an Application Form. This may be the post you are looking for.

## INSTALLATION ENGINEERS

The Installation and Maintenance Division of E.M.I. Electronics Ltd., requires installation Engineers. New contracts for 1968 include the complete installation of equipment for T.V. studios, and of Robotug transport systems. Successful applicants will be responsible for the planning and on-site supervision of

Installation, for a wide range of commercial electronic equipment including closedcircuit T.V. systems and automated systems, in addition to those already mentioned.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of electronic equipment, and preferably some experience of installation work. A sound knowledge of basic electrical and electronic theory is necessary.

Commencing salaries and staff benefits are good, and relocation grants may be made in suitable cases.



Applications, giving concise career and personal details to:-P. JOKES - GROUP PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT E.M.I. LIMITED-BLYTH ROAD-HAYES-MIDDX

ENI W.W./12/68

## **Product Test Technicians**

## **Career Opportunities** with IBM Manufacturing

We need high calibre men to fill vacancies created by promotion and programme expansion.

**The job** is to commission the latest IBM products and systems in production at the Scottish plant, near Greenock, and requires an intimate knowledge of the equipment under test, which can include computers, punched card and tape peripherals, magnetic disk and tape storage, high and low speed printers, visual display units, multiplexors, Teleprocessing and optical character recognition equipment. The products have to be tested thoroughly, and all faults traced and rectified. The work is interesting and absorbing, and the prospects for the right man are good.

**Training** will be a mixture of formal and "on the job" instruction. We will teach you all you need to know about IBM equipment—providing your basic knowledge is at the required level.

## Pay and conditions will be excellent.

Benefits include a non-contributory pension, immediate free life assurance and full sickness pay for up to 26 weeks in any 12 months. The 254,000 square feet plant is modern and situated in a pleasant rural valley. There is a subsidised restaurant.

Working conditions are excellent and there are good recreational facilities in the area. IBM will assist with removal expenses where applicable.

**The man** will be at least 18 and probably less than 30 and have a strong electronic background, with experience in, for example, the testing of electronic products, maintenance of radio, radar or TV or similar work in the armed forces.

He will probably have, or be near to attaining, a qualification such as HNC, ONC, first class PMG, final RTEB, or final City and Guilds (Course Nos. 47, 48, 49, 57, 300). A knowledge of transistor circuitry and the use of oscilloscopes will be a distinct advantage.

If you have what we need, and are keen to join a vigorous, expanding and up-to-the-minute industry, please write, giving details of your age, experience and qualifications, and quoting ref No. PT/WW/722 to: Personnel Selection Officer, IBM United

Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 30, Spango Valley, Greenock.





Young Men Get going Get out and Get out and about Get with a Career-at BURROUCHS

Burroughs are looking for young men aged 18-25 with get going potential. Young men who want to get out and work in freedom on their own initiative. It could be you. We want you to become an advanced Burroughs Technician so that you can ensure our machines are kept up to Burroughs standards of perfection. Our business is big business. We manufacture and market business equipment that ranges from simple adding machines to some of the world's largest computer systems.

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YOU ASK FOR and am interested in a career with Burroughs Machines Limited. Please send me a preliminary application form.

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ADDRESS

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Please print clearly and send to: J. A. R. DAKIN BURROUGHS MACHINES LTD., HEATHROW HOUSE, BATH ROAD, CRANFORD, HOUNSLOW, MIDDX.

Burroughs

FOR BUSINESS AUTOMATION

## ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

## **Communications System Design**

The Company is engaged in the fields of aviation services and communications, and manufactures a wide range of custom built communications systems.

We are seeking an engineer to join a group engaged upon the design of communications systems for manufacture. The post will be based at our modern Head Office at Southall which is situated on the edge of the countryside between Hayes and Heston in easy access to the M4 Motorway.

The work involves the design of control units and consoles to provide integrated control of radio telephony, line telephony and telegraphy equipment. The designer starts with an operational specification and finally prepares drawings for manufacture of the complete installation. A good background knowledge of telecommunication's principles and practices is necessary, preferably with experience of applying them to systems design.

IAL is expanding fast and the post offers good career prospects. Fringe benefits include an excellent contributory pension and life assurance scheme and concessions on holiday air faires.

Write giving full details of qualifications and career to date to : General Manager Personnel, (WW),

International Aeradio Limited, Aeradio House, Hayes Road, Southall, Middx.

INTERNATIONAL AERADIO LIMITED

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## ELECTRONIC TEST ENGINEERS

**PYE TVT LIMITED, WEYBRIDGE DIVISION** wish to appoint Engineers to work on a wide range of professional television equipment for a world wide market.

Engineers appointed would be required to work on colour and monochrome equipment incorporating the latest transistor/pulse circuitry techniques.

Previous experience of profession**al** television equipment is not essential, but applicants must have a sound technical knowledge of transistor circuitry, plus experience of equipment testing.

We offer attractive salaries and conditions, making this a worthwhile career opportunity.

Apply to: Personnel Officer PYE TVT LIMITED WEYBRIDGE DIVISION Addlestone Road Weybridge, Surrey

## ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

This is an interesting and challenging new appointment to the Regional Engineer's Staff of a Hospital Board. The most suitable candidate will be a Chartered Electronics Engineer with a sound knowledge of electronics covering a wide range of equipment, coupled with the ability to build and administer an efficient organisation to deal with the selectioh, installation and maintenance of such equipment for clinical and engineering use in hospitals. Though not essential preference will be given to engineers with experience of medical equipment. An engineer matching these requirements will qualify for a salary range of £2,335 to £2,855 p.a.

Full particulars and form of application available from the Secretary, Oxford Regional Hospital Board, Old Road, Headington, OXFORD, to whom applications are to be returned not later than 30th November, 1968. (Quote V73/68K.)

## **GRANADA TELEVISION**

Sound Engineers for Operational Television.

There are vacancies at the TV Centre in Manchester for engineers in studio sound operations. Applicants should have a keen interest in sound, good technical knowledge and preferably practical experience of operational and recording techniques. There are a number of openings from Technical Assistant up to Engineer and starting salaries range from £1295—£1876.

Housing prospects in the Manchester area are excellent and we will give assistance with removal and housing expenses. Generous Granada Group pension and Lite Assurance scheme.

Write full details, age, experience and qualifications to Andrew Quinn, Granada Television Ltd., Manchester 3.

## OFFICER I/C RADIO WORKSHOPS

required by the ABU DHABI DEFENCE FORCE on contract terms of service for 3 years in tours of 10 months each approximately. Commencing salary married officer £3,255 a year. Outfit allowance £210. Free furnished quarters. Free air passages. Generous leave on full salary.

Candidates, aged 25-35 years, who will serve in the rank of Lieutenant, should be ex-Sergeants Class I Tradesmen/Radio Technicians (R.E.M.E. or Royal Signals) and should preferably be Artificers Radio or Tels. (R.E.M.E.). It would be an advantage if candidates had previous service in Arab countries and a knowledge of A14 (BCC 30) Radio and C11 (SSB).

Duties will include command of Radio Workshop, repair and maintenance of all Force communication equipment, the training of technicians and the ordering and storage of spares.

Apply to CROWN AGENTS, M Dept., 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, for application form and further particulars, stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience and quoting reference M3P/680908/WF.

## ASSISTANT **TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS**

required by the GOVERNMENT OF KENYA' Police Department, on contract for one tour of 24 months in the first instance. Commencing basic salary according to experience in scale equivalent to f1,225-f1,620 p.a. In addition an allowance, normally tax free, ranging from £778 to £5tg. 886 a year will be paid by the British Government direct to an officer's bank account in the United Kingdom. Grauity 25 per cent of total salary drawn or 45 per cent if no overseas terminal leave taken. Free passages. Accommodation provided at moderate rental. Generous education allowances. Outfit allowance. Contributory pension scheme available in certain circumstances.

Candidates, up to 50 years of age, must have served an approved apprenticeship and possess the City and Guilds Telecommunications Tech-nician's Certificate or equivalent. They must have had at least five years' experience in Telecommuni-cations engineering including considerable practical experience with fixed, mobile and portable Telecommunications equipment operating in the H.F. (including S.S.B. and I.S.B.) and V.H.F. (AM and FM) bands and associated aerial and mast installation plus a knowledge of transistorized and modern equipment. A knowledge of V.F. Multiplex equipment and experience in Radio Teleprinter equipment would be an advantage.

Apply to CROWN AGENTS, M. Dept., 4 Millbank, London, S.W.I, for application form and further particulars, stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience and quoting reference M2K/61095/WF.

## INDEPENDENT TELEVISION NEWS LIMITED intends to appoint a

## TRAINEE TELEVISION ENGINEER

Applicants should have a keen interest in the technical

Applicants should have a keen interest in the technical problems of Television, and have had some previous practical experience of electronics. They should possess either recognised Engineering Qualifications or "A" levels in science subjects. Training will be provided in the various engineering sections of ITN covering the field of television broad-casting. Where necessary, attendance at evening classes will be arranged. Trainees, who successfully complete their period of training, will be appointed to the permanent staff where benefits include a Pension Fund and Free Life Insurance. With the expansion into colour television opportunities for promotion to more senior grades will exist. Salary during the nine months training period will be at the rate of £715 per annum whilst under supervision, rising substantially on appointment to permanent staff.

Candidates aged 18-25 should telephone or write for application forms: Personnel Manager, Independent Television News Limited, Television House, Kings-way, London, W.C.2. Tel.: 01-405 7690.

### **UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY** THE LANGUAGE CENTRE

Applications are invited for the post of TECHNICIAN In the Language Centre. The person appointed will assist in the maintenance of the language laboratories and ancillary audio-visual equipment, and will be required to carry out recording and editing techniques. An interest in foreign languages would be an ad-vantage. The salary scale is £722 to £1,007 p.a. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Beverley Farm, The University, Canterbury-quoting reference T68/11.

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Start training TODAY for one of the many first-class posts open to technically qualified men in the Radio and Electronics industry. ICS provide specialized training courses in all branches of Radio, Television and Electronics-one of these courses will help YOU to get a higher paid job. Why not fill in the coupon below and find out how?

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IF quality, durability matter, consult Britain's oldest transfer service. Quality records from your suitable tapes. (Excellent tax-free fund raisers for schools, churches.) Modern studio facilities with Steinway Grand.--Sound News, 18 Blenhelm Road, London, W.4. 01-995 1661. [28]

TAPE to disc transfer, using latest feedback disc cutters; EPs from 21/-; s.a.e. leafiet.—Deroy, High Bank, Hawk St., Carnforth, Lancs. [70



Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR TECHNICIAN in the LANGUAGE CENTRE. The person appointed will be required to maintain four language laboratories and further audio-visual aids, and to supervise and train two assistant technicians. The salary scale is £987-£1,225 p.a. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Beverley Farm, The University, Canterbury-quoting reference T.68/12.

## **RADIO TECHNICIANS** CAREER POSTS

Opportunities exist for Radio Technicians to undertake interesting work involved with the maintenance and installation of equipment at airfields, inland and marine mobile networks, and on North Sea Drilling Rigs.

Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following classes of equip-ment. VHF and UHF base station and mobile equipment employing both AM and FM techniques.

HF Receivers and Transmitters up to Ikw with SSB, ISB, and FSK techniques. Remote control systems for Transmitters and Receivers operating over GPO land lines.

Teleprinters and Telegraph error correction equipment.

City and Guilds Certificate or equivalent level qualification is desirable.

Applicants should have a valid UK driving licence and be prepared to work outside normal working hours on a call out rosta basis.

The posts offer excellent starting salaries commensurate with experience and good career prospects and will be based at our modern Head Office at Southall which is situated on the edge of the countryside between Hayes and Heston in easy access of the M4 Motorway. Fringe benefits include membership of an excellent contributory pension and life assurance scheme and concessions on holiday air fares. IAL are a fast expanding company covering the fields communications, aviation services of and engineering.

Please write stating brief details of age and career to date to:

General Manager/Personnel International Aeradio Limited, Aeradio House, Hayes Road, Southall, Middx.

### VALVES

VALVE cartons by return at keen prices; send 1/-for all samples and list.-J. & A. Boxmakers, 75a Godwin St., Bradford, 1.

#### FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE—C.C.T.V. equipment including camera, monitor, video tape recorder and tape, from £25 per day.—Details from Zoom Television Ltd., Amersham, Bucks. Tel. Amersham 5001.

### BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES Brockham Park, Betchworth, Surrey.

## require an

**ELECTRONICS ENGINEER** 

This is a responsible post and the engineer appointed will be required to work mainly on his own initiative in a small work-shop; to maintain equipment and construct electronic apparatus and controls to verbal instructions as required by the different laboratories. A working knowledge of transistor techniques is essential and previous experience in medical electronics would be an advantage. an advantage.

Academic qualifications are of interest, but the primary requirement is for a man of good practical experience and ability.

Beecham Research Laboratories is part of the Beecham Group, and is situated in a pleasant area of Surrey within easy reach of London. The success-ful applicant will qualify for the Group's generous profit-sharing and non-contributory pension and life assurance schemes. There are excellent dining facilities and a flourishing sports and social club.

Applicants, stating briefly age, qualifications and experience, should apply to the Personnel Officer, Beecham Research Laboratories, Brockham Park, etchworth, Surrey, or telephone BETCHWORTH \$\overline{2}\$.

The University of Aston in Birmingham Department of Chemistry

## ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Electronics Technician to be responsible for the maintenance and repair of a wide range of electronic equipment and also for the construction of special instrumentation for research groups.

Applicants should have had suitable training, possess recognized] qualifications and have several years experience of working in this field.

Salary on the Chief Technician Special Grade Scale £1,532 to £1,708 per annum.

Application forms from the Staff Officer, The University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham 4, quoting reference 0/411/WW.

## **SEISMIC OBSERVERS**

with analogue or digital field experience required for overseas service on land or sea, by

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who offer a good salary and foreign bonus, ample leave on full pay and foreign bonus, medical insurance scheme, life insurance, profit sharing and a pension plan. Those interested please write to :

The Personnel Manager Geophysical Service International Ltd. Canterbury House, Sydenham Rd., Croydon, Surrey quoting ref. 12/68, or telephone 01-686 6511

## Honeywell

## **TEST ENGINEERS**

The continued growth of our E.D.P. division at Newhouse has created a number of vacancies in the Quality Control Department for Test Engineers who will assist in the checkout of H.200 series peripheral equipment. Engineers who hold one of the following qualifications, O.N.C., R.T.E.B., P.M.G., C. & G., or have had experience in radio or television servicing or radar/radio training in the services should apply stating brief details of age, experience and qualifications, to:

> Employment Supervisor HONEYWELL CONTROLS LIMITED Newhouse Industrial Estate Motherwell Lanarkshire

An Australian Television Company seeks

## TELEVISION TECHNICIANS

RIVERINA TELEVISION LIMITED operating Television Station, RVN Channel 2, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W., Australia, would be interested to hear from qualified television broadcasting technicians contemplating emigration to Australia.

Wagga Wagga is a leading city half way between Sydney and Melbourne with a moderate climate. It has a population of 27,000 people and serves a rich rural area of 140,000 people.

If you are experienced and qualified, write for information to RIVERINA TELEVISION LIMITED.

Applications in the first instance should be sent to:

ANDERSON JEFFRESS ADVERTISING LTD. (Ref: RTV) 14, William IV Street, LONDON, W.C.2.

## **Computer Engineering**

NCR requires additional ELECTRONIC, ELECTRO-MECHANICAL ENGINEERS and TECHNICIANS to maintain medium to large scale digital computing systems in London and provincial towns.

Training courses will be arranged for successful applicants, 21 years of age and over, who have a good technical background to ONC/HNC level, City and Guilds or radio/radar experience in the Forces.

Starting salary will be in the range of £900/£1150 per annum, plus bonus. Shift allowances are payable, after training, where applicable. Opportunities also exist for Trainees, not less than 19 years of age, with a good standard of education, an aptitude towards and an interest in, mechanics, electronics and computers.

Excellent holiday, pension and sick pay arrangements. Please write for Application Form to Assistant Personnel Officer NCR, 1,000 North Circular Road, London, N.W.2, quoting publication and month of issue.

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TOROIDAL WINDING MACHINE WANTED. Small size preferred. Particulars to: Hatfield Instruments Limited, Burrington Way, Plymouth, Devon. Tel. Ply-mouth 72773. [2101

WANTED, all types of communications receivers and test equipment.—Details to R. T. & I. Electronics, Ltd., Ashville Old Hall, Ashville Rd., Lon-don, E.11. Ley. 4986. [63

don, E.11. Ley. 4986. WANTED Eddystone communication receivers.— H.P. Radio Services, Ltd., 51 County Rd., Liver-pool, 4. Tel. Aintree 1445. WANTED, televisions, tape recorders, radiograms, new valves, transistors, etc.—Stan Willetts, 37 High St., West Bromwich, Staffs. Tel. Wes. 0186. [72

#### VALVES WANTED

WE buy new valves, transistors and clean new com-ponents. large or small quantities, all details, quotation by return.—Walton's Wireless Stores, 55 Worcester St., Wolverhampton. [62

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SMALL COMPETITIVE COMPANY requires high-class sub-assembly Contracts. Vale Assemblies, Evendine, Colwall, Malvern, Worcs. [2104

#### CAPACITY AVAILABLE

A IRTRONICS, Ltd., for coil winding, assembly and wiring of electronic equipment, transistorised sub-unit sheet metal work.—3a Walerand Rd., London, [51] COLS, I.F. Transformers, all types of wave winding, Chokes and Pot Core assemblies. Small batch or large-scale production undertaken. Apply: Olson Elec-tronics Ltd., Factory No. 8, 5-7 Long, Street, London. E.2. Tel.: 01-739-2343. [2084]

## BATH UNIVERSITY **OF TECHNOLOGY**

#### School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering

An ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN is required for assisting research work within the Chemical Engineering group. Duties would include maintenance of a PDP.8 Kent on-line computer and construction and design of electronic equipment associated with control leads and experimental rigs. Previous experi-ence with computers is not a necessary qualification since the person appointed will be offered the opportunity of attending a short course on on-line computers.

The appointment will be at the Technician or Senior Technician level depending on qualifica-tions and experience. The tenure of the appointment will be for three years but the successful applicant may be appointed subsequently to the permanent staff.

#### Salary in the range:

Technician £692-£1,007 Senior Technician £987-£1,225

Application forms from Registrar (S), The University, Claverton Down, Bath, quoting University, Clav reference 68/62.

FOR MARINE RADAR

KELVIN HUGHES require additional Test Technicians to join their existing team which is testing the ever increasing range of sophisticated Marine Radar equipment at the Hainault, Ilford, Works. Previous experience in testing or maintaining modern transitorised electronic equipment in the radar, communications or television fields is essential. Salaries and conditions of employment are compatible with the degree of skill and responsibility the posts demand. Written applications should be made to :-

TEST TECHNICIANS

The Employment Officer,

## **KELVIN HUGHES**

New North Road, Hainault, Ilford, Essex



## **ELECTRONIC** ENGINEERS

Service Engineers required for Offices, throughout the United Kingdom, of well-known Company manufacturing Electronic Desk Calculating Machines. Applicants should possess a sound knowledge of basic electronics with experience in electronics, Radar, Radio and TV or similar field. Position is permanent and pensionable. Comprehensive training, on full pay, will be given to successful applicants. Please send full details of experience to

the Service Manager, Sumlock Comptometer Ltd., 102/108 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.



**ENGINEERS Ministry of Defence (Army)** 

#### **Defence Communications Network**

Engineer (Basic Grade) at H.Q. Defence Communications Network (Army Element), London, S.W.1: to assist in the planning, design and installation of radio relay and tropospheric scatter systems, and the preparation of specifications for new equipment. Previous experience in this type of work is desirable, and applicants must be prepared to undertake visits to overseas stations at short notice.

Qualifications: Applicants should have served a recognised engineering apprenticeship and be corporate members of the Institution of Mechanical, Production, Electrical or Electronic and Radio Engineers.

Salary: £1,304 (at 25)—£1,756 (at 34 or over)—£1,989. Prospect of permanent pensionable appointment.

Application Forms from Ministry of Defence, CE 2g (ii) (AD), Room 339, Northumberland House, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. Please quote V.1230.

7/0076 R.F. Cable Black Sheathed Bicc ref. T3171 and equivalent. 100 yard coils @ 30/each including postage and packing. Price for larger quantities on application.

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## **ELECTRO ACOUSTIC**

Experience in gramophone cartridge design or allied Electronic Acoustic products would be a distinct advantage. Qualifications required: Degree in Electro Acoustic Engineering or similar. This position would suit Engineer already controlling design team or ambitious junior engineer.

#### LOCATION: SOUTH COAST

Modern factory. Excellent amenities. Pension scheme. Salary open to negotiation.

Box No. 5049, c/o Paper



portable Brand new fully transistorised and fully Communications Receiver. Specifications: 4 complete ranges 550 K/cs. to 30 M/cs, covering all amateur bands, shipping and trawler bands, and broadcast band. A highly efficient double tuned superhet, comprising R/F aerial tuning section, A.V.C. and built in B.F.O. for C.W. or SSB reception. Ideal for fixed or mobile reception. With speaker and headphone output. Hammer finished robust steel case of pleasing modern design, Bize approx.  $9 \times 7 \times 6$  in. British manufacture. Due to bulk purchasing we can offer these excellent receivers at less than half their normal worth. Complete with handbook £16.10.0. carriage and insurance 15/.. Headphones if required 17/6 extra 2/6 p.p.

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WW-170 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

MACHINE ENGRAVING of control panels, etc., in Formica Industrial Engraving Material (Traffo-lyte). Dolphin Products, 625 Blandford Road, Poole, [286

METALWORK, all types cabinets, chassis, racks, etc., to your own specification, capacity available for small milling and capstan work up to lin bar.-PHILPOTT'S METALWORKS, Ltd., Chapman St., Loughborough. [17]

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P.M.G. Certificates, and City & Guilds Examinations. Also many non-examination courses in Radio, TV and Electronics. Study at home with world famous ICS. Write for free prospectus to ICS, Dept. 443, Intertext House, London, S.W.11. [25]

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