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Wireless World

OCTOBER, 1965

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Wireless World

ELECTRONICS, TELEVISION, RADIO, AUDIO

OCTOBER 1965

	46 9	Editorial Comment	
	470	Domestic Receiver Survey	
	474	The Season's Sets	
	483	A Non-resonant Loudspeaker Enclosure Design	by A. R. Bailey
	487	World of Wireless	
	489	Personalities	
	491	News from Industry	
	493	Letters to the Editor	
	495	German Radio Show	
	499	Radio and TV in East Germany	
	5 01	Paris Radio Show	
	503	Slow-motion Television	by M. Leeuwin
	5 0 7	R.E.M.E. School of Electronics	
	509	INEL 65	
	511	October Meetings	
	513	Electronic Laboratory Instrument Practice-10	by T. D. Towers
	518	Economical Logic	by H. R. Henly
	524	Keeping the Radio Peace	
	525	Books Received	
	526	New Products	
	53 2	Real and Imaginary	by "Vector"
	534	Commercial Literature	
	534	H.F. Predictions-October	

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Wireless World

ELECTRONICS, TELEVISION, RADIO, AUDIO

Hi-Fi Television

IN an endeavour to fill, even if only in part, the gap caused by the cancellation of the London Radio and Television Show planned for September, we have devoted a considerable amount of space in this issue to a survey of technical trends in both television and sound receivers and to a review of new sets. The overall picture of what's new in the domestic equipment field is further enhanced by the inclusion of reviews of the recent German Radio Show, the International Show held in Paris and, for full measure, an impression of the East German industry gained during a visit to the Leipzig Autumn Fair.

What is the state of the art in television receiver design? As will be seen in the following pages there are few new techniques, and in fact some manufacturers are resorting to sales gimmicks. One interesting development is the inclusion of a d.c. restoring circuit to maintain black level in receivers. Perhaps the most significant is the growing use of transistors and there are now completely transistorized receivers both in this country and abroad. In the radio field the coming of semiconductors saw the introduction of low-quality portables—the ubiquitous "transistor"—and it is to be hoped that the same trend will not invade the television field.

This leads us to ask whether the present-day television receiver is really doing justice to the transmitted picture. Only those who have seen the picture on a monitor in a control room of either the B.B.C. or I.T.A. have had the opportunity of judging the true quality of our 405-line service, and it would be true to say that few viewers are getting anything like the transmitted picture.

In his Fleming Memorial Lecture to the Television Society a few months ago Dr. R. D. A. Maurice, of the B.B.C. Research Department, discussed "The specification of an adequate television signal." One might ask, adequate for what? He showed the lengths to which the broadcasting organizations go to ensure a good quality picture, and also the impairment introduced in receiving installations. It would be unfair to lay the responsibility for poor pictures solely at the door of set manufacturers. For, although they are by no means blameless, they do, by and large, go to great lengths to design receivers to give a satisfactory picture. We believe that the weakest link in the chain is the aerial installation. This is undoubtedly where the users of a relay service have the edge on their "over-the-air" neighbours. The operators of relay services have the advantage of either a cable feed from the station, or of an aerial installation at a vantage point often well outside the range of interference. It need hardly be added that a good aerial installation—not necessarily outdoor—is of even greater importance for reception on the u.h.f. bands.

Despite what we have said we believe there is a growing demand for a hi-fi television set. This does not necessarily mean large-screen, but it must have those refinements which have been pruned in the run-of-the-mill receivers, in order to keep them within certain price limits. Some discerning viewers will want one thing and some another better scanning linearity, maximum bandwidth, greater tuning stability, video response adjustment—but one thing that is certain to be demanded is better sound reproduction. In the average set it is deplorable—in fact, little better than from a pocket transistor set. One reader has recently suggested we should publish the design of a tuner for Bands I and III, so that he can feed the television sound into his audio amplifier. It would be interesting to know readers' views.

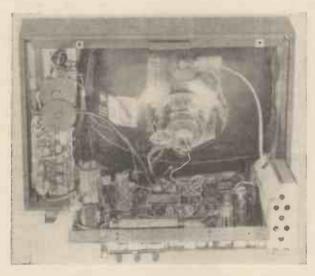
VOL 71 NO 10 OCTOBER 1965

DOMESTIC RECEIVER SURVEY

TECHNICAL DESIGN TRENDS IN TELEVISION AND SOUND

THE television receivers produced by the majority of groups this year are similar to last year's with the exception of several smaller points of detail. In many cases system switching (405-625) is ganged to the push-button tuners so that selection of any programme is simply a matter of pushing the appropriate button. In the Thorn range of receivers solenoids are used to drive the system switch to minimize mechanical linkages.

The "panorama" (Mullard) or "rimguard" (Mazda) type of tube presentation is to be seen in many receivers. This type of picture tube does not require any implosion screen, the face of the tube being directly accessible to the viewer. The tube is completely safe from implosion by virtue of a steel band that surrounds the rim of the tube. The advantage of this type of picture presentation is that there is no dust trap behind the old type of



Rear view of the Pye 16 in transistor television receiver showing the 1.f. strip and integrated tuner.

implosion screen and at the same time reflections caused by room lighting are minimized.

Although the majority of receivers are similar to last year's models there are one or two important trends emerging which will probably set the pattern for future receivers.

The first of these is the use of an "integrated" tuner, that is, a combined tuner for all the v.h.f. and u.h.f. channels. The first production receivers to feature the use of such tuners in this country are those marketed by the Pye/Ekco group. Also featured in the receivers produced by this group are fully transistorized vision and sound i.f. amplifiers.

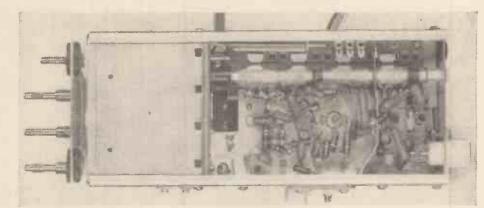
The second is the use of a black-level stabilizing circuit to reinsert the d.c. component; this is incorporated in the latest Bush/Murphy receivers. These receivers also feature transistor sound and vision i.f. amplifiers as do the latest in the Sobell/G.E.C./McMichael range. Transistor u.h.f. tuners are used in many otherwise valve receivers and in fact the days of the "all-valve" television receiver appear to be numbered.

Mean-level a.g.c. is used exclusively, the a.g.c. potential being derived in the conventional manner from the grid circuit of the synchronizing pulse separating valve. In the Plessey and Grundig receivers, however, an amplified mean-level system is used. In hybrid receivers, in which transistors are employed in the sound and vision i.f. amplifiers, a transistor is also used to provide the necessary forward bias for the i.f. and r.f. transistors but again mean-level circuits are used. In the Bush/Murphy and Sobell/G.E.C./McMichael receivers the a.g.c. potential is taken from a low impedance point in the video amplifier but in the Pye/Ekco receivers a separate video detector diode is used.

The normal complement of transistors is two for a u.h.f. tuner, one operating as an r.f. amplifier, the other as a self-oscillating mixer. In the v.h.f. tuner three transistors are normally employed, the first operating as an r.f. amplifier, the second as a mixer and the third as the local oscillator. A self-oscillating mixer cannot be used on v.h.f. because of the close spacing of channel 1 (45 Mc/s) to the i.f. (38 Mc/s). In the case of separate tuners a gain differential exists in that the gain of a typical u.h.f. transistor tuner is some 20 dB and for a v.h.f. tuner it is about 30 dB. This problem can be simplified in an integrated tuner.

Since a self-oscillating mixer cannot be employed on v.h.f. it follows that the v.h.f. part of an integrated tuner will require three transistors. However, the first stage can be common provided the transistor is suitable for v.h.f. and u.h.f. amplification and also that the combination of the u.h.f. and v.h.f. tuned circuits can be satisfactorily accommodated. If the mixer transistor is arranged to be of the self-oscillating type on u.h.f. the v.h.f. mixer transistor can be employed as an i.f. amplifier to equalize the gain. The block diagram of the Pye tuner is shown in Fig. 1.

Separate band filters apply the r.f. signal to the base of the r.f. amplifier transistor (AF186). The output of the r.f. transistor feeds the u.h.f. and v.h.f. bandpass filter circuits. A unique feature of the Pye tuner is in the use of a folded halfwave lecher line that is tuned at each end by a variable capacitor. The halfwave tuning elements are "U" shaped, allowing each end to be connected to the split stators of the tuning capacitors. On u.h.f. the circuits are halfwave but tuned at each end and hence the midpoint of the line is a low potential point. The v.h.f. tuned circuits are connected to this point of the line without influencing the u.h.f. performance. Since no switches are involved for this particular function no trouble from switch re-setting accuracy is experienced. On v.h.f. the u.h.f. bandpass tuning elements act as low inductance conductors for the v.h.f. circuits, thus placing the split stator tuner capacitors in shunt with the v.h.f. bandpass coils. In



Underside of the transistor v.h.f. unit used in the Bush/ Murphy hybrid receivers.

this way the same tuning capacitors are able to tune both the v.h.f. and u.h.f. circuits to any channel in Bands I, III, IV and V.

The u.h.f. and v.h.f. oscillator stages are not common. On u.h.f. a second AF186 transistor functions as a selfoscillating mixer, while on v.h.f. two AF178 transistors are used, one as the oscillator and the other as the mixer. The latter has two functions, for u.h.f. the particular circuit is re-arranged so that it becomes an additional i.f. amplifier. The overall tuner gain is substantially constant throughout the v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands.

The integrated tuner produced by Sydney S. Bird (Cyldon Type IT100) and used by several set makers features a push-button system switch ganged to the tuner. Only 60° gang rotation is used to eliminate errors due to gear drive. This tuner also employs four transistors (2 off AF186 and 2 off AF178) and has a substantially constant gain (27 dB) over the whole band.

Receivers manufactured by the Pye Group and the newest designs from the Bush/Murphy and Sobell/ G.E.C. groups incorporate transistor i.f. amplifiers. In these receivers three transistors are used in the vision i.f. with a further two in the sound i.f. In the Bush range of receivers an additional transistor is used as an a.g.c. amplifier, the a.g.c. input being derived either from the anode or the cathode of the video amplifier valve depending upon which system of modulation is being used. In the case of the Pye receiver a second video detector diode is employed to generate the necessary a.g.c. voltage together with the intercarrier sound signal and two transistors are employed as amplifiers between this diode and the i.f. transistors. The Sobell receivers also use a double-diode video detector circuit to reduce system switching but a single a.g.c. transistor driven from the cathode of the video amplifier is used.

With the use of transistors in the tuners and i.f. amplifiers the heater chain of the receiver requires a rather large mains dropping resistor. In these hybrid receivers the resistor is in fact replaced by a diode to reduce the power in the heater chain.

An additional problem of the hybrid receiver is that of obtaining the required power supply for the transistors.

In the Pye and Sobell receivers the d.c. for the transistors is obtained from the heater chain itself, see Fig. 2. A capacitor is shunted across the transistor supplies so that the a.c. component of the heater current flows to earth and the d.c. component of the heater chain is used to drive the transistor circuits. In parallel with the input to the transistor circuits in the Pye receiver is a positive temperature coefficient resistor (p.t.c.). The function of this resistor is to eliminate the switch-on surge that would possibly damage the transistors when the receiver is first switched on. When the resistor is cold it has a low value and therefore effectively shorts the transistors out. As it warms up its resistance increases and thus

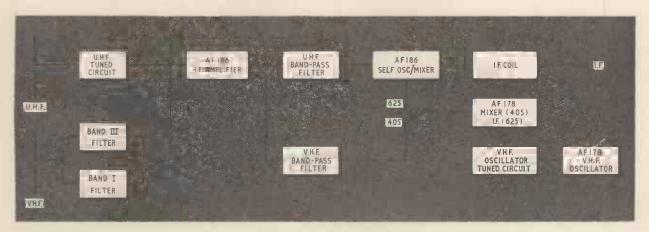
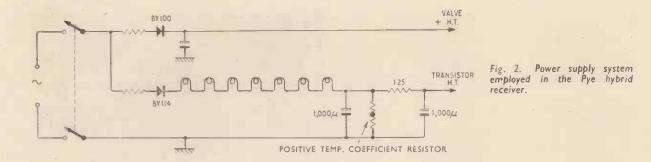


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the Pye integrated tuner.



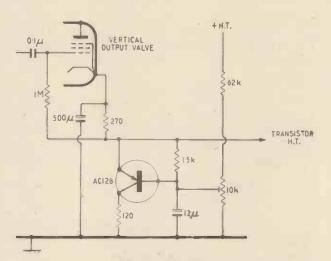
permits a voltage to be applied to the transistors. In this way it serves the same purpose in the reverse way to the normal thermistor used in the heater chain. In the Sobell receivers a catching diode is connected between the transistor h.t. line and the cathode of the vertical output valve to eliminate the switch-on surge.

The transistor supply in the Bush receiver is also unusual in that the d.c. for the transistors is obtained from the vertical timebase. The transistor circuits are connected in series with the timebase output valve as part of the cathode resistor. To prevent voltage variations a shunt regulator transistor is used (see Fig. 3). The regulator transistor acts as an emitter follower and holds the transistor h.t. potential at substantially the base potential of the transistor.

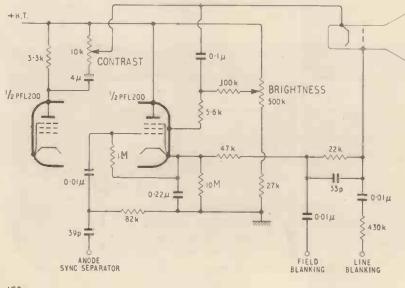
The Thorn range of receivers now includes a 16-in portable. The receiver chassis is basically the same as the 950 series (19 and 23 in) which employs selenium e.h.t. rectifiers (see W.W., January, 1965), a mains auto transformer in the power supply and a 3-gang transistor u.h.f. tuner. In the 16-in receiver, however, the limited space precludes the use of a mains auto transformer and it has been replaced by a capacitor in series with seven of the valves, the remaining four being wired in series with the receiver's h.t. supply circuit.

The video amplifier and synchronizing pulse separator circuits in most receivers follow conventional lines; the Bush/Murphy circuit, however, is slightly unusual in that it incorporates a black-level stabilizing circuit. This circuit has been previously described (Wireless World, May 1964) and is shown in Fig. 4 together with the contrast control and c.r.t. blanking circuits.

The principle of the circuit is that the pentode valve is normally non-conducting but driven into conduction on the trailing edge of the synchronizing pulse. When the valve conducts it charges the cathode capacitor to a voltage dependent on the black-level of the signal applied to the screen grid. The cathode voltage therefore effec-



Above:-Fig. 3. Bush/Murphy transistor h.t. regulator circuit,



Left:—Fig. 4. Contrast control, blanking and black-level stabilizing circuit of the Bush/Murphy receivers.

tively follows the black-level variation of the picture tube cathode and this d.c. potential is applied to the picture tube grid. In this way the grid and cathode of the picture tube move up and down together so that variations in black-level caused by the mean-level a.g.c. system are not reproduced by the picture tube. Brightness control is affected by variation of the screen-grid potential of the valve.

Flywheel synchronizing now appears to be incorporated in virtually all receivers. Line oscillators consist of sine-wave oscillators controlled by a high impedance phase detector or in some cases a multivibrator or a blocking oscillator with a cathode follower.

Diode phase detectors are employed almost exclusively but in the Decca receiver a triode-pentode phase detector is employed which is of the coincidence type and in the Philips range of receivers a triode phase detector is used.

A feature of the Philips receivers is the increase in the e.h.t. potential to 18 kV which together with the use of the "panorama" tube presentation gives an increased brightness which is claimed to be some 20%. These receivers also feature a transistor u.h.f. tuner.

Also featured on one range of Philips receivers is an automatic time switch coupled to an electric clock. The "on" and "off" time can be pre-set so that the receiver switches itself on automatically for a selected programme. A clock/timer switch is also incorporated in the R.G.D. "Night Owl" combined television and u.h.f. sound receiver.

Sound receivers

Radio receivers this year have followed more or less established lines, with one or two minor exceptions. The modern technique of modular construction, which by now has been applied to most branches of electronics, including television, is gradually infiltrating into radio. The Alba Scout (model 737) and the Ekco PT447 are typical examples. Ekco have eliminated the usually untidy situation surrounding the mixer/oscillator circuitry with their



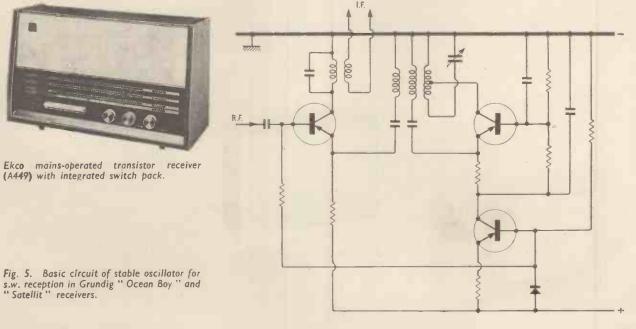
Ferranti AI143 mains-operated transitor receiver.

"integrated switch pack" (I.S.P.) which is featured in the PT447 and A449 and will be included in future models. The pack houses the waveband switches and associated mixer/oscillator wiring. The push-button wavechange switches are totally enclosed—a technique which is being increasingly used in the domestic field.

Transistor receivers in sizeable wooden cabinets are noticeably on the increase (teak in particular) and these are often quite broad and quite unrelated to the size of the chassis. Because of the use of larger loudspeakers, reproduction from these receivers is markedly better than from the ubiquitous "transistor" (sic).

The relative scarcity of mains-operated transistor receivers has always been something of a mystery (to us) since portability is not necessarily of primary importance. This year's additions to this class include the Ferranti A1143 (which incidentally uses a German standard D.I.N. tape recorder socket) and the Ekco A449. Both have wooden cabinets and the A449 includes the "integrated switch pack."

The crowded situation which exists at the highfrequency end of the medium-wave band is eased to some extent with the bandspread scales which appear on a number of receivers—and Radio Caroline has found its place on the scale in some cases! Alba, in the Japanese-



manufactured Transcontinental (model 838) choose the alternative and provide a fine tuning control, which is operative on all wavebands.

One of the minor problems of the portable transistor receiver is the provision of an illuminated scale and/or pilot lamp to indicate that the set is switched on. Filament lamps are quite greedy and will often consume as much power as the receiver itself. One solution for the pilot lamp is to use a transistor oscillator and step-up transformer in an inverter stage to provide sufficient voltage to fire a small neon tube. A number of receivers now use a dial illuminated by a filament lamp and operated by a spring-loaded push-switch often incorporated in the tuning control.

Whilst on the subject of dials, the confusing appearance of the average medium-wave scale could perhaps be eased by removing the station names completely (as is done in the U.S.A.) and instead a printed list of stations could be supplied on the inside of the receiver back or batterycover. (We note that such a list is included in a brochure of one manufacturer.) There have been no drastic changes in sound receiver circuitry—the vast majority using well-tried designs. Complementary transistors dominate the output stages, but there are still a large number of receivers using transformer-coupled output stages—the advantage of transformerless stages not being so great in receivers with small loudspeakers. In the more ambitious radiograms, complementary driver stages and p-n-p output transistors are common. Silicon transistors both in audio and r.f. stages are now appearing more frequently.

The Grundig Ocean-Boy receiver, now available in this country, uses a separate oscillator transistor. The mixer emitter current is stabilized by an additional transistor, for reception on the short-wave band. The essential circuitry is shown in Fig. 5. The new Grundig Satellit uses a similar circuit and also the mixer stabilizing arrangement, but includes an r.f. stage, an additional i.f. stage, and for the six s.w. bandspread ranges, separate oscillator, mixer and stabilizing stages. Both sets incorporate a 9 kc/s whistle filter, a feature not frequently met. The receiver uses a total of 18 transistors.

THE SEASON'S SETS

MANY of the British receiver manufacturers have held exhibitions during what has traditionally become known as "Show time." From the information gained from visits to these shows and from the manufacturers who were not holding exhibitions, we have compiled a brief summary of the new television and sound receivers and radiogramophones. In the following pages these are listed under trade names and where several come from the same "stable" these are grouped together under a combined heading.

K.B., Regentone, R.G.D.

"Night Owl" is the name given by R.G.D. to a combined television set, v.h.f. sound receiver and clock/timer, in which the clock can be used to switch on either the television or the sound receiver at a predetermined time, thereby providing an early morning alarm or ensuring that a selected programme is not missed. A two-hour delay It will be obvious that in the available space it is impossible to do justice to all the new sets on the market, but we hope this section of the issue will provide an "armchair" radio show for readers.

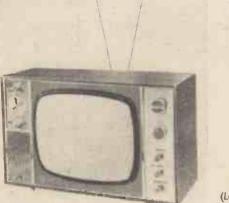
At the end, under "Imported Sets," we have listed most of the makes which were shown at one or other of the trade exhibitions. Some of the latest products from overseas will be found elsewhere in the issue in the reviews of the German Radio Show and the International Show held in Paris.

timer allows the receiver in operation to be switched off automatically at the end of a programme. The set is based on S.T.C.'s "Featherlight" chassis but has a larger cathode-ray tube—a 12-inch.

K.B.'s latest television set is a 23-inch de luxe model, KV107. It has two front-facing loudspeakers, an

illuminated u.h.f. tuning scale and push button v.h.f. station selection, with two sliding doors on the cabinet. Flywheel sync and pre-set fine tuning are used, and the u.h.f. tuner can be either a valve or a transistor unit. K.B. has also introduced a four-waveband radiogram with stereo output, the KG031. It has a seven-valve chassis, a B.S.R. record changer and each sound channel has an output of 2.5 watts, driving a $10in \times 6in$ elliptical speaker. Stereo balance and tone controls are provided.

A portable 12-transistor radio receiver from Regentone, the TR419, covers the medium- and long-wave bands and v.h.f. It has front-facing controls, a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch speaker and a 25-inch telescopic aerial for v.h.f. The K.B. model KR019 is similar in electrical design.



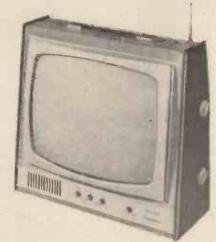


Regentone TR419 transistor receiver.

(Left) R.G.D. Night Owl combined receiver and timer.

Ferguson, H.M.V., Marconiphone, Ultra

A 16-in portable television set in "brief-case" format weighing 27 lb has been introduced by this group (British Radio Corp.). Known variously as the "Courier" (Ferguson), "Companion" (Ultra) and "Sixteen" (H.M.V.), it features automatic line system switching (using switches operated by solenoids when the channel selector is turned to the BBC-2 position); a transistor u.h.f. tuner; pre-set ("memory") fine tuning for individual channels; and a capacitive mains dropper which



Ultra Companion portable receiver.

reduces heat dissipation within the cabinet but restricts the set to a.c. mains supplies. The chassis is the standard Thorn design on a single printed-circuit board, except that in the interests of compactness the scanning and sound output circuits have been separated off and conventionally wired.

All four makes have an all-transistor radiogram with four wavebands and stereo output; a common chassis and record-changer (Garrard 3000 with low-mass pickup arm and high-compliance ceramic cartridge) are used, but the cabinets and other details of presentation vary (as

Ferguson 3322 transistor radiogram.

do the prices). The Ferguson 3322 has 7 watts output per channel while the H.M.V. 2318, Marconiphone 4310 and Ultra 6320 have 3 watts output per channel. Marconiphone, who, unlike the other makers, supply only through wholesalers, have a remarkably low priced fourwaveband radiogram (monophonic), the 4308 "Popular," at $39\frac{1}{2}$ gn.

Dual-purpose car/home portable transistor radio receivers are also featured by the group—the Ferguson Auto Twin Mk. II, the H.M.V. "Convertible," the Marconiphone "Travelmaster" and the Ultra "Road Ranger." All are characterized by a "car" push-button which when operated cuts out the internal ferrite aerial and substitutes a permeability tuned circuit for working with the car aerial, thereby improving performance and reducing ignition interference. Wavebands are m.w. and l.w. but H.M.V. have a de luxe model providing in addition v.h.f., and another model housed, unusually, in a wooden (teak finished) case.

Decca

Latest of this company's radiograms with stereo output is the SRG700 Mark II, which has an all-transistor circuit, four-waveband reception and a Garrard AT6 record changer with a Decca Deram pickup. In each sound channel the 5-watt output drives a system of four loudspeakers: a $10in \times 6in$ bass unit, and three 4-in units for middle and high frequencies which can be rotated on their axes to vary the sound direction by an edgeoperated wheel on the front of the cabinet.



All the new portable transistor radio receivers cover v.h.f. as well as m.w. and l.w., and one model, the TP89, priced 30 gn, includes also a short-wave band (16.4-51 m). A telescopic aerial is provided for v.h.f. and s.w. reception. One of the three-waveband sets, called the "Diadem," is presented in a solid wooden cabinet (teak or rosewood), with a lid covering the horizontal tuning scale, after the fashion of a musical box.

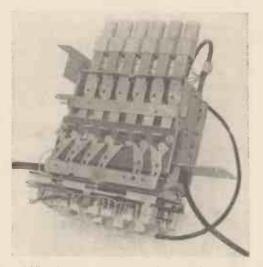
Two 19-inch and one 23-inch dual-standard television sets all have forward-facing loudspeakers and a pre-set fine tuner for 405-line channels.

Pye, Ekco, Ferranti, Invicta, Pam, Dynatron

New television receivers from the group use a transistor integrated tuner with six push button settings which can be preset mechanically to select any six channels in Bands I, III, IV and V. A separate line system switch is not required, changing from 625 to 405 lines is automatic when selecting the channels. Some of the television receivers which use the integrated tuner are—the 19-in Pye 40/F ($69\frac{1}{2}$ gn), the 16-in Invicta 7166 (65 gn) and the 23-in Pam 5151 (82 gn).

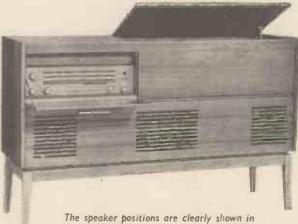
In their radio receivers, Ekco have introduced the recently developed integrated switch pack which they state will form the heart of new Ekco press button receivers for several years. The pack contains the wave change circuit in one precision-built unit which is connected to the printed circuit by only four wires. One of the first Ekco receivers to incorporate the switch pack is the PT447 (25 gn) which uses a 7-in elliptical speaker giving over 1 W output. Four wavebands are covered, and v.h.f. Sockets for earphone, tape recorder and external aerial are provided.

Features of the range of Dynatron radiograms with stereo output include separate tuners and preamplifiers and amplifiers utilizing semi-conductor circuit tech-



"Integrated" all-transistor tuner used in some of the Pye/Ekco group's television receivers.

niques. The range is divided into two groups—the 16/20 Transpower and the 12/10 Transpower. Details of models in the 16/20 group include a four-waveband press button radio tuner (long, medium, short and v.h.f.) which is adaptable for multiplex stereo radio by plugging in a decoder unit; a preamplifier; and two 10 W push-pull output amplifiers which at full power have less than 3% distortion and an overall frequency response of 30 c/s to $15 \text{ kc/s} \pm 3 \text{ dB}$; a Garrard AT6 Mk. 11 auto changer. In this group, prices range from 132 gn for the RG37S to 260 gn for the RG29S. Models in the 12/10 group cover the same wavebands but the power output is 5 W per channel and the overall frequency response is 80 c/s to 14 kc/s. Prices range from 99 gn for the RG41S to 139 gn for the RG39S.



this illustration of the Ferranti SRG1144 three channel radiogram.

Ferranti have introduced a three-channel four-waveband radiogram, SRG1144 (96 gn) in which the output from the pickup is fed into a 500 c/s crossover filter for frequency separation in order to minimize intermodulation distortion. Signals above 500 c/s are fed to left and right channel amplifiers for normal stereo reproduction, but signals below 500 c/s, not being particularly directive, are fed to a third amplifier channel which drives a 10 in elliptical bass-reflex speaker mounted between the two 8-in left and right speakers. Music power is 3 W for each stereo channel, 5 W for the bass channel and distortion is less than 0.5%. Sensitivity is 5 μ V for 500 mW output.

Two table model transistor receivers for a.c. mains operation are available from Ferranti. These are the four waveband A1143 (33gn) and the A1149 (15gn) covering the l.w. and m.w. bands.

Roberts

Latest addition to the Roberts range of portable radio receivers is the R404. This two-waveband set employs seven transistors (including a complementary pair in the output stage feeding one watt to a 7×4 in loudspeaker) and three diodes. Sockets are provided for a car aerial and earphones. The wooden case, which stands on a ball-bearing turntable, measures $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 4$ in. It weighs 6 lb and costs 17 gn.



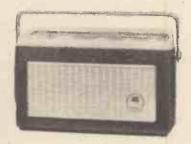
The Roberts R404 which is mounted on a turntable.

Bush, Murphy

Included among the new transistor radio receivers from Bush are the TR116 (17 gn) with long-, medium- and short-wave coverage and the TR130 (15 gn) for the medium- and long-wave bands. Two receivers which incorporate bandspread tuning for the lower end of the m.w. band are the TR132 (17 gn) covering also the l.w. band, and the VTR133 (23 gn) with l.w., m.w. and v.h.f. coverage. A new radiogram with stereo reproduction, the SRG107 (125 gn) has been introduced. Three wavebands are covered, long, medium and v.h.f. The circuit contains twelve semiconductors, and an output of 5 W per channel energizes a loudspeaker system which incorporates six speakers in an acoustically balanced network. Three new television receivers, each available with a u.h.f. tuner, have also been announced. These are a 19-in TV 135R (59 gn), a 19-in TV 135 (65 gn) and a 23-in TV 138R (71 gn). The tuner costs an additional 8 gn for each model.

In the Murphy Magna range three new transistor radio receivers are available each of which has an output of approximately 1 W. Bandspread at the lower end of the m.w. band is featured on two of the models. The B815 (16 gn) for medium and long waves, and the B837 (23 gn) which also covers the v.h.f. band. A telescopic aerial is fitted for v.h.f. reception and provision is made to connect an external v.h.f. aerial. The other model, the B818 (15 gn) has push button selection for long and medium bands and 208 m. Sockets for car aerial, earphone, tape recorder or extra speaker are fitted.

The Murphy Magna will operate for approximately 250 hours- from two 9V batteries of the Ever Ready PP9 type.

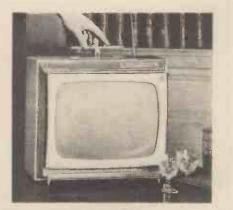


Three new 19-in television receivers—V939 (63 gn), V979 (66 $\frac{1}{2}$ gn) and V929 (59 gn)—are announced together with a 23-in model (69 $\frac{1}{2}$ gn). Each model can be obtained with a u.h.f. press button tuner for BBC-2 at an additional cost of 8 gn.

Sobell, G.E.C., McMichael, Masteradio

Three screen sizes are available in the new range of television receivers and six of the seven models use identical chassis. The 19 in receivers are models 1012 (Sobell), 2012 (G.E.C.), 3011 (McMichael) and 4011 (Masteradio) and the 23 in are models 3013 (McMichael) and 4013 (Masteradio). (The price of the 19 in models is 69 gn and the 23 in models 79 gn.)

The model 2015 (G.E.C.) is the first British 13 in receiver to appear on the market and uses an RCA tube. The chassis is a modified version of the 1010 (which



G.E.C.'s portable receiver (2015) which employs a 13 in tube.

uses the Mullard v.h.f. tuner and a transistor u.h.f. tuner) —a PL81A is used in the timebase circuits in place of the PL500.

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

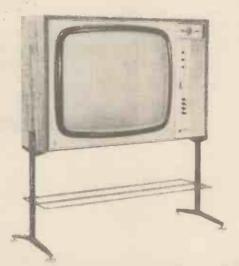
The 19 and 23 in receivers are hybrid, 10 transistors being used in the v.h.f. and u.h.f. tuners and i.f. stages, with valve timebases. An OC44 is used as an a.g.c. amplifier which controls the first i.f. stage and provides delayed a.g.c. to the u.h.f. and v.h.f. first stages. The supply lines for the transistor stages, incidentally, are taken across resistors in the d.c. heater chain.

There are two basic types of sound receiver, one receiving a.m. and f.m. broadcasts, the other a.m. only. The G.817 (G.E.C.) and D.517 (Masteradio) have 10 transistors, which include an AF178 low-noise v.h.f. amplifier and an OC81-AC127 complementary output stage. Three bands are covered, m.w. (with bandspread in the region of 1.41-1.8 Mc/s), l.w. and v.h.f. The loudspeaker measures 6×4 in and the price of both models is 22 gn. The a.m.-only receivers are the G.826, G.828 (G.E.C.) and M126 (McMichael), which cover the m.w. and s.w. from 5.7-10.2 Mc/s. Bandspread is available on both s.w. and m.w. A 25 Ω -impedance socket is provided for tape recording, etc. The dust-proof loudspeaker is $4\frac{1}{8}$ in dia. and the three receivers cost $14\frac{1}{2}$ gn each.

Again, two basic types are available in radiograms, the D.580 (Masteradio), S.680 (Sobell) and G.982 (G.E.C.) at 85 gn and the G.980 (G.E.C.) and G.981 (G.E.C.) at 110 gn. The latter use the Garrard 3000 turntable fitted with a stereo ceramic cartridge and diamond stylus, while the former are equipped with either a B.S.R. UA30 or the Balfour Princess turntables. The tuner section is provided with a tuning meter, bandspread on m.w. and a.f.c. on the v.h.f. band. The s.w. coverage is from 5.7-16.5 Mc/s. Sockets are provided for tape recording and tape playback. The complementary output stages (AD161-AD162) provide about 7 W per channel into 10×6 in and 3 in loudspeakers.

Philips, Cossor, Stella

Features of the new range of Philips television receivers are increased e.h.t. giving, it is said, a 12.5% increase in brightness, and the inclusion of an electric clock which automatically switches the set on at a pre-set time. The two receivers incorporating a clock are the 19 in model 9173 (72 gn) and the 23 in model 3173 (81 gn) which



One of the two Philips receivers which incorporate a clock timer.

each employ a panorama tube, as do the companion models 9170 (63 gn) and 3170 (75 gn) which have different styled cabinets and no clock. A new 19 in receiver (CT1974A/02) has been introduced by Cossor which has the same basic chassis as the Philips range.

Two new transistor portable radio receivers are added to the Philips range—the 345T "Le Mans" and 247T "Cadiz". A feature of the "Le Mans" ($15\frac{1}{2}$ gn) is that its normal output of 400 mW can be stepped up to 1 watt for group listening. Two i.f. stages give increased selectivity. A 6×4 in speaker is employed and sockets are provided for car aerial, tape recorder and earphone.

A feature of the new Stella ST7228T a.m./f.m. portable is a special biasing circuit which reduces distortion normally introduced as the battery voltage falls. Nine transistors and seven diodes are employed. The ST7228T weighs 41b and costs $25\frac{1}{2}$ gn. Cossor's latest portable is the CR1315T ($13\frac{1}{2}$ gn) which covers the l.w.



and m.w. bands, has a 500 mW output from its 5×3 in speaker and has provision for a car aerial and earphone.

Four radiograms, two with stereo outputs, comprise the new Studio Range of Philips. They are the Studio Three $(39\frac{1}{2}\text{ gn})$ the radio of which covers the m.w. band only, the Studio Five (47 gn) covering both l.w. and m.w. and employing a Garrard 1000 autochange unit; the Studio Seven (61 gn) with an output of 3 W on each channel; and the Studio Nine (72 gn) covering v.h.f.. l.w. and m.w. with stereo output and the Garrard 2000 autochanger.

Defiant

Under the trade name of Defiant, the Co-operative Wholesale Society has introduced several new models among which are four new dual-standard television receivers, two radiograms and two radio receivers. The television receivers are the 19-in, 9A72U (72gn); the 19-in, 9B63U (79gn); the 23-in, 3A66U (81gn) and the 23-in, 3C65P (89gn): each uses the well tested Mk. 9 chassis with refinements. The 3C65U has separate pushbutton tuners for u.h.f. and v.h.f.; the u.h.f. tuner utilizes mesa transistors, whereas low-noise frame grid valves are used in the v.h.f. tuner. One of the radiograms, the PG1 (33gn) for a.m. reception and mono record reproduction has a four-valve circuit with a B.S.R. UA25 record changer. The other radiogram, the AF88, is "all transistor" (14 in all), has stereophonic output of 4 W per channel and is priced at 72gn. A Garrard 1000 series record changer, fitted with a Sonotone 20T1 stereo cartridge, is used. Both the new radio receivers—the A44 (14gn) and the A58 (16gn)-cover the l.w. and m.w. bands and employ 7-transistor circuits with a complementary-symmetry output stage. Power output is 0.4 W and 1 W respectively for the A44 and A58.

Portadyne

Two new a.m. radiogramophones, one (RG400S) with stereo output, have been brought out by Dynaport Radio and Television. Both receivers cover three wavebands. The mono radiogram (RG880 costing 32 gn) has a 4.5 watt output from the three-valve receiver. The RG400S $(38\frac{1}{2}$ gn) has an output of 2.5 watts per channel. Both have four-speed automatic record changers and are fitted with roll away doors concealing the motor compartment.

Fidelity

Latest introduction to this firm's range of sound receivers is the RG32 radiogram with stereo output. The receiver covers m.w., l.w. and v.h.f. and each 3-watt sound channel feeds a $9in \times 6in$ loudspeaker. The record changer is a B.S.R. $10\frac{1}{2}$ -inch model. A companion monophonic radiogram is the RG31, again with a three-waveband a.m./f.m. receiver circuit.

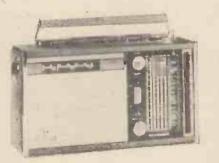
Transistor portable radio receivers include the "Galaxy" which covers the long, medium and short (5.5-15 Mc/s) wavebands and has a telescopic s.w. aerial, and the "208" which provides bandspreading at the lower end of the m.w. band and has a $7in \times 4in$ loudspeaker.

Grundig

The chassis for the two television receivers introduced some months ago by Grundig Great Britain are produced by Plessey but are housed in imported cabinets. The two models are the K230 (129gn) and the K450 (365 gn) which is also a radiogram with a stereo output of 6 W per channel. Both sets have 23 in tubes.

Three receivers have recently been introduced from Germany. The Transonette 60 $(15\frac{1}{2}\text{ gn})$ is a m.w./l.w. portable in a similar styling to the Transonette 70, which covers m.w. and s.w. The transistor line-up is different and the (complementary) output stage delivers about 1 W into a 5 in loudspeaker with a ceramic magnet.

The Ocean Boy receiver is now available in Britain, and was first introduced in Germany in 1962. The receiver features two loudspeakers, a tuning/battery meter, a.f.c. and covers l.w., m.w., s.w. (now 1.6-30 Mc/s, in four bands) and v:h.f. Bass and treble controls are included. or short-wave reception, the oscillator emitter current is fixed by an additional transistor in a stabilizing stage. The circuit has undergone considerable change, but the stabilizing stage and a 9 kc/s (a.m. only) whistle filter remain. The number of transistors in the audio



Grundig "Satellit" receiver with bandspread scale above the loudspeaker grille.

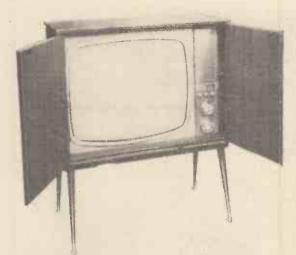
stages has been reduced from 8 to 4 and an additional i.f. stage is included. Ferrite beads are used in the emitter decoupling capacitor leads in one of the i.f. stages.

The Satellit (illustrated) is similar in appearance to the Ocean Boy, but with a bandspread scale added above the loudspeaker grille. The s.w. coverage is as for the Ocean Boy but the separate bandspread scales cover the 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 m bands. (An amateur version is available in Germany which covers the 10, 15, 20, 40, 80 and 160 m amateur bands). Three additional transistors are used in the bandspread circuits. (The price of the Ocean Boy and Satellit is 87 gn and 117 gn respectively.)

Baird

The four latest television receivers in the Baird range all employ the same basic dual-standard chassis which has changed little since last year, although modifications, including the introduction of an integrated tuner, are being made. The 625 (76 gn) employs a 23 in panorama tube needing no safety screen. The second 23 in receiver, a consolette with doors (654, costing 87 gn), and the 19 in model 650 (68 gn) are not fitted with panorama tubes. There is also a 27 in receiver for group

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965



Consolette receiver (Baird 654) which employs a panorama tube.

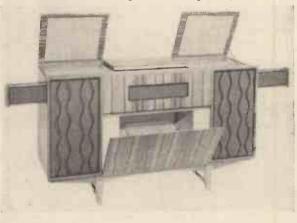
viewing. This meets the "schools" requirements and is housed in a heavy wooden cabinet with protecting doors which when opened, together with a top flap, screen the tube from ambient light. This receiver (656) costs $\pounds 125$ and is exempt from purchase tax. Each of these receivers has a front facing loudspeaker and the 656 has an output of 5 watts.

Bandspread tuning at the lower end of the m.w. band is provided in the a.m. two-waveband transistor receiver 103 (13 gn).

Hacker

Two specially developed Goodmans bass speakers, plus six high-note units, are employed in the Constellation RG50 radiogramophone introduced by Hacker Radio. Four of the treble speakers are mounted on extending panels that slide out from the sides of the cabinet to improve the stereo separation, the other two are fitted centrally. The twin class-A amplifiers each have an output of 10.5 watts and the receiver covers the v.h.f., I.w. and m.w. bands. Fitted with a Garrard AT60 changer the price is 185 gn. If a Garrard Lab 80 is fitted it costs an extra 14 gn.

Hacker Constellation showing the extending loudspeaker panels.



Valradio

Large-screen pictures of $33in \times 24\frac{3}{4}in$ are provided by the "Unitel 33" projection television receiver illustrated here (price £280). As the one-piece top and side, which contains an internal mirror, is pulled forward the screen



rises vertically to the viewing position and the set is automatically switched on. The "Duotel 34" (price £340) is of similar electrical design but the screen, which presents a $34in \times 25\frac{1}{2}in$ picture, is in a separate cabinet.

The receiver covers both v.h.f. and u.h.f. television bands, has flywheel sync on both line systems, double-D scanning for maximum brightness and a 3.5-watt sound channel output. To ensure consistent performance and reduce readjustments to a minimum the mains supply is regulated to give a constant voltage $\pm 0.5\%$ for supply changes up to 25%. Comfortable viewing distances are stated to be from 5 ft to 50 ft.

Alba

The "Scout" Model 737 (14 gn) transistor receiver is an interesting addition to the Alba range. It is unusual in that it does not use a printed circuit! The major part of the circuit consists of two micro-miniature modules which replace the conventional i.f. and a.f. stages. Two wavebands (long and medium), with bandspread at the lower end from 195-215 m, are selected by means of



"Scout" Model 737. The cabinet is finished in leathercloth and measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ in H x II in W x 3 in D.

push-buttons. Car aerial and tape recorder sockets are provided. Other additions to the Alba range include seven radiograms and three television receivers. Of the radiograms, the "Viscount" model 9004 with stereophonic output is the most expensive at 134 gn. In addition to covering the l.w. and m.w. bands it covers 3-27 Mc/s in two bands and the v.h.f. (87.5-108.5 Mc/s) band. A bandspread control is operative on all wavebands except v.h.f. which has an a.f.c. tuning facility. Frequency response is 35 c/s to 18 kc/s and power output is 8 W per channel. A socket is provided for connecting an f.m. stereo decoder. The T1095, 19-in television receiver (68 gn complete with u.h.f. tuner) incorporates a facility on the v.h.f. tuner for permanent fine tuning adjustment of any channel in bands I and III. The control is pressed in to engage the tuning mechanism, the fine tuning adjustment is then made and when the control is released the channel tuning remains set for future use.

Falcon

What must be one of the lowest priced of the new radiograms is this company's "Monaural," an all-transistor model covering m.w., l.w. and s.w. (15-50 m) and giving 2 watts output into the single $8in \times 5in$ speaker. The price is 31 guineas.

Other radiograms (in which this maker specializes) all have stereophonic outputs and are based on two main chassis: a 7-valve design covering l.w., m.w., s.w. and v.h.f., and an all-transistor circuit for long- medium- and short-wave reception only. Two $8in \times 5in$ speakers and a B.S.R. record changer are used in all models.

Elpico

A continuously tuned r.f. stage is employed in the CR655 car radio from Lee Products. Other features of this transistor receiver, which retails at 14 gn, include a push-button tone control, its small size $(2 \times 7 \times 4 \text{ in})$ and a 3-watt output. It is suitable for all 12 volt d.c. systems of either positive or negative polarity and is



Elpico two-waveband car radio from Lee Products is suitable for systems with either positive or negative polarity.

provided with an external 7×4 in speaker. Flying leads for aerial, speaker and power connections are also provided along with speaker baffle and all the necessary hardware. Sensitivity is quoted to be better than $6.5 \,\mu V$ in the medium-wave band and better than $12 \,\mu V$ on long waves.

Perdio

Perdio have added a transistor radiogram to their range. Called the Stereo 22, it has a BSR UA25 deck and covers the long- and medium-wave bands and 15 to 50 metres. Two 8×5 in speakers are fitted to the Stereo 22, which is priced at 52 gn.-

Dansette

The Princess Olympic transistor portable radiogram $(19\frac{1}{2}$ gn) added to the Dansette range of receivers is powered by six HP2 batteries, but a mains adaptor is available for an extra 2gn. It incorporates a two-wave-band receiver, is fitted with a BSR GU7 motor and measures $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Daystrom

Although there are no new receiver kits for the home constructor from Heathkit this year we feel that one, although not new, deserves mention. This is the GC-1U (Mk 2) general-coverage receiver covering 580 kc/s-30 Mc/s in five bands with four bandspread scales. The most interesting feature is the use of piezo-electric i.f.

IMPORTED SETS

SABA have just introduced their first transistor stereo radiogram. Called the Breisgau 16, it has an output of 12 watts per channel and the volume control is connected to a tone compensatory network which raises the bass and treble at low volume. A reverberation unit is fitted. Another all transistor unit from Saba is the Hi-Fi Studio II tuner/ amplifiers. This covers the long- and medium-wave bands, v.h.f. and the 49 metre band (bandspread), and has an output of 12 watts per channel. A stereo decoder is fitted as standard and, complete with two speakers, the price is 168 gn.

STANDARD.—Claimed to be the world's smallest f.m./a.m. receiver is the Model **SR**-Q460F nine-transistor portable from the Standard Radio Corporation, of Japan. Its actual dimensions are $2\frac{1}{8} \times 2 \times 1$ in and it weighs 7 oz, with batteries. A $1\frac{3}{4}$ in speaker is used in this set which has a quoted output of 160 mW maximum (90 mW undistorted); an earphone socket is also provided, Coverage is from 88 to 108 Mc/s in Band II and 540 to 1600 kc/s. Retail price is $19\frac{1}{2}$ gn.

AKKORD.—A new model in the range of West German Akkord transistor car/portables is the de luxe Pinguin 800. This is a four-waveband (40 to 50 metres on the short-wave band) set, which may be operated from either its own batteries (six U2), a car battery or from the mains, via a converter costing £5 10s. Features of this receiver include automatic preset push-button tuning for three f.m. stations, a tuning indicator and two tone controls. An extension speaker (price 3gn) is available for this 69gn set. A somewhat similar portable-cum-car radio, the 770, with the same coverage as the 800 has also just been released in the United Kingdom. This is priced at 49gn, with extension speaker, mains converter and car bracket as extras.

TELEFUNKEN.—While sockets are provided for stereo decoders on some of the table radios and radiograms, others are already fitted with pilot-tone decoders. One such radio is the fourteen-valve Opus Stereo tuner/amplifier. This four waveband unit has an eight-watt per channel output and an f.m. input sensitivity of $1 \mu V$ for a 26 dB signal-to-noise ratio. Other features include separate, continuously variable bass and treble controls (up to ± 12 dB, switched in and out of circuit by two push buttons), up to 40 dB adjustment on

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

transformers' which do not appear to have been taken up by manufacturers generally, which is perhaps odd since alignment procedure is simplified and in many cases space would be saved. The Heathkit design eliminates two conventional transformers and two further ceramic resonators are used in place of emitter capacitors in two of the i.f. stages. This produces a sharp i.f. response and the 6dB bandwidth is about 3 kc/s.

Ever Ready

The latest additions to the Ever Ready range of transistor portables are the Sky Baby $(\pounds 11)$ and the Sky Queen Mk III (14gn). Both have complementary transistor output stages; the audio output of the first being 200 mW and of the second 500 mW. The seven-transistor Sky Queen employs a two stage i.f. amplifier; the Sky Baby having a single stage.



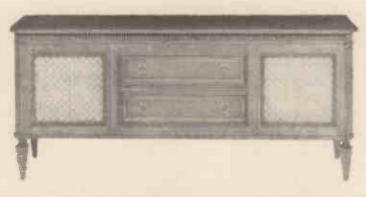
Telefunken Opus Stereo tuner/amplifier is fitted with a decoder as standard.

the balance control and a stereo indicator. Speaker enclosures, each containing a medium treble indicator $(5\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{8}in)$ and a woofer $(7\frac{1}{8} \times 13\frac{1}{2}in)$, price 20 gn each, are available for this 99-gn tuner/amplifier.

KÖRTING.—Two new portable-cum-car radios have just been added to the range of transistor portables made by the West German company Körting. The cheaper of the two, the TR643 at $29\frac{1}{2}$ gn, covers the long- and medium-wave bands and f.m., and the other, the TR680 ($36\frac{1}{2}$ gn), is a four-waveband receiver (one short-wave band) with a.f.c. A special mounting bracket is offered for the TR680 which allows the receiver to be fitted beneath the instrument panel.

ARENA.—Only recently introduced into Britain is the Arena range of stereo table radio receivers, tuner/amplifiers and associated equipment, made by Hede Nielsen Fabriker A/S, of Denmark. The Model T1900H mains-operated table radio employs transistors throughout and has an output of eight watts per channel. Sinus 4×6 in pressure-chamber speakers are used in this receiver which can be supplied with or without stereo decoder (prices 72 and 65 gn respectively).

CLAIRTONE.—A range of stereo radiograms using the same chassis is available; variation being in the choice of gram deck and in cabinet styling. The a.m. section of the chassis covers the long- and medium-wave bands and 170 to 345 kc/s. The latter, which partly overlaps the long-wave band (140 to 290 kc/s on this receiver) has been incorporated to allow reception of the Swiss wired broadcasting service, which is put out over the country's telephone



system. (The upper part of this range of frequencies is used throughout the world for radionavigation.) The f.m. section of the receiver covers 88 to 108 Mc/s and has a stereo decoder fitted as standard. A 10 watt r.m.s. rating is quoted for each of the two audio amplifiers which require an input of 50 mV for an 8 watt output at 1000 c/s.

UNITRA.—A low-priced five-wave band radiogram (39 gn) from Poland has just been introduced to Britain by Daltrade. Acutal coverage is 89.5 to 108 Mc/s in Band II, 6 to 10 and 11.8 to 22 Mc/s in the short-wave band, 150 to 280 kc/s long-wave band and 560 to 1600 kc/s medium-wave band. A Garrard 1000 four-speed automatic changer (fitted in this country) is employed. Five valves are used, giving an output of two watts.

BANG & OLUFSEN.—The latest item in the Bang & Olufsen range of products is the Beomaster 1000 stereo amplifier/f.m. tuner. Features of this shallow transistor amplifier/tuner $(3\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{2}{6} \times 10 \text{ in})$, which has an output of 15 watts per channel, include push-button speaker change-over switches, separate bass and treble controls, separate bass and rumble filters and a compensated volume control. A decoder unit is fitted as standard in the British version of the Beomaster 1000, which has a sensitivity of $2 \,\mu V$ for 26 dB signal-to-noise ratio; full limiting at $3 \,\mu V$. Channel separation on the decoder is better than 35 dB.

NATIONAL.—Automatic tuning is featured in the R-1000 ten-transistor portable from National. This Japanese set employs a clockwork mechanism, which when operated sweeps the medium-wave band—in one direction—until a station is reached. Three levels of sensitivity are provided; for "DX," medium distance and local listening. Provisions are made for manual tuning. The price is 19gn.

SONY.—For more than a year a small portable television receiver has been on the cards from Sony. It has now arrived, a nine-inch model that weighs only 12 lb, but it will not be in the shops until later this year. Known as Model TV 9-306UB, it is a dual-standard receiver covering Bands I, III, IV and V and will operate from either the mains, a car supply (12 volt) or from a re-chargeable battery pack (12gn). Sockets are provided for an external aerial, for tape recording and for earphones. The price is 85 gn.

BLUE SPOT.—Two Blue Spot (Blaupunkt) car radios with v.h.f. coverage appeared this year. Both receivers offer multi-wave band coverage. The higher priced set, the Köln ATR (78 gn), has an automatic station finder, which utilizes an electric motor. A sensitivity switch is provided which allows the station finder to over-run the lower strength stations. Manual tuning is also provided on this German Clairtone "Duchess" stereo radiogram is fitted with a Garrard Lab 80 deck unit. Price is 385 gn.

receiver which covers the long- and medium-wave bands and 87 to 104 Mc/s in Band II. In addition, a short-wave band covering 5.9 to 6.35 Mc/s is provided on the other receiver, the Frankfurt (52 gn).

A transistor converter suitable for any Blaupunkt car radio is offered at 18 gn for the short-wave listener. Known as the KV 900 adaptor, it is easily fitted beneath any installed receiver and derives its power from the main receiver. Waveband coverage is 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41, 49, 60 and 90 metre bands; selection is by push-button. The medium-wave scale of the main receiver is used for an indication of tuning.

Many "made-to-measure" installation kits for British cars are offered along with numerous accessories, from a second speaker to a voltage divider for 24 volt systems.

SHARP.—A world time chart is contained in the lid of the Model FV-1700 "Intercontinental" transistor receiver. This Japanese set covers 1.6 to 26.5 Mc/s in the short-wave band (split into three), the long- and medium-wave bands and 86.5 to 108 Mc/s in Band II. Operating from 12 volts, the



Sharp Model FV-1700 Intercontinental receiver contains a b.f.o. for c.w. listening.

FV-1700 may be used in a car, sockets being provided for connection to an external power source and car aerial. A 6×4 in speaker is used and the maximum output of the receiver is quoted as one watt (0.7 W undistorted). Features include a b.f.o. for c.w. reception, a.g.c. and a.f.c. Retail price is 69 gn

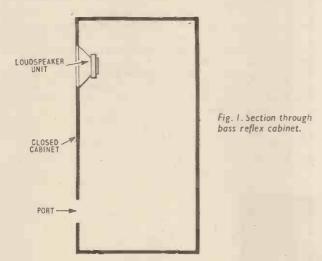
NORDMENDE have introduced a baby brother to their 15waveband Transita-Globetrotter named Globetraveler Jr (in all countries other than U.S.A. and Canada where it is called Transita TS de luxe). This covers five wavebands with bandspread tuning on the 49 metre band and can be used as a car radio; output is quoted as 4 watts when operated from a car battery. Features of this set include an internal 5×7 in speaker, a bass control and a continuously variable treble control. The dimensions are $8 \times 11 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in, and the price 49 gn.

A Non-resonant Loudspeaker Enclosure Design By A. R. BAILEY,* M.Sc.(Eng.), Ph.D., A.M.LE.E.

-USING ACOUSTIC TRANSMISSION LINE WITH LOW-PASS FILTER CHARACTERISTICS

OVER the years, the design of loudspeaker units has progressed steadily until some are now available with very good performance capabilities. In particular, the advent of expanded polystyrene as a cone material has greatly reduced the distortions due to cone break-up.

Unfortunately, the design of loudspeaker cabinets has not kept pace with these developments, and there is little doubt that many enclosures how introduce more coloration than that produced by good loudspeakers. The loudspeaker enclosure to be described was developed to give as little coloration as possible, but to understand its evolution it is necessary to return to basic principles.



By far the largest number of current loudspeaker cabinets are based on the "bass reflex" cabinet design¹. This is shown in Fig. 1 as a sectional view. This cabinet appears to have only a relatively short path-length between the back and the front of the cone and would therefore be expected to give relatively poor l.f. response. In fact the response at low frequencies can be quite large, this being due to the cabinet having a Helmholz aircolumn resonance at about the lowest frequency being reproduced. In the reference given previously, the theory is well explained.

Unfortunately, this resonance in the cabinet causes coloration in the bass output of the system. This "ringing" on bass transients can be very noticeable, particularly on such instruments as string bass.

In addition the cabinet itself is frequently unlagged and consequently the sound is still emerging long after the original signal has stopped. Very heavy lagging is

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WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

necessary to stop this effect and in so doing the cabinet "Q" is reduced so that the bass reflex action is lost.

Sine-wave testing does not necessarily show up the defects of a speaker system. Rapid cut-off at the edges of a flat response can make it sound far worse than a slower rate of fall at the edges of a system with apparently a poorer bandwidth. This is shown in Fig. 2.

The effect of the abrupt change in slope of the amplitude/frequency characteristic is to give "ringing" at the frequency where the slope change takes place. This effect is unavoidable and is the necessary price to pay for the extension of bandwidth by the use of resonance effects. It is for this reason that loudspeaker systems can sound very "boomy" in the bass, even though the measured amplitude response shows no resonant peaks.

One method of testing that has not apparently been widely used is that of impulse-testing of loudspeaker cabinets. This method is very powerful and is described later on. For the moment it is sufficient to state that it confirmed that normal loudspeaker enclosures are not very good.

It is now apparent that it is the sound waves produced at the rear of the cone that have to be absorbed if delayed output and resonances are to be avoided.

Acoustic labyrinths² have been used in the past in an attempt to "lose" the sound down multiple paths. Such an enclosure is shown in Fig. 3, but the size needed is excessive. Unless there is adequate internal lagging, then these cabinets will also possess pronounced energy storage and the consequent lack of sound clarity.

Transmission line approach

The only safe method of removing the rear cone sound energy is by transmitting it down an infinite transmission line. This is obviously impracticable so the nearest approximation was examined.

If a transmission line for acoustic waves is filled with

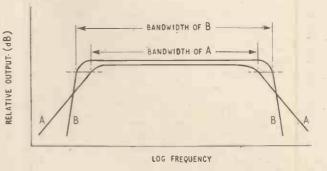


Fig. 2. Response curves having different transient responses.

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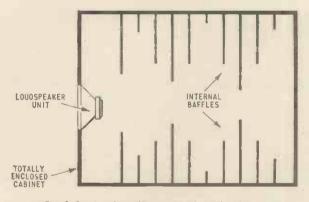


Fig. 3. Section through acoustic labyrinth cabinet.

a light acoustically-resistive medium, then the transmitted wave will be rapidly attenuated. After a certain distance the wave will be so weak that a blockage of the line will give only a minute reflected wave back to the speaker cone. The magnitude of the reflected wave can be determined by the standing-wave ratio immediately behind the speaker.

The choice of acoustic absorbing material will greatly affect the final performance so an initial investigation was made into the reflecting properties of various acoustic transmission line terminations. Many materials including glass fibre were tried, but the best results were obtained from long fibre wool. This gave a remarkably good absorption down to quite low frequencies. A typical set of the curves obtained is shown in Fig. 4.

For practical purposes a long pipe is not desirable so experiments were then made with a folded pipe of total length of about 8ft. This was built as shown in Fig. 5, the far end of the pipe having a pivoted flap so that characteristics could be taken with both open and shortcircuit terminations. The results proved most interesting.

With the port closed the loudspeaker gave a very good

performance with a slightly weak bass response. Sinewave testing confirmed that the bass response fell by several dB below 60 c/s although the cone amplitude doubled for a halving of the input frequency. The trouble was finally traced to diffraction effects, the radiated wavefront changing its polar response at low frequencies. The effective bass response could be changed very markedly by positioning the cabinet away from a wall. The bass response then fell even further due to the increased diffraction at low frequencies. For test purposes a plain wall backing was used.

Opening the port had two effects. First, the bass response was improved to become approximately flat and secondly the cone excursion was greatly reduced between 30 and 50 c/s. The bass improvement was due to the line length being such that the delayed bass wave from the line was in phase with that radiated by the front of the cone. Also as the bass frequencies were radiated from two spaced sources, the diffraction effects would be reduced.

As the wool-filled line acts as a low-pass filter, the radiation from the vent cuts off before cancellation can occur at the higher frequencies. The rapid cut-off of this acoustic line is shown in Fig. 6. This shows the sound pressure at the port end of the line with the port closed.

Impulse response

As the performance so far appeared to be satisfactory it was decided to investigate the impulse response of the loudspeaker cabinet. The square-wave testing of loudspeaker units had previously shown that it was not possible to generate a good square-wave of sound pressure, let alone an impulse. Several mechanical methods were then tried but none proved to be really satisfactory. The author is therefore indebted to his colleague, R. V. Leedham, for suggesting the use of exploding wires as a standard impulse source.

Exploding wires proved to be a delightfully simple and accurate method of generating an acoustic impulse.

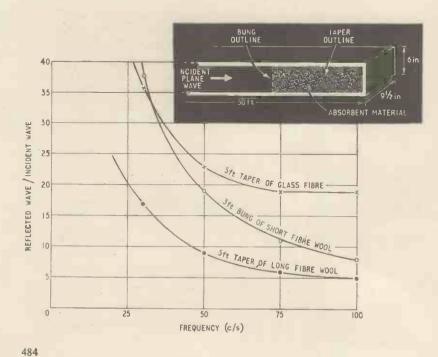


Fig. 4. Reflection characteristics of acoustic absorbents.

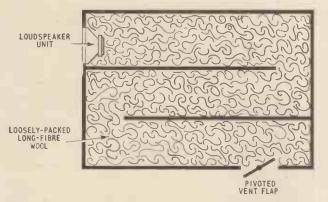


Fig: 5. Experimental acoustic transmission line cabinet.

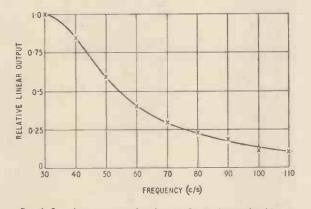


Fig. 6. Sound pressure in closed vent of experimental cabinet.

Basically the method involved discharging a low inductance capacitor of high value $(1000 \,\mu\text{F})$ charged to about 250 V through 1 cm of 40 s.w.g. tinned copper wire. The wire is vapourized almost instantaneously and the acoustic impulse produced had a rise time well into the supersonic region. Spark-generated impulses could have been used, but a high-voltage source is necessary of considerable stored energy if an adequate impulse is to be produced. As exploding wires were less lethal experimentally and only needed standard power supplies, the use of a spark source was not pursued.

The measuring microphone used had a working bandwidth of 30 to 10 kc/s and was used inside the cabinet at a distance of 18 in from the exploding wire source. The exploding wire was operated at the position where the loudspeaker would be used, the loudspeaker opening being blanked off.

The results appear in Fig. 7a, the initial impulse being just discernible. The results were felt to be very creditable, the large damped oscillation being the flexure of the $\frac{1}{4}$ in blockboard immediately behind the exploding wire. The experiment was then repeated with a bass-reflex cabinet of identical size having a port area of some 24in² and unlagged internally. The results were markedly dissimilar. Acoustically a much louder hollow explosion could be heard and the microphone pickup showed a far larger spurious output for a much longer time. This is shown in Fig. 7b, the sensitivity and time scales being identical with that of the previous test.

The cabinet was then lagged internally with sound absorbent and the test was repeated. The result is shown

in Fig. 7c, the resonance obviously being better damped but still far worse than the line type of cabinet.

Listening tests proved that the cabinet had a "cleaner" sound than the bass reflex type, the effect of the line being very noticeable in its lack of coloration on speech. Transient response was definitely better on the line speaker, the sound being more "tight" and natural. For obvious reasons it is preferable to have the long

For obvious reasons it is preferable to have the long axis of the loudspeaker in the vertical plane. The cabinet ducting arrangement was therefore rearranged and one commercial form is as shown in Fig. 8. To make the most of the cabinet it is obvious that the loudspeaker units must not possess large colorations of their own. The units quoted give very good performance although other equally good units may be available. The cross-over frequency used is 1500 c/s.

The frequency-amplitude response of the complete loudspeaker system is shown in Fig. 9. The rate of

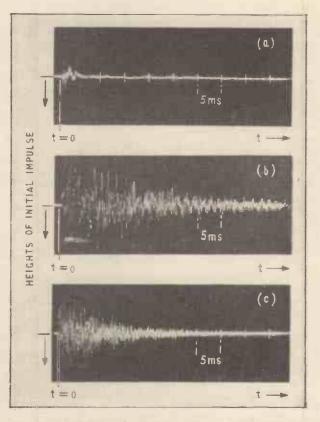
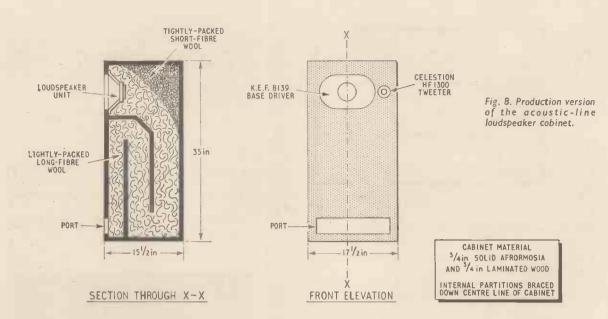


Fig. 7. (a) Impulse response of acoustic transmission line loudspeaker cabinet. (b) Impulse response of bass-reflex cabinet identical in volume to (a). (c) Impulse response of bass-reflex cabinet with internal lagging.

fall at the low frequency end is creditably slow and far better than the majority of systems in use. It is not unknown for rates of cut-off to be as high as 18 dB per octave and to start very rapidly. This gives rise to a "heavy" bass effect that some people prefer; it is, however, not natural.

The bass resonant frequency of the speaker unit is below 15 c/s in the enclosure (about 30 c/s in free air) and quite well damped, so this will have no noticeable effect on the output. As the acoustic loading of the pipe



is, therefore, dominating the speaker unit, the low-frequency waveform will be better as the non-linearity in the loudspeaker unit suspension will be swamped by the linear acoustic loading.

The final subjective tests were very good. The sound quality is effortless and natural. At first hearing the bass sounds to be deficient but extended tests show that this is not so, it is merely that one has been conditioned to hearing resonant bass. The overall effect is surprisingly unexciting—only natural. In over a year's use of the system the author has noted, however, that **musical** listeners were very impressed with the result.

Practical Points

The cabinet design is not critical, and many variations are possible. The only cardinal point is that of keeping the pipe area above that of the cone. A rather strangled result can occur if an attempt is made to save space by restricting the pipe area much below that of the speaker cone. It must also be noted that a poor speaker does not usually sound much better in a good cabinet as the speaker deficiencies dwarf the improvement.

The application of the principle of the design is the subject of a Patent, but there is no restriction, of course, on private individuals making cabinets for their own use. For the amateur constructor the following points may be of use: —

(1) The cabinet should be made of thick acoustically dead material, chipboard being generally better than plywood. Due to the absence of high internal pressures and the absorbing effect of the wool, the cabinet thickness and bracing are not as important as in the case of the bass-reflex.

(2) Acute bends in the pipe should be arranged to occur as far from the loudspeaker cone as possible to reduce the magnitude of standing waves due to reflections.

(3) The wool should be of long fibre length and packed fairly loosely, about one pound to every two to three cubic feet. The grade of wool is still being investigated for the optimum specification.

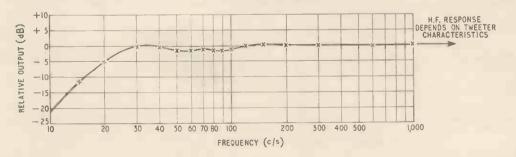
(4) Either spray the wool with mothproofer or take other suitable action or the cabinet performance may suffer from an ageing process.

The author has constructed several different cabinets of totally different sizes and geometry, and apart from narrow pipes and badly angled bends the performance has been remarkably similar. In fact a low resonance 4in unit has been used effectively and gave a good output at 35 c/s. The power handling capacity was, however, limited.

Acknowledgements.—In conclusion the author would like to thank Radford Electronics Ltd. for permission to give the details shown in Fig. 8. Also thanks are due to R. V. Leedham and other colleagues for their help and criticism.

REFERENCES

1. "Sound Reproduction" G. A. Briggs, p. 62. 2. Ibid, p. 56.



WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

Fig. 9. Overall sine-wave

response of Fig. 8.

WORLD OF WIRELESS

V.H.F. or U.H.F.? 405 or 625?

LORD HILL, chairman of I.T.A., said recently, "It is clear that u.h.f broadcasting is here to stay, but it may not be going to make the complete take-over bid that once seemed likely. Expert opinion has altered somewhat since 1962 when the Government White Paper proposed to change, by stages, the existing 405-line services to 625 lines. It now appears that there are technical and financial difficulties in duplicating the services in u.h.f. Some minds are turning to the possi-bility of changing to 625 lines within v.h.f. It seems clear that, whatever its merits, the u.h.f. system could not provide the same total coverage as v.h.f.; and then, of course, u.h.f. "If a suitable method of conversion to 625 could be found,

several advantages are argued for keeping ITV and the BBC-1 in v.h.f. First, it would avoid the great and continuing expense of duplication; second, it would avoid using valuable air space which may be needed for future services. Third, it would give the television industry a firm technical basis on which to plan their operations for the foreseeable future.'

Lord Hill went on to say, however, that "it rather looks as though the 405-line services may become a permanent feature of British Television and if this were so, then there might be grounds for reconsidering the original idea that only the 625-line services should have colour."

The industry's latest statement on this subject stresses the need for one standard (625 lines) for all services whether v.h.f. or u.h.f. B.R.E.M.A. in its statement acknowledges the difficulties in accomplishing the changeover to the new standard but it adds "these are not sufficient to justify a reversal of this decision," as has been expressed in some quarters

Higher-Power Satellites

DIRECT broadcasting of sound and television programmes from satellite repeater stations should be a reality within 10 years, according to R. M. Bentley, manager of the "Early Bird" communications satellite project for Hughes Aircraft Company. Outlining his company's present and future work in this field at the INEL 65 exhibition in Basle (p. 509), Mr. In this field at the INEL 65 exhibition in Basle (p. 509), Mr. Bentley mentioned particularly a new communications satel-lite under development, the HS307. Weighing 600 lb and using a 600 W solar cell power supply, this satellite will have an e.r.p. of 7.5 kW (using a high-gain electronically "de-spun" aerial) and a capacity of 5,000 voice channels or 12 television channels. Hughes will also have a new low-cost (£350,000) fixed aerial ground station in operation in Arkansas by the Spring of 1966 by the Spring of 1966.

Amateur Radio Growth

THE 21 European national member societies of the International Amateur Radio Union now muster between them more than 150,000 members, of whom 40,000 hold transmiting licences, but by no means are all transmitters members of societies. Topping the list is the Radio Sports Federation of the U.S.S.R. (RSF) with 71,000 members followed by the Yugoslav society (SRJ) with 24,000 members. Both societies have a very large number of young members who pay only a nominal subscription. There are 10,500 amateur transmit-ting stations in the U.S.S.R. and 3,600 in Yugoslavia, but of these only 3,500 and 950 are members of the respective societies.

The Federal German Republic with 11,465 and the United Kingdom with 11,250 have the highest number of licensed stations among the western group of nations. Numerically the German society (D.A.R.C.) with 15,700 members (8,300 of whom are licensed) is ahead of the Radio Society of Great

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

On October 8th the opening of the 620ft Post Office Tower in London will be marked by the issue of 3d and 1s 3d stamps featuring the tower. The design of the 3d stamp shown in the illustration uses two shades of blue and yellow and shows the tower rising from a symbolic foreground of Georgian type houses which are a feature of the immediate vicinity



Britain with 12,750 members, of whom 7,700 are licence holders.

Looking beyond Europe, the Japanese Amateur Radio League with 16,100 members ranks second only to the American Radio Relay League with its 88,000 members. The U.S.A. with 255,000 amateur stations and Japan with 38,000 are world leaders followed by Germany (11,465), the United are world leaders followed by Germany (11,465), the United Kingdom (11,250) and Canada (10,500). At the other end of the list we have Syria (9), Iceland (10), Burma (25), Lebanon (25), Greece (26) and Jamaica (32). The world total of licensed amateur stations is 498,000— by far the largest number of stations in any of the com-munication services recognized by the International Tele-

communication Union.

American Subscription TV

R.K.O. GENERAL, operator of the only American subscrip-tion TV station (Hartford, Conn.), has obtained options on the Zenith Radio Corporation's Phonevision system for operation in New York City, New Haven, Philadelphia, Washington D.C. and San Francisco. Exercise of these rights will depend upon assessment of results from the Hartford station and approval of the Federal Communi-cations Commission. The Hartford station has been in operation as an experimental subscription TV station for operation as an experimental subscription TV station for three years, and recently the F.C.C. extended the licence for a further three years to give the station the opportunity to increase the number of subscribers. Programmes do not contain advertisements and are transmitted as scrambled u,h.f. signals and are unscrambled by a device fitted to the receiver.

The Granada Lectures on problems of communications in the modern world arranged by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in collaboration with Granada Television will this year be held on three successive Wednesdays in October in the Guildhall, London. On the 13th Alistair Cooke will speak on "transatlantic communica-tions," on the 20th Dr. J. B. Rhine's lecture is entitled "E.S.P.—what can we make of it?" and on the 27th Admiral H. G. Rickover, U.S.N., will discuss "a humanistic tech-nology." Tickets are obtainable free from the British Association, Sanctuary Bldgs., Gt. Smith St., London, S.W.1, or Granada, 36 Golden Sq., London, W.1.

The new members of the board of the Electronics Divi-sion of the I.E.E. are: R. J. Clayton (G.E.C. Electronics) who is a vice-chairman, Prof. J. Brown (University College, London), Dr. F. G. Heath (I.C.T.), G. King (Standard Tele-communications Laboratories), C. A. Marshall (Systems & Communications), Dr. W. H. Penley (Ministry of Aviation), and I. B. Smith (Ferranti).

Radio Show Special.—The Pye/Ekco group have fitted out a thirteen-coach train as a travelling radio show. One coach contains a fully operational local broadcasting station, another supplies 405- and 625-line pictures to other coaches, and another contains working demonstrations of radio-telephones and other communications equipment. Remaining coaches display the full range of Pye/Ekco domestic equipment. Cities in which the train will stop are Birmingham, Sept. 29th-30th; and—during October—Manchester, 1st-2nd; Glasgow, 4th-5th; Newcastle, 6th-7th; Nottingham, 8th-9th; and Norwich, 11th-12th. Free admission to the train is between 10.00 and 21.00.

A recently issued 24-page booklet, Careers with Instruments, broadly describes the various fields in which instruments are used together with comprehensive details of the different levels of technical education and the careers to which they lead. The booklet, price 2s 6d, is available from the Society of Instrument Technology, 20 Peel Street, London, W.8.

The Society of Environmental Engineers is holding an exhibition and symposium, "Environmental Engineering and its Role in Society," at the Imperial College, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7, during April 19th-21st, 1966. Further details are available from S.E.E., Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, London, S.W.16.

A changed specification for enamelled and rayon covered conductors has been issued by the British Standards Institution under the title "B.S.3902 Enamelled and rayon covered copper conductors (oleo-resinous enamel), Part 1 Round wire." The new specification replaces part of B.S. 2479 which is being withdrawn because the rayon it specified as an alternative to natural silk is no longer available. The publication, price 6s, is obtainable from British Standards Institution, Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

Amateur transmitting licences in the U.K. totalled 13,531 at the end of June. There were 13,130 "A" sound licences including 1,893 for mobile operations, 236 "B" sound licences (for telephony operation above 420 Mc/s) including 2 for mobile operation, and 165 television licences.



Madam Popova, daughter of the famous Russian radio inventor Alexander Popov, is curator of the museum of radio In Leningrad—the city in which Popov gave in 1895 his first practical demonstration of radio telegraphy. (The city was then St. Petersburg of course.) Here she talks to Daniel Maillard, general manager of Société de Diffusion de Radio-Télévision, the French company which sells Ducretet Thomson domestic receivers. Eugène Ducretet was a contemporary of Popov's and collaborated with him on radio experiments for a period at the end of the last century.



A scholarship is being awarded annually by Dynamco Instruments Ltd. to allow a suitable candidate to attend a post graduate course in electronics at Southampton University. To qualify, a candidate should possess a degree or equivalent qualification in physics or electrical engineering although other qualifications, in mathematics for example, may be acceptable. The illustration shows the recipient of the 1965-66 scholarship, Mr. Charles Bockett-Pugh, who recently gained an honours physics degree from the new St. Catherine's College, Oxford.

Acoustics Congress.—The 5th International Congress on Acoustics was held from 7th-14th September at the Palais des Congrès, Liège, Belgium. An account of the proceedings will appear in the November issue. The 6th Congress will be held in Tokyo during the latter part of August, 1968.

Navigation Satellites.—The use of the forthcoming series of NASA Applications Technology Satellites (A.T.S.) was discussed at a meeting of the American Astronautical Society held recently in San Francisco. Mr. Leonard Saffe, NASA Communication and Navigation Programme Director, referred to a navigational system whereby satellites in medium-altitude and synchronous orbits would provide information on the position of ocean craft to ground computer stations. It was also suggested that experiments will be undertaken enabling small ground stations to have radio access to satellites.

The sixth in the series of international conferences on microwave tubes will be held at Cambridge University from September 12th-16th next year. The last was in Paris in 1964. Its title has been changed to Conference on Micro-wave and Optical Generation and Amplification and it is being organized by the I.E.E.

Steerable Aerials.—A forum for the exchange of ideas and information between those responsible for the design, construction and use of large steerable aerials will be provided by a conference being organized for June 6th-8th next year. The sponsors are the I.E.E., I.E.R.E., I.E.E.E., I.Mech.E. and I.Structural E.

The Post Office recently issued the ten thousandth licence for radio-controlled models. These licences, which were introduced in 1954 under the Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1949, cost $\pounds 1$ and are valid for five years. Frequencies allocated for radio control of models are 26.96-27.28 Mc/s and 458.5-459.5 Mc/s.

Which Switch?—Designers and constructors are reminded that Specialist Switches Ltd., of 23 Radnor Mews, London, W.2 (Tel.: PADdington 8866), supply single rotary switches to any specification.

PERSONALITIES

Prof. A. L. Cullen, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.(Eng.), who has occupied the chair of electrical engineering in the University of Sheffield since it was created in 1955, is the new chairman of the Board of the I.E.E. Electronics Division. After graduating at Imperial College, London, in 1940, Dr. Cullen joined the staff of the Royal Aircraft Establishment,



Prof. A. L. Cullen

Farnborough. From 1946 until his appointment at Sheffield he was at University College, London, first as a lecturer and later as a reader in electrical engineering. In 1959 he was awarded a grant of nearly £4,000 from the Paul Instrument Fund for the construction of a detector in which radiation pressure is used to convert a microwave signal to an audio or intermediate frequency. For the past year he has been visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley. Prof. Cullen is joint author with Prof. H. M. Barlow of the book "Microwave Measurements."

J. M. C. Dukes, M.A., D.I.C., A.M.I.E.E., has joined A.C. Cossor Ltd. as technical director. For the past six years he had been with the Plessey Company, first as technical manager of



J. M. C. Dukes

the Telecommunications Division and since 1962 chief engineer of the Electronic and Equipment Group. From 1947 until joining Plessey Mr. Dukes was with the Standard Telephones & Cables group. In 1961 he was elected a member of the Technical Committee of the British Space Development Company of which Plessey is a sponsoring company.

A. W. H. Cole, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., has relinquished his position as manager of the Marconi Company's Communications Division and became director of product planning. He joined the company in 1921, on leaving school. He entered the Marconi College in 1927, and was subsequently appointed to the technical staff, where he was concerned with the construction and operation of the first short-wave radio "beam" stations. In 1929, he transferred to Cable and Wireless eventually becoming personal assistant to the engineer-inchief. By 1942, he had taken charge of a design and development group and he was ultimately responsible for the operational planning of services. In 1948,



A. W. H. Cole

Mr. Cole returned to Marconi's as manager of the Communications Division, which has now been split into two separate divisions handling radio and line communications respectively. The manager of the new Radio Communications Division is A. R. Laws and the manager of Line Communications Division is P. R. Keller, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E. Mr. Laws joined the company as sales manager of the Communications Division in 1961 when he retired from the Royal Signals with the rank of Major. He is 48. After six years in the Post Office Engineering Dept. he joined the Army in 1943 and was engaged on the Commonwealth Communication Army Networks. Mr. Keller, who joined Marconi's in 1944 has been in charge of the section formed in 1956 to develop error-correcting telegraph equipment. Prof. J. F. Coales, O.B.E., M.A., F.Inst.P., is the first chairman of the Board of the recently constituted Control and Automation Division of the I.E.E. For some years he was in charge of post-graduate studies in control engineering at Cambridge University where he now occupies the chair of engineering control. After graduating at



Prof. J. F. Coales

Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, he held various appointments in the Admiralty Dept. of Scientific Research and Development from 1929 until 1940 when he was put in charge of development of naval gunnery radar in the Admiralty. In 1946 he joined Elliott Brothers as research director where he stayed until joining the staff at the University in 1952.

D. W. Heightman, M.I.E.R.E., joint managing director of Goodmans Industries, Ltd., has also been appointed a director of Radio Rentals (U.K.), Ltd., and of Rentaset, Ltd. (all associated companies). In 1938 Mr. Heightman formed Denco Ltd., of Clacton, of which he later became managing director. In 1950 he joined the English Electric Company as chief television engineer. Since 1956 he has been with the Radio Rentals group which he joined as chief engineer. He has been a director of Goodmans since 1962.



D. W. Heightman

Alec H. Reeves, A.C.G.I., inventor of pulse code modulation, is to receive the Stuart Ballantine medal of the Franklin Institute in America on October 20th. Mr. Reeves, originally joined the International Western Electric Company (parent of S.T.C.) and in 1928 went to the associated laboratories in Paris.



A. H. Reeves

Throughout the last war he worked on radio-countermeasures and on guidance and accurate bombing systems for the R.A.F. Since 1946 he has been at Standard Telecommunication laboratories at Harlow, Essex. Mr. Reeves, who was born in Redhill, Surrey, in 1902, originated p.c.m. while working in Paris but it was not until the coming of transistors that it could be used economically. It was employed to transmit television pictures of Mars from Mariner IV, and is also being used experimentally in the U.K. telephone system.

Lt. Col. J. P. A. Martindale, B.A., B.Sc., M.I.E.R.E., A.M.I.E.E., has been appointed full-time secretary of the National Electronics Research Council, of which Earl Mountbatten is chairman. Since the inception of the N.E.R.C. in 1961, G. D. Clifford, secretary of



Lt. Col. J. P. A. Martindale

I.E.A.E., has also been secretary of the Council and will continue to assist it by following up discussions already held in Australia, Canada, India and New Zealand on the formation of similar bodies in those countries. Col. Martindale has been in industry for the past five years. During his military service he held various technical appointments in the Ministries and was at one time a member of the staff of the Royal Military College of Science.

R. W. Beattie has been appointed managing director designate of Electrosil Ltd., of Sunderland, Co. Durham. He was until recently an executive director of the Telephone Manufacturing Co. and manager of their Capacitor Division. Previously he was head of the physical laboratories at Automatic-Telephone and Electric Co.

The Marconi Company has appointed **D**. **G**. Smee, M.B.E., Assoc. I.E.E., as commercial director. Mr. Smee has been with the Company since 1933, with the exception of the war years, and has been assistant general manager since 1963. He was formerly the manager of the Company's Broadcasting Division. He joined the Company at the age of 26, working at the Research Laboratories until the outbreak of war, when he joined the Royal Signals. He



D. G. Smee

later transferred to R.E.M.E. in which he attained the rank of major. Mr. Smee succeeds F. Wheeler, who has been with the Group since 1918 and is approaching retiring age.

D. P. Leggatt, B.Sc., who joined the B.B.C. in 1953 and since 1962 has been engineer-in-charge of television recording, has become head of the film unit of the Planning and Installation Dept. He is succeeded as e.-in-c. television recording by **A. E. Nicholas**, A.M.I.E.E., who has been with the Corporation since 1947. For the past four years Mr. Nicholas has been engineer-in-charge of film maintenance at the B.B.C. Television Film Studios at Ealing. P. Goudime, M.A., managing director of Electronic Instruments Ltd., which was acquired by Cambridge Instrument Company in 1960, has been appointed technical director and as such will be responsible for research and development for both companies. Mr. Goudime, who is a past-president of the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association, took an honours degree in natural sciences at Cambridge University. He-then worked on the design of aircraft navigational equipment and throughout the war was head of the research department of Simmonds Aerocessories. Immediately after the war he formed Electronic Instruments Ltd. He is also adirector of the Minerva Detector Company which he formed in 1950.

Edward J. Whitmore, A.R.C.S., B.Sc., D.I.C., Ph.D., M.I.E.E., has been appointed manager of the newly formed Light Conversion Devices Division of the English Electric Valve Company. Dr. Whitmore was engaged in research into electron diffraction and crystallography at Imperial College from 1939 until 1941 when he joined Ferranti Ltd., Manchester, and worked on microwave engineering. He was chief engineer with Ferranti Ltd., Grantown, Scotland, from 1947-55. He then joined the Canadian Marconi Company in Montreal as engineering manager. In 1960, he joined the Microwave Division of Sylvania Electronic Products Inc., U.S.A. Shortly after, he was made manager of their Williamsport operation, a position he held until his present appointment.

A. S. Figgis has been appointed chief development engineer of Rank Pullin Controls, part of the Rank Organization. Mr. Figgis, who is 38, joined the company more than ten years ago as a development engineer.



A. S. Figgis

M. Leeuwin, author of the article describing slow-motion television techniques in this issue, joined the Philips organization in Eindhoven in 1925 at the age of 19. In 1957 he was appointed technical-commercial director of the radiogramophone and television group in Eindhoven. Since 1963 he has been in Japan.

Three Technical Colleges Fitted With Marconi Marine Gear

EQUIPMENT which will assist training students to become marine radio officers is to be installed in specially designed classrooms—closely resembling, in appearance, a vessel's radio room—at the South Shields Marine and Technical College, the Dublin College of Technology, and at the Lowestoft College of Further Education.

At the South Shields Marine and Technical College, where there is already quite a lot of Marconi Marine equipment, an "Editor" automatic transmission system is to be fitted. This high-speed, high-frequency transmission apparatus has automatic error correcting facilities end, for the past two years, has been used by Shell International Marine to communicate ship's performance data from selected vessels to their central office. The South Shields installation will be suitable for simultaneous two-way working. A close-circuit television installation of the type used to assist vessels in docking and general manœuvring in restricted waters is also to be fitted. A Marconi Marine "Crusader" and "Pennant" s.s.b. transmitter and receiver, an "Argonaut" v.h.f. transceiver, a "Forecaster" receiver and an 18-in weather facsimile recorder complete the South Shields installation.

A wide range of communications equipment, radio navigational aids and radar is to be installed at the Dublin College of Technology. This includes two "Oceanspan VII" transmitters and two "Atalanta" receivers, two "Lodestar" echosounders and two "Argus 12" stabilized screen radar installations. At Lowestoft communications equip-

At Lowestoft communications equipment and radio navigational aids, similar to that ordered by Dublin, are to be installed.

Myriad, the microelectronic computer developed, originally by the Marconi Company, is to be used by the Central Electricity Generating Board in its experiments on automatic control of power generation and distribution Together with analogue and digital input and output devices the order, placed with English Electric-Leo-Marconi Computers (E.E.L.M.), is worth £130,000 and follows a £1M order last year for four KDF7 real-time computers. The order represents the first sale of a Myriad for civil use, the computer previously being extensively used in radar defence systems. The Myriad, which has been described as a third-generation computer, can perform simple arithmetic in $2.5\mu s$. Myriad and its associated equip-

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

ment will be used to study the transfer of information between a computer system and a human plant operator and also to investigate the value of predictive optimal control systems based on the use of a digital computer for continuous plant control. In addition it will be used with a supply system simulator to study plant loading techniques.

 $\pounds_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}M$ Simulator ready for the Royal Navy .--- The Solartron Electronic Group, of Farnborough, have completed a £500,000 contract for a digital simulator, of which is soon to be installed in H.M.S. Dryad. It is to be used for training in blind pilotage navigation, day-to-day fleetwork, and manœuvres—as well as tactical training of Command teams, etc. A high-speed special purpose digital computer with an addition time of one microsecond and a cycle time of two is employed in this simulator, the correct title of which is Surface Tactical and Blind Pilotage Trainer. The com-puter and associated central equipment—such as echo generators, resolvers, symbol generators, output circuitry, etc.—is housed in 20 nine-foot racks. The master and assistant control desks in S.T.B.P.T. contain normal surface radar display equipment -which can show the radar picture from any one of six radar carrying ships-a tactical display monitor, range and bearing indicators, repeater instruments, and various other controls. Each of the six radar-carrying ships provided by this simulator contains its own coast-line generators. Eighteen mobile targets which can be ships, aircraft, helicopters or submarines (all are steerable with speeds of up to 1,000 knots) are provided along with six fixed targets which can represent buoys or other sea marks.

American Radio and TV Figures.-According to production figures issued by the marketing services department of the Electronic Industries Association, the number of colour television receivers built in the United States in the first six months of this year totalled 1,083,093. This represents an increase of 80.7% on the comparable 1964 figure of 599,345. However, the production figures for black-and-white receivers for the same periods were quite different inasmuch as there was no significant change at 3,962,000 units in 1965—a rise of only 1.6%. Total radio produc-tion for the first six months of this year at 11.5 million units was 29.5% up on the first half of 1964. This figure includes car radios which in both years represents approximately half the total, and f.m. radios. A rise of 72.4% was noted in the production of f.m. receivers; this year's total being 1,410,418.

The Instrument Enquiry Service of the British Scientific Instrument Research Association (SIRA), formed seven years ago, has been integrated with SIRA's technical advisory and enquiry service to form a more comprehensive service which can provide help for problems which cannot be solved by merely proposing commerciallyavailable apparatus. The service can now act as an information centre on technical matters through a wide range of fields such as thin-film technology, microelectronics, data processing, electron microscopy, etc. Known as SIRAID the service is described as the SIRA automation and instrumentation information and data service. The address is SIRAID, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent. (Tel.: IMPerial 0055.)

Valve and Semiconductor Exports Increase.—During the second quarter of this year, exports of electronic valves, tubes and semiconductor devices reached a total of £3,346,925, according to figures issued by VASCA and B.V.A. This figure, which is based upon Customs and Excise returns, shows an increase of 10.3% over the first quarter of this year. Of the semiconductor devices, the biggest portion of the exports was in germanium transistors, which totalled £214,927 in the first quarter and £263,671 in the second quarter of 1965. Television picture tube exports were £451,211 in the first quarter and £677,447 in the second. The combined valve and tube exports in the first three months amounted to £2,403,761 and £2,666,706 in the second quarter.

Sprague Electric Company, of North Adams, Mass., have formed a whollyowned British subsidiary. Called Sprague Electric (U.K.) Ltd., it will market all the parent's products—which include semiconductors and microcircuits —from Coldharbour Lane House, 126 Coldharbour Lane, Hayes, Middx. (Tel.: HAYes 8833.) Sprague products were previously sold through the Telegraph Condenser Company.

Granger Associates Ltd., who have so far imported equipment from their American parents, are moving from Weybridge, Surrey, to new premises at Russell House, Molesey Road, Walconon-Thames, Surrey, where they will be manufacturing equipment. Initially they will produce h.f. communications aerials, but eventually will make a range of equipment including ionosphere sounders and balun transformers.

Marconi Television Transmitters for Portugal.—As part of an expansion programme, Radio Televisai Portuguesa is to open two new television stations later this year, one at Muro in the north and one at Mendro in the south. Marconi Band III transmitters will be used at both locations, a 5-kW vision and 1-kW sound in the north and a 10-kW vision and a 2-kW sound in the south. When both of these stations are commissioned R.T.P. will cover 95% of the country and reach 97.8% of the population.

Speytec Ltd. is the name of a new company formed by a group of engineers offering a design service to industry. Once a problem is posed, the company states, "the procedure is usually to prepare an initial brief proposal which outlines a practical modus operandi. This will indicate the extent of design and development work and prototype equipment involved, together with estimates of cost and timescales, etc." The design offices and laboratories are at 34 Broadway, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: SULLivan 3946.)

Plessey-T.C.C.—Following the acquisition of the Telegraph Condenser Company, Plessey's have decided to move their solid tantalum capacitor production lines from Towcester to T.C.C.'s premises at Bathgate, Scotland. T.C.C. ranges of solid tantalums will continue to be produced at Bathgate along with the Plessey ranges which, incidentally, will continue to be marketed at Towcester.

An ultrasonic system for locating leaks in underground pressurized communications cables has been introduced by the Delcon Division of Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, California. Actual locating is effected by placing a microphone (which can detect the ultrasonic energy released by dry air or nitrogen under pressures of 5 to 10 p.s.i.) next to the leak. Aluminium rods, that can be interconnected to give a working distance of up to 300 ft, are used for siting the microphone.

Machtronics Incorporated, manufacturers of video tape recorders of Palo Alto, California, are in future to be known as the MVR Corporation.

Kollsman Instrument Ltd., of The Airport, Southampton, Hants., have received orders for height and airspeed transducers from the Plessey Company and from Royston Industries. These transducers will be used in aircraft accident data and maintenance recording systems.

Japanese closed-circuit television equipment made by Ikegami and imported by Hornton's Electronics Ltd., of Lombard House, Great Charles Street, Birmingham 3, now includes a low-cost video recorder.

Wesgrove Electronics Ltd., who make video tape recorders and automatic television cameras, have moved from New Street, Worcester, to 1 Maddox Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: REGent 4114.)

U.K. Solenoid Ltd., of Hungerford, Berks., who manufacture rotary switches and contactors, have opened a London office at 19 Old Queen Street, S.W.1. (Tel: WHItehall 5894, Telex 263954.) Thorn-Parsons.—The sales office of the

Thorn-Parsons.—The sales office of the Thorn-Parsons Company has moved from Wellington Crescent, New Malden, Surrey, to 146 Great Cambridge Road, Enfield, Middx. (Tel.: ENField 5353.)



Plessey.—Administrative headquarters of the new Electronics Group of the Plessey Company have been established at Surrey House, Temple Place, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: TEMple Bar 7722.)

G.E. Electronics (London) Ltd., of Eardley House, 182/4 Campden Hill Road, Kensington, London, W.8, have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for the following American semiconductor device manufacturers: Crystalonics Incorporated; Solid State Products Incorporated; and Unitrode Corporation.

SGS-Fairchild's second United Kingdom factory is to be built on Middlefield Farm, Grangemouth Road, Falkirk, Scotland. The site covers 11½ acres and the new factory is scheduled to be in full production during 1967. A temporary factory of some 5,000 sq ft is new under construction and will be productive in the early part of October this vear.

Green and Davis Ltd., of 104 Hornsey Road, London, N.7, manufacturers and distributors of communications equipment, have changed their name to Green Electronic and Communication Equipment Ltd.

Reslosound Ltd., of 24 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1, announce that all future sales enquiries, orders and general correspondence will be dealt with from their factory at Spring Gardens, London Road, Romford, Essex. (Tel.: ROmford 49087.)

General Dynamics Corporation, of New York, have opened a European information office in Paris. The address is 215 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e.

The Hysol Corporation, of New York, have opened offices in Corney Road, Chiswick, London, W.4, and will operate under the name Hysol International. Their complete range of materials for impregnating and encapsulating components is offered. After being high-voltage tested at Standard Telephones and Cables factory at Paignton, Devon, this 150 kW triode valve is to be exported to Sweden. It will be used in a highpower broadcasting transmitter.

Burndept Electronics Ltd., of Erith, Kent, are to supply the Royal Australian Air Force with 500 of their search and rescue beacon equipment Sarbe. These beacons, which are worn in the pocket of an airman's lifejacket or packed in survival kits attached to ejection seats, operate on the international distress frequency of 243 Mc/s and have an operational range of approximately 200 miles—to an aircraft flying at 30,000 ft.

W. Mackie & Co. Ltd., who manufacture power supply equipment, have moved from Lambeth Road, London, S.E.I, to a new factory in Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey. (Tel.: MITcham 0951.)

The Bissesst-Berman Corporation, of California, and the Plessey Company, of Ilford, Essex, have signed a reciprocal marketing and manufacturing licensing agreement covering oceanographic and meteorological apparatus.

Standard Telephones and Cables Consumer Products Division have received orders for nearly £300,000 worth of television chassis from Norway and Sweden since last autumn.

Honeywell Controls Ltd., of Brentford, Middx., have received a contract, valued at £50,000, for the main instrumentation for a new ammonia synthesis plant in East Germany.

Wayne Kerr have received orders worth more than £40,000 from the Chinese Peoples Republic for electronic instruments, consisting mainly of precision a.c. bridges, electrometers and servo performance analysers. For several years now, Wayne Kerr have exported nearly 50% of their products. About half of their exports go to the U.S.

Decca electronic equipment has been chosen for the Royal Air Force's C.130 transport aircraft. The ordered equipment includes Decca Navigators, Decca Dopplers, Decca lat/long computers and Decca Roller Maps.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Editor does not necessarily endorse opinions expressed by his correspondents

Systems Engineers

I CONSIDER I should be failing in my duty as a professional engineer were I to let pass, without comment, your Editorial on systems engineers in the September issue. As in any business, profession or vocation there are always good, bad and indifferent members practising their skills and arts with varying degrees of success. To class systems engineers *in toto* as "virtually amateurs" is, in my experience, almost without parallel in the annals of technical journalism.

Has it ever occurred to you, Sir, that there are, broadly speaking, two classes of engineers. The first is the competent engineer who, when presented with a definite problem, can doubtless derive a correct solution. There is also the engineer who has the wit to see that a problem exists to be defined, sets about defining it and finally derives an acceptable solution. I would suggest that it is this latter citizen who contributes the really material advances to our science/art and I would further suggest that it is mainly this type of engineer who is of any value as a systems engineer. It is my opinion that the greatest single failing of professional electronics/radio engineers is that they persist in thinking that their little bits of fancy circuitry are the ends in themselves whereas in fact they can, almost by definition, be only the means to the end.

The systems engineer is concerned primarily with the end result and since the whole is only as good as its component parts he must have a surprisingly wide and detailed knowledge, not only of what can or cannot be done today but what is likely to be done or not done tomorrow. The systems engineer unlike most development and research workers is responsible to his management for not only the technical excellence of his system but also for the justification of capital investment involved and all that that implies, to say nothing of contractual decisions between customer and contractor which, like the poor, are always with us.

In conclusion permit me to add that I do not regret the 18 years or so I spent on research and development with its comparatively narrow field of vision since it enables me as a communications and control systems engineer to understand the equipment designers problems and at the same time dispense the odd pinch of salt as and where it is required.

Bishop's Stortford.

W. T. BROWN

Warning

I THINK your readers ought to be made aware of the fact that there are devices on the market called a.c. adaptors, made in Japan, which are potential hazards to When used as a substitute for a 9V battery it life. would be possible for a transistor radio's exposed metal parts such as knobs or speaker grille to be connected direct to the live side of the mains.

The adaptor contains a bridge rectifier in series with a 0.2µF capacitor placed directly across the mains supply. The d.c. output is taken from the bridge rectifier with a 50 µF smoothing capacitor across the output connections. This means that one side of the output connection is

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

joined to one side of the mains through a low voltage rectifier. There is no coding on the mains lead, which is 2-core and could be connected so that the live side of the mains appears on the output circuit.

These devices are on sale in shops at about £1 each and have been advertised in your columns.

High Barnet, Herts.

D. A. LEVELL, Levell Electronics Ltd.

Semiconductors

IN the ordinary meaning of words this is surely a misnomer, among many in electronics. For even if at one end conduction were uniform and at the other insulation were infinite, by no stretch of the imagination, does a piece of slightly impure germanium lie at the half-way point.

Why not mini-conductors? I give notice that in my small corner I shall, in future, call them mini-conductors. Who knows, one day they may be so known in the States, thus reversing a long term trend. London, N.10.

C. A. HARRIS

OCTOBER CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITIONS

Further details are obtainable from the addresses in parentheses LONDON 4-13

- Olympia **Business Efficiency Exhibition**
- 5-6 St. Ermin's Hotel Ultrasonics for Industry—Conference & Exhibition (Ultrasonics, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.)
- 27-30. Seymour Hall R.S.G.B. Radio Communications Show
- (P. A. Thorogood, 35 Gibbs Green, Edgware, Middx.)
- OVERSEAS 4-6
 - Canadian Electronics Conference (I.E.E.E., 1819 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ontario)
- 7-12 Genoa **Communication Congress**

(I.C.C. Secretariat, c/o Civico Instituto Colombiana, Palazzo Tursi, Genoa)

- 9-17 Mexico City Congress of Electrical, Electronics & Mechanical Engineering (Ing. J. Espinoza, Colegio de Ingenieros, Culiacan No. 115, Mexico City)
- 11-15 New York
- (Audio Convention & Exhibition (Audio Engineering Society, Box 383, Madison Sq. Stn., New York, N.Y.10010) 13-19
- Düsseldorf Interkama-Measuring Instruments & Automation (NOWEA, 4 Düsseldorf 10, Postfach 10203)
- 14-23 Milan Excot-Exhibition & Congress of Telecommunications (Comité International de Télévision, Casella Postale 33, Novara, Italy)

20-22 Washington

- Electron Devices (I.E.E.E., 345 E.47th St., New York, N.Y.10017) 25-27
- National Electronics Conferences (N.E.C., 228 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)
- 27-29
- Baltimore Aerospace & Navigational Electronics (B. W. Moss, Martin Co., Box 988, Baltimore, Md.)

Chicago

Toronto

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF ACOUSTIC NOISE

IN a number of situations normal methods of noise measurement using frequency and spatial analysis techniques are inadequate for the location of some noise sources. One such situation would be the location of noise sources in automatic machinery. A method which permits the instantaneous recording of dynamic noise levels in a document handling machine is described by R. H. Peterson and R. L. Hoffman in a short communication published in the *I.B.M. Journal* of May 1965. The system uses an oscilloscope to display the instantaneous output of a microphone, which is recorded on film. A computer is used to calculate the r.m.s. sound pressure level during any desired time interval and a detailed plot of dynamic noise level *versus* time or document position can be obtained.

A microphone is suitably positioned to equalize air-path time delays and attenuations for sources of noise at the parts of the document path to be considered. The output is displayed on one beam of a double-beam oscilloscope which is triggered when a document leading-edge passes a photocell, so that the noise output of a complete cycle of document handling (e.g. stacking) is displayed on one trace. The second beam is delayed and displays the microphone output for an increment of the cycle, and by suitable choice of delays a series of end-to-end pictures of instantaneous noise level are presented. Photographs are also taken of the document at the start of each increment—a flash is initiated from a stroboscopic light source triggered by the delayed timebase in order to correlate document position with the oscilloscope pictures.

Results of various experiments using the apparatus for analysis of document stacking indicate that (a) discontinuous direction changes in the document path should be minimized and their rate reduced by spreading in time (b) the rate of energy transfer to and from the document should be minimized by control of acceleration and deceleration, and (c) effective guides should be used to achieve maximum control of document surfaces.

"REVERSE FUEL CELL" GENERATES OXYGEN

AN experimental device which recovers oxygen from the waste products exhaled in breathing—water vapour and carbon dioxide—has been developed by Westinghouse Research Laboratories in the U.S.A. An important possible application would be to manufacture oxygen for astronauts and other living organisms on long space missions for which large quantities of stored oxygen could not be conveniently carried. The device is basically a fuel cell working in reverse. Electric power and combustion products (water vapour and CO_2) are fed into it, and oxygen is generated (instead of being consumed as in the normal fuel cell).

Individual cells are constructed as small hollow cylinders of ceramic material fitted together to form pipes. CO₂ and H_2O flow through these pipes, and the inside and outside surfaces are metal plated to form the cathode and anode, respectively, to which the electric power is supplied. The oxygen is collected from the outside surface—the anode. Several such pipes are combined to form a battery.

The ceramic material of the pipes, composed principally of zirconium oxide, is, in fact, a solid electrolyte. It is heated to a temperature of about 1,000°C and in this red-hot condition the material acts as a sieve through which oxygen ions migrate easily but no other gases present can penetrate. At 1,000 °C the CO₂ and H₂O flowing through the pipes decompose, releasing oxygen ions at the cathode. These ions move through the solid electrolyte to the anode, where they lose their excess electrons and become neutral atoms of oxygen, suitable for breathing. By-products of the process are hydrogen gas and solid carbon.

Westinghouse say that a complete oxygen generating system capable of supplying the needs of four men would weigh 60 to 75 lb, occupy a space of about 3 cu. ft. and consume about 900 to 1100 watts of electric power.

TUNABLE OPTICAL PARAMETRIC OSCILLATOR

A COHERENT light source tunable over a relatively wide frequency range has been developed at Bell Telephone Labs. The source is a parametric oscillator using a non-linear lithium metaniobate crystal, about 0.5 cm square, and grown by Bell workers. By varying the temperature of the crystal, the output wavelength has been varied between nearly 9,700 A and 11,500 Å.

The pump source is the second harmonic of a pulsed calcium tungstate/neodymium-doped laser (5,290 Å). A resonant cavity is formed with dielectric films at the crystal ends. The gain of the light beam at the desired frequency and idler frequency (the difference between the pump and the desired frequency) exceeds the cavity losses and light at these frequencies is generated from noise present in the cavity.

The frequencies of the idler and desired signals are determined by the refractive index of the crystal, which is dependent on the temperature. The output beams are highly collimated and have a peak pulse power of 15 W, resulting from an input pulse power of 6.7 kW. A 12° C change in temperature gave a change in wavelength of 700 Å.

More detailed information is contained in *Physical Review* Letters of June 14th, 1965.



Testing uniformity of wall thickness of wideband high power waveguide windows (E.M.I.). The cone-shaped windows are made from a ceramic (alumina) and in order to ensure reliable metalceramic seals, the thermal expansion of the metal and ceramic must be closely matched to avoid residual strains.

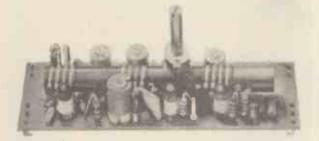
GERMAN RADIO EXHIBITION

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE STUTTGART RADIO & TELEVISION SHOW

A LTHOUGH the Hanover Fair in April is traditionally the occasion for the announcement of German manufacturers' new season's models, the biennial Grosse Deutsche Ausstellung gives a wider public the opportunity of seeing and hearing the new sets at first hand. This year the omission of the adjective Grosse from the title does not imply any diminution in size; merely the acceptance of the obvious. In every way the Show at the Killesberg Park, above Stuttgart, equalled in size and quality the standard established by its predecessors in Berlin, Frankfurt and Düsseldorf. The choice of this year's venue was influenced by the feeling that sales in the south of Germany had not shown the buoyancy of those in the northern provinces.

Sound broadcasting

The Bavarian broadcasting organization happens also to be the only one which is not yet transmitting stereo f.m. programmes. Some say this is because of traditional



Silicon planar transistors in a three-gang inductively tuned circuit are used in the v.h.f. input circuits of the Graetz "Silvretta" stereo receiver.





Large-screen (Eidophor) television was used to enable Dr. Erhard, the Federal Chancellor, to be seen opening the German Radio Show.

Bavarian independence, but more probably the reason is that the mountainous terrain means that more relay links have to be converted. But a service is promised by next spring and the whole of Germany will by then be enjoying an average of 10 to 15 hours per week of stereo from each of the *Land* networks. At present the average is some six hours of stereo a week, although some stations are giving 15 hours per week. Süddeutsche Rundfunk has already developed a stereo outside broadcast van which was shown to the public for the first time at Killesberg.

At the last German Show in 1963 in Berlin the idea of stereo broadcasting was being pushed hard by German receiver manufacturers with the collaboration of one station—Sender Freies Berlin. The other broadcasters, who at that time were sitting on the fence, have now all capitulated (if that is the right word) and stereo broadcasting is now established as essential not only for the enjoyment of good music but also (and perhaps more important from the point of view of sales) as a status symbol.

Every German set manufacturer now markets a fully developed range of stereo receivers, either with built-in speakers or separate small high-quality loudspeaker units of the type pioneered in the U.K. The Graetz "Silvretta" is typical of the former group and is also notable for the use of silicon planar transistors in the v.h.f. **tuner** which uses three-gang inductive tuning.

Stereo signal generators for servicemen are beginning to make their appearance and a good example is the Grundig SC1 with push-button selection of function.

The cult of "hi-fi," which for some unaccountable reason was slow in gaining ground in Germany, is now well established and the "*technische Look*," as Telefunken have described it, is characteristic of many firms' new programmes. In this they are following the trend set many years ago and still foremost by Braun who this

year have an even wider range of sound reproducing equipment of the highest quality. The international journalists at the Braun preview were for once in truth "amazed" when told that the price of the Braun "Studio 1000" Musikanlage-an assemblage of the cream of the firm's radio, gramophone, tape and sound amplifying and reproducing units was to be had for a consideration of £1,500 (one thousand five hundred pounds). The Braun stand was also visually attractive, for their backroom boys had devised a colour projection system controlled directly by sound waves. A flat transparent diaphragm covered by a thin oil film is viewed by a Schlieren optical system which diffracts the light through a series of colour filters, depending on the thickness and/or deflection of the oil film. The Chladni figures which chase each other across the surface during the playing of music are pretty to watch. (Penny plain and twopence coloured?)

An important amalgamation in the hi-fi field is that of SABA and Klein & Hummel. In future the products of these firms are to be marketed under the title "SABA-Telewatt."

Stereo is not for everyone's pocket, nor is it absolutely necessary for car radio, which reminds us that Grundig have at last entered the car radio market with two models.

Nor have small pocket portables been allowed to stagnate. Philips have made a notable contribution with their "Mariette" (v.h.f./f.m. only, with mechanical selection of any three settings in addition to continuous tuning) and particularly its neat radiogram counterpart, the "Musette de Luxe."

Television

Further use of transistors (for cooler chassis and longer life), and some slightly larger (65cm) tubes are the only general trends, though one or two detailed tuner designs are interesting. Integrated u.h.f./v.h.f. tuners seem now to be the order of the day.

Blaupunkt, Nordmende and Loewe-Opta all have transistor video stages and in the Blaupunkt chassis the video output stage is mounted on the picture tube socket.

The Graetz "Landgraf" G921 and the Telefunken FE2065T are examples of the use of 65-cm (25½-in) tubes. In the Grundig "Monomat" single-knob tuner, capaci-

tance diodes with voltage control are used for the v.h.f. bands. The bias voltage is derived from a specially shaped potentiometer element, the position of the pickup contact being determined by a somewhat complex mechanical selector.

The aerial manufacturers again staged a "street of antennas" in the exhibition grounds. Siemens made a special point of their latest distribution system for large communal installations and particular interest was also shown in the logarithmic aerial Dezi-Durant 54 shown by Kathrein. This covers 470-790 Mc/s with a gain of 12 dB and a front-to-back ratio of 26 dB.

Loewe-Opta were showing a portable aerial-measuring instrument (Type 60 305) working from batteries and giving a picture check as well as a reading of field strength.

Magnetic tape

Chief talking point in this sector was undoubtedly the spate of miniature cassette tape players and the growing library of recordings in this medium. The start of this trend was the introduction by Philips at the 1963 Berlin Show of the Type 330 pocket recorder with double cassette and non-standard narrow tape. This was fol-



Philips Type 3305 " Compact-Cassette " tape player for car use.

lowed in 1964 by the "Sabamobil" tape player for cars and an agreement with the Ariola recording organization to supply tapes from their repertoire. Now Philips have developed a separate player (only) Type 3305, and can supply music titles from the Philips, Deutsche Grammaphon or Metronome groups and their associated labels. Although this system "Compact-Cassetten" or "C.C." has been in existence barely five months, already more than 100,000 tapes have been sold. Clearly this is going to constitute a challenge to disc, though as will be seen later the newcomers have a somewhat serious handicap.

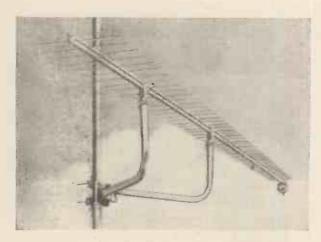
Other firms including Graetz, Loewe-Opta and Schaub Lorenz have entered into agreement with Philips for the supply of tapes though they will probably be developing their own players.

Finally, Grundig have jumped in with the C100 player/ recorder and a player only (AC50) for use with their car radio. Both these use cassettes according to a third standard known as "System D.C. (Double Cassette)-International." This is sponsored by a consortium of Blaupunkt, Grundig and Telefunken and for recordings will draw on the repertoire of Telefunken, Decca and RCA Victor.

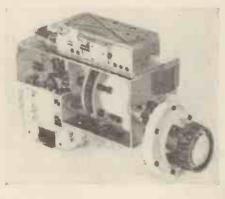
The Grundig player is notable for the use of a "brushless" d.c. motor. This is similar to the one used in their TK6L battery model and consists of an outer rotating cylindrical permanent magnet surrounding an internal stator of form similar to a conventional d.c. armature. Current to the three 120° windings is switched in succession by transistors. These are opened in turn by the influence of a ferrite segment on the rotor which passes h.f. current by induction from a 100 kc/s oscillator to stationary 120° coils each connected to successive switching transistor bases. Overspeed control is also contactless in the C100 and uses the back e.m.f. during currentless periods in the stator coils to change the impedance of a bridge circuit which is shunted across a damping circuit in the h.f. commutating section. Thus the only mechanical switch remaining in the earlier design has now been eliminated.

It seems a pity that with so much technical ingenuity in all these systems that agreement on a common standard could not be reached, so that tapes from all sources could be played on any make of machine—like disc records.

No restriction on sources of material is imposed in the "Music Center" shown by Schaub Lorenz for the first time, except those of the laws of copyright. This



Kathrein Dezi-Durant 54 logarithmic aerial.

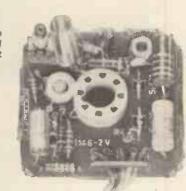


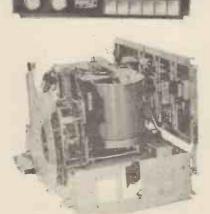
Grundig C100 cassette tape recorder.

Right.—Transistor video output stage mounted on the c.r.t.socket

(Blaupunkt).

Left.—General view of Grundig "Monomat" integrated tuner.







Loewe-Opta aerial measuring instru-ment (Type 60 305).

Left.—A 10 cm wide magnetic band carries 126 tracks, each of 22 mins duration, in the Schaub Lorenz "Music Center".

Below.—" Brushless " d.c. motor and switching transistor panel as used in the Grundig cassette tape recorder

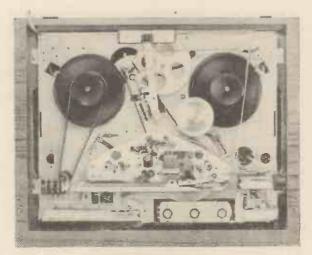


Philips Luxe '' " Musette de portable radio-The v.h.f./f.m. provides three pre-set stations as well as

gram. tuner continuous tuning.



Saba-Telewatt hi-fi stereo amplifier VS-60.



Band brakes are used in the SLIOO Schaub Lorenz tape recorder.



The " alpha " form of tape transport has been adopted in the Grundig video tape recorder

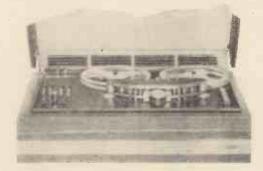


Philips video recorder console.

equipment, available in table or console form, consists of a high-grade "all-wave" receiver and a special magnetic tape recorder with a programme duration of nearly 2 days and 2 nights! A 10-cm wide coated band carries 126 parallel tracks, each with a duration of 22 minutes at a speed of 12 cm/sec. Rewind time is only 25 sec and selection of a new track by the single record/playback head is effected by a dial-operated mechanical linkage. Running time for each track is shown by a thermometer type indicator.

Of more conventional design is the Schaub Lorenz portable recorder which is nevertheless of interest because it employs band brakes on the supply and take-up spools. SABA too have introduced a new hi-fi studio tape recorder with three drive motors and other refinements to fit it for inclusion in the new SABA-Telewatt programme (q.v.).

Three television tape recording machines for domestic use were shown. The Loewe Opta "Optacord" has been demonstrated at previous shows and is now much reduced in size and refined in performance. Definition is excellent (3 Mc/s bandwidth) and demonstrations given throughout the show on the open public stand



SABA studio tape recorder, 600 SH.



Optacord 600 television recorder.

indicate that this machine may soon become available. The linear tape speed is only 15 cm/sec, but a contrarotating scanning head inclined to the horizontal axis of the tape and traversing the circumference of an approximately 5-in diameter loop in the tape gives an effective scanning rate of 20 metres/sec, and one whole picture frame in each diagonally recorded line on the tape. Thus if the tape is stopped on playback the rotating head continues to give a still picture.

Similar machines in development were shown by Philips (now in a console complete with television receiver), and by Grundig. When these machines are available the retail prices will range from $\pounds700$ to $\pounds850$. It is regretted that space does not permit us to do

*

justice to the many Sonderschauen (special shows) which included a fine historical survey by the German Post Office, culminating in some excellent working models of their "Goonhilly" at Raising, near Munich; and, as usual, a first-rate demonstration of amateur long-distance working by the D.A.R.C. And, of course, the allimportant publicity and information centres of the equivalents of B.B.C. and I.T.A., the A.R.D. and Z.D.F. We regret this the more because Dr. Erhard, the Federal Chancellor, not only honoured the industry by opening the Exhibition in person, but he made it his business to visit every hall—a tiring but rewarding experience.

RADIO AND TV IN EAST GERMANY

SOME IMPRESSIONS FROM THE LEIPZIG FAIR

PRODUCTION of radio and television sets in East Germany (Deutsche Demokratische Republik) is centred on a handful of firms (including several in East Berlin), and is co-ordinated by Radio Fernsehen Technik, a State organization. R.F.T. has much greater authority and power than for instance the British Radio Industry Council. For example the Stassfurt factory has just been ordered to take over the whole of the D.D.R. production of television sets.

Its headquarters are in Radeberg and the publicity department is in the Städtisches Kaufhaus, Leipzig, behind which still lie the ruins of the old Gewandhaus with its many historical associations with German music of the past. This building, like many others in the older part of Leipzig, is taken over during the Fair period and converted as an exhibition hall. Two floors with an area of 1,300 m² were occupied by 23 radio firms.

Official statistics put the present annual production of the radio industry in D.D.R. at £M130 with an annual

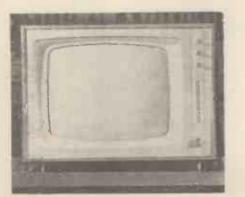
growth rate of 10 to 15%. Export is vital to the D.D.R. (as to everyone else) and special efforts are made to earn foreign currency. Chassis are well sectionalized with interchangeable units to suit the standards (transmission characteristics and climate) of any country. Thus orders from anywhere can be quickly executed. About 70% of gramophones and 60% of radio production goes for export, either to non-socialist countries or neighbouring Russian satellite states.

Technically the designs follow established and well tried principles without any straining after innovation or novelty for its own sake. About half the TV sets produced have either 53 or 59cm screens. We noted that sound quality was particularly good.

A few West German firms' agents were represented at the Leipzig Fair and also Hitachi of Japan, but the most interesting foreign stand was that of C.F.T. (France) which drew the largest crowds for the first view of SECAM which has now been, or will be, adopted in the



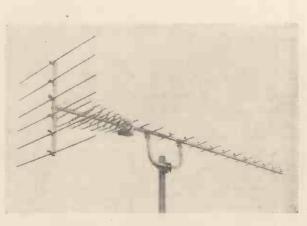
Long-, medium- and short-wave reception is provided by this table receiver: Carino 530.



The "Sibylle 108" television receiver which has a 59 cm screen. WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965



R.F.T. television camera FUK/5.



Wideband 28 element u.h.f. television aerial.

Russian dominated countries. The colour rendering bears a strong resemblance to the local colour photographic film ("OR/WO Color") and so should find acceptance.

Prices of black-and-white television receivers in East Germany are surprisingly high—in fact they approach the estimated prices of colour receivers in the west. Typical price tickets (converting at MDN 11.6 to the \pounds)

"The National Plan"

THE country's National Economic Development plan covering the next five years, announced on 16th September in the form of a White Paper (Cmnd. 2764), reiterates the Feilden Committee's* conclusions: the application of technology depends to a very large extent upon engineers; and many of the weaknesses of British industries and their failure adequately to meet foreign competition can be attributed to a shortage of engineers and to insufficient attention to the importance of engineering design. The White Paper continues: "There is much evidence that the engineering professions generally, and design activity particularly, are failing to attract a sufficient share of the ablest school-leavers and university graduates. One of the important tasks given to the Ministry of Technology is the difficult long-term assignment of co-ordinating activities which will help to raise the status of engineers, improve their training and make their employment in industry more effective. Much of the Ministry's programme in this field involves the implementation of the recommendations of the Feilden Committee in co-operation with other Departments and organizations. The formation of the Engineering Institution's Joint Council marks an important step by the engineering professions themselves to raise their professional standards and standing and to co-ordinate training and conditions of entry to

"Technological change and the state of technical awareness in user industries are the major determinants of the output of the electronics industry," according to the annexe to the report which was prepared under the guidance of the Electronics Economic Development Committee." ". The British share of world trade in electronics has been falling at the same time as the share of imports in the home market has been rising. Competition is strong both from American firms in advanced equipment, particularly in computers, and in simpler products from the Far East. European competition is also increasing."

Although the British electronics' industry cannot expect

* Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Committee on Engineering Design, which reported in 1963.

seen in the Central Store in Leipzig were 43cm "Marion" £140; 53cm "Sibylle" £160; 53cm "Stadion IIZ" £173; 53cm "Kosmos IV" £299. The average good table model radio set costs about £65, a radiogram (which in the U.K. might sell for £60) is priced at £210 and a miniature pocket transistor set "Mikki" costs £65. A tape recorder which might sell for £30 in England was priced at £97.

Among radio receivers and radio gramophones the various cabinet stylings for foreign markets proved the most interesting feature Portable and pocket transistor receivers are also in production.

A start has been made with stereo experimental transmissions from the East Berlin station, but there is no regular service.

There is an indigenous component industry including valves and semiconductors and also a department for the production of (and we hope may be forgiven for using the term) capital goods, including transmitters, studio equipment and TV cameras.

Although the chances of selling British receivers in East Germany are slim we think that it might be worth while for some firms to set up a stall in this 800-year-old caravanserei if only to catch the eye of visitors from other countries who make the annual visit to Leipzig for either the spring or the autumn Fair where for centuries the merchants of the east and the west have met at the crossing of their ways.

the same sort of backing the Americans receive from their government, the White Paper states, "It is important that total expenditure by the British Government on electronics, particularly on civil R. and D., should continue at a high level and that the maximum yield in terms of competitiveness should be obtained from it." As regards this field the E.D.C. states that "Adequate support must be given to basic research in the universities . . . and the R. and D. done within the Government should not be tied narrowly to military requirements; it should extend into the civil field and fit in with a common R. and D. policy worked out in collaboration by government and industry."

Specialist Courses

The following educational centres have sent us details of their specialist courses commencing in October and intended for qualified engineers.

Northern Polytechnic, London, N.7.—Beginning on the 1st, 26 evening lectures on The Principles of Modern Network Theory; beginning on the 4th, 25 evening lectures on Colour Television Engineering; beginning on the 6th, 23 evening lectures on Transistor Engineering; beginning on the 21st, 15 evening lectures on Audio Engineering Measurements.

West Ham College of Technology, London, E.15.—Beginning on the 12th and extending over two evening terms, Theory and Practice of Automatic Control.

Wandsworth Technical College, London, S.W.18.—Beginning on the 12th, nine evening lectures on Integrated Electronics.

Bristol College of Science and Technology.—Beginning on the 19th, for three full days, Gaseous Electronics and Plasma Physics.

Twickenham College of Technology.—Beginning on the 1st, 12 evening lectures on Transistor Circuit Design.

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

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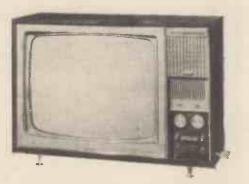
Paris Radio Show

PORTABLE TRANSISTER TELEVISION SETS THE MAIN ATTRACTION

THE second Salon International Radio-Télévision held in Paris in September was not what might have been

expected from the title. It was essentially a French radio show, designed to sell domestic equipment to the French public, who flocked in their thousands to the Parc des Expositions, attracted by the free entertainment provided by the shows in the television and sound studios, the "pop" stars signing autographs, the pool for radiocontrolled model boats and all the other fun-of-the-fair. Of the 209 exhibitors, about 170 were companies of the French radio industry, while the remaining 40 were foreign firms with already established commercial representation and retail outlets in the French market (18 German, 9 Italian, 6 American and others). Only one British manufacturer, Pye, was to be seen.

Television sets seemed to attract the greatest amount



Typical 59cm dual-standard set (Ducretet Thomson) with transistor u.h.f. tuner, photocell contrast control, video response adjustment and piano-key station-selection.

of interest. Since the last Salon in 1963 the second television network, 625 lines on u.h.f., has become well established (16 transmitters already installed and 10 more by the end of the year) and all receivers are now equipped for dual-standard, 819/625 lines, operation. As in Britain, the transistor u.h.f. tuner is a common feature. Screen sizes are, in the main, 59 cm (23 in) and 65 cm (25 in), and most sets use tubes with steel bands for protection against implosion (*autoprotégé*).

Apart from the usual controls, many French sets have gadgets such as automatic photocell control of contrast to suit room illumination; piano-key switches for station selection; and "image relief" control of video frequency response, allowing adjustment of the strength of contour marking with different types of programme material. Other novelties were pedestal-type adjustable stands with wheels, and ultrasonic remote control of on/off, station selection and sound level.

The multi-standard television receiver for use in frontier areas is, of course, a familiar object at European radio shows and at Paris most of the larger manufacturers had two or three sets in their normal range. Several of the French-made sets will receive the French (14 Mc/s), Belgian (7 Mc/s) and Luxembourg (7 Mc/s) 819-line transmissions on v.h.f., the French 625-line second programme on u.h.f., the Belgian 625-line transmissions on v.h.f., and the European (7 Mc/s, f.m. sound) 625-line broadcasts on v.h.f. from Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. British 405-line pictures can be received on some sets made by Grammont. Apart from all the complex circuitry and switching needed for multi-standard reception, a fairly elaborate aerial system is usually required as well. The old method of turning a handle to rotate the aerial to receive a required station has now been superseded by the remotely controlled electric drive, comprising a motor mounted half-way up the mast and a control box (providing aerial position indication) in the living-room. Belvu were showing a whole range of these controlled drives at prices from about £30 to £150.

What really caught the eye in the television sphere, however, was the large number of portable transistor television sets on show-mostly 11-inch models. A French firm, Radio-Celard, was the first European maker to produce an all-transistor television receiver-a 19-inch table model. It was shown at the 1963 Salon and this year the company had a 23-inch all-transistor table model; but in general there has been little activity in this field, perhaps because transistors do not yet offer any advantage in price over valves. For portables, however, the transistor obviously allows a worth-while reduction in size and power consumption, and it seems clear that the French manufacturers have concentrated on the possibilities of this sector of the market. Some of the sets on view were Japanese, and it was rumoured that a few of those with Continental brand names were of Japanese manufacture also. The smallest of the television portables was a Sony $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in model, weighing about 9lb (see phote), which has only recently been introduced into Europe. Like the larger portables, it will operate from a 12-V battery or



Sony transistor portable showing telescopic v.h.f. aerial and u.h.f. adaptor (right) with its plug-in foldable aerial.



In the swim. The Voxson "Zephyr" transistor set floating in a swimming bath. A sealed plastics case encloses the receiver unit.

220V a.c. mains, but has a detachable u.h.f. tuner with a plug-in aerial for the French second programme. On the back of the set is a row of four push buttons for standards selection, allowing a choice of French or Belgian 819-line or 625-line systems or the European 625-line system.

Colour television was noticeably absent-no demonstrations, no SECAM receivers.

In October the O.R.T.F. experimental stereophonic sound broadcasts in France will be replaced by a regular

service of eight stereo programmes a week on the France-Musique f.m. network. Transmissions will continue to use the pilot-tone system and will be receivable in the service areas of the Paris, Gex, Lille, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons and Marseilles stations. In spite of this, the Salon bore evidence of remarkably little response from the set manufacturers. Certainly some of the two-channel radiograms incorporated stereo decoders and, of course, the majority of the haute fidelité installations were suitably equipped, but there seemed no sign of more general exploitation. One interesting novely was a small Sony a.m./f.m. portable transistor set (about 7in×5in×2in), available with a separate stereo adaptor of similar size, containing a decoder and second loudspeaker. Considering the small size of the units and the spacing used to demonstrate them-about 2 ft-the sounds produced were quite respectable. Demonstrations put on by the O.R.T.F., using high-quality commercial equipment, gave very agreeable reproduction of the specially arranged stereo music broadcasts, but the effect was not markedly different from that of two spaced loudspeakers working from a single channel.

Three transistor set novelties: remote control (by wire) of station selection and volume on a Telefunken receiver; a Voxson portable set which floats—you throw it in the water when you go for a swim; and a really small pocket superhet receiver (m.w. only) by Standard, measuring $2 \text{ in} \times 1\frac{5}{8} \text{ in} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in, with a $2 \text{ in} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \text{ in loudspeaker.}$

N.B. (Note Bacchanale): Some French manufacturers seem to measure the capacity of their loudspeaker enclosures (enceintes) in litres—perhaps understandable in a nation so appreciative of wine, women and fast cars.

Video amplifier with thermal feedback

THE usual method of achieving a fall in amplitude response in an audio or video amplifier is to utilize the coupling capacitors. But these components are bulky and their use with microelectronic circuits is inelegant, to say the least. A microelectronic differential amplifier (SNX1303) with a bandwidth of 50 c/s-10 Mc/s has been developed by Texas Instruments Inc., which uses no capacitors and is contained within two standard $\frac{1}{4}$ in $\times \frac{1}{8}$ in flat packs.

The amplifier consists of a thermal feedback stage and a

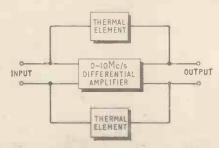


Fig. 1. Thermal feedback loops with low-pass filter response give an overall response of 50 c/s-10 M/cs.

differential amplifier, both using normal diffused-silicon integrated circuitry. The feedback loop is thermal and will consequently have a low-pass characteristic due to its relatively slow response. The size of the thermal element is chosen to give a 3 dB frequency of 50 c/s and the maximum attentuation is 32 dB. The heater component is the emitter resistor (\mathbf{R}) of an emitter follower which is fed from the output of the d.c. amplifiers (see Fig. 2). The sensing element, on the same silicon substrate, consists of two negative temperature coefficient diodes, one being the base-emitter junction of an emitter follower for convenience (on left of Fig. 2).

The heater resistor operates at 25°C above ambient temperature and the design allows for a temperature swing of \pm 25°C.

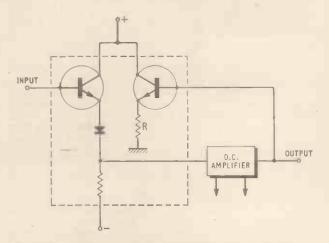


Fig. 2. Basic arrangement of one of the feedback stages, the box enclosing the thermal feedback elements.

Slow-motion Television

By M. LEEUWIN

Japanese television broadcasting technique for slowing or arresting events of special interest. Uses a modified video tape recorder and a special magnetic tape storage unit.

DURING the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo excellent televised reports of the games were relayed from Japan to the rest of the world via the Syncom 3 communications satellite. Special professional interest was aroused in Europe by the technique that was used to repeat certain events in slow motion, enabling viewers to see precisely what happened. At certain crucial moments the motion was arrested to make the picture a "still".

This slow-motion effect, combined with the possibility of quick selection at random of any recorded scene, has been achieved by the use of modified video-tape recording equipment. The instrument, specially developed for the 1964 Olympic Games by NHK (the Japan Broadcasting Corp.) in collaboration with the Nippon Electric Company, Shiba Denki and the T.E.A.C. Corp., is based on standard Ampex equipment. It is capable of playing back, 15 seconds after recording, a "slowmotion" picture, a stationary picture of any selected transient image or a combination of both.

Although the machine gave satisfactory performance during the games, various improvements, mainly in connection with stability of operation and useful life of important parts, have been subsequently made. Slowmotion scenes are now being incorporated in NHK programmes as a regular item.

Operation of system.—In order to understand the operation of this slow-motion system, one must be aware of the following basic requirements:

- 1. The slow-motion effect has to be obtained from a standard recorded magnetic tape.
- 2. The speed of rotation of the recording/reading head of the standard V.T.R. has to remain unchanged.
- The television transmitter and receivers in the field have to accept the slow-motion picture without any modifications.

The technique adopted to meet these requirements is to repeat every picture field five times. For still pictures, each field is repeated an indefinite number of times. A repetition of five times has been chosen for slowmotion operation because tests have shown this to be the most desirable compromise; other repetitions having introduced complications. This cycle of repetition is "built into" the machine and cannot be changed without major mechanical and electrical modifications.

In order to transmit each field five times, a one-field memory unit is used, this being so designed that the field is scanned by the reading heads five times in suc-



The modified main V.T.R. equipment is shown on the left and the separate one-field memory unit on the right.

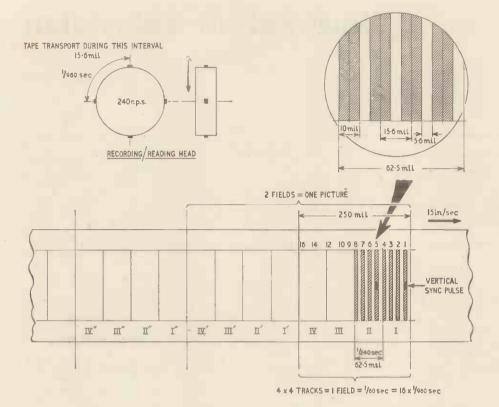
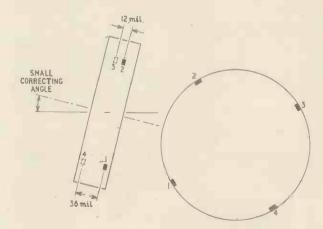


Fig. 1. Recording pattern and head arrangement for standard Ampex video tape recording. Each vertical bar contains the modulation of 16 picture lines, including line and field sync pulses.

cession, a kind of interlacing being restored by a special device. During this interval the reading head of the main V.T.R. unit makes four idle turns. It will be evident that a special method for scanning the standard recording, which for slow-motion operation moves at one fifth of the normal speed, has to be used. This is called intermittent scanning.

Intermittent scanning.—Normal scanning in the standard Ampex unit is performed by four reading heads mounted in the same plane in the revolving drum, which scans the tape transversely. The tape speed is 15 in/sec and the rotational speed of the drum is 240 revs/sec. Fig. 1 represents the situation at this standard tape speed.

At slow speed the tape travels at one fifth of normal speed, that is 3 in/sec. In order to obtain at this slower speed the normal track scanning rate, the artifice of offset scanning heads has been adopted. This means that the reading heads of the slow-motion V.T.R. machine are not arranged in one plane but in four different planes, the spacing being 12 mil. (1 mil.=0.0001 inch.) Offsetting is necessary because each head has to make in each quarter revolution (1/960 sec) a "retrograde" movement with respect to the movement of



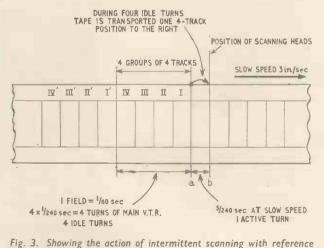


Fig. 2. Offset arrangement of heads on the skewed scanning drum of the modified V.T.R. equipment.



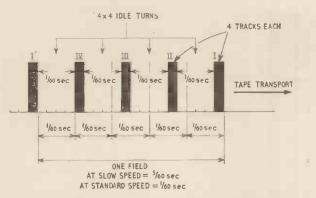


Fig. 4. How the modulation of one field is translated into four bursts of 4 tracks each, as a result of intermittent scanning on the modified Video tape recorder.

the tape of one "interval", a distance of 15.625 mil (see Fig. 2). The movement of the tape at slow speed during each quarter-revolution of the head drum however, is $1/960 \times 3000 \text{ mil} = 3.125 \text{ mil}$. This leaves to be compensated for a distance of 15.625 - 3.125 = 12.5 mil. The slight difference between this required distance and the head spacing of 12 mil is taken up by various compensating factors. In order to compensate for the difference in effective slant between recording and reproduction, the reading head drum is skewed at a small angle.

By the offsetting of the heads, during each revolution of the head drum a group of tracks is scanned at slow tape speed; four active revolutions plus 16 idle revolutions of the drum giving one field.

Idle turns.-By the artifice of the offset heads the effect of a five-fold increase of forward tape speed is achieved. Although the actual tape speed is only 1/5 of normal speed four tracks are scanned in 1/240 sec. The time needed for the next group of four tracks (in the retrograde sense) to move up to the scanning position of head No. 1, from a to b in Fig. 3, is 5/240 sec., i.e., five turns minus one active turn=four idle turns. This is allowed for by periodic electronic gating of the amplifier. The "fields" of the standard tape, although recorded

and read out at the standard scanning rate, now appear in the V.T.R. read-out signal as bursts of four tracks each, separated by intervals of four times the duration of one burst. The sequence is shown in Fig. 4. The desired retardation factor of 5:1 being obtained, and the tape modulation nevertheless being scanned at the standard rate, the basic requirements listed earlier have been fulfilled. The next step is to store this information in the one-field memory unit. In this unit, as already mentioned, each field is read five times in succession, thereby giving the desired effect of continuous motion at slow speed, or, if so desired, a still picture by an indefinite number of repetitions.

One-field memory.—In this storage device a similar general technique as in the main V.T.R., with standard video tape and rotating heads, is used, but the device is a self-contained separate unit. The tape, however, does not move (except at intervals to compensate for wear), the tracks being at a rather small angle. There are two self-contained recording/reading assemblies in the unit, one at each end of the shaft of a driving motor, and these are used alternately for recording and reading.

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

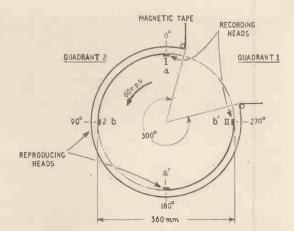


Fig. 5. Arrangement of recording and reading heads and magnetic tape in one drum assembly of the memory unit.

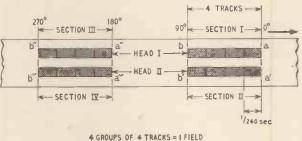


Fig. 6. Magnetic pattern on the semi-stationary tape in the memory unit. The tracks are actually slanted at 2° 54' to the edge of the tape.

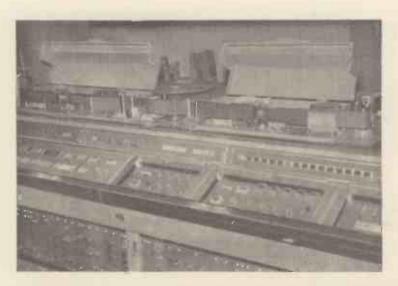
On the revolving head drum of each assembly two pairs of heads are mounted, one pair for recording, the other for reading, as shown in Fig. 5. From this diagram it can be seen that the first and third quadrants of the drum are inoperative, the tape being fed in in quadrant 1 during intervals.

Not shown in the diagram is the fact that in quadrants 1 and 3 the tape is cleaned of magnetic and other dust particles by the wiping action of a secondary moving tape, which acts as a "broom" in contact with the recording tape. Moreover, in quadrants 1 and 3 some extra lines of video information are recorded for overlapping during reproduction.

Frequency modulation is used, with a carrier frequency of 6.4 Mc/s and a deviation of ± 1 Mc/s. This particular carrier frequency has been chosen to make it possible to superimpose successive recordings of a field without erasure. Experimentally it has been found that with this frequency at 1 Mc/s off carrier, the remaining modulation on the tape during superimposition is 35 dB down, which is sufficient. Without knowing this, it is difficult to understand the operation of the memory unit.

The intermittent signals arriving from the slow-motion reading section of the main V.T.R. unit are distributed to the respective recording heads of the memory unit by a switching circuit and amplifier.

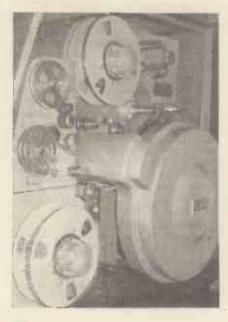
For recording, one pair of heads is so positioned and switched that each head covers one trace, there being two traces and four sections altogether. The shaft of the head



Tape transport of the modified video tape recording equipment, showing standard-speed recording section on the left and slow-motion playback section on the right.

assembly rotates at 60 revs/sec, a quarter of the speed of the slow-motion V.T.R. playback heads. The diameter of the revolving drum in contact with the tape is 316 mm, while its circumferential speed is 60 metres/sec. The tape, at an angle to the tracks, covers about 300° of the circumference of the drum. The resulting pattern on the tape is shown in Fig. 6. While the signal of section I, consisting of four tracks (one revolution of reading head drum on slow-motion V.T.R. machine) is fed to the recording head I and recorded, the drum of the memory unit assembly travels through an angular distance of 90° only. This gives the trajectory *a*-b.

After completion of 90° rotation, recording head II of the assembly is in position for section II, and starts recording between a' and b'. As a result of the positioning and switching of the two recording heads, the next sequences are section III, a''-b'' and section IV, a''-b'''. Although not represented in Fig. 6, the four idle turns of the head drum on the slow-motion machine take place in the intervals between the trajectories a-b and a'-b'' and so on.



One drum assembly of the onefield memory unit. The two large reels are for supply and take-up of the recording tape, while the two small reels are for the cleaning tape. When the recording of one field is completed the reading heads 1 and 2 start to play it back five times. During this period, the next field is recorded in the other drum assembly of the memory unit. A continuous scanning of the four sections of the one-field recording is obtained, because the blank interval of 90° is compensated for by the 90° offsetting of the heads.

Recording and reading are repeated alternately for successive fields by each drum assembly during each 5-field cycle, and in this way continuous reproduction of the slow-motion picture is obtained. In order to obtain a stationary picture, the movement of the V.T.R. tape is stopped and the recorded field is repeated indefinitely.

System operation.—The standard recording is made on a normal V.T.R. The recorded tape is then rewound and played back on the slow tape-speed section of the modified machine. After passing through the one-field memory unit the signals are amplified, sent through a switching unit and finally fed into an f.m. demodulator. The demodulated signals have to be compensated for the line sync pulses, in order to obtain a substitute for interlaced scanning. This has to be done because a slowmotion picture consists of one field only, repeated five times, and without this artifice the picture would contain only half the normal number of scanning lines. This compensation is performed in a field setting circuit, in which the line sync pulses are made continuous by a delay-line switching circuit.

Discontinuities occurring between the groups of four tracks, caused by the residual jitter of the system, are corrected by a variable delay line. A standard video signal is obtained after shaping and correction of the field sync pulses. The main characteristics of the system are as follows:

Slow-motion reproducing ratio 5:1
Output signal resolution 400 lines
S/N ratio
Life of slow-motion heads More than 100 hours
Life of memory-unit heads More than 200 hours

Acknowledgements.—The author wishes to thank Mr. Tanabe, Mr. Yokogawa, Mr. Yoshikawa and Mr. Matsuoka of NHK for information and for reading the manuscript, and Mr. Hirasawa for discussions and contributions.

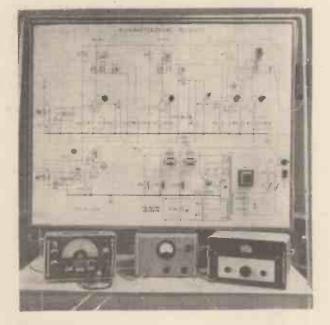
R.E.M.E. School of Electronics

TRAINING ARMY RADIO & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

THE task of maintaining the electrical and radio equipment in the Army has over the years passed from

the Royal Engineers in the 1914-18 War to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and since 1942 to the Corps of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. It would be true to say that since the formation of the Corps the electronic and radio equipment used by the Army has more than trebled in quantity and it is immeasurably more complex.

Although the Corps is also concerned with the Army's mechanical gear, we must confine ourselves to its elec-



Left.—An operational receiver with plug-in components used, together with test equipment shown, for the demonstration of fault-finding techniques.

Right.—Student's bench with a circuit assembly board designed at the School. Each bench is equipped with a b.f.o., power supply unit, and oscilloscope.

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

trical interests, 90% of which come within the purview of *Wireless World*, in fact the "E" in the Corps title might well stand for "electronics."

R.E.M.E.'s function is to maintain the equipment of the Army in a fit state for war and to minimize the effect of battle. The Corps training is done through two schools; one "mechanical" at Bordon, Hants, and the other, the School of Electronic Engineering at Arborfield, near Reading, Berks. This school, which handles over 1,400 scholars a year, has recently been rehoused and the new buildings were officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Fred Mulley, Minister of Defence for the Army, on September 15th.

The officers and men in R.E.M.E. are not concerned with operating the equipment but its maintenance, and are therefore primarily engineers and technicians. Moreover, because of its major role in the maintenance of the Army's equipment, it is also deeply concerned with policy in the design and development of future equipment—particularly on the score of reliability.

The new School comprises 25 laboratories, 7 laboratory-lecture rooms and 21 classrooms, plus library, cinema, drawing and printing office and admin. offices. Col. L. C. Libby, M.B.E., the commandant, who has been at the School since 1962 and has played a major part in bringing it to its present academic position, is ably backed by a teaching staff of some 100. The average weekly attendance at the School is about 500 and includes officers, N.C.O.s and other ranks. There are about 70 courses in progress at any one time.

There are two main streams of entry to the Schoolthrough the Army Apprentice School comprising about 40% of entrants, and by direct entry. Those taking the second route receive their initial military training and a two weeks' course for the Army Certificate of Education before starting on a 29-week basic electronics course.

After a short military training course entrants via both streams take a 24-week equipment course during which they are instructed in the operation and mainten-





A technicians' class receiving instruction with the aid of a demonstration console, on which a wide variety of circuits with plug-in assemblies or components can be used.

ance of several pieces of standard Army equipment. At the end of this course the successful trainee passes out as a Class II technician and he then goes into the field as a L/Cpl. for two or three years' experience. Depending on the equipment course for which he has been selected he will now be a telecoms technician, control equipment technician or radar technician.

His school days are not over however. He is encouraged to take a correspondence course; and if he enrols with the C.R.E.I., which has the Army's approval, he will have to pay only £1, the rest (about £45) being met by the Army. Incidentally, his progress during the course is notified to the School so that, in fact, the C.R.E.I. course is a continuation of his Corps training. After two or three years in the field he returns to the School for up to 23 weeks for an "upgrading" course during which he will specialize in more advanced equipment in his particular branch—telecommunications; radar and guided weapons; or servos and computing. He then goes into the field again for from two to five years. During this period he will be advised to take another C.R.E.I. correspondence course on the same conditions. He will by then be a sergeant and may

return to the School for an eighteen-month artificer's course at H.N.C. level and is the culmination of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years' training at the School. The total cost of training an artificer is said to be about £7,000.

The School is not only concerned with training N.C.O.s and other ranks. It has a number of specialized courses for officers (not necessarily R.E.M.E. officers) including a 42week Officer's Long Electronic Engineering Course at postgraduate level.

It is impossible to deal adequately within the scope of a short article in squares of four to facilitate the plugging in of specially mounted components.

At present, commercially produced fault-finding question sheets are used on which the student records each step in his fault diagnosis. The School is however in the process of developing its own electro-mechanical device. What is described as a systems assembly board has been developed which, with plug-in circuit modules, enables systems to be built up for the instruction of artificers.

Among the outside professional interests fostered by the Commandant and his staff is the Students' Branch of the Radar and Electronics Association introduced at the School and it is noteworthy that two of the students recently received the Association's 1st and 3rd prizes for the best apprentices of the year. The School also sponsors a branch of the I.E.E.

One last word. Although the School is run as a technical college and there are no such things as "reveille" or "lights out" the staff does not lose sight of the fact that they are training *soldier* technicians. The men leave the school as fully trained soldiers.



ADDIT (apparatus for demonstrating digital techniques) designed by the staff being used to illustrate basic computing techniques.

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

with the training given and the influence wielded by the School. Mention must however be made of some of the specially devised training aids used.

To demonstrate basic electronic circuits a console, comprising "breadboard" circuits (with plugin components), large-scale meters, and a four-beam teaching oscilloscope, is used. Students each have small "breadboard" circuits on which to carry out their own experiments with plug-in components of different values. With this console over sixty different circuits can be taught.

The circuit assembly board illustrated on the previous page comprises a series of sockets wired

SECOND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS IN BASLE

OWEVER much Europeans may deplore it, electronic technology throughout the Western world is dominated by the U.S.A. That this is true of the industrial side as well as other branches of electronics was very evident from the 2nd International Exhibition of Industrial Electronics, INEL 65, held in the permanent buildings of the Swiss Industries Fair, Basle, early in September. Not only was there a separate, selfcontained section of forty or more American firmsmany of them small specialist manufacturers not well known in Europe-but the main body of the exhibition was heavily loaded with American-made or -designed products, shown by European subsidiaries of U.S. companies, by European agents and by European manufacturers with licensing arrangements. Attempting to counterbalance this weight of American technology were the few big Continental firms like Philips, Ericsson and Oerlikon and two national groups of exhibitors, French and British respectively. The contribution of the smaller European firms to this counterbalancing was more in the volume than the technical significance of their exhibits. In fact, if it were not for the presence of American technology INEL would probably have a hard time justifying its existence.

The greater part of the exhibits consisted of standard electronic components, units and measuring instruments (mostly for electrical variables). Of the genuinely industrial electronic systems and equipments on show the majority were concerned with the processing of information—a field in which electronics has shown outstanding versatility and has tremendous potential. One example was an equipment shown by the Reliance Electric and Engineering Co. (U.S.A.) for digitally measuring and displaying the linear speed of the paper web in different sections of a papermaking machine and also the "draw," or differential speed, between sections. Speeds and draws are critical in manufacturing papers of particular characteristics, and accurate digital measurement greatly assists the operators in setting up the machine conditions required for a particular type of paper with minimum wastage of material. It is this saving of material which justifies the cost of the electronic equipment.

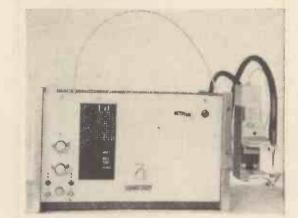
The measuring transducers are rotary pulse generators driven through gearing from the machine rolls, and arranged so that, for example, one pulse is generated for every one foot of linear paper movement through the rolls. The timebase needed for speed measurement is provided by an accurate crystal oscillator and an electronic counter. This counter gates the output of a selected rotary pulse generator during intervals of one minute, so that if the pulse generator produces 1,000 pulses in one such interval the linear paper speed is 1,000 ft/ minute. The gated pulses can thus be counted and directly displayed on a numerical in-line indicator as feet per minute. Differential speeds, absolute or per cent, are measured by a similar technique using two pulse generator inputs and a differential (reversible) counter.

Compensation for changes in roll diameter due to

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

wear, and for gear ratio and other machine errors, is performed electronically by pre-setting the timebase system on a plug-board programming panel. Thus, if the diameter of a roll were reduced by wear the rotary pulse generator driven by it would produce pulses at a frequency slightly greater than 1 per linear foot, and this would be compensated by shortening the timebase so that it gated the pulses over an interval of slightly less than a minute. The whole equipment uses solid-state digital circuitry mounted in a series of plug-in units, which allow flexibility of application.

Another equipment using a plug-board programme and semiconductor circuitry was an automatic electric welding machine shown by the Swiss firm, R. U. Schild & Co. The purpose of this machine is to eliminate the majority of the control adjustments which normally have



Automatic electric welding machine with plug-board programming system (R. U. Schild).

to be made by the operator during a large production welding sequence. The pre-set programme allows a sequence of 12 different welding operations to be performed automatically, and all the operator has to do is to present to the machine the parts to be welded in the correct order. For each operation in the sequence the plug-board allows a choice of four electric welding "powers" (watts/sec) and two welding "pressures" (kg) to be pre-set, and each of these variables can be continuously adjusted in advance. The plug-board programme is scanned electronically by semiconductor circuitry and this scanning allows the sequence to be stopped at will, or to skip several operations, or to repeat a particular operation as many times as may be required. Maximum welding speed with the electropneumatically operated welding head is 180 spots per minute (with a power of 100 watts/sec).

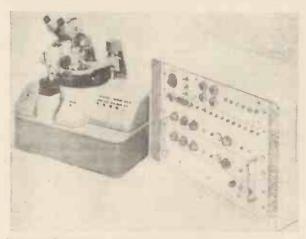
Automatic data processing equipments for accounting, production control and other recording purposes are now being attached to a variety of machines, but probably the most unexpected application to be seen at the exhibition was a system making possible a "help-yourself" petrol

INEL 65

pump. The customer draws as much petrol as required, with the aid of an electronic numerical indicator of volumetric flow mounted in the pump, and the amount drawn and the price is automatically recorded on an adding-listing machine in a nearby office. The advantage of the system is that it allows a variety of accounting procedures to be performed automatically (e.g., totalizing all charges made to a particular customer), and the equipment contains various electronic facilities such as flipflop binary data stores allowing several pumps connected to it to be used at the same time. Developed by the Swedish firm RETAB, the equipment uses semiconductor circuits throughout and a large proportion of these are Texas Instruments integrated circuits (adopted, according to the exhibitors, Fabrimex, for reasons of lower cost and greater reliability). The mechanical flow metering part of the equipment is orthodox, but, of course, the flow measurement is converted into electrical form by a digital transducer.

A high degree of automatization, permitting rapid operation, is a feature of the Beckman Instruments liquid scintillation spectrometer—an instrument for counting beta particles from radioactive isotopes in which the sample is immersed in a liquid scintillating medium. A built-in computer calculates the counts/minute rate every 1.2 seconds, allowing continuous digital presentation of count rate during the counting cycle. The rate is computed for both pre-set time intervals and pre-set count intervals, and there is also an automatic correction for background radiation in which the background count rate is subtracted from the overall count rate. Computing is also involved in an automatic calibration system for the instrument, using an external radiation standard.

Apart from the specialized systems mentioned above, several general-purpose information processing equipments were to be seen. A new approach to the problem of random-access storage of large volumes of data was demonstrated by the Potter Instrument Company, U.S.A. Magnetic tape is the most economical medium for storing large quantities of data but it does not allow convenient random access because of the serial nature of the information on the tape. On the other hand, systems of discrete elements such as ferrite core matrices are very suitable for random access but are too expensive for storing information in quantities of millions of bits. The Potter equipment effects a compromise by using a number of short loops of tape, each loop carrying a multiplicity of tracks, which are driven past read/write heads,



Shown by Electroglas, this automatic integrated-circuit tester will handle up to 2,000 devices per hour.



This portable petroldriven electric power generator shown by McCulloch Mite-E-Lite Inc. uses a rotating permanent magnet to overcome brush problems and increase efficiency. Weighing 55 lb, it produces 650 watts.

using air bearings. A group of eight such loops forms a tape cartridge, a complete unit capable of storing $25 \cdot 1$ million bits which can be loaded into and withdrawn from the main machine. It is claimed that the system is cheaper to buy and to operate than comparable random-access stores using magnetic discs, and a particular advantage over this disc type of machine is said to be that the Potter equipment can check-read data immediately after it is written on the tape, thereby giving faster operation in many storage operations.

Computing equipment

In the field of electronic computing, the French firm Electronique Marcel Dassault were demonstrating a neat desk-top calculating machine for office and laboratory work, using semiconductor binary digital circuits, ferritecore storage of programmes and immediate print-out of calculation steps and results on a narrow paper tape. Numbers and programme instructions are entered by the operation of press-buttons. Designed principally for industrial real-time control operations are the Honey-well H20 and the Litton L-3040 stored-programme digital computers. The last-mentioned is particularly interesting because it is constructed entirely by integrated circuit techniques. Working in the parallel mode with a 32-bit word length, it has a magnetic core store, expandable in 4096-word modules from 4096 to 32,768 words, and a 1.6 µsec storage read/write cycle. The circuitry takes the form of NAND logic gates interconnected by laminated boards containing multiple layers of conductors. Such a computer containing an 8,192-word store weighs about 38 pounds, occupies a volume of 0.28 cu ft and consumes 110 watts of power.

In the field of measurement and instrumentation the scene tended to be dominated by test and measuring equipment for electrical variables—multimeters, oscilloscopes and the like. One of the more unusual instruments in this category was a Rohde & Schwarz (German) reflectometer, having the useful features of being directreading (on a pointer indicator), working over a broad frequency band without tuning (30 to 1,000 Mc/s) and independently of the input signal generator level, and being able to measure, at the same time, low attenuations in the range 0.05 dB to 5 dB. Reflection coefficients of networks, aerials, transmission lines, etc., can be measured over the range 0.5% to 100%.

Some of the electrical measuring instruments, how-

ever, could also be used for measurement of other physical variables, such as the sensitive Keithly nanovoltmeter (10 nV d.c. full scale) intended for use with thermocouples and other low-impedance transducers producing small voltages. This American instrument has a resolution of 1 nV, and is claimed to have a stability of 10 nV per 24 hours. Specifically designed for temperature measurement was a Hewlett Packard instrument based on the temperature sensitivity of a quartz crystal in an oscillatory circuit. Changes of temperature affecting the quartz crystal probe vary the oscillator frequency, and this is used to give a digital indication of temperature. The instrument will work between -40 °C and +230 °C and will resolve temperature changes of 0.0001°C.

Oscilloscopes of particular interest included a new Tektronix instrument, Type 549, combining high speed (5 mm/μ sec) with trace storage; a plug-in unit for the Hewlett Packard Type 175A providing a recording on a paper chart of any waveform displayed (a sampling technique being used); and a Ferisol oscilloscope of extremely wide bandwidth (0 to 1 Gc/s) capable of displaying waveforms with risetimes as small as 0.15 nanosecond. In the last-mentioned instrument the wide bandwidth is obtained by not using a y amplifier but applying the signal directly to the vertical deflection plates. This, of course, means that the sensitivity is limited (10 V/cm), but it is claimed that the fine spot of the c.r.t. allows trace deflections of less than a millimetre to be seen.

Among the many electronic components on show, a notable exhibit on the British group stand was a display of magnetic shields suitable for instruments, relays, watches, cathode-ray tubes, etc.-but manufactured, unusually, by the technique of electroforming. This is an entirely new process for magnetic materials, developed by Plessey Radar on the basis of their experience in the electroforming of copper and nickel microwave components. The advantage of the technique is that shields of high-permeability alloys (similar to well-known proprietary materials) can be fabricated as one-piece shells which are free from the mechanical joints and large internal stresses that normally cause a deterioration of performance. The electroformed shields can be deposited directly on glass devices such as cathode-ray tubes, or made as separate components to any desired shape. Electrical shielding is provided as well, of course, by the conducting property of the material.

Another unusual type of component, in the field of machine control, was an electrohydraulic impulse motor, providing a high-power rotary drive controllable in steps by low-power electrical impulses. Stepped rotary motion can, of course, be obtained from conventional electric stepping motors, but these suffer from poor response speed if high output power is required (because of their mechanical inertia). In the device on show, made by Fujitsu of Japan, hydraulic drive techniques overcome the inertia problem, and the hydraulic power is controlled through a valve system by a small and light electric torque motor energized by low-power electrical impulses. The motor could be used for digital position control on machine tools or other equipment, and, because of the precise angular positioning inherent in the stepping action, it offers the possibility of obtaining accurate control without the need for a closed-loop system.

A useful, simple, non-contacting transducer for timing, position indication or speed measurement of moving mechanical parts was an electromagnetic pick-up made by Electro Products Laboratories of Chicago. It is basically a small pick-up coil combined with a permanent magnet. When the steady magnetic field is disturbed by a ferrous object-say the teeth of a rotating gear wheel -the coil generates an a.c. voltage. Various sizes are available, but one of the latest is a miniature unit measuring $\frac{3}{6}$ in diam. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in long, capable of giving output signals of up to 3 V.

OCTOBER MEETINGS

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

of the society concerned

LONDON

1st. Television. Soc.—"Present status of colour television" by C. J. Hirsch of R.C.A. at 7.0 at I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 4th. I.E.E.—"Infra-red devices—propa-cation generation and reception" by G.

4th. 1.E.E.— Intra-red devices—propa-gation, generation and reception" by G. Phillips at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 6th. I.E.E.—Discussion on "Filling gaps in v.h.f./u.h.f. service areas" at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 6th. I.E.R.E.— SECAR—a modern 5.5. ground interpretation and decoding

s.s.r. ground interrogator and decoding equipment" by H. W. Cole at 6.0 at 9 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.

Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 6th. B.K.S.T.S.—"A transistorised capacitor microphone" by M. L. Gayford at 7.30 at the Central Office of Information, Hercules Rd., S.E.1. 12th. Radar & Electronics Assoc.— "Transmitting aerial systems for television broadcasting on u.h.f." by G. C. Platts at 7.0 at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam St., W.C.2 W.C.2 St.,

13th. I.E.E.—Discussion on "What is group delay" at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

13th. I.E.R.E.—" Signal processing using optical techniques" by Dr. D. C. Cooper at 6.0 at 9 Bedford Sq., W.C.I. 13th. B.K.S.T.S.—" Photographic film emulsions and magnetic coatings" by H. O. Dickinson and H. J. Hutchings at 7.30 at Central Office of Information, Hercules Rd., S.E.1.

Rd., S.E.I.
14th. I.E.E.—"Long wavelength laser generation" by L. E. S. Mathias at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.
15th. Television Soc.—"Problems con-

nected with the use of colour film for colour television" by Dr. F. P. Gloyns at 7.0 at I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.

19th. Soc. of Relay Engrs .- " Testing methods and equipment applicable to v.h.f. and h.f. wired television systems" by W. B. Smith at 2.30 at the I.E.E., Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

20th. I.E.E.—Address by Prof. A. L. Cullen, chairman of the Electronics Divi-sion at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

20th. Soc. Environmental Engrs.—" Ra-dio frequency interference control" by D. J. Lewis & A.S. Evans at 6.0 at Imperial Col-

lege, Mechanical Eng'g. Dept., Exhibition Rd., S.W.7. 20th. I.E.R.E.—Discussion on "Com-puter/instrument interfaces" at 6.0 at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., W.C.1. 21st. I.E.E.—Discussion on "Instrument scale graduation" at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

W.C.2. 25th. I.E.E. & I.E.R.E.—"Opto-elec-tronics" by Professor W. J. Popplebaum at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 27th. S.E.R.T.—"Video tape recording equipment" at 6.0 at Royal Soc. of Arts, John Adam St., W.C.2. 27th. B.K.S.T.S.—"The design of loud-speakers for low frequency reproduction" by R. E. Cooke at 7.30 at the Central Office of Information. Hercules Rd., S.E.I.

Office of Information, Hercules Rd., S.E.1. 28th. I.E.E., Tclevision Soc. & I.E.R.E. —"PAL television system" by Dr. W. Bruch at 6.0 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 29th. Television Soc.—"Amateur-profes-

look at the British Amateur Television Club" at 7.0 at I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.

OCTOBER MEETINGS Continued

BATH

28th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.—" Infra-red technology and applications" by V. Roberts at 7.0 at Bath Technical College, James Street West.

BIRMINGHAM 25th. I.E.E.—" Safety or disaster—the reliability of electronic equipment" by J. C. Cluley at 6.30 at M.E.B., Summer Lane.

28th. I.B.R.E.—"The early history of radio" by G. R. M. Garratt at 6.30 at Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, University of Birmingham.

BRADFORD

26th. I.E.E.—"Television standards conversion by electronic methods" by E. R. Rout at 6.30 at Institute of Advanced Technology.

BRIGHTON

27th. I.E.E.—"Automation in computer design" by D. G. Jacobs at 6.30 at College of Technology, Moulsecoomb.

BRISTOL 7th. S.E.R.T.—"R.F. transmission lines" by B. Garland at 7.45 at Hawthorns Hotel, 8.

20th. I.E.R.E.—"Laser technology and applications" by J. MacDowall at 7.0 at University Engineering Laboratories, Uni-versity Walk, Clifton.

CAMBRIDGE 14th. I.E.E.—"Chance and the com-munications engineer" by G. R. Nicoll at 8.0 at Engineering Laboratorics, Trumpington St.

CARDIFF

4th. I.E.E.—"Field effect transistors: another minor revolution in transistor prac-tice" by W. Fishwick at 6.0 at South Wales Institute of Engineers.

13th. I.E.R.E.—"Phase shift networks using field effect transistors" by W. Gosling at 6.30 at Welsh College of Advanced Technology.

15th. Television Soc.— "A 90° colour tube" by P. L. Mothersole at 7.30 at the Royal Hotel.

CATTERICK 13th. I.E.E.—Discussion "The com-munication of knowledge" at 6.30 at School of Signals.

CHRISTCHURCH 20th. I.E.E.—"The U.K.3" by H. J. Sketch at 6.30 at King's Arms Hotel.

COLCHESTER

8th. Instn. Prod. Engrs.—" An introduc-tion to electronic computers" by P. Ruglys at 7.30 at N.E. Essex Technical College, Sheepen Rd.

26th. I.E.R.E.-" Some examples of simulation and computer techniques in elec-tronic engineering " by N. A. Huttly at 7.30 at North East Essex Technical College, Sheepen Rd.

EDINBURGH

6th. I.E.R.E.—" Input spectrum and the ability to optimize" by Dr. I. Cochrane at 7.0 at Department of Natural Philosophy, The University, Drummond St.

28th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E .- " Electronics in medicine-frustrations and fulfilment" by Dr. J. M. A. Lenihan at 6.0 at Carlton Hotel, North Bridge.

FARNBOROUGH 14th. I.E.R.E.—"Fuel cells, a customer's viewpoint" by Dr. W. R. S. Davidson at 7.0 at Farnborough Technical College.

GLASGOW

7th. I.E.R.E.—" Input spectrum and the ability to optimize" by Dr. I. Cochrane at 7.0 at Institute of Engineers and Ship-builders, 39 Elmbank Crescent.

GUILDFORD

12th. I.E.E.—"Computers" by F. J. M. Laver at 7.30 at Central Electricity Generating Board.

HORNCHURCH

12th. I.E.R.E.—"Satellite communica-tions" by W. J. Bray at 7.0 at College of Further Education, 42 Ardleigh Green Rd.

LEEDS

6th. S.E.R.T.—" The manufacture of transistors" by A. Lingard at 7.30 at Branch College of Engineering, Cockridge St., 2.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL 11th. I.E.E.—" Static electronic protec-tion?" by J. B. Patrickson at 6.30 at the Royal Institution, Colquitt St. 18th. I.E.E.—" Trends in telecom-munications switching" by L. J. Murray at 6.30 at Royal Institution, Colquitt St. 20th. I.E.R.E.—" Colour television" by Professor G. N. Patchett at 6.30 at Walker Art Gallery

Art Gallery. 26th. I.E.E.—"Blue print of a profes-sional engineer" by J. B. Lancaster at 6.30 at the Royal Institution, Colquitt St.

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER 6th. S.E.R.T.—⁴⁷ Exploitation of the transistor" by R. A. L. Warrington at 7.30 at Engineers' Club, Albert Square. 19th. Instn. Prod. Engrs.—" The com-puter as a tool for production control" by G. H. Smethurst at 7.15 at Renold Bldg., Manchester College of Science & Techno-logy, Sackville St. 21st. I.E.R.E.—" PAL colour television" by M. Cox at 7.0 at Renold Building, College of Science and Technology, Sack-ville St.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 6th. S.E.R.T.—" The introduction of 625-line television transmissions at u.h.f." by M. T. Pacey at 7.15 at Charles Tre-velyan Tech. College, Maple Terrace, 4.

NEWPORT, I.O.W. 1st. I.E.E.—"Computers" by R. A. Laws at 6.30 at I.O.W. Technical College.

NOTTINGHAM

5th. I.E.E.—"Magneto-striction" by Dr. W. Alexander at 6.30 at Main Lecture

Theatre, T.I. Building, University. 12th. I.E.E.—"Hall effect devices" by Dr. J. P. Newsome at 6.30 at First Year Applied Science Block, University.

NORWICH

5th. I.E.E.—" Instrumentation of a rocket testing site" by J. W. Dalgleish at 7.30 at Assembly House.

PETERBOROUGH

8th. Instn. Prod. Engrs.—" Television in industry" by H. O. E. Carter at 7.30 at

Peterborough Generating Station, Albert Place.

20th. I.E.E.—" Electro levitation" by E. R. Laithwaite at 6.0 at Angel Fotel.

PORTSMOUTH 6th. I.E.E.—" The microcircuit revolu-tion" by C. E. Tate at 6.30 at Telephone Exchange, Park Road. 20th. I.E.E.—" Semiconductor opera-tional amplifiers" by R. C. Foss at 6.30 at College of Technology, Anglesea Road.

READING

19th. I.E.R.E.-" Research in electronic instrumentation at the University of Read-ing " by Dr. E. A. Faulkner at 7.15 at J. J. Thomson Physical Laboratory, University of Reading.

SALFORD

18th. I.E.E.—" The place of the com-puter in engineering education" by E. Kerr at 6.15 at Royal College of Advanced Technology.

SOUTHAMPTON 12th. I.E.E.—" The history of com-puters" by D. J. Truslove at 6.30 at The Lanchester Theatre, University. 13th. S.E.R.T.—" A review of fifty years of electronics" by Dr. K. E. Everett at 7.30 at College of Technology, East Park Terrace

race. 26th. I.E.R.E. & R.Ae.S.—"Loudness of sonic booms and similar sounds" by Professor E. E. Zepler at 6.30 at Lan-chester Theatre, University of Southampton.

STOKE-ON-TRENT 12th. I.E.R.E.—" Computers — present and future" by R. Woolf at 7.0 at North Staffs College of Technology, College Rd.

SWANSEA

21st. I.E.E.—"Field effect transistors: another minor revolution in transistor prac-tice" by W. Fishwick at 6.0 at Engineer-ing Department University College.

WHITBY

5th. I.E.E.—"Recent developments in multiple access computer operation" by M. V. Wilkes at 7.0 at Botham's Cafe, Skinner St.

LATE SEPTEMBER MEETINGS

LONDON

29th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.—"Airborne com-puters" conference at 10.30 at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., W.C.1.

29th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.-" Treatment of experimental animal and human malignant tumours by laser radiation " by Dr. P. E. McGuff at 6.0 at 9 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.

30th. S.E.R.T.—"The use of oscillo-scopes in maintenance" by R. W. Watson at 6.30 at Royal Soc. of Arts, John Adam St., W.C.2.

30th. Television Soc.—"An introduction to waveform testing methods in television" I. F. Macdiarmid at 7.0 at the I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.

MANCHESTER 30th. I.E.R.E.—" Radar" by N. P. Robinson at 7.0 at Renold Bldg., Manchester College of Science and Technology, Sackville St.

Electronic Laboratory Instrument Practice

10.-MEASUREMENT OF FREQUENCY

By T. D. TOWERS, * M.B.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.R.E.

I N a run-of-the-mill electronics laboratory, frequency is one of the things that you have the least occasion to measure and, ironically, it is the one that you can measure with the most accuracy. Almost around the clock, even the most ill-equipped establishment can pick up, for nothing, world frequency standard transmissions of an absolute accuracy of the order of 1 in 10⁸. Not only that; simple frequency comparison techniques exist which lose little of this accuracy. This means that any laboratory can with ease check its frequency measuring equipment to not worse than 1 in 10⁷ (or one part in ten million).

Basic considerations of frequency measurement

Now, academically that may be very interesting information, but it does not really help the poor lab. worker when he is first faced with the problem of arriving at the frequency of an unknown signal. *His* approach must be primarily practical, and it must be done in four stages. First, he must possess himself of a suitable measuring instrument; secondly, he must find some standard against which to check it; thirdly, he must calibrate his instrument against the standard; and lastly, he can then measure his unknown frequency.

As to the choice of measuring instrument, there are more than a few different types, but they fall into the main categories: (a) wavemeters; (b) grid-dip meters; (c) heterodyne meters; (d) capacitor-discharge meters; (e) frequency bridges; (f) calibrated oscilloscopes; (g) digital counter-type meters; and (h) miscellaneous instruments. We shall look at these various types individually later, but first it is well to consider what standards are available in the ordinary laboratory for calibrating them and how to carry out such calibration.

Frequency standards

Frequency standards available to a laboratory fall into three main groups: (a) standard-frequency radio transmissions; (b) laboratory calibrated signal sources; and (c) calibrated frequency measuring instruments.

Standard-frequency radio transmissions are within the reach of anyone who owns a domestic radio receiver capable of receiving the B.B.C. transmitters at Droit-wich on 200 kc/s (1,500 metres). The deviations of the Droitwich carrier signal are maintained within the limits of ± 5 parts in 10° of the nominal 200 kc/s frequency. The nominal frequency is defined on the basis of 200,000 cycles in 1 second of Ephemeris Time (E.T.), this 1 second being realized in practice as 9,192,631,770 cycles of the caesium resonance frequency at zero field. And not only does Droitwich provide you with a highly accurate 200 kc/s carrier signal, but also its tranmissions

are preceded by a highly accurate 1,000 c/s tuning signal.

With your domestic radio, again, you can use certain medium-frequency broadcasting stations to provide a selection of other carrier frequencies between 150 and 550 kc/s accurate to better than 1 in 10⁷.

Furthermore, if you have a short-wave or communications receiver, you can pick up the British G.P.O. special service of frequency-standard transmissions from MSF (Rugby) radiated simultaneously on 2.5, 5 and 10 Mc/s continuously for 24 hours a day (except for a five minute interruption from minute 15 to minute 20 in each hour).

If, on the other hand, you should happen to have a suitable special l.f. receiver, you can use transmissions on 60 kc/s from MSF (Rugby) and 16 kc/s from GBR (Rugby) as standards. The 60 kc/s transmitter works one hour each day from 14.29 to 15.30 GMT, and the 16 kc/s transmission generally operates for about 22 hours a day (with a maintenance period from 13.00 to 15.00 GMT). Incidentally, when GBR (Rugby) on 16 kc/s is inoperative, GBZ (Criggon) on 19.6 kc/s is available.

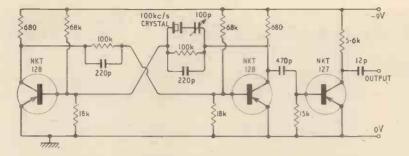
Standard-frequency transmissions are also radiated in a continuous 24-hour service from the American National Bureau of Standards' stations WWV, near Washington, D.C., and WWVH, in Hawaii. These radiate carrier frequencies accurate to at least ± 1 in 10^{8} on 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 Mc/s.

The modulations on these standard-frequency transmissions change from time to time, but on one or other of them modulations of 1 c/s, 440 c/s, 1,000 c/s and 4,000 c/s are available, which could be used for calibrating local audio frequency standards. However, by using accepted methods of successive frequency division, you can obtain spot frequencies in the audio range to the same order of accuracy as the r.f. carrier standardfrequency transmissions, and this subdivision of r.f. is the more usual method for high accuracy audio frequency calibration.

Conversely, when it comes to frequencies in the v.h.f./ u.h.f. bands you can use techniques of frequency multiplication to extend the r.f. transmission frequency standards upwards as required.

Signal Generator Standards.—Active signal sources in the laboratory are the second main group of frequency calibration standards. For example, a good-quality stable signal generator, calibrated against standard-frequency transmissions, makes a very useful transfer standard usable when no suitable transmission is available. Another approach is to make up a quartz-crystal (or highstability LC) oscillator specially for calibration purposes. In these days of the transistor, it will not be found very difficult to make up a simple basic oscillator of this type. Fig. 70 gives a typical circuit for a battery-

*Newmarket Transistors Ltd.



operated 100 kc/s crystal oscillator which provides locked harmonics off to many tens of megacycles. The 100 pF variable capacitor in series with the series-mode 100 kc/s quartz crystal is used to adjust the calibration of the instrument against a standard-frequency transmission.

Another "signal-generator" type of laboratory frequency-reference sometimes very useful is a "physical" source such as tuning fork or a vibrating reed. It is surprising what accuracy of frequency can be obtained with even such simple sources as these.

Frequency-meter Standards. — Standard-frequency transmissions and standard oscillators apart, some laboratories use high-accuracy frequency-measuring instruments themselves as reference standards. Wavemeters and grid-dip meters are typical of this class.

Before we leave the question of standards, however, it is well for the reader to get some idea of the sort of accuracy one can expect from the various types. Typically these are: LC-tuned circuits=1 in 10⁴, tuning fork= 1 in 10⁵, well-designed quartz-crystal=1 in 10⁶, Ephemeral Time standard=1 in 10⁹, and Caesium resonance=1 in 10¹¹.

At this point, also, a warning on the accuracy of mains frequency (sometimes used for reference) is not out of place. Generally the frequency lies within ± 0.5 cycle of the nominal 50 c/s frequency, thus implying an accuracy of only 1 in 10² (1%). But, under abnormal conditions, e.g. load shedding, the frequency may vary from as low as 47.5 c/s to as high as 51.5 c/s, i.e. -5% to +3%. Of course, the mean frequency over a long period is kept very accurately to 50 c/s so that, although synchronized electric clocks may go fast or slow over short periods, they eventually return very near to the correct time.

Calibrating instruments against standards

Having obtained a suitable measuring instrument and standard, the next step is to check one against the other. For this you need some sort of frequency-coincidence detector arrangement. Such detectors may be of three types:—(a) acoustic (b) meter and (c) visual.

Fig. 70. Circuit for general-purpose 100 kc/s, quartz crystal calibration standard oscillator.

Acoustic Frequency-coincidence Detectors.-Acoustic methods can be used in several ways. The first is the simple zero-beat method in which two signals being compared are mixed and adjusted until the audible beat between them falls to zero. This is usually satisfactory when two radio frequencies are being compared, but, because of the uncertainty of hearing below about 20 c/s, it is not entirely satisfactory when two audio frequencies are being compared. In such a case the so-called "doublebeat" or, "slow-beat" method is used. In this, a third (different) frequency is set up and the standard is adjusted against this to give an audible beat frequency. The unknown signal is then tuned to beat also with this third frequency, and adjusted until the slowest beat is achieved between the two audible beat frequencies. This double-beat method is capable of much greater accuracy than the simple zero-beat one, and differences of 1 c/s can be measured.

Another example of the use of acoustics to provide a frequency-coincidence detector is in the null-detector headphones of a frequency bridge (to be described later). Here the bridge controls are adjusted until the "resonance" frequency of the bridge coincides with the frequency being measured, the indication of synchronism being a minimum signal in the headphones.

Meter Frequency-coincidence Detector.—Where the headphones of a frequency bridge are replaced by a meter-presentation null detector, we have one example of the next main class of coincidence detectors, i.e. meter types. Another example is where a meter circuit is used with a pointer displacement proportional to the beat frequency. A final example is the meter presentation of frequency-coincidence exemplified in the numerical display on a digital counter-type frequency while bringing two signals into synchronism.

Visual Frequency-coincidence Detectors.—Apart from acoustic and meter methods, visual displays of frequency

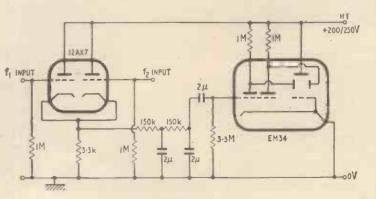


Fig. 71. A simple frequency-coincidence detector circuit.

coincidence are widely used. The commonest example of this is the use of an oscilloscope where the two signals under test are fed to the x and y amplifiers, and one is adjusted until the scope trace becomes stationary. When this happens, one frequency (or one of its harmonics) is in synchronism with the other. Stationary-trace scope comparison of frequencies is really only satisfactory with audio and low radio frequencies. With higher frequencies, it will be found impracticable to hold the trace stationary.

However, if the scope is run on its own time-base, and the two high frequency signals to be compared are fed together in the y amplifier input, it is possible to see visually the coincidence of the frequencies as the envelope of the trace becomes modulated at the beat frequency when synchronism is approached.

Another visual method is the use of a "magic-eye" tuning indicator. There are many possible arrangements. One of these (due to H. V. Beck, p.405 of the October 1951, *Electronic Engineering*) is given in Fig. 71. When f_1 is nearly equal to f_2 in this circuit, the indicator will be found to flicker at a frequency equal to the difference, and a frequency difference of 0.05 c/s is easily distinguished.

One final rather "off-beat" example of the use of a visual frequency-coincidence indicator that may be met with is the "reed" meter sometimes used to check mains frequency. In this, a set of metal reeds tuned at intervals around 50c/s (the reeds being electrically coil-driven) are arranged to be visible. When the signal to be tested is applied to the driver coil, the reed with a resonant frequency closest to the input frequency oscillates more violently than its neighbours and gives an indication of the unknown frequency.

R.F. measurements

Having dealt with standards and calibration we can now turn our attention to actual measurements of frequency.

Absorption Wavemeter.—For measuring radio frequencies, the least complicated instrument is the absorption wavemeter. In its simplest shape this takes the form of an LC circuit as shown in Fig. 72, where the tuning capacitor is fitted with a dial calibrated in frequency.



Fig. 72. Basic circuit of absorption wavemeter.

To measure the frequency of a transmitter or receiver, you tune the wavemeter with its coil loosely coupled to the equipment until the equipment response shows a change caused by the absorption of r.f. energy by the wavemeter resonant circuit. By the use of plug-in coils, a wide frequency range may be covered by the absorption wavemeter. Such meters are often fitted with some form of resonance indicator such as a pilot lamp or meter, so that you can see the synchronism with the signal source without having to watch for any change in response in the source equipment.

Wavemeters can be calibrated from a t.r.f. receiver tuned to a standard-frequency transmission, or from any calibrated standard signal generator.

One of the more useful features of the wavemeter is

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

that it gives a quick identification of the fundamental frequency in the presence of its harmonics, as the circuit is not usually sufficiently sensitive to respond to harmonics.

Grid-dip Meter (or Oscillator).—An absorption wavemeter can be used only to check circuits when r.f. energy is present. Some other arrangement is required to check the frequency of a passive tuned circuit. A handy instrument for this is the grid-dip meter. Not strictly a signal

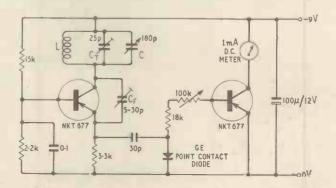


Fig. 73. Circuit of typical "grid-dip" meter capable of operating from I to 30 Mc/s with suitable plug-in coils.

generator, it combines the function of a calibrated variable frequency reference oscillator with that of an absorption wavemeter. A typical circuit of a simple transistor grid-dip meter is shown in Fig. 73. In use, the oscillator coil is loosely coupled to the tuned circuit under test, and the grid-dip meter tuned by the main tuning capacitor C until the reading on the milliameter dips to a minimum. What has happened then is that the variable oscillator frequency has been synchronized with the tuned circuit under test, which has absorbed some energy from the oscillator and caused the meter to dip. The frequency of the tuned circuit under test is then read off from the calibrated dial of the master control capacitor C. (The term "grid" in grid-dip meter is a bit of a misnomer. It refers back to the days when these instruments used thermionic valves, but people still talk of the transistor version as a "grid-dip" meter, although the grid has disappeared along with the valve of which it formed part!)

Heterodyne Frequency Meter.-Until the recent largescale increase in the use of counter-type frequency meters, accurate measurements of the frequency of an r.f. signal source were most often carried out by the heterodyne or zero-beat method. This depended on the fact that when two signals of different frequencies are mixed in a nonlinear circuit, the output contains a signal at a heterodyne or beat frequency equal to the difference between the two original signals. The heterodyne frequency meter is in effect a standard signal generator fitted with provision for feeding the unknown signal into a mixer along with the internally generated standard frequency signal. The internal generator is then adjusted until the beat frequency is heard on the headphones and the dials are adjusted so that pitch of the beat note progressively decreases until it becomes inaudible. The setting of the heterodyne frequency meter dials then gives the exact frequency of the signal being measured.

A very well-known version of the heterodyne frequency meter is the BC-221 shown in Fig. 74. This



Fig. 74. BC-221 heterodyne frequency meter widely used by the Forces in World War II and readily available on the surplus market.

was widely used by the Armed Forces during the last war as a frequency standard covering 125 kc/s to 20 Mc/s in two ranges. The tuning control is geared to obtain a most precise slow motion of the dial. The setting can be read to five figures, which can then be translated to the exact corresponding frequency by the use of the calibration chart which can be seen in the illustration just below the front panel.

Good heterodyne frequency meters (such as the BC-221) incorporate an internal crystal calibration oscillator against which the variable frequency oscillator can be adjusted at a series of check points by means of a small vernier control. With this facility, the readings of the BC-221, for example, can be made accurate to 0.01% (1 in 10⁴).⁺ However, the BC-221 is capable of an accuracy of better than $\pm 30 \text{ c/s}$ over most of the 125 kc/s to 20 Mc/s range.

Counter-type Frequency Meters.—Digital counting techniques have advanced so much over the past ten years that counter-type frequency meters are available which can measure accurately and display numerically frequencies well into the u.h.f. range. A good example of such a meter is the Marconi Type TF2401 illustrated in Fig. 75. I dealt with the principles of operation of this type of frequency measuring equipment in part 10 of "Elements of Transistor Pulse Circuits"‡ (W.W., November 1964).

AF measurements

Some methods of measuring radio frequency discussed above can also be used at audio frequencies. For



Fig. 75. Modern-high performance commercial counter-timer frequency meter (Marconi TF2401) capable of counting up to 500 Mc/s with absolute accuracy of better than 1 in 107.

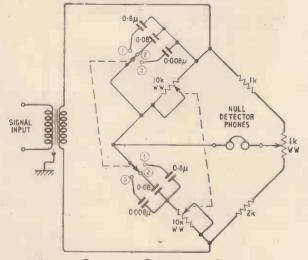
example, the counter-type frequency meter can equally well be used for audio frequency measurements of very high accuracy, although in an ordinary laboratory such measurements by themselves would hardly justify the considerable expense of a v.h.f. counter-timer to be used at a.f.

For audio work up to 20 kc/s, the slower dekatron counters, often still found around laboratories, can be used satisfactorily for many purposes. I myself have used a Labgear Fast Dekatron Counter Type D4131 for measuring the precise frequencies required to an accuracy of 0.01% (i.e. 1 in 10') in electronic organ tuned circuits, and found it quite adequate when used with the ancillary crystal-controlled frequency source and timing unit available.

Bridge Measurements.—In the audio frequency range relatively simple resistance-capacitance circuits have such time constants as to be frequency sensitive. This gives rise to a range of resistance-capacitance bridge circuits which can be used with suitable calibration to measure audio frequencies.

The Wien bridge, which has only two simultaneously variable components, is often used for this purpose, particularly as it has a very wide frequency range with one swing of the control. This bridge is a venerable one which some readers may be interested to trace

Fig. 76. Typical circuit of Wien-bridge type audio-frequency measuring bridge.



SWITCH POSITIONS: () = 20-200c/s () = 200-2,000c/s () = 2,000-20,000c/s

[†]Accuracies of about 1 in 10⁷ are quoted for some frequencies in "Get More from LM and BC-221 Frequency Meters." by G. Jennings, Radio-Electronics, August 1962, p. 63.

^{*}The series of articles is now available as a book.-ED.

back to Max Wien's "Messung der induction constanten mit dem optischen telephon," Ann. der Phys., 44 (1891), pp. 696-697.

Fig. 76 gives a typical circuit of an audio-frequency measuring bridge working on the Wien bridge principle. In this, the two 10k variable resistances are ganged sections of a double potentiometer, and are so arranged that the resistances of the two arms of the bridge in which they are connected are equal at all settings. Th 1k linear potentiometer at the opposite end of the bridge is a balance resistance that compensates for small differences in tracking between the two 10k sections of the main variable control resistance. This ganged variable resistance is the principal control on the bridge and is fitted with a calibrated direct-reading dial of frequency. Switched series and parallel capacitors for different fre-quency ranges will be noted. Those in position (1) are for 20-200 c/s, in position (2) for 200-2,000 c/s, and position (3) for 2,000-20,000 c/s. The dial is calibrated in the first instance against a standard signal source, the setting at each frequency being adjusted for minimum signal in the bridge detector headphones. Once calibrated, the bridge can be used to measure exactly any audio frequency in the range 20 c/s to 20,000 c/s.

The Wien bridge is not a very accurate frequency measuring instrument when compared with the 1 in 10^6 easily obtained with a counter-type meter. On the other hand a well-constructed Wien bridge meter can measure frequency to an accuracy of 0.5%, i.e., 5 in 10^3 .

Electronic (Capacitor-Discharge) Frequency Meter.-A meter-type instrument which does not require balancing or zero-beat adjustments is sometimes a convenience. For this, apart from counter-type meters referred to above, direct reading frequency meters are available working on the periodic discharge of a capacitor. Fig. 77 gives the circuit of a simple transistor meter of this type. The signal to be measured is applied at the input point A, and, whatever its periodic waveform, is transformed by the Schmitt-trigger shaping circuit Tr1, Tr2 into a fixed square-wave shape of constant amplitude. The square-wave output of Tr2 is differentiated by capacitor C^* and applied to the base of the pulse amplifier Tr3. The 50 k variable upper base bias resistor of Tr3 is preset so that the transistor is just bottomed when no input signal is applied. As a result, positive going spikes arising from the differentiation lead to negative-going square pulses of the same duration at the output of Tr3, while negative-going spikes are clipped off. The resultant string of negative-going pulses of fixed height and duration from the collector of Tr3 is applied to the base of Tr4 and gives a mean reading in the d.c. milliameter in

its emitter circuit directly proportional to the input signal frequency. Accuracies of the order of 2-3% can be obtained with capacitor-discharge frequency meters such as this.

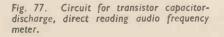
Calibrated Scope Measurement of A.F.—An instrument not specifically designed for frequency measurement that is very often used by practising engineers to measure audio (and even low radio) frequencies is the oscilloscope. Nowadays good quality scopes have timebases sufficiently accurately calibrated in time per horizontal scale division to enable you to measure the frequency of an unknown signal. To do this, you set up a scope display of the signal with one cycle occupying horizontally as much of the graticule as possible. If you then count the horizontal scale divisions corresponding to one cycle, you can work out the period T and thus the frequency f (=1/T). Accuracies of a few per cent can be obtained in this way for audio frequencies (or even low r.f., depending on the timebase maximum speed).

V.H.F./U.H.F. measurements

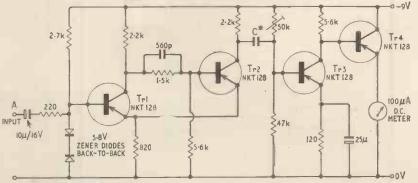
Measurements of very high frequencies follow much the same pattern as r.f. measurements, except the various equipments may take special forms. For example, the simple absorption wavemeter described earlier will, in the u.h.f. range, take the shape of a pair of Lecher wires, or a calibrated cavity resonator, or a slotted line. As mentioned before, standard frequencies in these

As mentioned before, standard frequencies in these ranges are derived by multiplier circuits (usually triggered astable multivibrators or tuned frequency harmonic multipliers) from r.f. standards. Tuned Class C thermionic valves can be pushed out in this way to a few thousand megacycles and klystrons to 25,000 Mc/s. Microwave and variable capacitance diodes are also used for frequency multiplication into the microwave frequency range.

We have taken a look at most of the instruments used in laboratories to measure frequency. Although these have been widely relied on in the past, the development of economical portable transistor counter-type frequency meters capable of giving an instantaneous direct digital readout display of frequencies up into the u.h.f. range, must mean that in the years to come many of the instruments described in this article must become lab. curiosities. However, the slow natural term of obsolescence of electronic instruments means that readers may still have to know how to handle them and understand their principles for some time to come.



 C^* SELECTED FOR METER f.s.d.; 200c/s = 0.05 μ ; 2,000c/s = 0.03 μ ; 20,000c/s = 300p; 200,000c/s = 80p



ECONOMICAL LOGIC

Advantages of NAND/NOR logic and techniques for using it-with particular

reference to minimization of networks by topographical methods

By H. R. HENLY,* A.M.I.E.E.

THE tremendous developments in semiconductor technology in recent years have made possible the design of logic circuit elements which are reliable, efficient and suitable for mass production. In particular the combination of diodes and/or resistors with transistors to produce NAND and NOR elements has revolutionized the design of computer and process control logic.

As the following discussion will show, the application of NAND/NOR logic techniques to the realization of logic circuits results in a number of distinct advantages, both economic and in circuitry, over those elements representing the basic Boolean connectives AND and OR. A reminder of the logic systems and terms in common use is given in the box, right. (Unless otherwise stated, positive logic will be used throughout the article. On graphical symbols, the recommendations of BS530 are considered to be perfectly adequate and will be used throughout.)

The design philosophy based on AND and OR connectives has the advantage that, apart from the emitter followers, the elements represent fundamental Boolean connectives. With suitable choice of diodes, high operating speeds may be realized at comparatively low cost. However, this must be weighed against the degradation of signal levels, which may worsen with age. Also, the use of these circuits does not necessarily produce

* Post Office Engineering Department.

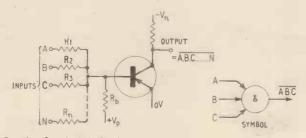


Fig. 1. Simple NAND element: transissor circuit and graphical symbol.

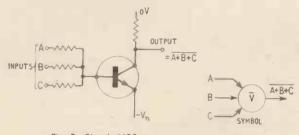


Fig. 2. Simple NOR gate, circuit and symbol.

AND/OR/NOT Logic Realization

The truth values 1 and 0 are represented electronically by two discrete voltage (or current) levels, one of which is generally (but not necessarily) zero (earth) potential. Two logic systems may be defined:—

(1) Positive Logic in which the truth or 1 value is represented electronically by the more positive of the two levels chosen.



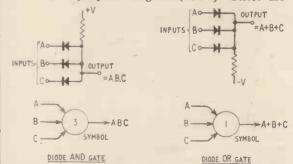
e.g.

0 volts = 0

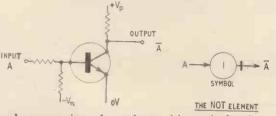
(2) Negative Logic in which the truth or 1 value is represented by the more negative of the two levels chosen, e.g.:



The fundamental Boolean connectives are realized electronically by diode gates (below). These are



cheap and simple in construction but suffer from the disadvantage that no active device is included, resulting in a power loss at each stage of gating. The result is a gradual deterioration of signal levels which is overcome in practice by the inclusion of emitter followers at strategic points in the circuit. The NOT operation is performed by the commonemitter stage (below) which provides both inversion



and power gain and may be used instead of emitter followers where rearrangement of the circuit equations permits.

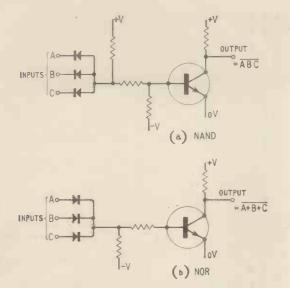


Fig. 3. Alternative NAND and NOR elements.

the most economic realization of a given circuit equation in terms of electronic components. This is particularly true now the price of transistors, diodes and highstability resistors are of the same order.

The NAND and NOR elements are simply developments of the NOT element, comprising in the simplest form the common-emitter circuit of Fig. 1. A number of inputs are provided via resistors $R_1, R_2 ... R_n$, to the transistor base. These are so chosen that with all inputs at zero potential relative to the emitter (i.e. 1 level) the potential divider formed with the base resistor R_b across the positive supply V_p , cuts off the transistor. Under this condition the output is approximately -V volts (0 level). The operation, assuming three inputs, is clearly

 $Z = \overrightarrow{ABC}$ i.e. = NOT-AND or NAND..... (1a) or by De Morgan's theorem

 $Z = \overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C} \dots$ (1b)

If the p-n-p transistor of Fig. 1 is replaced by an n-p-n type, as in Fig. 2, then with the same logic levels we have the following operation:—

$$Z = \overline{A + B + C} \quad \dots \quad (2a)$$

i.e. NOT-OR or NOR or by De Morgan's theorem,

 $Z = \overline{A}.\overline{B}.\overline{C}$ (2b)

In order to ease the tolerancing problem and increase the operating speed, the alternative circuits of Fig. 3 may be used. These utilize diode gates followed by inversion. Although the overall cost is higher, the reliability (especially using silicon devices) is greater. Furthermore, compatible NAND and NOR circuits may be designed (i.e. to allow the interconnection of NAND with NOR circuits)

The NAND and NOR circuits described may be

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

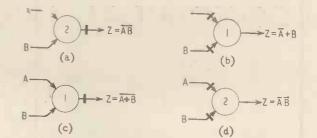


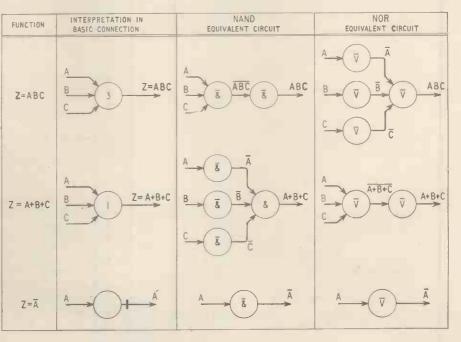
Fig. 4. Symbolic interpretation of equations (1) and (2).

designed as a standard element so that any element is capable of driving a certain number (typically 5) of identical elements. This enables the system designer to implement a logic circuit using one standard circuit element throughout, provided care is taken to ensure that the loading restrictions for the element are followed. Where it is essential to exceed the driving capabilities of the simple element, several may be combined (effectively paralleling the transistors) or another standard circuit designed with a larger driving capacity.

Thus even in its simplest form, Fig. 2 represents a very powerful logical element—a fact which has been exploited to advantage by manufacturers in the computer and automation fields.

In terms of the basic connectives we may derive the equivalent circuits of these elements by making use of equations 1 and 2. These are shown in Fig. 4 and it is seen that the elements may be considered simply as combinations of AND and OR gates with inverters.

There are a number of methods whereby circuits may be implemented in NAND/NOR logic. The first and probably simplest technique for implementing a circuit is the substitution method. The Boolean expression is first translated into AND and OR elements and these are replaced by their NAND/NOR equivalent circuits. The equivalent circuits, are easily derived and are tabulated below.



519

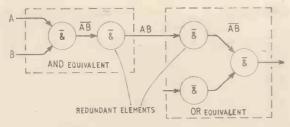


Fig. 5. Redundant elements in cascaded NAND circuits.

After the substitution the circuit is examined for redundant elements, e.g. two NOT elements in cascade. The resulting circuit is not necessarily the minimal form (assembled from the smallest possible number of elements) even though the original Boolean expression may have been.

The derivation of the equivalent circuits does yield one useful fact, of which we shall make use later. It is seen in Fig. 5 that if an OR equivalent circuit follows an AND equivalent circuit (in the case of NAND elements) two single-input elements are saved per OR input. A similar situation occurs with NOR elements when an OR circuit is followed by an AND circuit.

A	B	f		
0 0 1	0 0 	0 1 1 0	$f = A\overline{B} + \overline{A}\overline{B}$	Truth table for Exclusive OR function.

To exemplify this technique and to introduce other ideas we shall consider the Exclusive OR circuit. The Truth table is given above, from which we obtain the function:

 $= \overline{A}B + A\overline{B}$ (3) If this is implemented in the basic connectives it requires two AND elements for the product terms, an OR element for the output gate and two inverters. The circuit is shown in Fig. 6(a). Substituting the appropriate NAND equivalent circuits in 6(a) and removing redundant elements yields the circuit of Fig. 6(b). This uses five elements and eight inputs, so a simpler solution is

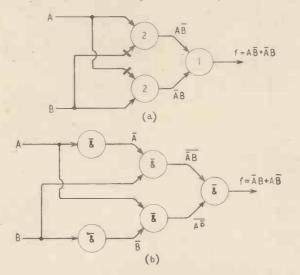


Fig. 6. (a) Basic logic diagram for equation (3); and (b) implementation of equation (3) in NAND elements.

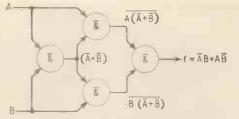


Fig. 7. NAND implementation of equation (4).

sought. Returning to equation 3, by the distributive laws we can write: $f = (AB + \overline{A})(AB + B)$ $f = (AB + \overline{A})(A + B)$

$$= (A + B)(A + B)$$

= $(A + B)A + (A + B)$

B)B Now the equation is in the form AND-OR-AND, with a common factor $(\overline{A} + \overline{B})$. The NAND implementation is shown in Fig. 7, requiring only four elements and eight inputs, and has been shown to be the minimal form². This brings out the important point that although the substitution method yields useful results the circuit is not necessarily the minimal form. It may be necessary to rearrange the circuit equations into a form which represents the output of NAND/NOR elements. It should also be noted that equation 4 yields the minimal circuit in basic connectives by writing it as:

$$f = \overline{A}\overline{B}(A + \overline{B})$$

requiring only three elements and one inverter-a saving of one inverter.

It is instructive to take this example a stage further and consider the NOR form. From equation 4 we have : $f = (\bar{A} + \bar{B}) (A + B)$

but instead of partially multiplying out to obtain the sum-of-products form we retain the product-of-sums form, from which the NOR form is obtained directly, Fig. 8. This is the minimal NOR form requiring five elements and eight inputs and is therefore less economic than the NAND version.

It is important to note that here we sought an equation which required the output to perform an AND function whereas for the NAND version we made the output

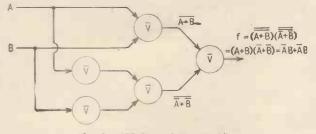


Fig. 8. NOR form of equation (4).

gate perform an OR function. Let us consider this point more closely. Referring to the circuits of Fig. 4, it can be seen why these arrangements are desirable.

First consider the case of two NAND elements feeding an output NAND gate, Fig. 9(a). Analysing this in terms of the basic Boolean connectives, we arrive at Fig. 9(b), remembering that De Morgan's theorem gives two alternative forms for a NAND function. It is seen that the complementations occurring in the penultimate stages of gating are cancelled in the last stage.

(continued on page 521)

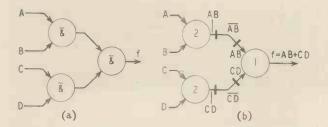


Fig. 9. (a) Analysis of NAND circuit; (b) analysis of (a) in terms of basic connectives.

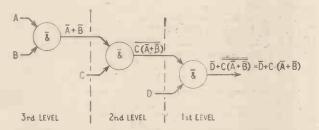


Fig. 10. General NAND circuit, indicating three levels of gating.

It is conventional to number the stages of gating from the output, i.e. the output stage is the first stage, all stages driving it constitute the second stage and so on.

The above exercise can be repeated using NOR elements, and a similar analysis results. The output function would be the dual of Fig. 9(b), since dual elements would be used. Again by using the appropriate equations (from De Morgan's theorem) terms complemented in the second stage of gating would be complemented again in the first (output) stage. In general it can be concluded that variables entering at the first stage appear complemented at the output whereas those entering at the second stage appear uncomplemented at the output. This conclusion will now be developed into a general theory.

Consider Fig. 10, which shows part of a larger circuit involving three levels of gating. Here it is seen that terms entering at odd levels (1 and 3) appear complemented at the output, whereas variables entering at the even level (2) are unchanged at the output. It is left to the reader to establish the same rule for NOR elements.

From the foregoing results, general rules for the im-plementation of NAND/NOR logic can be formulated. These follow identically the rules devised by Maley and Earle² and provide an extremely powerful tool for the logic designer.

Rules for implementing NAND/NOR logic

1. Write the equations in a minimal form, suitable for the type of element it is proposed to use. (i.e. in the Sumof-Products form for the implementation in NAND elements).

2. Draw the circuit using the basic Boolean connectives.

3. Replace each element with a NAND (or NOR) element and complement terms entering at odd levels which are required uncomplemented in the output. Where possible the original equation should be rearranged so that terms to be complemented at the output enter at odd gating levels, thus saving inverters.

As an example of the technique consider the function $= A\overline{B} + \overline{B}C$. This is already in a suitable form for

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

NAND logic, i.e., a sum-of-products form, so we can immediately draw the Boolean circuit of Fig. 11(a). From this follows Fig. 11(b), in which each element is: replaced with a NAND block, including the inverter to give B.

In order to implement the same function using NOR elements it is necessary to rewrite the original equation in the product-of-sums form, i.e.

 $f = A\overline{B} + \overline{B}C = \overline{B}(A + C)$ by simple factorization. The two stages of implementation are shown in Figs. 12(a) and 12(b). In this case B is inserted at the first gating level to produce \overline{B} at the output.

In this example the NOR configuration produces the more economic circuit, in terms of components, since it involves only two elements and four inputs in contrast to four elements and seven inputs for the NAND version (Fig. 11).

It is important to note the above rules result in no loss of minimality, i.e. the NAND (or NOR) form obtained by these rules will be no less minimal than the original Boolean form.

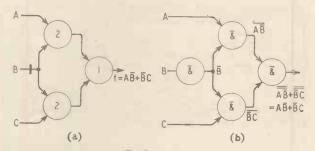
Minimization

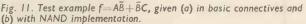
The techniques discussed above provide a ready means of implementing a function in NAND/NOR logic after it has been reduced to its minimal form by the various minimization techniques.

Since the problem of minimization represents a large and often tedious part of the design, I will discuss certain techniques which are considered to be best suited to the design of circuits involving only a few variables (up to 6 or 8). Minimality is not an invariant property of a function since it depends entirely upon the type of circuit element to be used. For the present purposes we need only consider elements using diodes and transistors.

Where diode logic is concerned, each term (sum or product) involves one diode for each literal of the term. Complemented terms require inverters involving transistors.

For circuits using NAND/NOR logic each term requires a transistor and each literal of the term requires an input resistor. Where the circuits used are tailor-made, i.e. inputs are provided only as required, it is clearly desirable





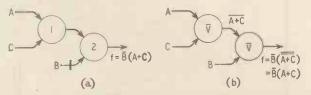
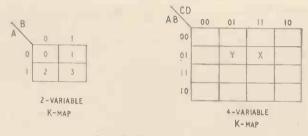
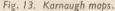


Fig. 12. Implementation of test example in NOR elements.

521





ABCD	00	01	П.	10	
00	1	1	0	0	
01	0	D	0		
	0	0		0	Z=ABCD+ABCD+ABCD+ABCD
10	0	0	9	0	+ABCD+ABCD+ABCD

Fig. 14. Karnaugh maps for the function Z shown. The circled decimal numbers within the loops are used for reference in the text.

to minimize the number of literals as well as the number of terms. However, it is common practice to use standard elements which are produced by many manufacturers for this purpose and take one of two forms. The most popular at present is the type using discrete components, encapsulated in an epoxy-resin and designed for maximum reliability. The second and more recent form is the integrated circuit or micro-logic element. In these elements complete NOR circuits are made from a single chip of silicon⁵, resulting in one or more logic elements condensed into a very small package (typically a TO5 transistor case).

The use of these elements eases the minimality requirements to that of reducing the number of terms (elements) required and keeping the number of inputs to an element within the number provided. Furthermore the output loading restrictions on the elements must also be observed.

Integrated circuit techniques have developed even further, to the stage where complete logical functions can be constructed on one "chip" of silicon. This completely changes the minimality criteria and makes the direct application of these techniques difficult. Although redundancy is still undesirable it has often to be accepted in these circuits in order to ease the problems of layout and input/output connections to the circuit. This problem has been discussed recently by J. Earle⁶.

The problem of minimization may be tackled in many ways, e.g. algebraic, tabular or map methods. All make use of the axioms A + A = A, $A + \overline{A} = 1$, $A.\overline{A} = 0$, and A + AB = A, to reduce the original canonical form to one involving only those terms required to completely describe the function. These terms are called prime implicants. It is proposed to discuss below the Karnaugh map method due to M. Karnaugh^{1,2,3,4}. This is a development of the Veitch map, which, with binary ordering of the axes, is considered by the author to be superior to other methods (for problems involving six to eight variables).

The map for n variables comprises 2^{*n*} cells arranged in either a plane or three-dimensional array. One cell is assigned to each of the 2^{*n*} canonical product terms. Examples of two and four-variable maps are shown in Fig. 13. The axes are labelled according to a reflected binary (Gray) code which represents the various combinations of the variables assigned to that axis (e.g. for variables A, B the term \overline{AB} is represented by 01). The advantage of the reflected binary ordering of the axes lies in the fact that adjacent cells differ in one variable only. For example, in the two-variable map of Fig. 13, the cell labelled 2 represents the term \overline{AB} since it lies at the intersection of A = 1, B = 0. Similarly in the four-variable map the cell marked x represents the term $\overline{A}.B.C.D.$, that is, A = 0, B = C = D = 1. Furthermore the cell y represents $\overline{A}.B.C.D.$, and it differs from the adjacent cell x in the variable C only.

The map for a given function is drawn up directly from the truth table by entering a "1" in each cell for which the output is desired to be "1." The function is then the sum of all the terms for which a "1" is entered on the map. Furthermore any terms occupying adjacent

		(0		E 				
ABCD	00	10	[]	10	ABCD	00	01	11	01
00	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	
01	0	0	0	0	01	0	0	0	W
- 11	0	010	0	0		0	D	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0

Z=ABCDE+ABCDE+ABCDE+ABCDE Fig. 15. Five-variable Karnaugh map.

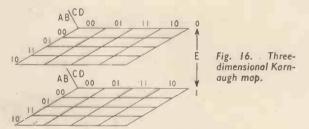
cells in the map may be combined to remove one redundant variable, i.e. that one in which the terms differ. For example in Fig. 13, terms x and y differ in the variable C and the result of combining these terms is A.B.D. Terms which may be combined in this way are indicated by looping together on the map, as shown in Fig. 14, which is a map for four variables. Loops 1 and 2 each involve two terms only, and it will be observed that loop 1 involves terms on opposite edges of the map; this is consistent since these cells also differ in one variable only.

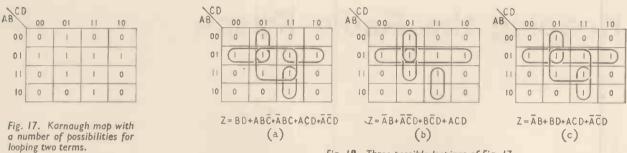
Loop 3 involves four terms; the argument used here is simply an extension of that used above. Loop 3 may be considered as four loops of two. This yields:—

$$Z = \overline{A}.\overline{B}.\overline{C} + \overline{A}.\overline{C}.D + \overline{A}.B.\overline{C} + \overline{A}.\overline{C}.D$$

= $\overline{A}.\overline{C}(D + \overline{D}) + \overline{A}.\overline{C}(B. + \overline{B}.)$
= $\overline{A}.\overline{C} + \overline{A}.\overline{C}$
= $\overline{A}.\overline{C}$

Now this result could have been obtained by simply looping the four terms as shown and eliminating those variables which change value in moving horizontally and vertically across adjacent cells (B and D in this case). Furthermore, terms may be included in more than one





loop, since A + A = A, but this should not be done carelessly since it can result in unnecessary terms being included

In the four-variable map of Fig. 14, it will be observed that two variables are assigned to each axis. This is not mandatory and the variables may be assigned in any desired fashion. However, one complication arises where the binary coding involves more than two variablesthat is, the cell adjacencies. In the case of two variables, only adjacent cells differ in one variable; with more than two variables there will also be non-adjacent cells which differ in one variable. For example, consider the threevariable code:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbf{A B C} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0
\end{array}$$

Apart from the ordinary adjacencies there are two additional terms which should also be considered "adjacent"; these are shown bracketed. If this code were used for one axis of a four-variable map (for example, with a simple one-variable code on the other axis), then these additional adjacencies must not be overlooked. The problem would not arise if the simpler, two-variable codes were used (i.e. one for each axis).

Maps may of course be constructed for any number of variables, although above six they tend to become un-For five variables the number of cells is large wieldy. (25) and the adjacencies are less obvious. For five variables it is advantageous to draw two four-variable maps, as in Fig. 15. Then clearly loops may exist on either map for example loop 1, or between maps as indicated by loop 2. In this example $Z = A.B.\overline{C} + A.C.\overline{D}.E$. Alternatively the maps may be considered as lying one above the other, as shown in Fig. 16.

In the examples so far there has been no difficulty in selecting loops on the map. However, in general there is usually a number of ways in which the ones may be looped and it is essential that the combination yielding the minimum number of loops be chosen. Consider Fig. 17. There are many possible loops of two terms; but there are two possible loops of four and the question arises-which combination to choose? Fig. 18 shows three possible combinations. The first (a) is obviously not the best choice since it involves five terms plus an output gate. Combination (b) is an improvement, but (c) has fewer terms complemented. The unnecessary terms and literals in the first two arose because the loops chosen were not as large as they could have been.

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

Fig. 18. Three possible loopings of Fig. 17.

The guiding principle in selecting loops is to first select loops of single ones which cannot be combined to make loops of two. Then make those loops of two ones which will not make loops of four; then loops of four which will not make loops of eight, and so on.

This procedure is continued until all "1's" have been looped at least once. Where more than one combination of loops is possible each must be tried and the final selection made on the basis of the number of loops and literals involved (including the number of complemented terms).

Of course, we are not restricted to using the "1's" on a map; the zeros represent product terms for which the output is zero. Consider the function dealt with earlier f = A.B + B.C. The map for this function is

Fig. 19. Example
of looping map
zeros.
$$ABC 00 04 11 10 0 0 f = A\overline{B} + \overline{B}C$$

shown in Fig. 19, and one loop of four and one loop of two zeros are possible, vielding:

$$\vec{f} = \underline{B} + \underline{A}.\underline{C}$$

$$f = \overline{B} + \underline{A}.\underline{C}$$

$$= \overline{B} (\overline{A}.\overline{C})$$
 by De Morgan
$$= \overline{B} (A + C),$$
 the original function.

Here we have merely shown that the zeros of the map produce the same result as the ones. Thus in minimizing a function we may also consider looping the zeros and select the looping which yields the minimal covering (i.e. the smallest number of prime implicants).

The above discussion, of course is by no means an exhaustive treatment of the methods by which the minimal form of a logical function may be determined.

Acknowledgement .-- I would like to acknowledge the permission of the Engineer-in-Chief, G.P.O., Engineering Dept., to publish this paper and also the help and encouragement of my colleagues in its preparation.

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523

Keeping the Radio Peace

CENTENARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

LMOST as soon as wireless telegraphy proved itself to be a practical means of communication the need for rules and regulations became evident; clearly, anarchy would lead to chaos. Apart from that, the new form of telegraphy might well constitute a threat to established state monopolies in communication. So it was that quite early in the present century many countries enacted laws to control radio. The first British Wireless Telegraphy Act was passed in 1904. Even before then, as ranges of signalling increased rapidly from tens to hundreds of miles, it became obvious that domestic control was not enough. In 1903 the German government called a conference to undertake preliminary studies for the international regulation of radio. This was largely by way of protest against the refusal of Marconicontrolled stations to communicate with other "systems." Delegates from nine nations attended. Though little was actually accomplished, useful groundwork was done for the first real international conference, held in Berlin in 1906.

Fortunately, machinery for co-operation in radio communication between the nations already existed, almost ready made, in the form of the International Telegraph Union. For 41 years the I.T.U. had proved itself to be highly successful in organizing the exchange of telegraphic and later telephonic communications across national frontiers.

"Semaphore to Satellite"

This year the I.T.U. celebrates its centenary and, to mark the occasion, has issued a lavishly illustrated book* on its wire and wireless activities over 100 years, with short histories of the various forms of communication. The I.T.U.'s Centenary Conference opened in Geneva on 14th September.

Apart from its more serious content and the great historical value of the excellently reproduced illustrations, the book throws light on many lesser happenings in international communication history. For instance, few of us will know that Britain did not qualify for admission to the Union when it was formed in 1865; her telegraph system was then privately owned. She joined in 1871, after the telegraphs had been nationalized by Disraeli. The U.S.A. did not adhere to the Convention until 1932 though she had been a kind of honorary member long before then. Her earliest radio laws, passed many years after those of the other great nations, were largely in conformity with I.T.U. principles. Naturally, a fair amount of space is given in the book to successive radio conferences. The first, that held in Berlin in 1906, was in some ways the most significant of all as it set the pattern for the future international use of radio for the benefit of all. Frequencies were allotted for specific uses and rules were framed for procedure and priorities in the exchange of tele-grams. Delegates from 29 countries attended and they agreed that the I.T.U. should act as the central administrative organ.

Frequency allocation was then a delightfully simple matter; anyone could carry the complete list in his head. The mercantile marine and coastal stations were given 500 and 1,000 kc/s; the band 188-500 kc/s was reserved for "servicesnot open to public correspondence" (which meant mainly naval and military stations) while frequencies below 188 kc/s were for long-distance point-to-point services. These regulations came into force in 1908 and so were those current when Wireless World started publication.

The next conference, meeting in London in 1912, was held under the shadow of the Titanic disaster and so was concerned largely with measures for increasing the safety of life at sea. No very significant changes in frequency allocations were made, though radio beacons were allowed to use frequencies above 2,000 kc/s. There was so far no shortage of channels, though what was to prove the most difficult of problems began to loom over the horizon. At about this time Mr., Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty (probably briefed by Admiral Jackson), pleaded in Parliament for haste in setting up the stations of the proposed "Imperial Chain"; otherwise there might be no channels available. And he may well have been right; allowing for the great spread of the spark transmitters envisaged for that grandiose but (perhaps fortunately) still-born scheme, there was not over-much room in the band of wavelengths "within the limits of 17,000 and 50,000 feet" as specified for the proposed stations.

Due to the First World War, there was a big gap until the next conference, that in Washington in 1927, which is rightly described in the centenary book as "the first of the modern telecommunication conferences." Many new developments had arisen, among them valves, radio telephony, broadcasting and world-wide h.f. communication. The range of frequencies now allotted was from 10 kc/s to 60 Mc/s. To cope with the vastly increased complexity of the I.T.U.'s task the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) was now set up. Its function was "to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radio communications and issue recommendations on them." There are now no fewer than 14 C.C.I.R. study groups. From the start, propagation has always been prominent and the subject is always under review to help towards solving changing radio problems. Noise of all kinds is equally fundamental and there is close collaboration in its study between the C.C.I.R. and the International Radio Scientific Union (U.R.S.I.).

I.T.U. organization

Subject matter of subsequent conferences became too complex for even a brief survey here, but some of the decisions produced profound changes in the I.T.U. itself. In 1932 wire and wireless, sinking old rivalries, came together; the I.T.U. became the International Telecommunication Union and joint committees were set up. In 1947 the I.T.U. became a specialist agency of the United Nations. Sweeping changes were made and it was constituted as a truly international body with no national obligations. Hitherto the staff had been Swiss, appointed by the Swiss government. The Union's permanent Bureau had been set up in Berne as long ago as 1868 in order to distribute statistical and tech-

(Continued on page 525)

^{* &}quot;From Semaphore to Satellite." Pp. 343; 365 illustrations. International Telecommunication. Union, Place des Nation 1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland. Price 40 Swiss francs.

nical information to members. Now, according to the latest figures available, there is a permanent I.T.U. staff of 142 persons—they might be called international civil servants drawn from 36 different countries. The Bureau moved to new headquarters in Geneva in 1962.

As might be expected, the Union suffers under the curse of Babel. Its "working" languages are French, English and Spanish, with French as the "authentic" language in cases of dispute. Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are classed as "official" languages. In the early days all the radio publications were in French only.

To cope with fluctuating monetary exchange rates the I.T.U. has had to devise its own notional currency unit for the settlement of international terminal and transit charges for traffic. This is the "gold franc" defined as consisting of 10/31 gram of gold of purity 0.900.

"Undoubtedly the toughest and most intractable problem which has confronted the I.T.U. during the second half of its first 100 years of existence has been the allocation, assignment, registration and orderly use of radio frequencies." It was to provide improved machinery for solving this problem and clearing away the chaos of the Second World War that another offshoot of the I.T.U., the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) was set up in 1947. The Board, with 11 elected members of different nationalities, has a semijudicial function in securing immunity from interference for duly registered stations.

Space communication has of late been one of the concerns of the I.T.U. It was in 1959 that a study group of the C.C.I.R. began to study these special problems. Frequency bands totalling over 6,000 Mc/s have now been allotted to the various space services, either on a shared or exclusive basis. A frequency (20.007 Mc/s) has even been allotted for distress calls from space vehicles. The band 1400-1427 Mc/s has been freed for exclusive world-wide use in radio astronomy.

One of the avowed aims of the Union is "to harmonize the action of the nations" in working towards the better use of telecommunication channels. To have achieved that aim in a world of increasingly prickly nationalism, in which broadcasting and communication services are almost national status symbols, is a matter for legitimate self-congratulation especially as there are now over 120 member nations of the I.T.U. Judging by the fact that during the whole of its 100year history not a single member has ever resigned, the Union may justly claim to have succeeded. H. F. S.

Books Received

Worked Examples in Electronics and Telecommunications, Vols. 1 and 2, by B. Holdsworth and Z. E. Jaworski. The first two of four volumes which together will cover the syllabus in preparation for the B.Sc. final examinations in electronics and electrical engineering as well as the graduateship examination of the I.E.E. Volumes 1 and 2 together cover the syllabus of Pt. II electronics and a portion of Pt. II electrical theory and measurement. The authors have used actual examination questions from the past few years, and in preparing the answers have outlined basic principles before giving a general solution. Vol. 1 "problems in electronics" deals with 70 problems under the headings general circuit theory; coupled circuits; electron ballistics; valve parameters and equivalent circuits; voltage amplifiers; power amplifiers; oscillators and valve non-linearities; and power supplies and filters. Vol. 2 "problems in electronics theory and communications" deals with 47 problems under electric and magnetic field theory; transmission lines; electro-acoustics; transients; harmonics; and illumination. Vol. 1, pp. 209; Figs. 121. Price 25s. Vol. 2, pp. 134, Figs. 71. Price 22s. 6d. Iliffe Books Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.I.

Dictionary of Electronics, Communications and Electrical Engineering. Volume II German-English, edited by H. Werwicke. The author is head of the translating department of the West German company of Rohde and Schwarz. Volume II contains approximately 66,000 words (6,000 more than the English-German volume issued previously), and includes not only the English equivalents of German words but also of abbreviations. Pp. 576. H. Wernicke, 8024 Deisenhofen, Munich. Available in U.K. price 56s from Aveley Electric, South Ockendon, Essex.

Electronics Buyers' Guide. The 1965 edition of this comprehensive and invaluable directory of the American electronics industry consists of three sections: — a 450-page buyers' guide with over 3,600 product headings (from abrasives to zirconium); an alphabetical index to manufacturers and their branch offices and, in some cases, overseas agents; and 400 pages of manufacturers' announcements. It weighs 541b! Pp. 1338. Issued-free to subscribers to Electronics. McGraw-Hill Publishing Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York.

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

The Dynamics of Linear and Non-linear Systems, by P. Naslin. An English edition, translated by the author, of the original book "Les régimes variables dans les systèmes linéaires et non linéaires." Intended for electrical, mechanical and control engineers, the work is an exhaustive, detailed analysis of control systems. In the introduction, the system concept and general properties of linear and non-linear systems are defined. Graphical and numerical methods of analysis follow, demonstrating the analogies between different types of system. Further deeper analysis employs transform methods, stability and damping criteria, phase-plane and phase-safe topological methods, and numerical and graphical computation of transients. Pp. 586; nearly 520 Figs. Price £5 5s. Blackie & Sons Ltd., 5 Fitzhardinge Street, Portman Square, London, W.1.

Television Engineering & Television Electronics, edited by P. Neidhardt. A technical dictionary in four languages— English, German, French and Russian—listing approximately 3,500 terms used in television and electronic technology. Linguistic cross referencing of the terms has been made by dividing the book into four language sections. The terms are first printed in the language of the section and then followed by the three translations. Pp. 340. Price £7. Pergamon Press Ltd., 4 and 5 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.

Design and Construction of Transistor Superhets, by R. H. Warring. Intended for amateur-radio enthusiasts, the book is essentially practical in treatment. After a simple introduction to the principles of the superhet, an explanation of transistors and printed circuit assemblies is given. Stages of the superhet are then covered in more detail prior to a description of professionally designed circuits. The final chapters deal with constructor kits, testing and alignment. Pp. 104; Figs. 70. Price 17s 6d. Museum Press Ltd., 26 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7.

The Elements, by S. Ruben. A short, well arranged reference book of interest to both students and engineers, detailing the chemical and physical constants of 103 elements. Although not applicable to each element, 23 constants are covered, and each element is presented on an individual page. Price 15s. W. Foulsham and Co. Ltd., Yeovil Road, Slough, Bucks.

525

MEW PRODUCTS

MARINE ECHO-SOUNDER

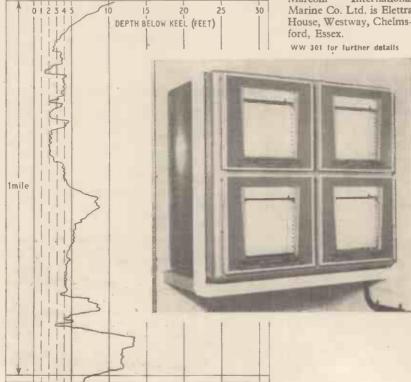
THE latest addition to the Marconi International Marine Company's range of echo-sounders is the Contour, a precision instrument giving a resolution of up to 0.2 in/ft. The new recorder uses a servo-controlled ceramic pen, heated by a 6V coil, and which writes on heatsensitive recording paper.

A linearly-increasing voltage (with time) provides a voltage proportional to depth and this is quantized and applied to an integrator which allows only the strong seabed echoes to register and ignores weak echoes from fish, etc. The desired signals are then passed through a d.c. chopper amplifier to a phase-shifting stage. The phase-shifted signal and a local reference signal are then fed to a two-phase motor, in a balanced bridge, which drives the pen.

The transmitter provides about 1 kW peak power at about 50 kc/s and pulse duration is 200 µs, 1 ms or 2 ms, depending on the range of operation. Soundings can be made at the rate of 40 to 100 per minute. The three depth ranges are 2.5-30 ft, 2.5-30 fathoms and 25-300 fathoms, and the range in use is indicated automatically at the recorder. The recording paper is 7 in wide and maintains a constant speed of 0.5 in/min. giving 24 hours recording time from one roll of paper, which incidentally has an indefinite shelf life.

The four MIMCO "Contour" recorders shown in the illustration are installed aboard Shell's Philine tanker giving fore, aft and two amidships depth soundings, in order to obtain a clearer picture of hull clearance in very shallow water. The recorders operate simultaneously down to 18 in at 100 soundings/min and a resolution of 0.2 in/ft. A sounding taken on board the Philine as she approaches one of her berths is illustrated below.

The address of the International Marconi Marine Co. Ltd. is Elettra House, Westway, Chelmsford, Essex.



equipment systems components



COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

DESIGNED for general purpose telephony, telegraphy and facsimile reception in the 13 kc/s to 28 Mc/s range is the R408 communications receiver from Redifon Ltd., of Broomhill Road, London, S.W.18. Transistors are used throughout this set, which has been type approved by the G.P.O. and is suitable for marine use. Fourteen switched ranges are provided to give continuous coverage and an extra position is included on the waveband switch to bring in the pre-tuned 500 kc/s marine distress and calling frequency.

For frequencies below 650 kc/s, the intermediate frequency is 80 kc/s and above this double conversion is employed. While the second i.f. remains constant at 80 kc/s, the first changes as the signal frequency increases; starting at 470 kc/s, then 1.5 Mc/s and finishing at 4.5 Mc/s. The modes of operation include a.m., c.w., s.s.b. (pilot or suppressed carrier) and i.s.b. (switch selection of upper or lower sidebands).

A feature of the R408 is that the a.g.c. system is selectable, with delay times of up to 10 seconds and attack times of up to 5 milliseconds. Minimum times are 1 second and 100 msec respectively. Another feature is continuously variable bandwidth, from 800 c/s to 8 kc/s for a.m. and c.w. working and from 800 c/s to 4 kc/s on s.s.b. For c.w. the bandwidth can be narrowed by means of a crystal filter which reduces it to 160 c/s. Audio, line i.f. and a.g.c. outputs are provided.

The standard R408 will operate from either 100/125 or 200/250 volt a.c. (50/ 60 c/s) supplies. Also available is a version for 24 volt d.c. operation, and an adaptor to allow this version to be driven from either 110 volts or 220 volts d.c. WW 302 for further details

CRYOGENIC MICROWAVE CIRCULATOR

ABLE to operate at temperatures as low as that of liquid helium, the new cryogenic stripline circulator developed by the Marconi Company, of Chelmsford, sliould be of interest to those designing low-noise amplifiers for satellite receiving systems.

The circulator is a four-port device suitable for use in the frequency range 3.6 to 4.3 Gc/s with possibilities of use at even higher frequencies. It employs a ferrite material whose cryogenic properties are similar to those of normal ferrite at room temperature. Excellent results have been obtained from this material over a wide range of low temperatures, including liquid helium $(-269^{\circ}C)$ and liquid nitrogen (-196°C). It will also operate at room temperature at reduced performance. This feature is worth noting as the equipment may be tested before refrigeration, and of course operated at reduced performance should the refrigeration plant break down while in service.

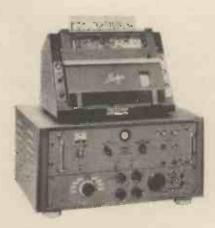
WW 303 for further details



AUTOMATIC WEATHER CHART RECORDER

ALTHOUGH designed for shipborne installations, the D-900-T series of automatic weather chart recorders made by Muirhead is also suitable for small airfields and airstrips. The recorder comprises a radio receiver, f.m./a.m. converter and facsimile unit.

Any eight of the many World Meteorological Organization's Radio-Fax transmissions in the frequency



WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

range 1.5 to 25 Mc/s may be received once the pre-tuned r.f. units and crystals have been fitted. An adjustable beat frequency oscillator and a monitoring oscilloscope are incorporated to allow the operator to check that the correct frequency is being obtained (and maintained) from the f.s.k. transmissions.

The equipment is semi-automatic, the helix speed and index of co-operation (product of the drum diameter and number of lines per inch) being selected manually prior to recording. The equipment will then start and stop automatically on receipt of the appropriate W.M.O. control signals, but can be controlled manually by the operator if required. Recording is on standard 200 ft rolls of 9-in Mufax electrosensitive paper.

Brief details from the specification include helix speeds of 60, 90 and 120 r.p.m.; scanning density of 98 or 196 lines/in; and power consumption of 100 watts. The D-900-T operates from 105/125 or 200/240 volt, 50/60 c/s supplies.

The address of Muirhead & Co. Ltd. is Beckenham, Kent.

WW 304 for further details

Frequency to D.C. Converters

A RANGE of frequency detectors covering 0 to 50 c/s to 0 to 20 kc/s (nine different ranges, and units to cover higher frequencies to special order) is being offered by the Semifiole Division of Airpax Electronics Incorporated, of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. These units, known as Magmeter detectors, provide a d.c. output directly proportional to input frequency and have a quoted accuracy of better than 0.25% on frequencies up to 100 kc/s. The standard output



is 0 to 1 mA into a 325Ω external load (internal output resistance is approximately 5 k Ω).

Three different versions are available to cater for valve circuits and 12 or 24volt transistor circuits. Each version is available in either an octal plug-in base or a "bolt-down" $l_{\frac{1}{2}} \times l_{\frac{3}{4}} \times l_{\frac{1}{2}}$ in case. The height of the octal unit is $l_{\frac{1}{4}}$ in. WW 305 for further details

D.C. Inverters

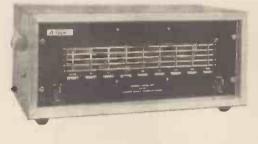
A RANGE of d.c. to a.c. inverters has been introduced by Synchro Developments (London) Ltd., of Dover Street, W.1. Known as the Porta Power range, it offers square wave outputs of 110, 240, 260 and 280 volts. Power ratings of 200, 500, 750 and 1,000 VA, are quoted for input voltages of 12, 24, 36 or 50 volts d.c. respectively.

Manual and automatic units are available, the latter incorporating self-operating changeover relays. The output frequency is within $\pm 2\%$ of 50 c/s. www 306 for further details



Audio Response Unit

NINE separate controls are provided on the Astronic A1646 a.f. response unit from Associated Electronic Engineers Ltd. and allow the level of audio signals to be varied in octave steps (in multiples of two) from 40 to 10,240 c/s. Each of the nine controls is continuously variable and allows adjustment of +13dB to -13 dB. On the standard model, the octave controls are illuminated and



their settings are displayed in graphical form above the controls on the front panel.

At 0 dB level the input and output impedances are 600 Ω , with zero insertion loss. The overall response is within ± 2 dB from 20 c/s to 20 kc/s and the noise level is quoted as -60 dB. Overload level is +18 dBm. An "in-out" switch and an overall gain control is provided.

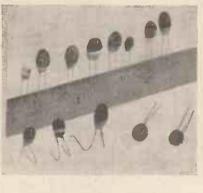
The standard model is housed in a metal case designed for bench use. Other models are available for rack mounting and with alternative input and output arrangements. The price of the standard model, the A1646, is $\pounds 66$. The company's address is Dalston Gardens, Stanmore, Middx.

WW 307 for further details

GERMAN SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS

A RANGE of solid tantalum capacitors made by Standard Elektrik Lorenz, of West Germany, have recently been introduced into the United Kingdom by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., an associate company. The capacitance range offered is from 0.1 to 50 μ F, with working voltages from 3 to 35 V d.c. Capacitance tolerance is -20% to +50% and temperature range is from -40° C to $+85^{\circ}$ C.

The internal construction of the new series is similar to the established DEF 5134 patterns, but the capacitors are dipped in a moisture-resistant resin to give added mechanical protection. These capacitors are available from S.T.C.'s Capacitor Division, Brixham Road, Paignton, Devon, or the London Sales Office, Footscray, Sidcup, Kent. WW 308 for further details



PORTABLE DUAL-TRACE SCOPE

INTRODUCED primarily for the field service engineer of high-speed, solidstate computers is the Type 453 dualtrace oscilloscope from Tektronix U.K. Ltd., of Beaverton House, Station Approach, Harpenden, Herts. This instrument has a 50 Mc/s bandwidth and uses a new Tektronix four-inch tube which provides the high writing rate and brightness required when used under high ambient light. Ten 0.8 cm divisions appear on the graticule.

Maximum dual-trace sensitivity is 20 mV/div at 50 Mc/s, 5 mV/div at 40 Mc/s, and the channels may be cascaded to obtain 1 mV sensitivity at 25

Mc/s, single-trace. Facilities are provided to delay signals for the viewing of the leading edge of the triggering waveform.

Horizontal deflection facilities include calibrated sweep delay, which is particularly useful when measuring pulseto-pulse intervals, the amount of jitter on any train of pulses, time differences and phase angles. Calibrated sweeps extend from 5 sec/cm to 0.1 μ sec/cm, with a 10X magnifier extending the fastest sweep to 10 nsec/cm.

This instrument measures $19 \times 10\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in and weighs 28 lb.

WW 309 for further details



Harmonic Distortion Meter

INCLUDED in the Model IM-12U harmonic distortion meter from Daystrom Ltd., of Gloucester, is a valve voltmeter section comprising a twin triode amplifier with negative feedback. It has four ranges from 0-1 to 0-30 volts.

The distortion meter has five ranges (0 to 1%, 3%, 10%, 30% and 100% full scale) and an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$ plus 0.1%. The additional 0.1% is added to cover any hum, noise and distortion in the instrument itself.

The instrument indicates the residual components of the signal under test after the fundamental frequency has been removed as a percentage of the signal. In addition to harmonics, the residual signal contains any hum and noise present on the test signal at all frequencies in the audio range. The frequency coverage of the instrument is from 20 c/s to 20 kc/s, in three ranges.

This Heathkit instrument is available in kit form priced £24 15s. Assembled the price is £34.

WW 310 for further details

Tantalum Electrolytics

THE "Castanet" range of tantalum electrolytic capacitors available from the dielectric and magnetic division of Plessey-UK Ltd., Towcester, Northants, has been extended by the introduction of the Type S which has specified impedance figures for capacitance values above 0.33 μ F, and is marketed in four case sizes A, B, C and D. Maximum impedance limits for the case sizes are, $5\Omega + \mathbf{X}_{c};$ $2\Omega + \mathbf{X}_{e};$ respectively: $1\Omega + X_c$ and $0.5\Omega + X_c$, where X_c is the calculated reactance at 100 kc/s for the nominal capacitance value. It should be noted that the impedance limits obtained by the direct addition of the real and reactive terms comply with the requirements of the proposed S.B.A.C. specification for high-quality solid tantalum capacitors.

WW 311 for further details

Low-Leakage Diodes

THREE new series Sylvania siliconalloy diodes (D6623, D6624 and D6625) are being offered by Thorn-AEI Radio Valves and Tubes Ltd., of 155 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. These diodes have been introduced for use in military and industrial computers and have very low current leakage characteristics—at a reverse voltage of 175 V, the D6625 measures 5 nA and the "A" version of this type only 1 nA. The first example shows an improvement of five times over currently available types and the latter 25 times.

Another feature of the new diodes, due to a new manufacturing process, is that they are suitable for high temperature work in general purpose applications.

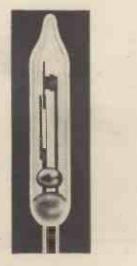
WW 312 for further details

Magnetic Switch

POWER handling of up to three amps at 120 volts is claimed for the new hermetically sealed magnetic switch developed by Sylvania Electric Products Incorporated, U.S.A. The normally closed contacts operate in a complete vacuum, making the unit suitable for use in places where arcing must not occur. Switch speed is quoted as 4 milliseconds and the operating temperature range from -54° C to $+200^{\circ}$ C.

The dimensions of the switch are $1\frac{21}{32}$ in long by $\frac{1}{56}$ in diameter. Any electromagnet with a minimum of 250 ampturns will operate the switch, but the suggested reference magnet is Alnico V: $1.25 \times 0.522 \times 0.158$ in.

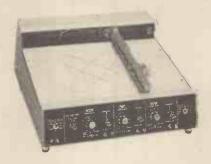
These magnetic switches are available in the United Kingdom through Thorn Special Products Ltd., Great Cambridge Road, Enfield, Middx. WW 313 for further details



WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

TWO-PEN RECORDER

TWO pens independently controlled in the left-to-right direction and synchronized in the top-to-bottom axis are fitted to the $x-y_i-y_2$ recorder Model 2FA



from the Moseley Division of the Hewlett-Packard, of Dallas Road, Bedford. This recorder is a bench-type instrument and has a plotting area of 11 by 17 in. There is a 0.1 in horizontal separation between the pens attached to the moving arm (seen in the iilustration) to allow the pens to cross. An additional pen may be added to this instrument to produce identification marks at significant points in a recording.

Each axis of the 2FA has 11 calibrated d.c. input ranges with sensitivities from 500 μ V per inch to 50 volts per inch travel. The four most sensitive ranges may be converted for potentiometric input, should this facility be required. Input resistance on all calibrated ranges is 1 M Ω at null point.

A five-range timebase is provided giving sweeps from 0.5 seconds per division to 50 seconds per division; which represents full sweep speeds of 7.5 to 750 seconds. An accuracy on all ranges of 2 % is quoted for this instrument, which is priced at £1,293. WW 314 for further details

Portable Spot Welder

INTENDED for electronic and general laboratory applications the Electro-Magnetics "Porta-Weld" hand welding gun weighs less than 2½ lb. The gun contains an adjustable fingertip force control and a range of accessory tips is available. The resistance welding apparatus may be used to weld steel wire 0.002 in dia., 20 a.w.g. tinned copper or larger sizes of higher resistance metals. Energy is provided by charged capacitors and a joulemeter is incorporated to enable energy levels of up to 100 joules to be pre-set. Ni-Cd batteries may be used with the welder and will allow up to 1,000 welds, depending on welding time, without recharging. A recharging facility is provided on the standby function of the power supply unit. The power unit weighs 12 lb.

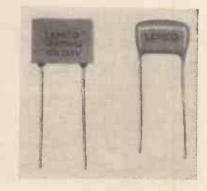
The welder is available from the Export Department of EMEC Inc. of 160 Terminal Drive, Plainview, Long Island, New York.

WW 315 for further details

POLYESTER CAPACITORS

TWO new ranges of metallized polyester capacitors have been introduced by LEMCO. (London Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bridges Place, Parsons Green Lane, London, S.W.6.) The ranges differ in size and finish, one being fully moulded and the other resin insulated. The moulded variety incorporate an anti-moisture trap in the capacitor base. Wire leads are solder coated and the capacitors stabilized by heat treatment.

A range of values based on the preferred logarithmic scale is available with standard tolerances of $\pm 5 \%$, $\pm 10 \%$, and $\pm 20 \%$ in values from 0.01 μ F to 0.22 μ F. Direct working voltage is 160 V and temperature range is $-55 \degree$ C to $+85\degree$ C. At $+20\degree$ C the insulation



resistance is $300 \text{ G}\Omega$ and the power factor at 1 kc/s is less than 0.0075. WW 316 for further details

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT HOLDER

SPECIALLY designed to accept integrated circuits in eight-lead TO-5 encapsulations is the Model S8 connector from Ferranti Ltd., of Kings Cross Road, Dundee, Scotland. Although primarily intended for use on printed circuit boards, this connector has been found particularly useful in prototype work where equipment is still under development.

The Model S8 connector is moulded



Thermal Wire Strippers

TWO new thermal wire strippers have been added to the Adamin range of soldering equipment produced by Light Soldering Developments Ltd., of 28 Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey.

Basically the two units are similar, but differ in wattage ratings. The Model 2B24 has a power consumption of approximately 50 watts and is specifically designed for p.t.f.e. work, while the Model 2B6 has a lower power rating and is suitable for use on p.v.c. and similar materials.

As can be seen from the illustration, the strippers can be operated by one hand. Two or three seconds should be allowed for the stripper to soften the covering to be removed. Heating is by means of an element in the shaft of each limb; directly beneath the blade unit. Model 2B24 is available for 24 volts only and the Model 2B6 is suitable for operation from either 12 or 24 volts.

in glass-filled nylon and its eight

beryllium copper contacts have a

0.0002 in (5μ) thick gold plating. To facilitate correct insertion, a projection

is provided on the rim of the body of the connector to which the tongue of

Contact resistance, including $10 \text{ m}\Omega$ contributed by the leads of the inte-

grated circuit, is in the order of $40 \text{ m}\Omega$

and insulation resistance is quoted to be $10kG\Omega$. Self inductance of

is only 1 gm.

WW 317 for further details

each contact is $0.001 \ \mu$ H and capacitance between adjacent contacts is $0.2 \ pF$. Insertion

force is 600 gm and temperature

range is -55° C to $+120^{\circ}$ C.

The weight of the S8 connector

the TO-5 is aligned.

The price of the 2B24 is £3 15s and the 2B6 is £3 10s. Three step-down transformers are offered. The MT24 costs £3 15s and is suitable for both models; the LT12 and LT24 each cost £2 2s and are suitable for the 12 and 24 volt versions of the 2B6.

WW 318 for further details

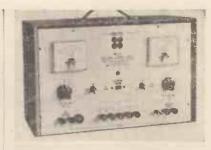


INFORMATION SERVICE FOR PROFESSIONAL READERS

To expedite requests for further information on products appearing in the editorial and advertisement pages of Wireless World each month, a sheet of reader service cards is included in this issue. The cards will be found between advertisement pages 16 and 19.

We invite professional readers to make use of these cards for all inquiries dealing with specific products. Many editorial items and all advertisements are coded with a number, prefixed by WW, and it is then necessary only to enter the number(s) on the card.

Postage is free in the U.K. but cards must be stamped if posted overseas. This service will enable professional readers to obtain the additional information they require quickly and easily.



POWER SUPPLY UNIT

A REGULATED power supply, designated Model 780, is available from Precise Electronics and Development Corp., Long Island, New York. This unit supplies two continuously variable direct regulated voltages of 0 to +400 V (ripple less than 3 mV r.m.s.) and 0 to -150 V. Output levels are set by the adjustment of two front-panel controls. A maximum current of 2 mA can be drawn from the negative supply but load current from the positive supply is specified at half and full values of output voltage, i.e., at 200 V, a continuous current of 100 mA or intermittent current of 150 mA is available; at 400 V continuous current is 150 mA. Regulation up to 100 mA is better than 0.3% or 0.3 V (whichever is greater). Two 6.3 V a.c. supplies-one centre-tapped -rated at 3 A each are also available and can be interconnected to provide either 6.3 V at 6 A or 12.6 V at 3 A. All output connections from the unit are made by terminals on the front panel, and voltage and current can be monitored on separate meters. The dimensions of the unit are $9 \times 14\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

WW 319 for further details

High-temperature Furnaces

VERTICAL high-temperature furnaces have been added to the Johnson, Matthey range of laboratory furnaces. There are eight models, four with a maximum temperature of 1,350°C, the remainder operating at temperatures up to 1,500°C. Four diameters of furnace are offered ranging from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

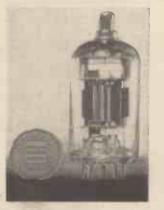
Each furnace has two thermocouples for use with a temperature controller and an over-temperature protection device. The thermocouples are embedded in the refractory, leaving the furnace chamber completely unobstructed. The overall dimensions vary according to model, the smallest being $21\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{8} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ in and the largest being $26\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{5}{8} \times 18$ in. They all operate from a single phase 105 volt a.c. supply.

Johnson, Matthey & Co. Ltd. are at 73-83 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. WW 320 for further details

NEW PRODUCTS continued Wideband Output Pentode

THE output capacitance of the special quality amplifier pentode EL5070 from Mullard's is only 2.9 pF. This represents a reduction in output capacitance of 25% on the E55L, upon which it is based.

The reduced output capacitance, which gives an improved gain-bandwidth product, has been achieved by redesigning the internal structure and using a topcap anode connection instead of a base pin; as in the E55L. This feature has been found particularly useful when the valve is used in oscilloscope deflection



amplifiers as the lead between the anode and c.r.t. can be kept short resulting in an overall improvement in performance.

At an anode current of 50 mA, the mutual conductance of the EL5070 is 45 mA/V. This high slope has been obtained by using a frame-grid technique for both the control-grid and the screen-grid. Other characteristics of this valve include 10 W anode plate dissipation (maximum), anode voltage of 125 V and current of 50 mA, screen grid dissipation of 1.5 W (maximum), and a screen voltage of 125 V and current of 5.5 mA.

At present, the EL5070 is only available in sample quantities from Mullard House, Torrington Place, London, W.C.1.

WW 321 for further details

Ultrasonic Generators

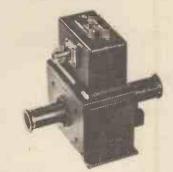
A SERIES of Soniclean automatic generators comprising Types 1190, 1192 and 1193 have now gone into production at Dawe Instruments Ltd. These supplement the Type 1191, which was announced in the March issue. WW 322 for further details

WIRELESS WORLD, OCTOBER 1965

MICROWAVE MODULATION OF LIGHT

TWO microwave light modulators for coherent and incoherent light beams are now available from Sylvania International, a division of General Telephone and Electronics International S.A. of Switzerland. These are the SYO-4470 for modulation at S-band frequencies and the SYO-4460 (illustrated) for X-band frequencies. Modulators for L-band and C-band frequencies have been available for some time.

The linear electro-optic effect in a potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KDP) crystal bar is utilized in these units. An electric field applied parallel to the long optical axis varies the indices of refraction for axes 45° either side of the perpendicular. The electrical field is developed within a cylindrical microwave cavity, along the centre of which is suspended the KDP crystal. Adjustable input and output light polarizers and a quarterwave plate are built into the modulators. Through setting these in different combinations it is possible to amplitude, frequency or phase modulate light beams. It is also pos-



sible, after modification, to adapt for s.s.b.

Used in conjunction with the Sylvania series of microwave photo-travellingwave tubes for the detection of modulated light, it is possible to build a complete microwave communications system with laser light as the transmission medium.

The address of Sylvania Internationalis 21 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland.

WW 323 for further details

A.C. to D.C. Converter

CONVERTING a.c. voltages linearly into d.c. voltages, the Model 710A from Ballantine Laboratories, of Boonton, U.S.A., should be of interest to owners of digital voltmeters. This instrument will accept a.c. voltages from 1 mV to 1 kV (in decade steps) at any frequency between 30 c/s and 250 kc/s. Accuracy of conversion is claimed to be better than 0.25% from 1 mV to 250 V at midband frequencies (50 c/s to 10 kc/s). Accuracy deteriorates to 1.25% as the frequency band increases and voltage increases (250 to 1,000 V).

to 10 volts, is proportional to the average value of the input waveform for sine waves and distorted waveforms with up to 30% total distortion, and has an impedance of approximately 25 kΩ. Input impedance is 2 MΩ shufted by 15 pF, except on the 1 mV to 10 mV range where the shunt capacitance is 25 pF.

Priced at £230 excluding duty, the Model 710A is available in the United Kingdom through Livingston Laboratories Ltd., of 31 Camden Road, London, N.W.1.

The d.c. output, which varies from 1

WW 324 for further details

FLEXIBLE MULTIWAY CABLE

ABOUT the thickness of a postcard, the new flexible multiway cable called Biccastrip, consists of flat rectangular conductors positioned side by side and hermetically sealed in polyester resin insulation.

A range of screened, semi-screened and unscreened cables is now available from British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., of 21 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. The screened versions of Biccastrip employ rolled copper foil embedded in insulation above and below the main conductors with earth continuity conductors at the sides in contact with the foil (as can be seen in the illustration). The foil is on one side only of semi-screened cables.

OUTER INSULATION
IMETAL FOIL SCREEN
MINER INSULATION
CONDUCTORS
EARTH CONDUCTORS

By "Vector"

"Science appears as what in truth she is

FACH of us, I suppose, has a pet hobby-horse upon which he is wont to ride at the slightest excuse, or even with no excuse at all. As a rather way-out instance of this, a friend of mine is absolutely convinced that there is a correlation between the taking of baths and scientific inspiration. He says that ever since the day when Archimedes sprang starkers from his tub and hared through the assembled populace yelling "Excelsior!" (or whatever it was) the bath has been the traditional home of deep thinking.

He (my friend, not Archimedes) has not been content to let the matter rest within the realm of mere opinion. He has prepared graphs which he believes prove his point. One curve, plotted through from pre-Roman times to the end of the nineteenth century, shows the vicissitudes of the bath-taking habit over the centuries, while a second, drawn to the same time-scale, purports to give the fat and the lean periods of discovery in science. My friend is not too specific as to how his data are prepared, but I do know that prolonged periods at the British Museum and much intricate work with a slide rule are essential adjuncts—and these are two institutions with which one does not argue lightly. And, although I am not wholly convinced of the validity of the comparison, common fairness compels me to admit that the two graphs follow astonishingly parallel paths.

They clearly prove (asserts my friend) that it was the Roman addiction to baths which made them so great as engineers and so clever at conquering countries. And he points with pride to where both curves take a sharp dip at the period when the legions got thoroughly fed-up with the British climate and pulled out. Between that time and the sixteenth century the troughs are deep indeed; then both tend to rise until they reach the maxima toward the end of the nineteenth century.

"Sought out many inventions"

Naturally, I have pointed out that the Victorians were not noted for their fondness for baths, but he believes that he has the answer to that one. His researches have shown, he says, that in those days the young, instead of being permitted to chew Purple Hearts and tomcat around the territory on motor-scooters, were religiously dunked in cold tubs by their elders (and at very frequent intervals, too) in order to subdue the desires of the flesh. The net result was that at every available opportunity the young Victorians would dash off to the potting shed and invent things right, left and centre. They had to do something or burst. Or so my friend says.

I mention all this because it is relevant to the desperate predicament in which I now find myself. My statistically minded acquaintance is anxious to bring his graphs up to date as a prelude to delivering a learned paper upon the matter and he recently bludgeoned me into gathering data relating to the major electronic inventions of this century.

Now at the time of this coercion I must admit that neither of us had any doubts regarding the outcome, knowing as we did that (a) there are now far more bathrooms to the square rod, pole or perch than ever before and that (b) we are Not as our glory and our absolute boast, But as a succedaneum and a prop To our infirmity."

The Prelude; Wm. Wordsworth

spending more millions of pounds on electrical research this century than our ancestors spent shillings during the previous nineteen. My modus operandi was simple and, I thoughty foolproof. I merely sat down and made a note of the master inventions which we are accustomed to regard as of recent, or at least, of twentieth century origin, fully expecting to find the majority clustering in the period from 1939 onward when the research effort began to wax and grow exceeding fat. Alas! What a great setting forth on little horses!

Red herrings!

Sound broadcasting gave me my first jolt, for the first broadcast of speech and music occurred, not around 1920 as I was positive it had, but as long ago as 1906.

Television served me no better; the mechanical system, which consistently made the headlines as the marvel of the age in the 1920s and early 1930s, was, I discovered, invented in 1884, while the all-electronic system in use today was conceived by Campbell-Swinton in its essentials in 1908.

What is now known as radar was born in 1935. But Hertz was using centimetric waves in 1888 and was demonstrating that they could be reflected and refracted.

The cathode-ray tube in its present high-vacuum form dates from 1929, but the instrument was invented in 1897, nine years before the thermionic triode.

The semiconductor properties of certain metallic sulphides were demonstrated in 1874. Semiconductor diodes have, I found, been in use since 1906. Oscillating crystals, suspiciously like tunnel diodes, date from 1911. (In 1924-25 interest was resurrected in these and W.W. ran several articles dealing with the subject.)

The transistor is generally supposed to have been invented in 1948, but a cutting now in front of me—for which I am indebted to reader E.R.H. of Blackpool—gives details of what seems to be an n-p-n transistor which was patented in Canada in 1925.

The optical maser arrived in 1960 (Hurray! Success at last!) The snag is that the principle underlying the stimulated emission of radiation was stated by Einstein in 1917.

The transmission of telephony along a light beam goes back, I find, to 1878, when Graham Bell and Sumner Tainternot only took out patents and successfully demonstrated it, but in addition, are stated to have shown 49 other possible ways of doing it.

There were, I regret to say, many other similar red herrings; for example, facsimile transmission, and the tape recorder. I abandoned the former when I got back to a reference in 1847 and the latter when I discovered that it was one of the hits of the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

So, to cut a long story short, the 1965 end of my graph, apart from the innovation of integrated circuits, has little or no representation at all; it has taken an aversion to its companion curve in no uncertain manner, drooping woefully where it had been expected to climb.

You can see, I hope, something of the devilish situation in

which I have unwittingly landed myself. My friend—or, more correctly, my erstwhile friend—has laid the blame entirely at my door, charging me with suppressio veri, malice aforethought and grievous bodily harm to his precious theory. I hasten to make clear, however, that I am not nearly so much concerned with the dissolution of the bathtub hypothesis as with the thought that I have inadvertently let the side down by exposing modern electronics research to the charge that it has bred a race of improvers rather than originators.

Re-search or invention?

In my less despondent moments I try to tell myself that research means re-search, and this is precisely what it is doing with success if one compares, for instance, the performance of the original Braun c.r.t. with its modern counterpart. But, lucrative as it has been to pick over the scrap-heap, the time must come when everything valuable has been removed, and then what? Research laboratories are as the sand on the seashore for multitude but does anyone know of the existence of an Invention laboratory?

In the hope of disproving my findings, my sometime friend has carried out an investigation of his own into other branches of engineering with, it seems, not dissimilar results. He is now, I understand, trying to reconcile his wretched graphs on the Mohammed and the mountain principle by seeking to introduce a corresponding downward trend in his ablutionary curve. To this end he is investigating three possibilities, namely (a) that modern bathrooms are merely status symbols, not to be sullied by usage, (b) that impurities in the Victorian water supplies, like impurities in semiconductors, were responsible for making the whole thing work, or (c) that the secret lies in temperature difference, remembering the effete modern predeliction for the hot bath in contrast to the spartan Victorian cold tub.

I can only say that (a) is a hypothesis that I personally would refuse to countenance at any price. If (b) is the solution, then it should be a fairly simple matter to restore the status quo by introducing the requisite number of tadpoles and other foreign bodies into the water mains.

My money, however, is on (c) which I consider holds fascinating possibilities. If this is indeed the correct answer, then we may well be on the brink of a major breakthrough in the field of significant invention. By cooling our leading scientists to liquid helium temperatures they should respond Maser-fashion to the treatment, with their respective signal-to-noise ratios improved out of all recognition.



List No. F.120

List No. F.283/Rating



List No. F.100

List No. F.90

List No. F.300/Rating

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Illustrated above are seven models from our fully comprehensive range of fuses. These extend from normal mains-voltage fuses to delay fuses blowing on sustained overload, all available in many different sizes and ratings. Other types in our range include sub-miniature fuses for printed circuits, etc., and Edison screw types, shown by List No. F.160.



WW-121 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

COMMERCIAL LITERATURE

"Hi Fi-Stereo" is the title of a 34-page brochure Telefunken have issued on their audio equipment, which ranges from record players to loudspeaker systems. Copies are obtainable from the Welmec Corporation, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

WW 326 for further details

A "Selection Guide for Motorola Silicon Annular Transistors" is now available from the United Kingdom stockists of Motorola Semiconductor Products:—Celdis Ltd., Trafford Road, Richfield Estate, Reading, Berks. ww 327 for further details

Tape Recorder Maintenance Ltd. announce that their latest pre-packed spares catalogue is now available from 323 Kennington Road, London, S.E.11. It lists an assortment of fuses, plugs and sockets, connectors and drive belt sets. ww 328 for further details

The latest catalogue and price list of **Stemag potentiometers** (Berlin) has been received from F. W. O. Bauch Ltd. of "Chaddlewood," Cockfosters Road, Cockfosters, Barnet, Herts. The 1965/66 edition outlines in 16 pages the complete range of potentiometers and variable resistors, which includes miniature, twin, ceramic, button-type and printed circuit potentiometers. Details of the available track-laws, power ratings, tolerances, dimensions and other relevant information are given. WW 329 for further details

Also available from F. W. O. Bauch is a 16 page booklet describing Sonnenschein (Hessen) Dryfit dry accumulators and chargers. Characteristics of the range of batteries is presented along with six graphs. WW 330 for further details

Three types of automatic code generators are described in Pamphlet 1428a obtainable from Barr and Stroud Ltd., of Caxton Street, Anniesland, Glasgow, W.3. These generators are capable of producing a short morse code message and of keying a radio transmitter. WW 331 for further details



This signal source calculator is obtainable from Marconi Instruments Ltd., of St. Albans, Herts. Directions are given on the back for the conversion of volts to $dB\mu V$ or dBm in a given load; watts to dBm or $dB\mu V$ across a given load; volts to watts or $dB\mu V$ to dBm; and e.m.f. to p.d. across load.

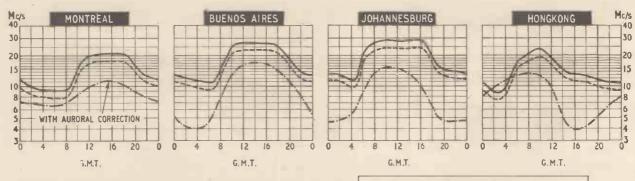
WW 332 for further details

"Power Control for Industry" is the title of a Mullard catalogue covering thyristor and diode stacks and assemblies with d.c. outputs up to hundreds of kilowatts. Thermal performance of the Mullard range of heatsinks is also included in this 122-page publication, which is obtainable from the Industrial Markets Division, Mullard House, Torrington Place, London, W.C.1.

WW 333 for further details

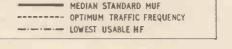
Home Radio, of Mitcham, have revised and reprinted their "Components Catalogue." It now runs to 200 pages and contains information on a variety of components and equipment they stock. This ranges from aerials and audio amplifiers to volume controls and Zener diodes. Some 150 technical books are also listed in this publication which is available, price 7s 6d, from Home Radio (Mitcham) Ltd., 187 London Road, Mitcham, Surrey. The cost of the catalogue can be recovered on orders; at one shilling in the pound.

H. F. PREDICTIONS - OCTOBER



The effects of sporadic-E ionization are becoming less significant as winter conditions set in, and this month it is unlikely that sporadic-E will permit operation above the MUF. The seasonal changes in shape of the MUF curve is becoming apparent. The very flat curve of the summer months is slowly being replaced by the slightly higher, more peaky, curve characteristic of the winter months.

peaky, curve characteristic of the winter months. The prediction curves show the median standard MUF, optimum traffic frequency and the lowest usable frequency (LUF) for reception in this country. Unlike the standard MUF, the LUF is closely dependent upon such factors as



transmitter power, aerials, and the type of modulation The LUF curves shown are those drawn by Cable and Wireless Ltd. for commercial telegraphy and assume the use of transmitter power of several kilowatts and rhombic type aerials.

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This new model incorporates increased sensitivity in the lower a.c. ranges and wide frequency characteristics, with the traditional Avometer features including the Avo automatic cut-out mechanism and interlocking rotary switches for quick range selection.

With the aid of a range of d.c. shunts measurements can be made up to 400 amps. d.c.

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Fused ohms circuit provides increased protection against inadvertent overload. 1

Improved temperature coefficient over whole range. Now measures up to 400 amps d.c.

WW-004 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

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OCTOBER, 1965



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Model	Tape Speeds	Voltage	Frequency
YD5A	7½, 3¾ and 1⅔ i.p.s.	100/250V	50 c.p.s.*
YD5AH	15 and 7½ i.p.s.	100/250V	50 c.p.s.*
YD5B	7 ¹ / ₂ , 3 ³ / ₄ and 1 ⁷ / ₈ i.p.s.	100/250V	50 c.p.s.*
YD5BH	15 and 7 ¹ / ₂ i.p.s.	100/250V	50 c.p.s.*

*60 c.p.s. to order

Y500 DOUBLE CHANNEL RECORDERS

Model	Tape Speeds	Voltage	Frequency
Y532U	7 ¹ / ₂ , 3 ³ / ₄ and 1 ⁷ / ₈ i.p.s.	200/250V	50 c.p.s.
Y532A	7 ¹ / ₂ , 3 ³ / ₄ and 1 ⁷ / ₈ i.p.s.	117V	60 c.p.s.
Y532E	7 ¹ / ₂ , 3 ³ / ₄ and 1 ⁷ / ₈ i.p.s.	110V	50 c.p.s.
Y522UH	15 and 7½ i. p.s.	200/250V	50 c.p.s.
Y522HA	15 and 7½ i.p.s.	117V	60 c.p.s.
Y522HE	15 and 7 ¹ / ₂ i.p.s.	110V	50 c.p.s.

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WW-005 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

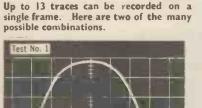
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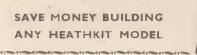
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WIRELESS WORLD

OCTOBER, 1965





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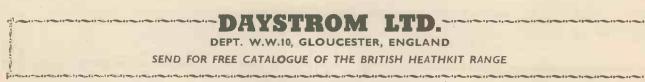
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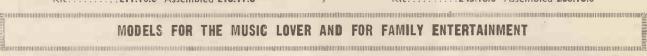
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WW-007 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



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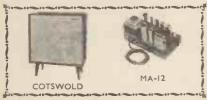
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Please send me FREE CATALOGUE (Yes/No) INTERCOME THE DAYSTER(O) METHED IN INTERCOME Full details of model(s)..... DEPT. W.W.IO, GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND NAME Member of the Schlumberger Group including the Heath Company, Manufacturers of (Block Capitals) THE WORLD'S LARGEST-SELLING ELECTRONIC KIT-SETS ADDRESS W.W.10 WW-008 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



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Contraction Contraction					
	MADE	IN INGLAND	ACTUAL		
SPECIFICATIONS	-	TYPE TA601	ACTUAL		
SPECIFICATIONS	-		ACTUAL		
	TYPE TA401	TYPE TA601	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605		
GAIN BANDWIDTH	TYPE TA401 40dB±0.1dB	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s;		
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH	TYPE TA401 40dB±0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s: 20-40dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s:		
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH ±0.3dB INPUT	TYPE TA401 40dB±0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s 10c/s-500kc/s	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-500kc/s.		
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH ±0.3dB INPUT IMPEDANCE	TYPE TA401 40dB \pm 0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >5M Ω , <40pf \int 15 μ V, zero source	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s 10c/s-500kc/s >1MΩ,<50pf <12µV, zero source	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB 20-40dB, Ic/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-500kc/s. >5MΩ, <40pf. As TA401 and TA601		
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH ±0.3dB INPUT IMPEDANCE INPUT NOISE	TYPE TA401 40dB \pm 0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >5MΩ, <40pf $\{15\muV, zero source \\ 50\muV, 100K\Omega source \}$	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s 10c/s-500kc/s >1MΩ,<50pf <12µV, zero source <40µV, 100KΩ source	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-500kc/s. >5M Ω , < 40pf. As TA401 and TA601 at 40dB and 60dB		
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH ±0.3dB INPUT IMPEDANCE INPUT NOISE POWER SUPPLY AVAILABLE	TYPE TA401 40dB \pm 0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >5MΩ, <40pf $\{15\muV, zero source \\ 50\muV, 100K\Omega source \}$	TYPE TA601 $60dB \pm 0.1 dB$ $3c/s-1.2Mc/s$ $10c/s-500kc/s$ > IMΩ, <50pf <12µV, zero source <40µV, 100KΩ source PP3 battery, life 100 hours IV up to IMc/s, 300mV at 3 Mc/s,	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-500kc/s. >5M Ω , <40pf. As TA401 and TA601 at 40dB and 60dB PP9 battery, life 1,000 hours. I V up to 3Mc/s into 100K and 50pF. Output impedance 150 Ω in series with 6.4		



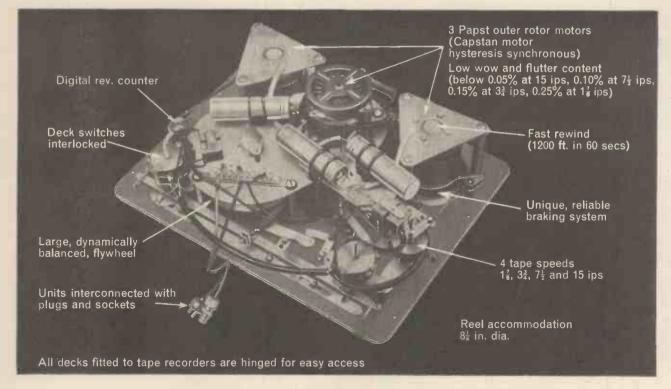
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MONO-HALF TRACK-TWO HEADS-MAGIC EYE (Available with recording level meter at extra



MARK 5 TYPE M SERIES 3

MONO—HALF TRACK—THREE HEADS— RECORDING LEVEL METER Separate record and playback heads—separate record and playback amplifiers—amplifier frequency response 25-26,000 c/s ±3dB power output 2 watts r.m.s.—separate bass and treble controls—mixing of input signals —speaker monitoring whilst recording.

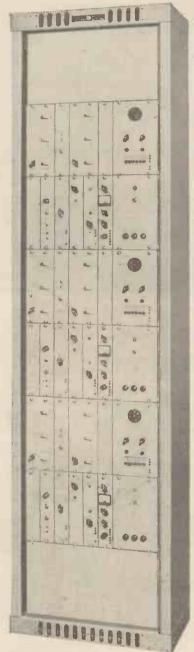
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The H2002 Series of MST receivers for high grade point-to-point h.f. communication services. H2002 double diversity f.s.k. H2102 double diversity i.s.b. or s.s.b. H2112 single path i.s.b. or s.s.b.

NO OSCILLATORS NO VARIABLE CAPACITORS NO MECHANICAL TELEGRAPH RELAYS NO TUNING SCALES

The new range of MST transistorized receivers uses synthesizers to provide accurate selection of 250,000 frequencies.

Elimination of manual tuning by a unique self-tuning system (using servo controlled varactor diodes) allows centralized extended control.

Exceptionally good frequency stability renders a.f.c.. unnecessary on stable transmissions.

One-man control of an entire receiving station.

60% space saved by much smaller equipment and back-to-back and side-by-side installation.



BREAKTHROUGH

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LTD/H55

October, 1965

Marconi Self-Turing H.F. System —the first in the world to be station planned from input to output



breakthrough

MST 7½kW transmitter H1100 series

An h.f linear amplifier transmitter for high-grade telecommunications. Frequency range: H1100 and H1101, 4—27.5 Mc/s H1102 and H1103, 2—27.5 Mc/s Output power: 7—8 kW p.e.p, 5—6 kW c.w.

The H1100 series meets all CCIR Recommendations.

saves 85% floor space

Transmitters can be mounted side by slde and back to back or against a wall; built-in cooling fan; no external air-ducts. These features lead to smaller, simpler, cheaper buildings or more services in existing buildings.

simplicity

R.F circuits have only three tuning controls and two range switches. Final valve can be replaced in 30 seconds. Miniature circuit breakers (used instead of fuses throughout) can be reset instantly. All subassemblies are easily tested because they are electrically complete units.

rugged reliability

Stainless steel shafts in ball-bearings in rigid machined castings; stainless steel spur gears meshing with silicon bronze; heavy r.f coil contacts with high contact pressure—some examples of design features giving long term endurance and operational reliability. Specified performance achieved with ample margins.

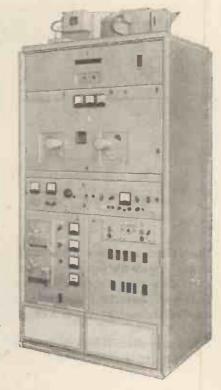
self-tuning

Types H1101 and H1103, used with MST drive equipment, give *one-man* control of an entire transmitting station and continuous automatic aerial loading.

MANUAL TUNING

Manually tuned versions, types H1100 and H1102, are available which, when fitted with built-in drive units, become entirely self-contained transmitters for four spot frequencies and all types of modulation.

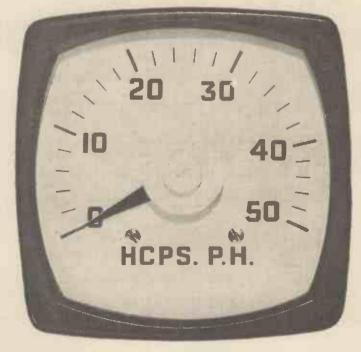
Manual tuning takes less than 60 seconds.



Marconi telecommunications systems

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Hcps.p.h?

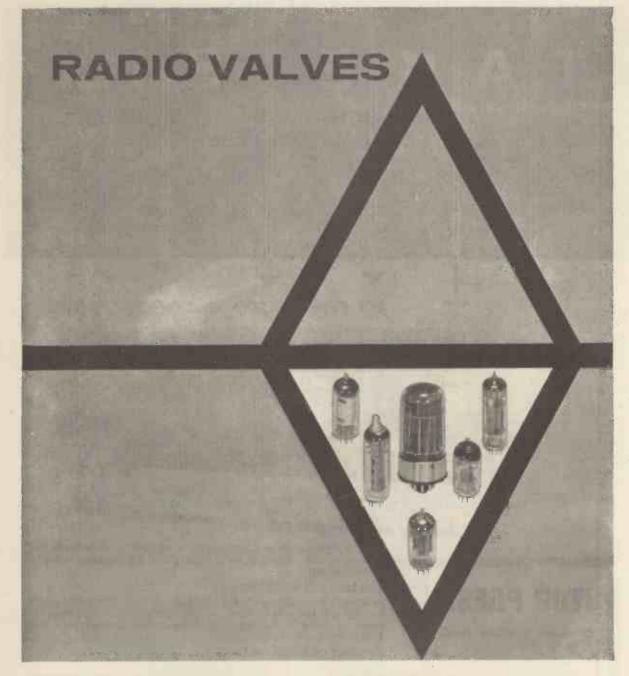
That's hiccups per hour. If you *really* want one, Anders will supply a meter calibrated to measure just that. And supply it fast! It's part of the Anders Meter Service — a service that will meet the most urgent and unusual demands a customer can make. Anders experts will solve your metering problems in detail from just a broad outline, and Anders carry the largest stocks in the country of standard and non-standard meters for immediate, off-the-shelf delivery, as well as a complete range of ancillaries. Whatever you want in metering — leave it to Anders.

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- * Provision for external ref.
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Six big digits, clear and unambiguous, to measure frequency and time up to one megacycle and down to one microsecond—clearly, without flicker.

to measure a megacycle

115-2

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Six into one only just goes

Not much spare space on the panel of this instrument—the digits are big and the unit is small, compact, portable. Makes for convenience and easy reading, with an adjustable support that holds firm at any convenient angle.

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TREBLE





BASS

musical balance

All amplifiers—or nearly all—have bass and treble controls. All bass and treble controls, not unnaturally, increase and reduce the bass and treble, but here the similarity ends!

The bass control on the QUAD varies both slope and turnover in four frequency discriminative networks of equal impedance. The channels are locked to eliminate phaseshift so that the stereo image is maintained at all settings. The treble operates midway between variable slope and variable step so that it is possible to adjust musical brilliance while maintaining natural harmonic balance.

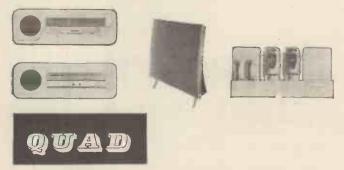
A Level position may be selected within 0.5 dB 20-20,000 c/s. while other settings are guaranteed within \pm 1.5 dB of the published calibrations.

Of course, when programme sources become consistently good, tone controls will not be necessary, but meanwhile how is musical balance achieved on your amplifier?

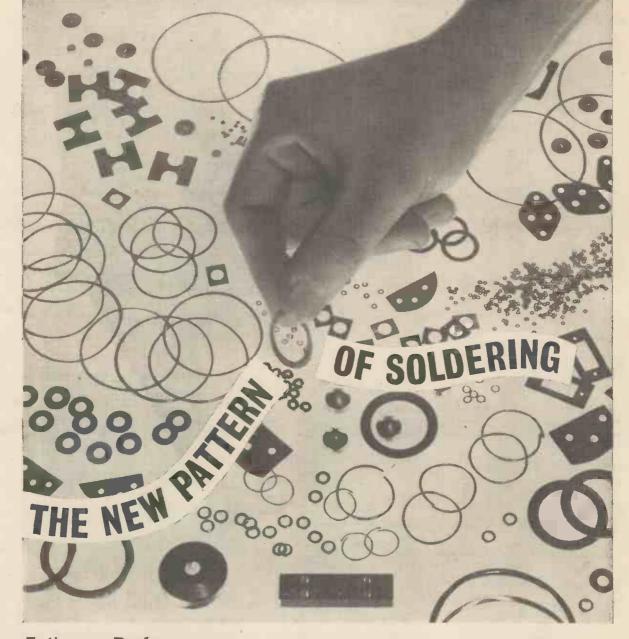


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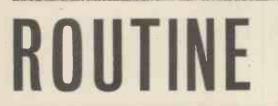
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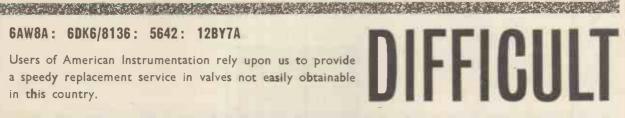
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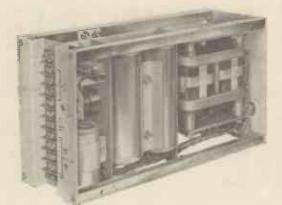


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PM9	30-50V	5 Amp	£60
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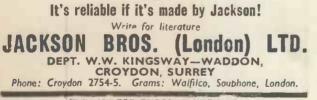


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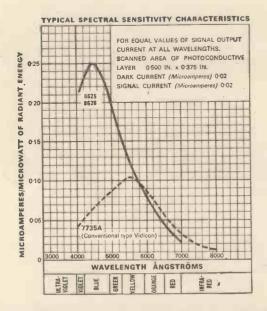
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The light head uses a low wattage lamp with a simple means of focussing whilst the photo cell head uses a photo diode cell with a unique lens system.

Both heads measure 28in. x 8in. diameter.

It needs no warming up period and will work immediately after switching on.

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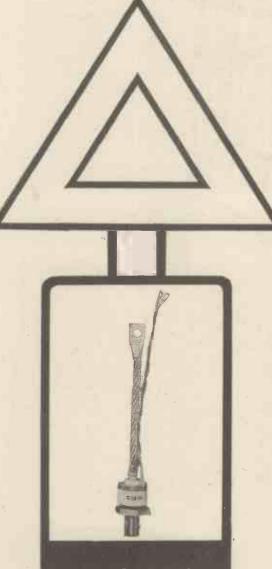


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JACW/Y/32

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Up to now, TEONEX valves have been available only for Government contracts.

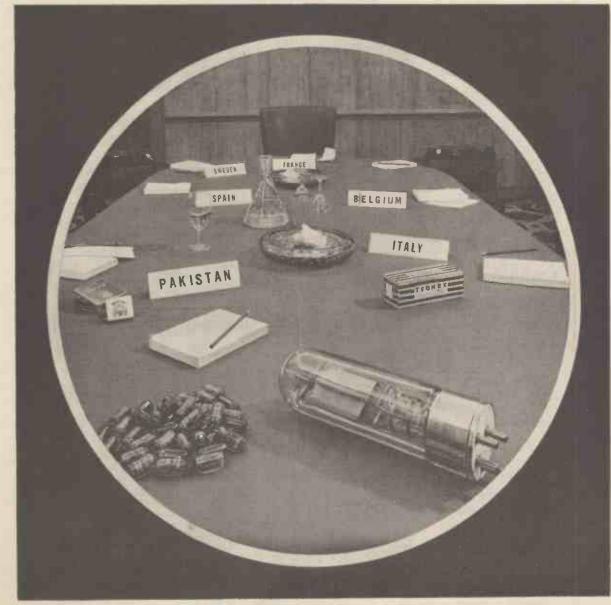
In response to many enquiries, the TEONEX range, incorporating the entire working range of British-produced valves or their equivalents, has now been made available for use *outside* the U.K. only.

Price lists and technical specifications may be obtained from:-



REGD. TRADE MARK

TEONEX LTD., Westbourne Grove Mews, London, W.11, England EXPORT ENQUIRIES ONLY PLEASE



WW-524 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

OCTOBER, 1965



CTOCE JUU N E S Ε R E S S Α CRO-M N IAT F н V U G н Α Ł C CE RAMIC S S 0 N 1000 2200 4700 10,000 pF pF pF pF

Dimensions, 1000pF : 0.08in (2,03mm) 2200pF : 0.10in (2,54mm) 4700pF : 0.14in (3,56mm) 10,000pF : 0.20in (5,10mm) Lead Diameter : 0.010in (0,254mm) Capacitance Tol : -20 +80% Working Volts : 30V d.c. Flash Test : 90V d.c. Leakage Resistance : 10,000M ohms Power Factor : 3% max. Dielectric : K7004 Operating Temp : -40°C +85°C

These illustrations show the ACTUAL size of ERIE 'microcaps'-the latest British development in the field of micro-miniature components. ERIE 'microcaps' are an important addition to the 'Ceramicon' range of tubular, disc and plate capacitors designed to meetor anticipate-the needs of the Electronics Industry. The co-operation of the ERIE Customer Service Department is available to assist with enquiries on 'microcaps' or any other of the wide range of ERIE components.

ERIE RESISTOR LIMITED SOUTH DENES, GTYARMOUTH Telephone: 4911 Telex 1720

Factories: Gt.Yarmoùth and Tunbridge Wells, England; Trenton, Ont., Canada; Erie, Pa., U.S.A.

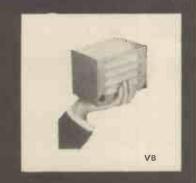


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Advanced techniques combined with sound engineering design provide instruments of excellent performance and great reliability at thoroughly reasonable prices.

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High-speed distortionless servomechanical types, Series TS. Accuracy $\pm 0.25\%$. Unaffected by load, frequency or power factor changes. 1 to 120 kVA single phase, 3 to 360 kVA three phase. Solid-state electronic types, Series BTR. Extremely low distortion. Frequency-insensitive basic types, accuracy $\pm 0.3\%$. Filtered types, accuracy $\pm 0.2\%$. Unaffected by load changes. 400 VA to 10 kVA. Inexpensive tap-changing types, Series VB. No distortion. Unaffected by load, frequency or power factor changes. 600 VA to 2.4 kVA.

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High-current stabilised d.c. power supplies, Series PST and PSS. 6 to 50 volts d.c., 200 W to 10 kW.

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G240...a precision soldering iron possessing all the well-known advantages of ANTEX miniaturisation — yet capable of providing an intensified heat capacity.

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for full details.

G240's extra speed and precision opens up many new and exciting production possibilities in small-part soldering.

The G240 is available now with a choice of four different 'Ferraclad' long-life interchangeable bits*. The G240 coupled with the standard ANTEX range means there is an ANTEX iron exactly right for your requirements!



*All ANTEX Irons are fitted with 'Ferraclad' longlife bits.

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24

Routine Maintenance Checks FOR V-H-F/U-H-F F-M RADIO EQUIPMENT



A.W.A. V-H-F/U-H-F F-M RADIO EQUIPMENT TEST SET A410

FEATURES

The AWA A410 VHF/UHF FM Radio Test Set is a portable, lightweight fully transistorised instrument for the field testing of frequency modulated transmitters and receivers operating in the VHF and UHF bands.

The A410 Test Set will measure FM Receiver rf sensitivity, if sensitivity, noise quieting, discriminator linearity (with the use of an external voltmeter) and audio power output; FM Transmitter deviation and rf power output. The builtin 30 watt. dummy load can be used for powers up to 50 watts. for short duration checks used under specified conditions.

used under specified conditions. The weight of the A410 is 17 lb. and measures 14 inches long by 8 inches high by 8 inches in depth. Built on a modular basis, it consists of a high stability FM signal generator, a crystal controlled i-f signal generator, r-f power meter and deviation monitor, a low distortion a-f signal generator for modulating a FM transmitter, a piston attenuator with a "set level" control for the r-f signal generator output.

Specification

Signal Generator Section Frequency Range Four modules available

Frequency Stability Modulation Frequency Output Level

Output Impedance

R-F Power Meter Section Power Range

Impedance

Deviation Meter Section Range

Accuracy for 1 kc/s. mod.

Demodulated Output

I-F Signal Generator Section Crystal Controlled

Output

A-F Power Meter Section Impedance Range Accuracy (a) 30 to 50 Mc/s. (b) 70 to 85 Mc/s. (c) 155 to 175 Mc/s. (d) 470 to 520 Mc/s. Short term drift \pm 0.01% max. 1 kc/s \pm 15% Variable from 0.1 μ V. to 1.0 mV. across 50 ohm load. 50 ohm.

30 watts normal, up to 50 watts intermittent operation 50 ohm., V.S.W.R, 1.2 max.

0 to 15 kc/s., $\frac{1}{2}$ 10% for r-f inputs from 5 to 50 watts., 1V. R.M.S. approx.

Up to 8 crystals can be fitted in the ranges 400 to 500 kc/s. and 2 to 12 Mc/s. Variable, 1V. max., meter readings of 0.3V, f.s.d. and 3.0V, f.s.d.

15 ohm. ± 5% 0 to 3 watts. ± 10%

Alternative Power Supplies

(a) 27V. dry battery module or (b) 120/240V. 50-60 c/s. a-c module

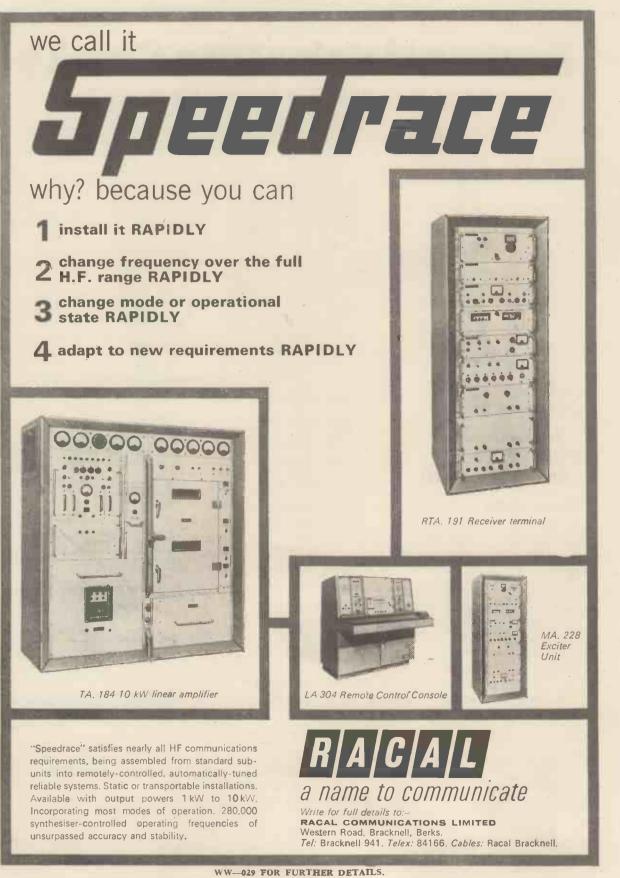
For further porticulars please contact Engineering Products Division.
AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED

P.O. Box 2516, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia LIVINGSTON LABORATORIES LTD, Britain CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY, Canada GESELLSCHAFT FUR NUCLEONIC UND ELECTRONIC MBH, German Federal Republic MARCONI ITALIANA, Italy HOCO elecktriska aktiebolaget holm & co, Sweden INGENIEURSBUREAU KONING EN HARTMAN N.V., Netherlands

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WIRELESS WORLD

OCTOBER, 1955



WIRELESS WORLD



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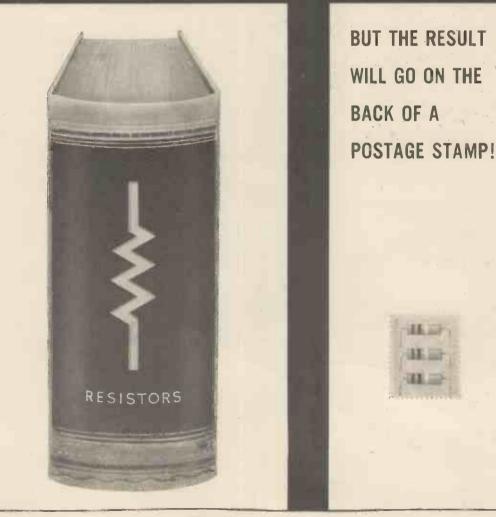
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DUBILIER CONDENSER COMPANY (1925) LTD. Ducon Works, Victoria Road, North Acton, London W3. ACOrn 8671 (6 lines)

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WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT RESISTORS WOULD FILL A BOOK,



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Specially designed to allow for

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13

Rectangular: 21" x 15"

edges. SIZES :

Round :

 $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{16}$ $2\frac{3}{32}^{"}, 2\frac{1}{2}$

15

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FOR QUICK AND CLEAN HOLES

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WIRELESS WORLD



2A.X

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OCTOBER, 1965



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But there the comparison ends for Mecpot trimmer potentiometers are inexpensive, versatile, easily adjusted, and with three connection types can fit any circuit. Resistance values from 10 to 20,000 ohms. Maximum rating 1 watt at 20°C. de-rating to watt at maximum temperature of 85°C. Three models: MP30 with

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AMPERES

Harres The Second



Model 640 is the square meter in the Ernest Turner range of clear-front instruments. The series combines the ultimate in readability with a proven Ernest Turner movement and the simplicity of its design blends well with all panel layouts, whether the meter is used singly or in banks. The open, shadowless dial lends itself admirably to multiple and other special scaling, a service for which the company is fully equipped.

A useful feature is the lower insert which can be supplied in a choice of colours if required.

Full details of this instrument and the other four sizes in the Ernest Turner clear-front range are given in Leaflet 85/25, obtainable on request from :---

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FOR **PTFE** INSULATION FOR **PVC** INSULATION

use Model 2B24 (illustrated), available for 24 volts only.

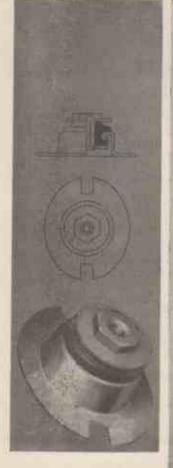
and similar low temperature materials, use Model 2B6, available for 12 or 24 volts.

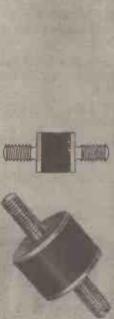
LITESOLD TRANSFORMERS permit safe operation from any mains power point.

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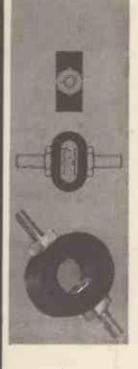
LIGHT SOLDERING DEVELOPMENTS LTD., 28 Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey. Tel: CRO 8589







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B

Broodway S/SO3

OCTOBER, 1955

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MV-276B Electronic Wheatstone Bridge. 1 milliohm-1000 megohams. Basic accuracy ±0.05%. Calibrated unbalance for quick reading. Power dissipated in unknown 1 mW, max 1370



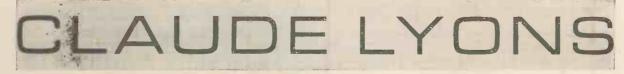
MV-77B D.C. Multimeter. Full scale ranges 1 mV. 1000V, 11A-1A, 12-5000 MQ. Basic accuracy $\pm1\%$ for volts, $\pm2\%$ for amps, ohms. Floating Input. Recorder output. 158



MV-28B R.F. Microvoltmeter. 1 mV. f.s.d.-3 volts f.s.d. (8 ranges). Frequency range 20 kc/s-1200 Mc/s. Recorder output. Temperature compensated probe. Linear scales 2220



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OCTOBER, 1965



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PEAIUKES 0-30 VOLTS Variable up to 20 AMPS. 0-60 VOLTS Variable up to 10 AMPS also available. RIPPLE CONTENT negligible, IMPEDANCE and REGULA-TION equivalent to accumulator performance. SILICON RECTIFIERS. Inadvertent "SHORT" protection. OVERLOAD 100% capacity for short periods.

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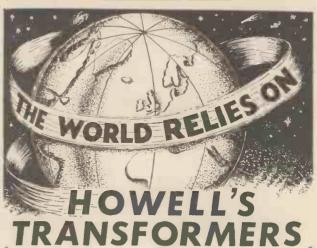
Arrendon and Servicing transistorised equipment. 12v. Mobile radio/tel. operation, D.C. Motors, relays, industrial power, etc., from any point of A.C. WITHOUT THE USE OF ACCUMULATORS.

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WW-048 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

Electrosil triple rated glass-tin-oxide resistors receive qualification approval to DEF5115-1 multiple rated pattern RFG-5

In establishing a concept of multiple rating, R.C.S.C. have pointed the way to economy. This means that one type of resistor can perform three roles of operation, according to the stability required. These are equivalent to the semi-precision oxide of DEF 5114A, the grade one carbon of DEF 5112A, and the general purpose oxide of DEF 5114A. All three types can now be replaced by one resistor-Pattern RFG5 of DEF5115-1, stocks and expenditure are thus greatly reduced and the discrete component situation vastly simplified. DEF5115-1 also include Pattern RFG2, which covers general purpose metal oxide only. Needless to say the Electrosil TR range has also received approval to this Pattern.

Electrosil Type	DEF 5115-1 Reference	Ratings (Watts 70°C)	Approved Range
TR4	RFG5-F	16, 1/4	51 ohms-47k
TR5	RFG5-E	$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$	20 ohms-470
TR6	RFG5-D	$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$	20 ohms•1 me

Pattern RFG5 includes 1%. 2% and 5% selection tolerances, and is therefore the only pattern in DEF 5115-1 available to 1% selection tolerances.

Triple Rating means Triple Economy

Industry too, can benefit from the Triple-rating concept. Ask Electrosil today for full details; a leaflet is being prepared listing the relevant Nato stock numbers.

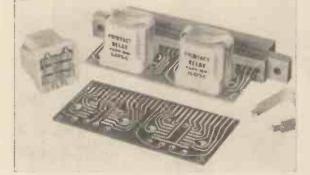


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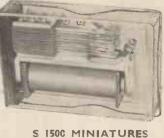
Printed Circuit Relay

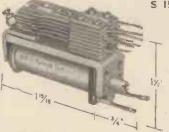


Supplied as standard or latching type, single or double winding. Size $\frac{2}{3}$ in. cube, weight 0.8 oz. Contact Rating 24 v. D.C. 3 pole double throw. Voltage: 6, 12, 24, v. D.C. Power: 500 mVV. Speed IOmS. Temperature: 70° C max.

3000 TYPE PLUG-IN

Size 4in. x 2⁷/₈in. x I₄in. Specification as 3000 type 6 change overs. Light duty maximum.





A.C. or D.C. operating. Coil up to 10,000 ohms. Single or double winding. Contact material —

Silver, Platinum, Spring Set — 6 change overs. Light duty maximum. Size: 2 II/I6in. x Ižin. x §in.

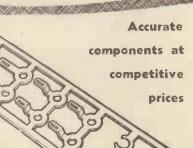
We are manufacturers of full ranges of 3,000 type, 600 type, and plug in relays, also 12 way mounting rack 19in. x $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Further details available on request to Mr. Clemens.



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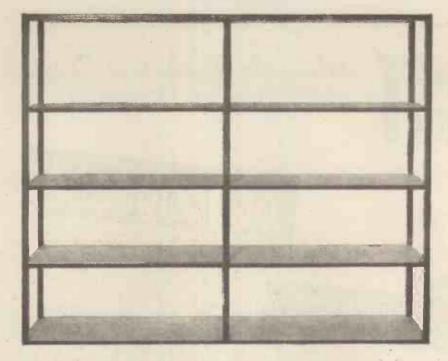
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These new meters, manufactured for us by a famous Hungarian factory, have a very definite place in industry, research and education. The place . . . all the places . . . where the equation 'accuracy + robustness = high cost' has hitherto been as depressing as it was inevitable. Here, now, is a range which includes portable D.C. and rectified A.C. moving coil meters, moving iron ammeters and voltmeters, and dynamometer wattmeters — all built to educational standards of robustness, laboratory standards of accuracy and *realistic* standards of costs. Consignments are currently going out too fast for us to use the shelf space we've provided but of course you won't mind delivery ex-packing case instead of 'off the shelf''. Either way, meters from Anders always reach you via a thoroughly painstaking inspection and testing department. If you haven't got details of this new Anders range, drop us a line today.

Meters of all kinds from stock Meter calibration/Meter modification/Ancillary equipment Custom-designed meter circuitry and components Sole U.K. distributors of FRAHM vibrating reed frequency meters and tachometers

ANDERS METER SERVICE ANDERS ELECTRONICS LTD · 103 HAMPSTEAD ROAD · LONDON NW1 MINISTRY OF AVIATION APPROVED WW-053 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

OCTOBER, 1965

-what the Technical Press think of The Ditton 10 THE

" That the Celestion 'Ditton 10' represents a genuine advance in the design of compact speaker systems is hardly arguable, as the sound quality offered by a pair in stereo is much more open than one might predict from such small enclosures

AUDIO&RECORD REVIEW

(12³/₄ by 6³/₄ by 8¹/₄in.)" Extract from TEST REPORT - June 1965

"The Celestion Ditton 10 advances the inroads of the 'mighty midget' race of loudspeakers into the next performance echelon of domestic high fidelity and it achieves this in two ways: by a small increase in overall size to allow an extra inch on the diameter of the bass unit and by using for the treble a version of the quite excellent Celestion HF 1300 tweeter". ".... most of us use our loudspeakers to listen

NIE

to music and this is certainly a very musical loudspeaker and one for which I am sure Celestion

will be long remembered". Extracts from TECHNICAL REPORT -- June 1965

Celestion

Celestion

PRICE £18.18.0 (Inc. £2.14.10 P.T.)

STUDIO

SERIES

Celestion Limited FERRY WORKS, THAMES DITTON, SURREY TELEPHONE: EMBerbrook 3402/6

WW-054 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



-let the facts on The Ditton 10 speak for themselves ...

Large Feroba magnet structure for high magnetic damping.

Overall frequency response 35-15,000 c/s.

High compliance bass unit. Free air resonance 30 c/s.

> Pressure loaded H.F. unit ± 2dB 3,000-15,000 c/s

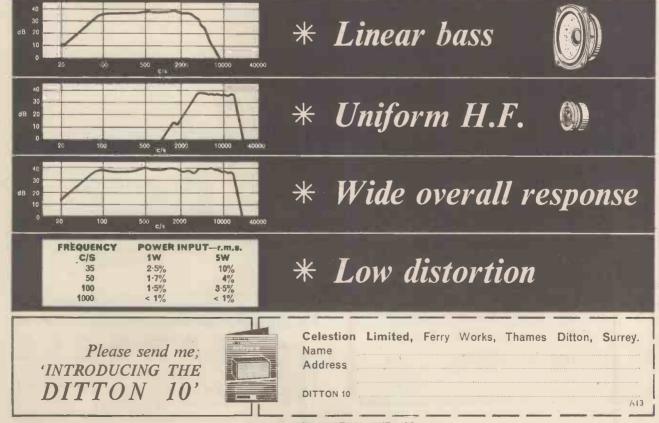
High hysteresis panel loading material to eliminate structural resonances.

Bonded acetate fibre to eliminate standing waves.

10 Watt power handling capacity.

Four element L.C. cross over unit.

All measurements taken on Brüel & Kjoer recording equipment.



WW-055 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

44 .

WIRELESS WORLD

OCTOBER, 1965



Small instrument ... fits in the pocket ... tip-top performance. It's the Salford Minitest, a highly sensitive test meter for the measurement of A.C. and D.C. volts, current and resistance. Wherever there's a measuring job to do - you can rely on the Minitest. The clarity of the scale is exceptional and the knife edge pointer ensures accurate reading. Housed in a tough Melamine cover, the movement is built into a pressed steel case which effectively screens it from, external magnetic fields.





... IN THE TROUBLE SHOOTER'S HANDS

S.E.C.

MINITEST	D.C. Amps	D.C. Volts	A.C. Volts
Ohms 0 - 2,000 0 - 200,000 0 - 20 Megohms	0 - 1 Amp. 0 - 100 mA. 0 - 10 mA. 0 - 1 mA. 0 - 50 uA.	0 - 1,000 0 - 250 0 - 100 0 - 25 0 - 10 0 - 2.5	0 - 1,000 0 - 250 0 - 100 0 - 25 0 - 10 0 - 2.5

TRADE PRICE ONLY £7-17-6 (with leather case £8-12-6)

All ranges are selected by a single twelve-position rotary switch. A separate slide switch is provided to change over from A.C. to D.C. ranges. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

At your finger-tips with the Minitest:-* D.C. sensitivity 20,000 ohms per volt

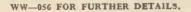
- * A.C. sensitivity 2,000 ohms per volt
- * D.C. accuracy ± 24% F.S.D.
- * A.C. accuracy ± 23% F.S.D.
- * A.C. accuracy maintained up to 20 kc/s
- * Additional decibel scale

SEI

* Small size $5_4^{3''} \ge 3_4^{3''} \ge 2_8^{1''}$ * Weight 18 ozs. * 20 ranges.

SALFORD ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS LIMITED Peel Works Silk Street Salford 3 Tel: BLAckfriars 6688 Telex: 66711 London Sales Office : Brook Green · Hammersmith W6 Tel: Riverside 5245 A Subsidiary of THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD OF ENGLAND

Leaflet on request



FARNELL LABORATORY POWER SUPPLY

Overload and circuit short proof. proof. restricting de-auto-reset Current on removal of overload. overload. Small and light. Large meter. Range 0-30V (Variable) 0.5A. Due to the amazing low price of this unit



suitable for quantity use in educational establishments and for general use in research and development de-partments. U.K. Price £38 development de-U.K. Price £38

Stabilised D.C. Power Unit for laboratory and experimental work. Range 0-30 volts at 2 amperes. Overload and short circuit proof by a cur-rent limiting de-vice which re-duces the output current to a safe value.

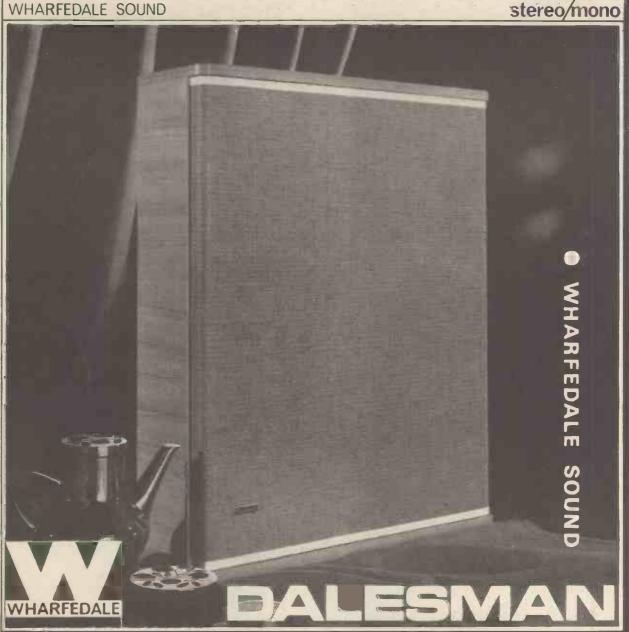


Lightweight in construction, with polished black ano-dised front panel, sloped to give easy viewing of large viewing of large U.K. Price £78 meter.



WW-057 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

WHARFEDALE SOUND



The DALESMAN two speaker slimline system is a big step forward in this type of enclosure. After much research and intensive listening tests the mid-range coloration usually associated with slimline cabinets is now reduced to a minimum. Designed by Wharfedale in association with consultant designer Robert Gutmann F.S.I.A., the Dalesman meets the demands of the quality conscious What deale in association with constituted designer Robert Guttham F.S.1.A., the Datesman fleets the demands of the quality conscious sound enthusiast and at the same time it occupies only a small amount of space and is a most attractive piece of sound equipment. The Datesman features a newly developed 12" bass unit fitted with a Flexiprene surround to handle the frequency range from 35 c/s to 1,700 c/s. The magnet assembly with a 1½" pole diameter has a flux density of 11,000 oersteds. The 5" treble unit has been specially designed for this particular enclosure. Where a free standing, compact, clean looking enclosure is required the Datesman should certainly be heard.

- CROSSOVER NETWORK .
- BRACING STRUT TO REDUCE PANEL RESONANCE
- BONDED ACETATE FIBRE WADDING
- 12" BASS UNIT WITH FLEXIPRENE SUSPENSION
- AIRTIGHT ENCLOSURE OF MAN MADE TIMBER
- Free technical folder on the Dalesman from Dept. W

Frequency range 35 c/s-15,000 c/s.

Impedance 8/15 ohms. Power Handling Capacity 15 watts (30 watts peak) Size 25" x 20" x 64" Weight 31 1b. £25.10.0

Finish zebrano, mahogany, walnut or teak veneers. WHARFEDALE WIRELESS WORKS LTD.

IDLE, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE Grams. 'Wharfdel' Bradford Tel. Bradford 612552/3

WW-058 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

OCTOBER, 1965

Radiomic-a completely portable microphone/ transmitter Transmitter slips into pocket



The Radiomic microphone/ transmitter system has no wires, is very compact-the transmitter weighs only 6 ozs. and slips into a pocket. Complete with receiver, the Radiomic system is extremely efficient and reliable and has been type tested and approved by the G.P.O.

RADIOMIC (Regd. Trade Mark) a product of

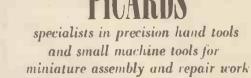
TI

the foremost name in sound equipment LUSTRAPHONE LTD., ST. GEORGE'S WORKS, REGENT'S PARK ROAD, LONDON, N.W.I. PRImrose 8844

WW-060 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

PRECISIO

PAINTS



HENRI PICARD & FRERE LTD



MANUFACTURERS IMPORTERS & WORLD WIDE DISTRIBUTORS 34/35 FURNIVAL STREET LONDON E.C.4 BRANCH OFFICES IN SWITZERLAND FRANCE & GERMANY

WW-061 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



Magnoval/Novar

McMurdo make valveholders for Magnoval based valves with 0.05" diam. pins and Novar based valves with 0.04" pins both types on same pitch circle. Available for printed circuit or chassis mounting. The Novar valveholders are moulded in red to avoid confusion.



Contact Assembly Vibrating drum guides contacts into feed line to the automatic press

McMurdo

McMurdo Instrument Co. Ltd. Rodney Rd., Portsmouth, Hants. Tel. Portsmouth 35555. Telex 8612. Contact our Sales Office for details of our full range WW-059 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

M. R. SUPPLIES, Ltd.

(Established 1935)

and notice that the set of the set of the very popular and efficient model complete with outside overlag and indoor shutter. Circular motor bousing only 41m. dis. Easily mounted in small window pane. Silent induction motor. 200/260 y. A.C. (no interference), 5,000 cft,/br. Instructions with each. Only 69(6 such (despatch 36)). We also supply our Sin. model at \$5(5)- and 10in. model at \$5(12)6 (despatch 36)). These models are not supplied with outside cowling. Details on request. SYNCHEROMOUS TIMEER MOTORS (Sangramo), 200/260 y. B0 (des. Self starting lin., dia. x 14in. deep. Choice of following speeds 1 r.p.m., 12 r.p.h., 1 r.p.h., 1 r.g.). 21 rs. 1 rev. per day. Any one 39(6 (des. 1/6). Also high-torque model (G.E.C.) 21 MEDIATE DELIVERY of Start Centrifugal Pumps, including stainless stee (most models). Philips Variable Transformers (all models).

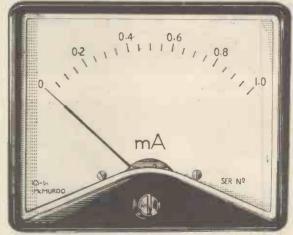
M. R. SUPPLIES, Ltd. 68 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1 (Telephone : MUSeum 2958)



WW-062 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

McN

47



MICROAMMETERS MILLIAMMETERS AMMETERS VOLTMETERS

This is a range of moving coil instruments to B.S.89 for panel mounting. They are supplied in four different case sizes: 3", $2\frac{1}{4}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangular and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " round. For full details of these meters, write to the address below for our illustrated brochure.

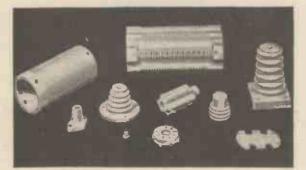


McMurdo Instrument Company Limited Rodney Road, Fratton Trading Estate, Portsmouth, Hants. Tel: Portsmouth 35555 **Telex 8612**

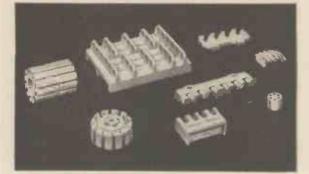
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OCTOBER, 1965

Bullers CERAMICS for the **ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY** (and Electrical Appliance Manufacture)



Frequelex-for high-frequency insulation.



Refractories for high-temperature insulation.



Bullers porcelain for general insulation purposes.

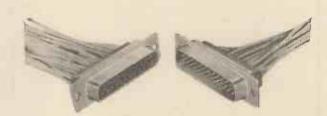
Meticulous care in manufacture, high quality material, with particular attention applied to dimensional precision and accuracy, explain the efficiency and ease of assembly when using Bullers die pressed products. Write today for detailed particulars.

BULLERS LIMITED

Milton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Phone: Stoke-on-Trent 54321 (5 lines) Telegrams & Cables: Bullers, Stoke-on-Trent London Office: 6 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4 Phone: MANsion House 9971

WW-064 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.





ROYAL-D PLUGS

D Subminiature series with crimp snap In contacts and "Little Caesar" Rear-Release System.

CANNON ELECTRIC (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD. Lister Road. Basingstoke,



Tel: Basingstoke 3171 WW-065 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

- EDDYSTONE -**SLOW MOTION DIALS**



Hants.

This full vision dial incorporates an epicyclic, ball-bearing drive mechanism of improved design and giving a reduction ratio of approximately 10 to 1. The movement is smooth and free from backlash. Dial escutcheon measures 6" long by 44" wide, finished ripple black. Four lines are provided on the semi-circular scale for individual calibrations, the outer line being marked from 0 to 100 over 180°. Supplied complete with black instrument knob 24^{*} diameter.

A high grade assembly for preci-sion instrument applications. Gear driven, flywheel-loaded mechanism with a reduction ratio of 140 to 1, giving smooth positive control.

Pointer travel is 7". A circular vernier scale, marked 0 to 100, is vernier scale, marked 0 to 100, is read in conjunction with the lowest line on the main scale, which has five lines for in-dividual calibration. Overall dimensions 9½" by 5¾". Diecast escutcheon finished glossy black to match 2½" dlameter instru-ment knob. Complete with fixing screws and mounting template.





OCTOBER, 1965



2 KW. Peak Starting. 750 W. Continuous. 50-60-400 c/s. or D.C. from 12-24-50 v. Battery.

50-60-400 c/s. or D.C. from 12-24-50 v. Battery. Up to 93% Efficiency. Polarity Reversal Protection. Square or Sinewave. Up to 300% Instant Overload Capacity. Manually Controlled Frequency. Reed Type Indicator. Remote

Control Facilities. Applications: Static "No-Break" Standby Power Supplies: For Vital System(s) Protection, e.g. V.H.F. Transmitters: Industrial Processes; Control-Alarm-Warning Systems: Mobile Use of Counters; Sig./Gen. Recorders-U/V Sound. Oscilloscopes and Lab. Gear in Marine and Aircraft (K114).

Range of models available with prices from £11-£94.10.0 Please write to department C.10 for transverter leaflet

VALRADIO LIMITED BROWELLS LANE . FELTHAM . MIDDLESEX ENGLAND Telephone: FELTHAM 4837-4242

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sub-miniature connectors with die-cast shell

Small, light, and exceptionally reliable, these connectors are available in 9, 15, 25, 37 and 50 ways. They have a current rating of 5 amps per contact, a working voltage of 750V D.C., a contact resistance of 1.9 milliohms (max), and an insulation resistance greater than 5,000 M Ω . For certain applications floating mounting bushes can be supplied and for cable terminating applications a range of aluminium alloy die-cast shells is available. These have an angled cable entry with semi-permanent cable locking bar and a vibration-proof spring clip which locks the assembly together to avoid accidental disengagement of the mating parts.

R. P. P. P. P. N. N.

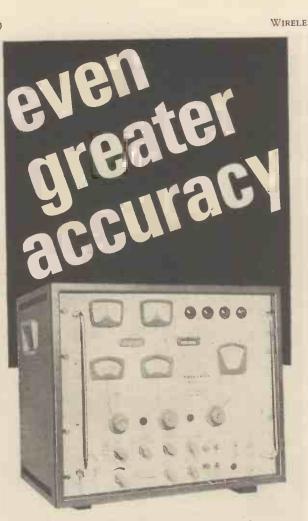
CARR FASTENER GO LTD

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the firm with the best connections Stapleford, Nottingham · Tel: Sandiacre 2661



49



FREQUENCY METER AND STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATOR 331/C

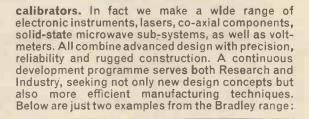
□ Wide range : DC-3000 mc/s.

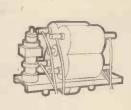
- High Sensitivity: 5 mV with magic eye zero beat detection. .50 uV using headphones for zero beat detection.
- □ Reference Standard Stability : Better than 5 parts in 1019 at constant ambient. Less than ± 1 part in 10° drift per day.
- 37,000 Standard Frequencies phase locked to crystal.
- \square Reading Accuracy : ± 1 cycle.
- Automatic Harmonic Identification.
- Direct measurement of drift about any



WW-670 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.







Lasers

G. & E. Bradley manufacture the most comprehensive range of lasers in Europe. Our gas lasers include both R.F. and D.C. excited types. Models for both research and teaching are specially produced. New development include Arean lasers and and teaching are specially produced. New developments include Argon lasers and a sub-millimetre wavelength type, the Teratron. Models of our pulsed lasers have output powers from 0.5 joules to 300 joules. Features include water-cooling and choice of rotary or passive Q switches. Power supplies having energy storage capacities up to 20,000 are available.



Parametric Amplifiers

A range of advanced design developed to improve noise performance of receivers In such applications as radio astronomy, microwave link systems, U.H.F. and microwave radar systems, satellite track-ing and communications. These are available for operation up to 10 Gc/s with bandwidths from 1%-10%, depending on the application.



G.&E. BRADLEY LIMITED

ELECTRAL HOUSE, NEASDEN LANE, LONDON, N.W.10. TELEPHONE: DOLLIS HILL 7811 TELEGRAMS : BRADELEC LONDON N.W.10. TELEX : 25583

WW-071 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

WHAT! ANOTHER BOOKSHELF <

 <br/ SDE Yes - but this one's by

That's what makes the MEZZQ unique!

Goodmans' jealously guarded Tradition of Excellence is your guarantee of quality and the Mezzo, the latest addition to the famous "M" Range* of loudspeaker systems upholds this envied reputation by offering an outstanding performance within a size and price that will make it the most popular bookshelf reproducer ever produced. The Mezzo is a full 15 Watt High Fidelity Loudspeaker System in the very attractive size of only 10% x 18% x 8% deep. The styling has a restrained yet distinctive beauty making it a desirable and easy addition to any well-designed furnishing decor.

It contains two new and specially developed loudspeakers, a robust 8" long throw bass and mid-range unit and a sealed back 3" treble unit. The L.C. crossover network operates at 2,200 c/s. The 8" bass unit is of very advanced design and construction, and is particularly notable for its very low distortion and extraordinary smoothness of performance. Goodmans acoustic engineers claim that it is in fact the smoothest bass reproducer of its size ever produced. The treble unit completes the quality picture to give an overall performance unrivalled in a reproducer of this size.

These features, add up to an outstanding loudspeaker system-most probably the one (or pair) for you. Hear the MEZZO soon at your Goodmans dealer or send the coupon for further details and a free copy of Goodmans Manual.



*The "M" Series now embraces the MAXIM (Mini-System), the MEZZO (Bookshelf-model), and the champagne-class MAGNUM-K, each one providing the maximum performance possible for its size.

Frequency range	SPECIFICATION 10i* x 18i* x 8'' deep 40-20,000 c/s 15 watts	FREE Please send me a free copy of Goodmans High Fidelity Manual and details of the MEZZO.
	Suitable for 8 ohm – 15 dhm amplifiers	NameAddress
	at 6 feet. Price: 25 Gns. (inc. P.T.)	0IWW.
GOODMANS	INDUSTRIES LIMITED Axio	m Works • Wembley • Middx, Tel: WEM 1200

A Member of the Rentaset Group WW-074 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

THE **MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE**

NOW-A high powered Portable!

At last-a compact, transistorised V.H.F. radiotelephone with all the power and performance of vehicle mobiles. The rechargeable battery gives up to 60 hours duration on receive and about 18 hours with normal use of the transmitter. The whole unit is completely weatherproofed, and is available for A.M. or F.M. systems. There is also a marine version. The answers to your questions are waiting at the address below.

- Frequency range 25 to 174 Mc/s.
- Fully transistorised receiver.
- Standby battery drain-200mA.
- 5 Watts R.F. output.
- Sealed I.F. block filters.
- **Electronic Squelch**
- 25 or 50 Kc/s channelling by change of filter.
- 1 to 6 channels as required.
- Available with an additional A.C. **Power Unit.**
- Designed to meet British, American and European specifications.

PYE TELECOM CAMBRIDGE · ENGLAND · TELEPHONE: TEVERSHAM (CAMBRIDGE) 3131 · TELEX 81166.

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The world's most competitive Single Sideband Radiotelephone — the SSB 125 is suitable for fixed or mobile operation and is the most economic equipment for long distance communication available today.





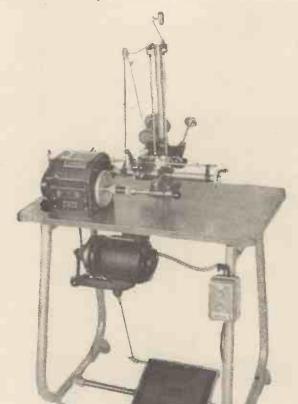
- 📕 125 watts p.e.p. output
- 4 switched channels
- Transistor DC or AC power pack
- Crystal filter selection of side-
- bands

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Kolectric present their

54 -



AUTOMATIC Coil winding machine

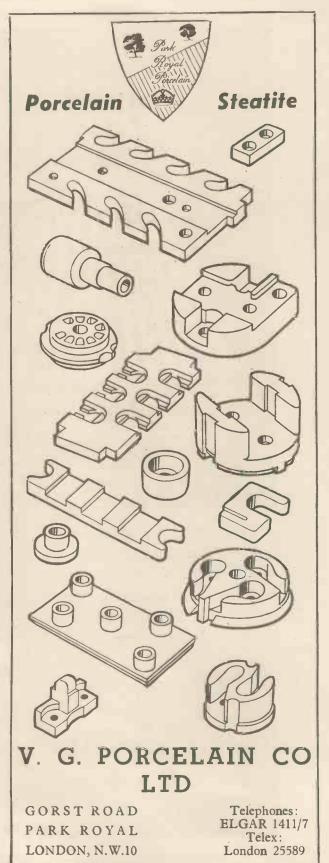
Type A/11 (25-50 S.W.G.) Type A/IX (19-46 S.W.G.)

incorporating ALL these refinements:

- ★ Dustproof construction
- * Provision for simultaneous winding of several coils
- ★ Micrometer traverse setting
- Wire gauge indicator engraved with various settings to which machine can quickly be adjusted.
- Instantaneous re-set turns counter reading up to 100,000 turns
- Efficient wire tensioning stand supporting two reels of wire.
- ★ Cadmium- or chromium-plated steel parts

A fully illustrated leaflet quoting complete technical specification is available. We will be pleased to send it to you on request.





WW-078 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



NEW SHAPES OF SOUND



The many proved features of Goldring-Lenco transcription units such as infinitely variable speed adjustment, pickup lowering device, automatic idler wheel disengagement are retained on the GL 68, which is the first unit to incorporate the new G.65 arm. This is of low mass tubular construction with stylus pressure adjustment by sliding counterweight, and provision for height adjustment to suit any chosen cartridge. The interchangeable head slide (taking all cartridges with standard $\frac{1}{2}$ " fixing centres) makes use of self-cleaning wiper contacts. Swiss precision motor. Continuously variable speed adjustment. Less than 1% speed variation for 13% mains voltage variation. Adjustable click-in positions for the four standard record speeds. Pick-up raising/lowering device coupled to on/off switch. Automatic disengagement of idler wheel. Full 12" diameter turntable. Wired for stereo.

GL 68 Transcription Unit £16.16.0d.+ £2.14.7 P.T. Recommended cartridges for the GL68 are: Pickering V15 (AM1 and AME1) Pickering 380A, Goldring CS90 & CS91E.

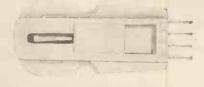


Pickering V15 AM1 and AME1 Micro-Magnetic Cartridge

Weighing only 5 gm., these high output, high compliance stereo-mono cartridges are perfect for low mass arms. 15° tracking angle gives minimum distortion. Hermetically sealed. Replaceable push-in diamond stylus assembly, with retracting stylus arm or added protection to records. (0.0007" tip radius for V15/AM1 and elliptical, with even higher compliance, for V15/AME1, V15/AM1 £9.9.0d. + £1.10.9d. P.T. V15/AME1 £13.15.0d. + £2.4.8d. P.T.



Pickering 380A Cartridge Moving-magnet for exceptional mono or stereo reproduction. Features the exclusive V-guard push-in diamond stylus unit which prevents damage through accidental dropping of arm on record. The Pickering 380A ensures high channel WW-079 FOR FURTHER DETAILS. separation and virtually eliminates needle talk, hiss or distortion. Hermetically sealed, it tracks at 2 gm., faultlessly reproduces the most exacting records. £12.12.0d. + £2.0.11d. P.T.



Goldring CS90 and CS91E Cartridges

These are stereo ceramic cartridges with excellent frequency response and cross-talk separation. Low tip mass, replaceable diamond stylus (CS90 -0.0005° or 0.0007° tip radius; CS91E-elliptical) coupled with high compliance enables these cartridges to be played at light tracking weights. CS 90 £4.4.0d. + £0.13.8d. P.T. CS91E £6.6.0d. + £1.0.6d. P.T.

C68 Cabinet and Cover for GL68. Elegant sapele mahogany cabinet with removable, clear Perspex dust cover. Size: $14'' \times 17'' \times 7''$. £8.19.6d. + £1.12.0d. P.T.



Goldring Manufacturing Company (G.B.) Ltd., 486-488 High Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11 Telephone : Leytonstone 8343 56

OCTOBER, 1965



WIDEST frequency range of any Q-meter 1kc/s to 300 Mc/s

MARCONI INSTRUMENTS CIRCUIT MAGNIFICATION METER

TYPE TF 1245 PRICE £165 Alternative oscillators £98 each *

For rapid measurement of: Q (5 to 1000) of coils and condensers Self-capacitance of coils Inductance of coils Capacitance of condensers Power factor of condensers Dielectric loss Low and high r.f. resistances and impedances
Modular arrangement of two specially designed external oscillators ensures versatility and economy. Oscillators may be used independently as general purpose signal sources.

> Send for full technical information. The latest edition of our booklet Impedance Measurements with a Q-Meter is available on request.

A GOOD NAME FOR GOOD MEASURE



Marconi Instruments Limited St. Albans · Hertfordshire · England Tel: St. Albans 59292 · Telex: 23350

WW-082 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

OCTOBER, 1965

The best High frequency loudspeaker you can buy!



The basic H.F. unit ready for building into a speaker assembly. will handle the treble of 20 watts of music. 28 GNS.

THE NEW SUPERB INNEA UDSPEAKER

Ie.

The IONOFANE operates on the lonophone principle invented by Klein of Paris, and is covered by British Letters Patent No. 756546. It is a high frequency loudspeaker having a per-

fectly uniform response from 3 to 30 kilocycles, quite free from resonances and colourations and with perfect reproduction of transients. It is fully guaranteed.

> WRITE NOW FOR ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET

MODEL 603

A full range speaker assembly of the highest quality, consisting of the lonofane H.F. unit, new Sin. mid-range and new ISin. bass unit. Will handle up to 20 watts. 75 GNS.

SEE AND HEAR THESE **REMARKABLE SPEAKERS** AT

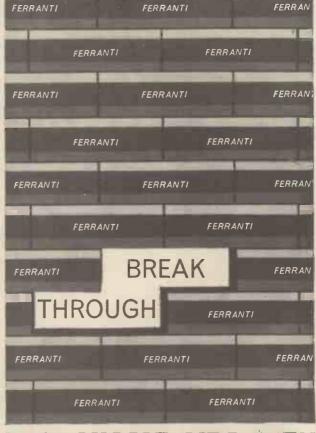
IMHOFS, 112-116 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.I LARGS of HOLBORN, 76-77 High Holborn, London, W.C.I

NORTHERN RADIO SERVICES LTD 16 King's College Road, London, N.W.3



Enquiries for these Speakers including the Wholesale and Retail Trade may be sent direct to :-FANE ACOUSTICS LTD., BATLEY, YORKSHIRE, or to LINEAR PRODUCTSLTD., ARMLEY, LEEDS

WW-083 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



NEW TECHNIQUES OF CONSTRUCTION—rectangular shape. Allows higher packaging density of modules and simpler printed circuit design.

NEW HIGHER SWITCHING SPEEDS-up to 5 Mc/s.

NEW LOW PRICE — without sacrifice of FERRANTI quality and reliability.

These new ranges of Ferranti Logical Circuit Elements series 400, 500 and 700, are new in every way - shape, which in many cases allows superior printed circuit modular stacking, and design, which gives improved performance of printed circuits. Typical arrangements of modules form reversible and non-reversible decade counters, shift registers, adders, decoders, etc.

FULL INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM : FERRANTI LTD., FERRY RD., EDINBURGH, 5, Tel: DEAn 1211



WW-084 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

58



what other UHF millivoltmeter has all these features



- mV measurement to over 1000 M c/s.
 DC Voltage measurement down to 100 μv FSD.
 DC current measurement down to 10 nano-A FSD.
- Resistance measurement up to 10M a with a polarising voltage of only 4V.
- Drift-free.
- DC output for recorder.
- Fully transistorised and battery powered.
- 500 T-probe included.
- 75 n T-probe, free probe and 50/75 n loads as optional extras.

and at this price?.... £180 ex works

Write or phone NOW for full details and specification



Advance Electronics Ltd (Instrument Division) **Roebuck Road, Hainault, Ilford, Essex, England.** Telephone : HAINAULT 4444 Telegrams : ATTENUATE, ILFORD.

WW-085 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

REACH

When you can't work close to the sound source the EV 644 gives sharper pick-up. It reaches $2\frac{1}{2}$ times further than non-directional types. Ideal for PA work, groups and T.V. Write for full specification.

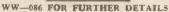
Frequency range: 40–12,000 cps. 150 ohms or high impedance—adjustable. Built-in on/off switch. Complete with cable. Price 45 gns.

Electro Voice

Electro-Voice equipment is distributed in the UK by KEF

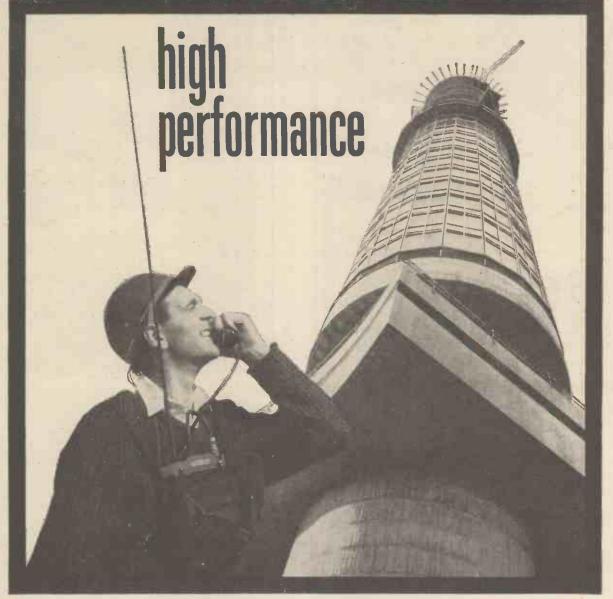


KEF ELECTRONICS LTD · TOVIL · MAIDSTONE · KENT Telephone: Maidstone 58361. Grams: KEF, Maidstone





60



Museum Telephone Exchange and Radio Tower designed by the Chief Architect's Division of the Ministry of Public Bullding and Works Main Contractors Peter Lind & Co. Ltd.

The higher up the building goes, the more difficult becomes top-level contact with the ground. Wherever problems of communication are involved-such as

with the ground. Wherever problems of communication are involved—such as are encountered in building the new GPO radio tower In London—the BCC 40 portable radiotelephone is the perfect answer. Fully transistorised, compact and robust, with a proved consistently high performance, the BCC 40 is the natural choice for such undertakings. Designed for the particular needs of armed forces, police and fire services, it is ideal for use in industry where conditions are often equally arduous. The BCC 40 provides reliable two ways spaceh communication and provides up to 6 channels. ensures reliable two-way speech communication and provides up to 6 channels in any of the VHF bands. There is also a choice of either P.M. or A.M. operation. The BCC 40 inherits the longstanding reputation of BCC equipments for high performance, reliability and endurance.





EXHIBITION GROUNDS, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX Telephone: Wembley 1212 Telegrams: BEECEECEE WEMBLEY

BCC40

WW-087 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

OCTOBER, 1965



desirable effects of the conventional chassis on the behaviour of the cone are eliminated, and chassis resonances are obviated. The treble unit is a specially developed version of the 460T unit fitted with an extremely light suspension system. The crossover network has been developed to provide a smooth distribution of frequencies between the two units.

Standing waves within the enclosure are eliminated by the generous use of B.A.F. wadding. Patents applied for.



WW-088 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



Ministry of Aviation Approved Inspection EID

● RELAYS Type 600 Polarised ● AC Relays ● High Speed ● Uniselectors ● Latching Relays ● Magnetic Counters ● Miniature Sealed Relays. Available from stock or supplied to specification.



WW-089 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

Increased protection cuts maintenance costs

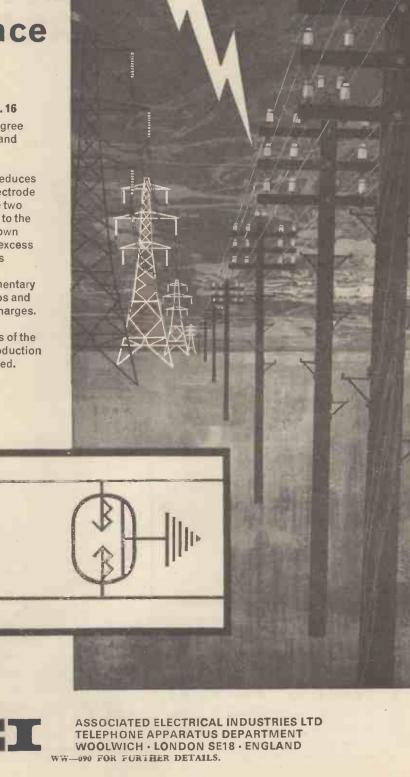
The latest A E I Protector - No. 16

provides an exceptionally high degree of protection for communication and instrument circuits.

It operates many times without attention and thus considerably reduces maintenance costs. The three-electrode construction enables it to replace two conventional protectors and, due to the tendency of both gaps to break down simultaneously, it minimises the excess voltages to which the apparatus is subjected.

The protector will withstand momentary peak currents of about 20,000 amps and many hundreds of 100 Joule discharges. Prompt delivery can be offered, because demand from many parts of the world has proved so high that production capacity has been greatly expanded. The protector is available in three breakdown voltage ranges: 150 — 350 d.c. 300 — 500 d.c.

4



TA 9268

OCTOBER, 1965



MODEL H.F. 1016 'MAJOR'

This new unit makes use of the high flux density available in the magnet system of the previous H.F. 1016 unit. A curved diaphragm is used with a rigid coupling and the design of the cone termination give a balanced response over the whole audio range. The unit is specially suitable for use in the smaller type of enclosure having a volume of approximately I_{\pm}^1 cubic feet.

Specification: Chassis-die cast aluminium; Conegraded pulp cambric surround; Cone dia.-10in.; Pole dia.-1in.; Flux density-16,000 gauss; Total flux-61,000 maxwells; Impedance-15 ohms.

Price: £10. 7. 6



Туре	Flux Density	Price			
10" H.F.1012*	12,000 gauss	£5 3			
8" H.F.816*	16,000 gauss	£6 18 6			
8" H.F.812*	12,000 gauss	£4 4 3			
8" H.F.810	10,000 gauss	£3 2 9			
T359 tweeter	9,000 gauss	£1 15 6			
T816	16,000 gauss	£6 11 3			
TI2 tweeter	16,000 gauss	£15 5 6			
TI0 tweeter	14,000 gauss	£5 2 0			

*These three speakers incorporate a universal impedance speech coil.

CROSSOVER NETWORKS: CX3,000 £1.16.6 CX1,500 £2.6.3 CX 500 £1.11.9



WHITELEY ELECTRICAL RADIO COMPANY LTD. MANSFIELD · NOTTS · Tel: Mansfield 1762/5 London Office: 109 Kingsway, W.C.2. WW-091 FOR FURTHER DETAILS. MEET OUR NO.1 SALESMAN

Weller Temperature Controlled Soldering Pencils

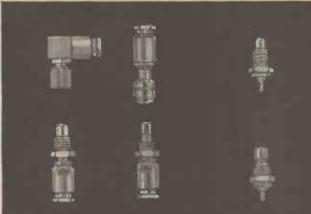
When prospective customers try out the Weller T.C.P. they write us sales letters. We admit the T.C.P. costs more than other soldering pencils and if you are interested in only short term benefits then it's not for you. However companies seriously interested in examining their real costs in producing quality electronic equipment will already be aware of the benefits of longer tip life, less downtime, fewer dry joints, less damage to components and circuit boards, no time wasted waiting for warm up, one tool for all types of work, easy handling, high safety. ...

If you are interested in longer term advantages, write to us and we will send our No. I salesman for you to evaluate.



WW-092 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

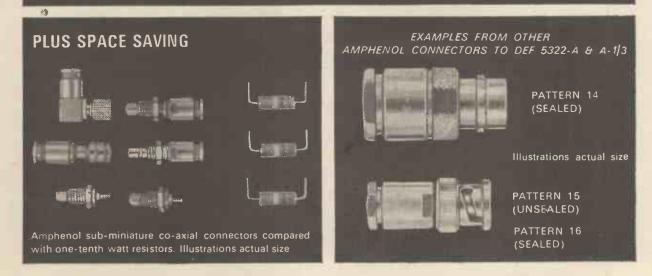
SUBMINIATURE CO-AXIAL CONNECTORS TO PATTERN 17 OF DEF 5322-A & A-4



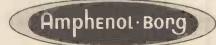
Illustrations actual size

SPECIFICATION

- Designed to DEF 5322-A & A-4
- Max. frequency : 3 Gc/s
- Temperature category T6 (-55°C to+125°C)
- Humidity category H6
- 50 ohms impedance
- Field-serviceable, with improved cable clamping
- Push-on and screw-on types
- Captivated centre contacts



Space-saving, weight-saving Amphenol 'Subminax' RF Connectors are designed for easy fitting to cables 'in the field' without special tools. They feature a new cable clamping fitment to meet the higher pull-out strength now specified in DEF5322A & A-4. Centre contacts are mechanically retained in position and do not rely on a soldered joint to the centre conductor. For full technical details, write to:



AMPHENOL-BORG (ELECTRONICS) LTD., Chanet Way, Tankerton, Whitstable, Kent. (Whitstable 4345)

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OVERSEAS	DENMARK	FINLAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	SWEDEN
DISTRIBUTORS:	Semler & Matthiassen	Nores & Co. OY.	Arthur F. Ulrichsen, A/S.	E. Dias Serras Lda.	Ataio	John C. Lagercrantz
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WW-093 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

BALUNS...

Designed to provide a simple and effective solution to the problem of matching unbalanced to balanced impedances of different values, Hatfield Balun Wideband matching units are employed in a wide field of applications and range from miniature types encapsulated in polystyrene, developed for use in printed circuits, to high power units for radio transmitters.

Units are available for standard impedance levels and with a choice of basic frequency ranges and terminations to suit most applications. Enquiries for specially developed types are always welcome.

HIGH POWER MATCHING UNITS

A range of high power impedance matching transformers is available, developed as a result of many years' experience, which incorporate the latest developments in high efficiency and low insertion loss. These types are specified by such Companies as Redifon Limited, International Aeradio Ltd., and Airtech Ltd., while users include Governments at home and overseas.

MFFT

TH

ANTENNA MATCHING UNITS

A range of standard weatherproof units designed to match co-axial cables to open wire aerial feeders. Frequency range I to 30 mc/s. We are always pleased to quote for special requirements.

SERIES VT TRANSFORMERS

Designed to match balanced to unbalanced impedances in the frequency band 35 c/s to 2 mc/s. The balanced secondary windings are so arranged as to be a mirror image of each other and are thus symmetrical with respect to the primary winding. A patented, noninductive screen is interposed between primary and secondary windings and this results in very small balance error and minimum leakage inductance.

HYBRID UNITS

Made in either Bridge or Transformer types, these units are suitable for a wide field of applications where one channel is to be supplied with minimum loss from a multiple number of other channels individually isolated from each other or vice versa. Two way mlxers of the Bridge type are particularly useful for mixing TV sound and Vision Signals where high isolation is necessary. Both types can be used for operating one receiver from a number of antennae or alternatively where one antenna supplies a number of receivers.



ATFIELD BALUN

The Hatfield Baluns are a growing family. Ask for full details of the range and let us keep you informed of new developments.

HATFIELD INSTRUMENTS LTD. Dept. WW, Burrington Way, Plymouth, Devon. Telephone Plymouth 72773/4 Cables: Sigjen Plymouth

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Our extensive Research and Design laboratories are continuously and successfully engaged in to supply you with samples for testing, and our developing new products and improved designs. technical representatives are always on call to If you would like to keep abreast of these exciting advances then please ask for our factually

informative literature. We will also be delighted discuss your problems with you in detail.

New Alumina Ceramics

Low Loss Ceramics

Metallised Ceramics

Hermetic Seals

LT Insulators

Ceramic Dielectric Materials

Thread Guides

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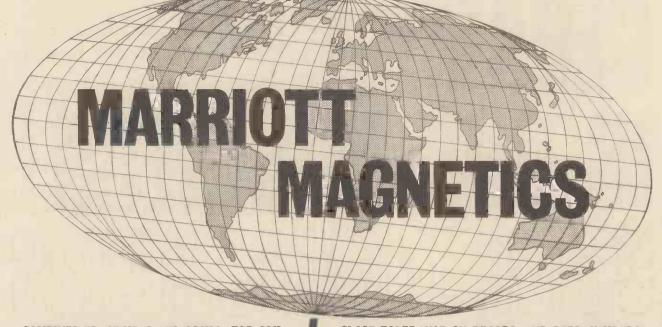
If you are interested in any of the above, don't hesitate to write or telephone.



STEATITE AND PORCELAIN PRODUCTS LIMITED Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire. Telephone: Stourport 2271

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67



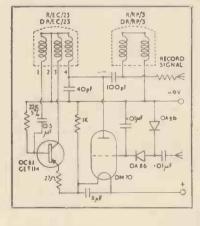
COMBINED ERASE HEAD AND OSCILLATOR COIL

The tendency towards transistor portable tape recorders has received our special attention as the necessity for improvements in heads for this application has been an obvious requirement.

"A most amazing component!" is the reaction of most people who test these, for in a space of only jin. diameter by jin. long, is contained a complete oscillator coil and erase head.

A simple oscillator circuit operates with a single OC81, or similar type of transistor, and requires only 20mA at 9V from the battery. As well as acting as an erase head, this component also provides the required bias supply to the recording head and (if required) HT for a recording level indicator of the DM70, or similar type. Although DC flows within the oscillator coil inside the head there is no DC flux whatsoever produced in the erase section.

Where an indicator of the DM70 type is used the heater may be seriesed with the circuit, as shown below. This offers a further economy of power, and in this case a total of 25mA at 9V, therefore, supplies indicator heater, indicator HT, 30 kc bias supply and erase power.



Details of all the above types of heads are available from:

CLOSE TOLERANCE ON RECORD AND REPLAY HEADS

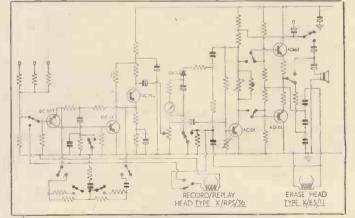
As the tape recording art has developed, so manufacturers have quite rightly asked for closer tolerances and higher performances in heads. How can you produce an extremely high quality range of record and playback heads offering the maximum in performance, having far closer tolerances in all mechanical and electrical characteristics than hitherto envisaged and at the same time offer these at a reasonable price? That was the development and production problem we set ourselves eighteen months ago.

Some 75 heads from manufacturers throughout the world were examined and tested. Performance features were co-related to design factors applicable and so a design took shape based upon the rejection of all known bad features and the incorporation of good. Our design and production experience of over 34 million heads over fourteen years, including heads for practically every special purpose, enabled us to maintain a realistic approach to the problem. We purchased superb new machinery and produced many special purpose machines ourselves, numerous items of special electronic test sear were developed to provide as comprehensive a system of quality control as could be envisaged, and last but not least, we engaged many highly skilled personnel.

A complete range of record, playback and erase heads ('X' series) is available with these qualities for providing all the requirements of heads for $\frac{1}{4}$ in. tape. Full track, $\frac{1}{2}$ tracks at track stereo and 2 track stereo are all available and most of these in various impedances. A special feature of the erase heads is their extremely low power requirement, and that they can be operated at 100 kcs without appreciable heating.

and that they can be operated at 100 kcs without appreciable heating. 'R' AND 'DR' RANGE OF $\frac{1}{2}$ TRACK HEADS has been redesigned and now give higher output with the maximum in top response and with greatly improved shielding. Over 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ MILLION 'R' and 'DR' heads are in use throughout the world !

Self-oscillatory erase head circuit with Marriott 'X'-type erase and record/play heads. Diagram reproduced by courtesy of Mullard Ltd.



MARRIOTT TELEPHONE : WEMBLEY 7493, ALPERTON 2020, 2029 MAGNETICS LTD. BRIDGE WORKS, WATER ROAD, WEMBLEY, MIDDX. WW-096 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

69

Rsx 3

0.5

30MΩ

0.25

 $5M\Omega$

G. A. Stanley Palmer Ltd. are pleased to announce that **RESISTA**, High **Stability Resistors are** now available from U.K. manufactured stock. **Technical specifications** are unimpaired and delivery of the popular **RSX3** carbon film type can now be expedited. HIGH STABILITY RE Now more than ever it pays to ASK PALMER'S FIRST. Rsx Type No. Rating Watts. @ 70° C Class 5 $\pm 5\%$ Value from 1Ω to :— Rating Watts. @ 70° C Class 2 $\pm 5\% \pm 2\%$ Value from 1Ω to :-

> Reference sheets of the extensive RESISTA range, including U.H.F. High Voltage, Carbon, Metal Film and Precision Wire-wound Resistors are available on request. Complete module assemblies to customer specifications are produced. Write or phone for complete Data information.

G.A. STANI WW-097 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

Island Farm Avenue, West Molesey Trading Estate, Surrey. Molesey 7254

OCTOBER. 1955





the Advance 5Mc/s

FREQUENCY (0 to at least 5Mc/s, direct reading)

PERIOD (Single and multipleperiod measurements up to 10' periods)

TIME (3µS - 10'S)

COUNT (1-9999, regular or random pulses)

The new Advance TC4 timer counter offers the best value now obtainable in a four-digit 5Mc/s transistorised and fully portable instrument. The TC4 has many features which places it ahead of similar instruments of its kind; it is outstanding in design, specification flexibility and performance.

Frequency measurements to 40Mc/s or 100Mc/s with TCD40 or TCD400 frequency dividers.

Write now for fully descriptive leaflet and specification



Advance Electronics Ltd (Instrument Division) ROEBUCK ROAD + HAINAULT + ILFORD + ESSEX Tel : HAINAULT 4444 + Telegrams : ATTENUATE, ILFORD

WW-098 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

THUMBNAIL BRILLIANCE - FROM THORN

Atlas Miniature Neon lamps

Developed in the laboratories of British Lighting Industries Limitedthese miniature neon lamps are a brilliant example of big thinking on a small scale. Any electrical appliance or switch with room for an indicator lamp, should have ample room for an Atlas Miniature Neon lamp. Suitable for operation on all mains voltages, A.C. or D.C., their current consumption is negligible and their life expectation from 5,000 to 10,000 hours means that they can be permanently wired in position. They are designed to be interchangeable with similar types of British and American origin. There are both high brightness and low brightness types — with virtually no heat from either. In these miniature neon lamps, Atlas have succeeded brilliantly in scaling down full-sized performance to millimetre dimensions.

> THORN SPECIAL PRODUCTS LIMITED Great Cambridge Road, Enfield, Middlesex. Telephone: HOWard 2477 A member of the Thorn Electrical Industries Lid. group of companies.

The latest THORN innovation -- WIRED ASSEMBLY SERVICE This service enables a designer to specify an Atlas Miniature Neon lamp complete with series resistor and sleeved leads and terminations in one assembly to suit individual requirements. Orders for several items are thus reduced to an order for one single item. The advantages?-- simplification of buying operations, reduction of stockholding to a single item, greater ease of costing, progress chasing, planning and production and reduction of inspection time.

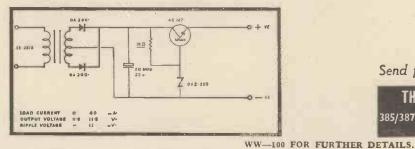
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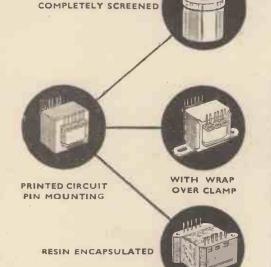
OCTOBER, 1965

Belclere Miniature Mains Transformers

OCCUPY LESS THAN ONE CUBIC INCH

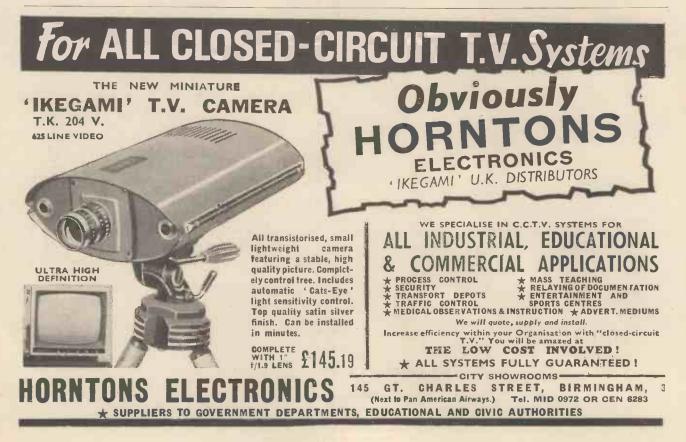
TYPICAL SPECIFICATION (TYPE ES 2818). PRI: 240v @ 50 c/s SEC: 12 - 0 - 12v TO GIVE 40 mA D.C. IN CIRCUIT SHOWN BELOW.



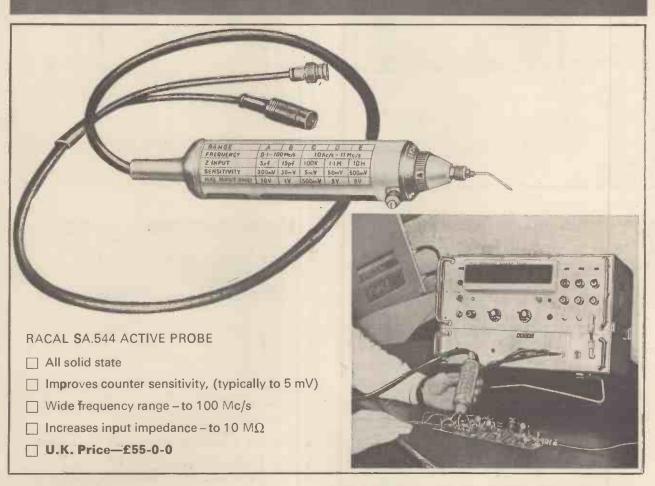


Send for descriptive literature. E.I.D. Approved

THE BELCLERE COMPANY LIMITED 385/387 COWLEY ROAD OXFORD ENGLAND Tol: OXFORD 77266/7



For the first time An active probe for digital counters





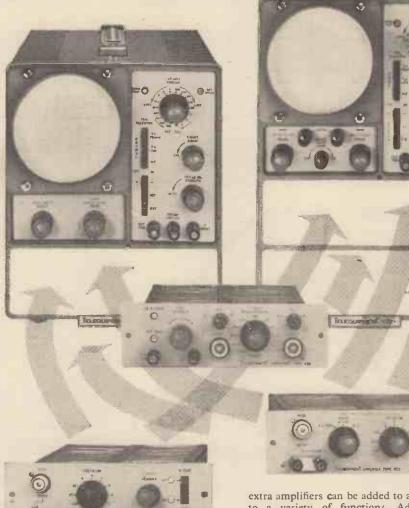
Racal announce the first of a new range of Counter accessories. Digital counters can now be used for measuring much smaller inputs over a really wide frequency range without special external amplifiers and impedance-matching devices. The Racal SA.544 Active Probe is small, easy to use and designed to military standards (N.A.T.O. Code ref. 6625-99-519-1573). Simplify your difficult measurements with Racal equipment.

Racal Instruments Ltd. Dukes Ride, Crowthorne, Berks. Telephone : Crowthorne 2272/3 & 3763 Telex 84166. Cables : Racal Bracknell

WW-101 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

OCTOBER, 1965

Tracemanship



Telequipment type S43 and D43 oscilloscopes can be used with any of five different plug-in amplifiers, including the sensational new G type wide band and differential.

S43 is a single-beam instrument, D43 double. Both have newly developed time-base circuits, ensuring exceptionally good linearity, and both have new 4" aluminised CRTs which give brighter, more accurately read traces than have been offered before in this type of instrument.

The advantages of this Telequipment oscilloscope system are twofold. One basic oscilloscope, together with the appropriate type of amplifier selected from the range, provides a specialised instrument at a very reasonable price. Or, if the range of work to be done requires it, extra amplifiers can be added to adapt the basic instrument to a variety of functions. Additional amplifiers have been developed for specific applications—for example, type D Envelope Monitor for use in the broadcast transmission industry.

Amplifiers

В

C

£125

- A (General purpose) DC-15 Mc/s at 100 mV/cm
 - (Differential) DC-75 Kc/s at 1 mV/cm
 - 10,000 : 1 rejection (Ultra-high gain) DC-15 Mc/s at 100 mV/cm and

 $3 c/s-75 Kc/s at 100 \mu V/cm$ (Bandwidths—3 dB approx.)

- D (Envelope monitor) 2.5 Mc/s-32 Mc/s, sensitivity 1 Vc/m
- G (Wide band differential) DC-10 Mc/s at 20 mV/cm

Maximum sensitivity 2 mV/cm Full details of this oscilloscope system will be sent on request. S43 with type A amplifier £98; D43 with type A amplifier



Telequipment Limited 313 Chase Road Southgate, London, N.14 Fox Lane 1166

WW-102 FOR FUR; HER DETAILS.

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FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Wireless World

ELECTRONICS, TELEVISION, RADIO, AUDIO

OCTOBER 1965

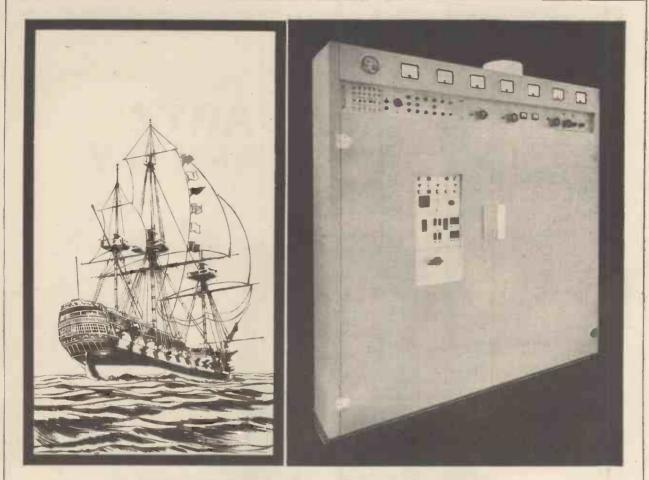
46 9	Editorial Comment	
470	Domestic Receiver Survey	
474	The Season's Sets	
483	A Non-resonant Loudspeaker Enclosure Design	by A. R. Bailey
487	World of Wireless	
489	Personalities	
491	News from Industry	
493	Letters to the Editor	
495	German Radio Show	
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513	Electronic Laboratory Instrument Practice-10	by T. D. Towers
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Bringing signals up-to-date—automatically

Once, the navy was dependent upon flags for signalling. Today more sophisticated methods are available. Naval shore stations are being equipped with STC QT.3-A/4 amplifiers for HF communication with ships at sea.

The QT.3-A/4 is a 10kW ISB and general purpose linear amplifier designed for troublefree point-to-point operation with autotune and remote control facilities.

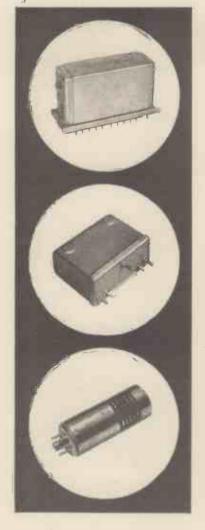
- Frequency range 2.5-28 Mc/s
- Suitable for telephony and
- single or multichannel telegraphy
- Automatic tuning and loading correction
- Manual tuning facility incorporated
- Requires front access only for operation and maintenance
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- Meets CCIR requirements.

For further details, write, phone or telex Standard Telephones and Cables Limited, Radio Division, Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London N.11. Telephone: ENTerprise 1234. Telex: 261912. 77

world-wide telecommunications and electronics

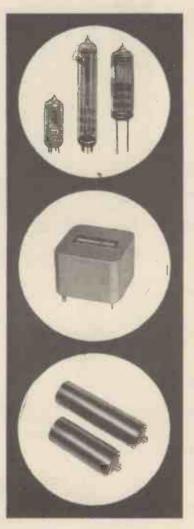


WW-104 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



Marconi specialized components are designed and manufactured only when the precision and high performance required is otherwise unobtainable. The Specialized Components catalogue lists the full range.

QUARTZ STABILITY





crystals

Marconi have more than twenty years' experience in the manufacture of high quality quartz crystals. A wide range of crystals can be supplied from 1 kc/s upwards. Special low aging types are available at 5 Mc/s and 2.5 Mc/s for use in high stability oscillators.

crystal filters

A selection of crystal filters, both s.s.b and bandpass, are available. New designs are constantly being added to the range and can be produced to meet special requirements.

crystal ovens

Marconi crystal ovens accommodate various types of crystals. Models are available which can accommodate up to ten crystals. Outstanding in the range is the Marconi 'change of state' oven which needs no thermostat and has a switching differential of ± 0.0014 °C.

Marconi specialized components

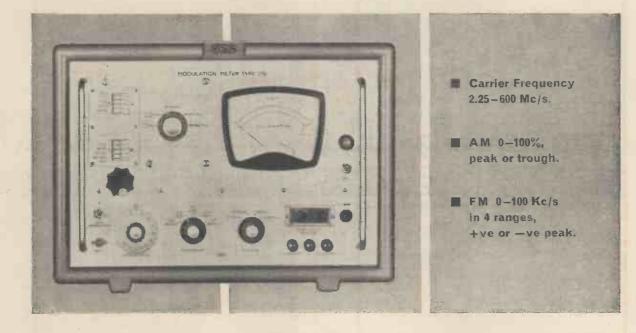
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LTD/F54

WIRELESS WORLD

tune . . . set level . . . select AM or FM

for instant direct reading of Modulation Depth or Deviation



Throughout its extensive measuring range, the Airmec Modulation Meter Type 210 has the sensitivity to handle low signal input levels. It will accurately measure AM inputs from 7mV to 700mV, and FM inputs from 7mV to 10V. Monitor outputs of both LF and IF are available at front panel terminals. The IF output is at 750 k/cs, and allows the modulation envelope of the input signal to be observed on an oscilloscope. Limiting action is so effective that spurious frequency modulations on AM signals can be measured. Changes of mean carrier level when amplitude modulation is applied can also be measured to an accuracy of better than $\pm 1\%$

Airmec Modulation Meter Type 210



Airmec for peak performance consistently

LABORATORY INSTRUMENTS DIVISION— High Speed Counters, Signal Generators, Oscilloscopes, Wave Analysers, Phase Meters, Ohmmeters, Valve Voltmeters etc. AIRMEC LIMITED · HIGH WYCOMBE · BUCKS · ENGLAND TELEPHONE; HIGH WYCOMBE 21201 (10 (LINES)

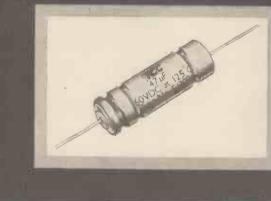
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∧P28I

OCTOBER, 1965

NEW +125° C

ALUMINIUM FOIL EXTENDED TEMPERATURE RANGE ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS TO MIL-C-39018 SIZES



-55° C

Flease send me	a copy of yo	ur Bulletin N	0.100	
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NEW

T.C.C. E.T.R. capacitors are about one third the weight of corresponding tantalum foil capacitors, have a larger capacitance per

unit volume and in many cases will match them in performance. Available in seven sizes and from 5-200 volts working at 125°C with a capacitance range of 3.3 μ F to 1000 μ F. These capacitors are a big step forward in Aluminium Foil Electrolytics and are the product of T.C.C's continued research and development based on many years of experience in the capacitor field.

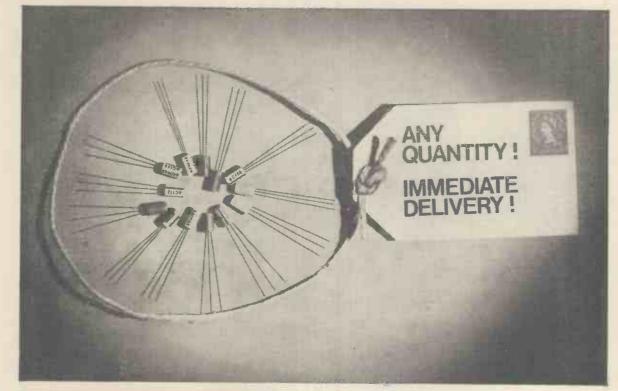
Send for the new T.C.C. Bulletin No. 100 by filling in and posting the coupon opposite, this new bulletin gives full details of the range with per-

formance curves and complete specification.



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TRANSISTORS

British made to the most exacting quality standards —Brimar Transistors are immediately available in all quantities in a wide range of ratings. They are all colourcoded for easy identification—and very competitive in price [

For full information write to the address below—or ring GER 9797 now!

						-			-			
DALD		TYPE	VCB	VCE	VEB	Pc		hfe			hre	
PNP	APPLICATIONS	NO.	(max)	(max)	(max)	(max)	Vcb=	OV Ic	= -10mA	Vc = -I	V Ic=	-125mA
		100.	V	V	V	mW	min	av	max	min	av	max
		ASY82	-26	-16	-12	200	30		130	40		120
	General purpose	ASY83	-26	16	-12	200	70	Pumm	320	100	-	350
	switching.	ASY84	-40	-20	-12	200	30	Passa	130	40		120
		ASY85	-40	-20	-12	200	70		320	100		350
		AC154	-26	-16	6	200	35		225	52	-	235
	Class B L.F. output.	AC166	-32	-20	-6	200	35		290	52	- <u>f-</u>	315
	Oscillator or general	AC167	-32	-20	-6		35		235	52	Protocol and a second s	250
	purpose switching.	AC177	-32	-20	6		35		235	52	-	250
								hfe				
	Low Voltage Bias	AC169	-2	-2		-	Vc=-	-5V lc	= ImA	_	-	
	stabilising.						min	av	max			
		AC113	-26	-16	-3	200	43	90				
	L.F. Amplifier, Driver,	AC115	-26	-16	-3	200	15	—				
	Oscillator, or general	AC155	-26	-16	3	200	28	43	70			
	purpose switching.	AC156	-26	-16	-3	200	55	85	120			
		AC165	-32	-20	-3	200	43	90			_	
ALD NI		ТҮРЕ	VCB	VCE	VEB	Pc		hFE			hfe	
NPN	APPLICATIONS	NO.	(max)	(max)	(max)	(max)	Vcb=	OV Ic	= 1.0mA	Vc = IV	Ic=	125mA
			V	V	V	mW	min	av	max	min	av-	max
		ASY86	16	12	12	200	25		120.	40	—	120
	General purpose	ASY87	16	12	12	200	60	-	295	100		350
t	switching.	ASY88	26	16	12	200	25	_	120	40	·	120
ANDID VALVER		ASY89	26	16	12	200	60		295	100	e	350
A.E.F.	L.F. Amplifier, Driver or											
100	Class B L.F. output.	100457	20	4.0	0	0.00	00		100	Ea	00	105
"HEONI	Oscillator or general	AC157	26	16	6	200	30		190	52	80	195
	purpose switching.	+	- ,					_	_		_	

Thorn-AEI Radio Valves & Tubes Ltd · 155 Charing Cross Road, London W.C.2. GERrard 9797. WW-108 FOR FURTHER DETAILS. TA2913

Species: Associated Aerials arrays **Habitat:** Remote rugged

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WW-109 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

POCKET-SIZE THE WORLD'S FIRST COMBINED F.M. TUNER RECEIVER AND INCLAIR MICRO FM

Finclairs greatest achievement yet

7 TRANSISTORS · 2 DIODES · AFC · 2 OUTPUTS

Sinclair's latest design, the SINCLAIR MICRO FM is a high quality FM tuner designed to be used with hi-fi amplifier or tape recorder. It can also be used independently as a self-contained pocket F.M. receiver for personal listening anywhere. This exciting Sinclair triumph, barely half the size of a packet of 20 cigarettes, is a fully fledged 7 transistor-2 diode superhet circuit incorporating many unique and original design features to achieve fantastically good standards of performance. Pulse counting detection ensures better linearity than conventional detection methods, and therefore better audio quality. Powerful A.F.C. which locks on to the station tuned in, together with unusually good sensitivity make tuning easy and the set's own telescopic aerial suffices almost everywhere. Separate output stages are pro-vided for feeding to an amplifier or tape-recorder and to the earpiece included with the Micro FM. It is this arrangement which allows the unit to be used both as a tuner and as a selfcontained receiver. In styling, this is the most elegant, most professional looking design in miniaturised equipment ever made avail-able to constructors, and is one you will be pleased to possess. YET WITH ALL THESE WONDERFUL FEATURES, THE SINCLAIR MICRO FM COSTS POUNDS LESS AND OFFERS ADVANTAGES NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER F.M. TUNER

Advance Design Features ensure superb performance

Pulse counting detector

83

100 98

sinclair

MICRO FM

- A.F.C.
- Unique 7 transistor superhet circuit
- **Requires no alignment**
- **Professionally styled case**
- High sensitivity
- Tunes from 88-108 Mc/s
- MEASURES ONLY $2\frac{15''}{16''} \times 1\frac{5''}{8} \times \frac{3}{4''}$ plus detachable aerial.

Guarantee

Should you not be completely satisfied with your purchase when you receive it from us, your money will be refunded in full and at once without question.

Total Cost £5.19.6

IT AS A TUNER AND A POCKET F.M. RADIO

DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL W

- SUPPLY VOLTAGE-9V trom self-contailed standard battery.
- CONSUMPTION-5 mA
- SENSITIVITY-Typically 3 microvolts AUDIO OUTPUT 300mV approx from 25K ohms
 HIGH LEVEL AUDIO OUTPUT-9V peak to peak to use with earpiece
- TUNING RANGE-87.5 to 108 Mc/s.
- SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO-30dB at 30 micro-

10. Z ADDRESS HERE, PLEASE, ORDER ON REVERS

FACILITIES AVAILABLE AI ALL TIMES TO SINCLAIR **CUSTOMERS**

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SINCLAIR RADIONICS LTD. COMBERTON CAMBRIDGE felephone: COMBERTON 682

DESIGNED FOR POWER AND QUALITY

SINCLAIR X-20 INTEGRATED 20 WATT P.W.M. AMPLIFIER & PRE-AMP

By the use of Pulse Width Modulation in circuitry developed exclusively by Sinclair Radionics, the unique X-20 achieves standards never before reached by any audio amplifier in the world. From the input of the integrated pre-amp through to the power output stage, this amazing amplifier gives quality and power far ahead of anything in its class to make it the most original and interesting design for years. You use your X-20 like any conventional quality amplifier It has brilliant transient

response and a flat frequency response from 20 to 20,000 c/s as well as a reserve of power to give you all you will ever want in real high fidelity reproduction. Yet with all these features this remarkable amplifier, which is complete with integrated pre-amp, occupies far less space, costs less and behaves perfectly. It brings a refreshingly new approach to audio that is setting the standard for the whole industry. You can build the X-20 in a single evening!

MEASURES $8\frac{1}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1" — DELIVERS 20 WATTS RMS

Only the Sinclair X-20 has all these features !

- ★ 12 Transistors including silicone epitaxia planars in output stage
- * Constant square wave amplitude
- ★ 95% conversion efficiency factor at output stage
- * Frequency response-from 20 to 20,000 c/s + IdB
- ★ Total harmonic distortion—0.1% at 10 watts R.M.S

Complete kit of parts in-cluding X-20 Manual and £7.19.6

★ Input sensitivity—I mV into 5kΩ

instructions

- * Signal to noise ratio-better than 70 dB.
- * Output into 7.5 ohms-20 watts R.M.S. music power 15 watts R.M.S. continuous
- Output into 15 ohms— 15 watts R.M.S. music power 10 watts R.M.S. continuous
- * Will also make an ideal guitar or P.A.
- Will also make an ideal guitar or P.A. amplifier
 Built-in low-pass filter ensures wide toler-ance to load at output
 Power requirements—36V d.c. at 700 mA.
 Add tone and volume control systems to choice, mono or stereo, as described in the 200 merced. X-20 manual

Ready built and tested £9,19,6 X-20 power supply unit to £4.19.6

X-20 MANUAL Details in full tone and volume control systems to suit the equipment you use with your X-20. Includes stereo, stereo balance and input switching. FREE with all X-20 amplifiers. Available separately

Guarantee Should you not be completely satisfied with your purchase when you receive it from us, your money will be refunded in full and at once without question.

The smallest set on earth

SINCLAIR MICRO-6

SIZE $1\frac{4}{5}'' \times 1\frac{3}{10}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$.

Weighs 41 oz.

completa

WRITE YOUR ORDER HERE. NAME & ADDRESS OTHER SIDE

No transistor set has ever yet compared with the Micro-6 for size, power, performance and design. No set has ever given such pleasure and satisfaction both in building and using it. Everything except the lightweight earpiece is contained within the tiny, elegant white gold and black case. Important features include bandspread at black case. Important features include bandspread at the higher frequency end of the tuning for easy reception of Luxembourg, powerful A.G.C. to counteract fading of distant stations, and vernier type tuning. Quality is outstandingly good. Many thousands of Micro-6 receivers have been built all over the world, and it cannot be too highly recommended as an intriguing design to build and a most practical radio to use. When you have built it, you will want your Micro-6 with you always—and it plays everywhere !

¥

It's easy for anyone to build the Micro-5 and have it working in an evening All parts including the special Metal Alloy Transistors, case, dial, lightweight earpiece, all parts and easy to follow instructions come too.

CRO



MALLORY MERCURY CELL ZM312 (2 required) each 1/ (Pack of 6—10/

" Transrista " black nylon wrist strap for Micro-6-7/6.

AMAZING CIRCUITRY AND POWER

The technical specification of the Micro-6 is fantastic for its size. It has highly efficient 6-stage circuit using 3 M.A.T's to provide 2 stages of R amplification, double diode detector and high gain 3 stage A.F. amplific with A.G.C. and vernier-type tuning. Tunes over medium wavebar Plugging-in earpiece switches set on

SINCLAIR MICRO FM \star SEE PREVIOUS PAGE

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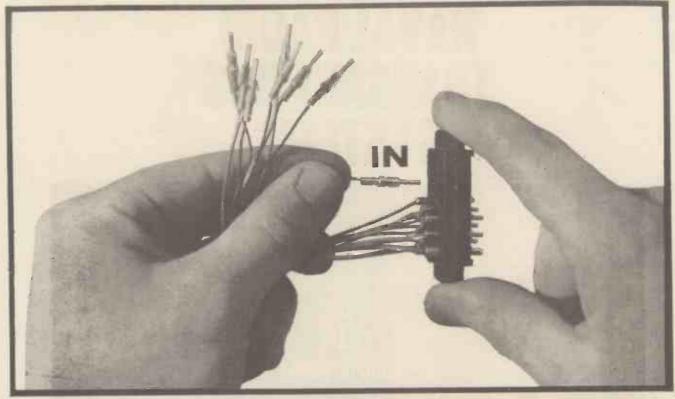


■ Precise frequency setting and positive stability allows full advantage to be taken of SSB which provides the most reliable communications under difficult conditions of propagation or interference ■ Continuous frequency coverage from 240 Kc/s to 24 Mc/s ■ Covers all types of signalling ■ Broadband amplifier and synthesizer system provides simplest operation and almost eliminates tuning ■ Aerials can be sited for maximum radiating efficiency.

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- Robust, slim,glass filled Diallyl-phthalate moulding
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OUT

WW-113 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

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Here is a versatile stereophonic recorder which has no equal in its price group.

IT CAN record monaurally or stereophonically with its own mixed inputs from Gram, Radio or other sources and from high grade low impedance balanced line microphones. With good microphones, etc. the result is a suitable master for disc manufacturers. "Before and After" monitoring is provided together with adjustable metered bias for perfection.

IT CAN also make a recording on one track and then transfer it to the other track while measuring and listening to it and adding one or two more signals also metered.

IT CAN repeat the process and transfer this combined signal to the first track with one or two more signals. Composers use it for this purpose. One track may have music or commentary and the other cueing signals or commentary and either may be altered without the other.

IT CAN playback stereophonically or monaurally with its own amplifiers of $3\frac{1}{2}$ watts each.

Speeds $1\frac{7}{8}/3\frac{3}{4}/7\frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s. **Price: £172 0 0** Speeds $3\frac{3}{4}/7\frac{1}{2}/15$ i.p.s. **Price: £180 0 0**

The Vortexion W.V.B. is a high quality monaural machine with "Before and After" monitoring. The recording inputs are a high sensitivity socket for moving coil or ribbon microphone and a high impedance socket for radio, etc., either of which can be selected by a switch. Superimposing and echo work can be done and the playback has reserve gain for abnormal requirements. This model cannot be converted for stereo playback, but it is a thoroughly reliable machine for the engineer specialising on monaural work.

Speeds $|\frac{7}{8}/3\frac{3}{4}/7\frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s. **Price: £115 10 0** Speeds $3\frac{3}{4}/7\frac{1}{2}/15$ i.p.s. **Price: £128 0 0**

The Vortexion W.V.A. is a monaural machine which has a performance equal in sound quality to the other models. It possesses all the features of the W.V.B. except for "Before and After" monitoring, Dubbing and Echoes. The recording being made can be heard on the internal loudspeaker as in the W.V.B. and C.B.L. The controls are uncomplicated.

Speeds $1\frac{7}{6}/3\frac{3}{4}/7\frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s. Frice: **£96** 7 0 Speeds $3\frac{3}{4}/7\frac{1}{2}/15$ i.p.s. Price: **£107** 3 0

All tape recorders have adjustable bias controls, low impedance mic. inputs for unlimited lengths of cable, highly accurate position indicators and meters to measure recording level and bias.

VORTEXION LIMITED 257-263 The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19 Telephone: LIBerty 2814 and 6242-3-4 Telegrams: "Vortexion London, S.W.19"

87

OCTOBER, 1965

WAYNE KERR audio-video INNOVATIONS IN INSTRUMENTATION

Wayne Kerr, makers of the world's most comprehensive range of electronic bridges, have also developed many precision signal-generating, attenuating, measuring and analysing instruments for frequencies from DC to 60 Mc/s. These instruments combine maximum versatility with simplicity of operation, and are in widespread use throughout Government Establishments, Broadcasting Authorities, the Armed Services and all types of scientific and industrial laboratories.

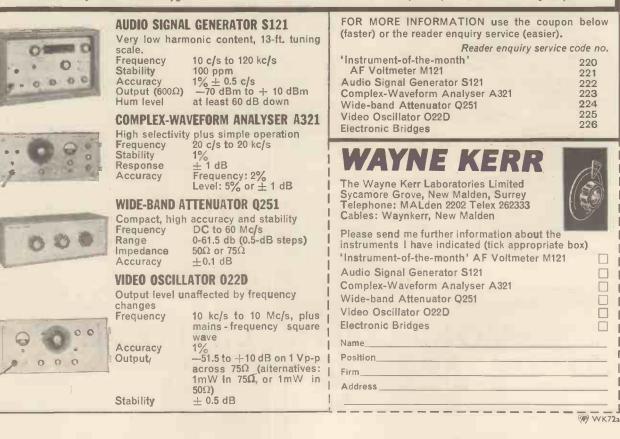
INSTRUMENT-OF-THE-MONTH

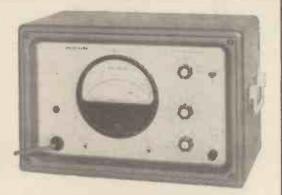
VTVM measures 30μ V-100V from 20 c/s to 300 kc/s The Wayne Kerr M121 AF Voltmeter has open, linear scales for the accurate measurement of voltages with negligible loading on the source. The mirror-scale movements are individually calibrated in r.m.s. values and in dB relative to 1mW in 600 ohms. Exceptional linearity and stability have been achieved by including the rectifying elements in a current-feedback loop. The h.t. supply for *all* stages is fully stabilised, eliminating any undesired effects of mains fluctuations. A cathode-follower output stage is included to permit feed-through amplification of up to 60dB.

Brief Specification :

Ranges 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 and 300mV, 1, 3, 10, 30 and 100V r.m.s. (Multiplier for 300V.) Accuracy Better than 1% f.s.d. Input Impedance

1 mV to 10V (direct): \geq 15 M Ω shunted by 20pF 1 mV to 10V (transformer): 600 Ω and 100k Ω , balanced or unbalanced 30V and 100V (direct): 1 M Ω shunted by 15 pF





THE FABULOUS Four-o-Eight

Radiocommunications

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... is the Receiver of the 1970's. Its performance and reliability set a standard unlikely to be equalled for the next decade.

WIRELESS WORLD

Naturally, it's all solid-state. Silicone planar transistors for reliability. Full, nogap frequency coverage 13 kc/s to 28.0 Mc/s. Single or double conversion depending on range selected. Choose your own bandwidth anywhere in the range 800 c/s to 8.0 kc/s—or the 160 c/s crystal filter for winkling out that elusive CW signal. All the sensitivity you can use plus excellent frequency stability and resetting accuracy.

Handling qualities on all modes—SSB, AM or CW—are as smooth as the performance. Unprecedented AGC performance—selectable for variable attack and delay times to combat the worst conditions.

There are AC and DC models available for mains or vehicle supplies.

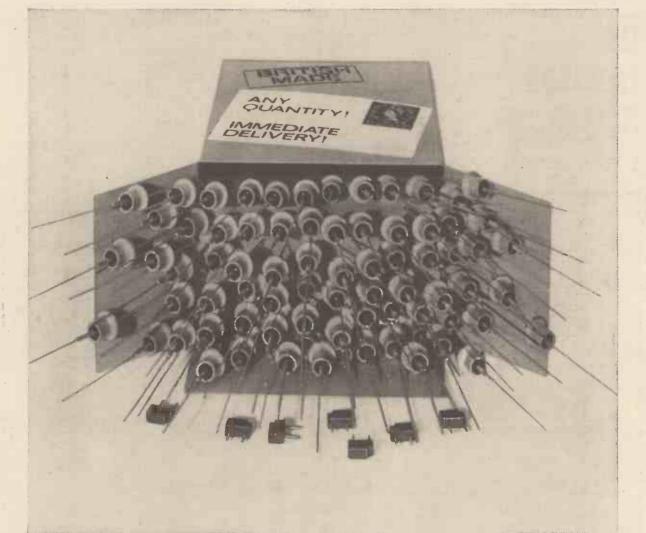
Full technical information available on request.



A Member Company of the Rediffusion Group

Redifon Limited, Communications Sales Division, Broomhill Road, London, S.W.18 Tel: VANdyke 7281

WW-115 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.





British made to the most exacting quality standards—Brimar Silicon Diodes are immediately available in all quantities in the two most popular types. The price is very competitive.

For full information, write to the address below---or ring GERrard 9797 now !



Thorn-AEI Radio Valves & Tubes Ltd

155 Charing Cross Road, London W.C.2. GERrard 9797.

	ABSOLUTE RATINGS (Tamb ≤ 70°C)							
TYPE NO.	VR recur (max) V	VRM (max) V	Vi r.m.s. (max) V	IF (AV) (max) mA	IFM (max) А			
BY100	800	1250†	280	550*	5.0			
BY114	450	650†	155	550*	5.0			
BY125	200	250†	-	100	0.7			
BY124	50 75†		-	100	0.2			
-	* Tamb \leq 50°C. † Max. duration 10 ms.							

WW-116 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

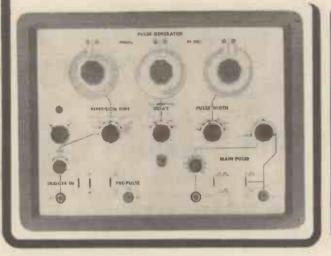
when you face a communications problem, consult Ultra!

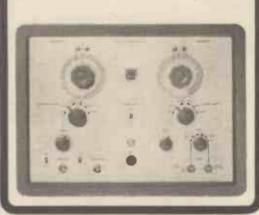
Ultra can give you so much more than conventional systems provide. Ultra miniature radiotelephone networks can give you instant contact with key personnel on the move, 10 or 100 persons, selectively or altogether, in vehicles or on foot, dispersed over wide areas like docks, airfields, hospitals or large engineering sites. Or keep emergency contact with security and rescue patrols and men in danger. And for every form of public address system, or the reproduction, amplification and distribution of sound in all locations, there is a complete range of Ultra equipment to do the job, which is utterly reliable and simple to operate.



October, 1965

High amplitude pulse generators





Double pulse generator PP 1122

	Amplitude	Polarity	Output Impedance	Rise time	Pulse width	Delay
Prepulse	1-10 V	pos. or neg.	75 Ω	20 ns	100 ns	120 or 320 ns with respect to triggerpulse
Main pulse I	10_mV - 10_V	pos. or neg.	75 Ω	< 20 ns	50 ns-50 ms	100 ns-10 ms with respect to prepulse
Main pulse II	10 V-100 V	pos.	6.3 n/V + 135 n	< 25 - 100 ns	200 ns - 50 ms	100 ns-10 ms with respect to prepulse
Double pulses Both main pulses can be doubled; minimum spacing 200 ns						
Pulse repetition fr	equency	Internal 10 c/s-1 Mc/s, external dc-2.5 Mc/s, adjustable trigger level				

Pulse generator PM 5710

	Amplitude	Polarity	Output impedance	Rise time	Pulse width	Delay
Prepulse	> 5 V	pos.	100 Ω	50 ns	150 ns	200 ns with respect to triggerpulse
Main pulse I	0-5 V	pos. or neg.	135 n	< 25 ns	1/2 T or 200 ns-200 ms	200 ns with respect to prepulse (jitterfree by use of delay cable)
Main pulse II 5 V-100 V		pos. or neg.	1200 - 12 kn	<100-170 ns	1/2 T or 200 ns-200 ms	200 ns with respect to prepulse (jitterfree by use of delay cable)
Pulse repetition fr	equency	Internal 10 c/s-1 Mc/s, external dc-3 Mc/s, adjustable trigger level				



For the U.K.: Philips Electronics and Control The M.E.L. Equipment Company Ltd., 207 Kings Cross Road, London WC1 TERminus 2877

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The Type 545B is an improved version of the Type 545A, which has proved itself of great service to a multitude of laboratories and industries throughout the years and has been considered a standard by which other oscilloscopes can be judged.

- Internal no-parallax illuminated graticule
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plus plug-in unit adaptability

- 1 accepts one of 17 letter-series plug-ins for differential, multi-trace, sampling, other laboratory applications, or
- 2 accepts one of many new spectrum analyzer plug-ins (L-10A, L-20, L-30, others) for frequency-based displays, or
- accepts one of 2 new dual-trace plug-ins (1A1 or 1A2) for 50 mv/cm at dc-to-33 Mc/s —with the Type 1A1 also offering 5 mv/cm at dc-to-23 Mc/s dual-trace, and approximately 500 μv/cm at 2 cps-to-14 Mc/s, single trace.

But to hear the complete story, call your Tektronix Field Engineer. He will know if a Type 545B offers the best solution to your measurement problem. If the Type 545B appears to be the answer, try it. Use it in your own application — with one of your letterseries plug-ins or one of the new spectrum analyzer or dual-trace plug-in units.

Type 545B	Oscilloscope	
(without	plug-ins)£	634
Type L-20	Spectrum Analyzer	
Plug-in	Unit£	829



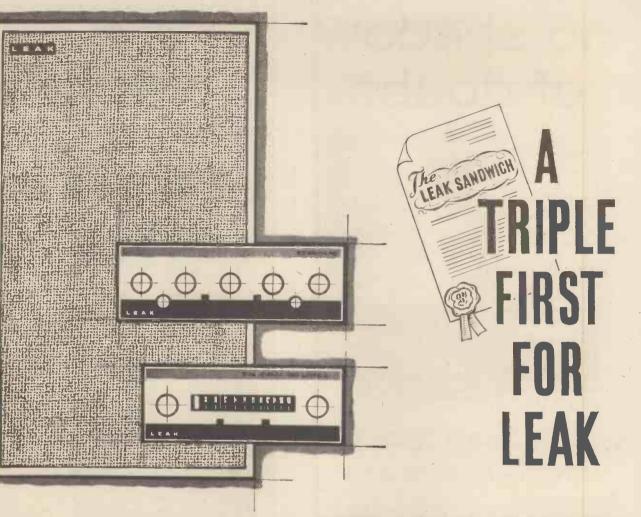
Rack Mount Model Type RM5458......£700 Type 1A2 Dual-Trace Plug-In Unit.....£132 Type 1A1 Dual-Trace Plug-In Unit.....£244 Prices shown are free of duty subject to Treasury direction

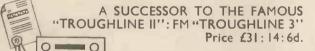


BEAVERTON HOUSE, STATION APPROACH, HARPENDEN, HERTS. Telephone: Harpenden 61251 Telex: 25559

For oversees enquiries: TEKTRONIX CANADA LTD., Montreal, Quebec & Toronto (Willowdale), Ontario TEKTRONIX LTD., Albany House, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.1. TEKTRONIX INTERNATIONAL A.G., P.O. Box 57, Zug, Switzerland TEKTRONIX AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD., P.O. Box 488, Sydney, New South Wales TEKTRONIX Inc., P.O. Box 500, Beaverton, Oregon, U.S.A.

WW-120 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

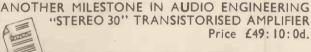




the Leak Troughline II belongs to the very limited class of aristocrats in the tuner world."

> A MAJOR LOUDSPEAKER INVENTION THE "SANDWICH" Price £39: 18: 0d.

> > AUDIO AND RECORD REVIEW— "... This design must be regarded as a breakthrough of fundamental and farreaching importance."



WIRELESS WORLD Editorial, May 1963—"Last autumn during his presidential address to the British Sound Recording Association, H. J. Leak demonstrated a prototype high-

Recording Association, H. J. Leak demonstrated a prototype highquality transistor amplifier which gave results indistinguishable from those of his valve amplifiers

"People sometimes ask why there is any necessity to change to transistors. The elimination of the output transformer is, in our view, sufficient reason now that solutions of the problem of linearity in the response of the rest of the transistor circuit have been found. As additional bonuses we get smaller size, cooler running and the prospect of longer life."

If you are interested in HI-Fi equipment combining faultless presentation with audio englneering to Impeccable standards offering studio quality reproduction at reasonable cost . . .

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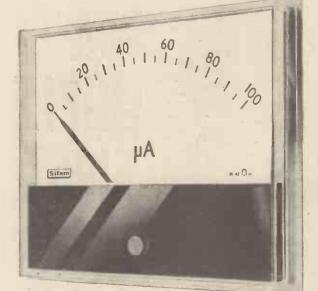
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OCTOBER, 1965

no shadow of doubt...



why Sifam 'CLARITY' instruments are specified, so often



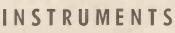
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The elimination of any solid surround to Sifam 'CLARITY' instruments eliminates top shadow, especially when instruments are mounted above eye level. This feature also provides greater readability, thereby minimising the risk of human error in recording readings.

The use of a completely transparent moulded front provides for a greater scale length for a given front area of instrument. Interchangeable masks are available in a choice of contemporary colours to blend with customers' equipment. Designed with special reference to ergonomic con-

special reference to ergonomic considerations, Sifam 'CLARITY' instruments have a clean, modern appearance, combining contemporary styling with consistent accuracy. Sifam 'CLARITY' instruments are normally supplied to meet the requirements of B.S.S.89 (1954) but other accuracies, i.e. the now obsolete B.S.S.89 (1937) can be supplied on request. Scale arcs, mountings and pointers can be supplied in accordance with the new B.S.S.3693 Part 1, 1964, or to customers' requirements.

Please write for Data Sheets 106/C & 106/C1.



SIFAM ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. LTD. Woodland Road, Torquay, Devon Telephone: Torquay 63822/6

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Model AB/I £ 3.10.0.

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aspects of Armstrong



Models and Modules

This is an under chassis view of our 226 Stereo Tuner Amplifier, showing the modular construction which is common to all our products.

- In this model the modules are:
- 1. AM–FM Tuner 2. Control Unit
- 3. Blank plate for mounting our Stereo Decoder
- 4. Preamplifier
- 5. Power amplifier
- 6. Power amplifier
- 7. Power Supply Unit

All the modules are manufactured and wired separately, assembled on a steel frame, and finally interconnected. Other models have different combinations. There are a number of advantages in this approach, both to us as manufacturers and you as customers. For example, the AM-FM Tuner module (1) is included in 6 different models, and the 10 watt amplifiers (5&6) in five. This enables the modules to be produced in large quantities, with all the extra efficiency and economics that this implies. The great saving gained in this way accounts, in part, for the very competitive prices of Armstrong products, and enables us to achieve a greater degree of specialisation in our factory than would normally be possible.

There are separate production lines for modules and finished models, each with its own inspection and test departments. This means that exacting inspection and test procedures are applied to the modules and the final models, providing a double check on performance and reliability. Added to all this, the module concept enables us to offer you a very much wider choice of models, encompassing almost everyone's requirements. The 226 Tuner Amplifier price £61, is the most expensive item in our range, but prices start at £22.10.0

For full details and technical specifications of all models, plus list of over 300 stockists, post coupon or write, mentioning code number shown in the coupon.

ARMSTRONG AUDIO LTD WARLTERS ROAD,LONDON,N7

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tuners amplifiers tuner-amplifiers

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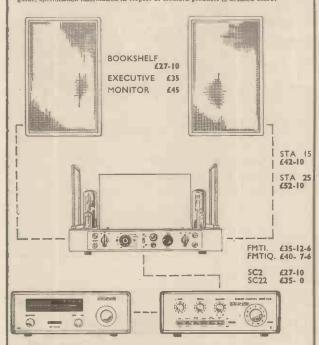
OCTOBER, 1965

THE SUBTLETY OF PERFECTION

The difference between 'average' and 'highest attainable' performance in sound re-production is not always as forceful and absolute as manufacturers of high quality equip-ment would like. It is very difficult even for experienced listeners to assess systems quickly fn unfamiliar listening conditions, and practically impossible for beginners. It is understandable then if the subtle parameters of extra performance and the qualities which put an item in a superior class are overlooked on first evaluation.

If you already possess reproducing equipment and you intend to replace it, it is essential that you study carefully what is offered. Get yourself familiar with all relevant details including the subtleties so easily overlooked.

Finally get to know what to listen for in demonstrations and if possible listen in your home for comparison with your existing equipment and/or the alternative choice. As a guide, specification information in respect of Radford products is detailed below.



Pre-Amplifiers

Hormaphics High signal to noise ratio (no hum, no noise at maximum or any listening level); smooth and noiseless volume, tone and balance controls with virtually infinite life; accurate RIAA equalisation for correct response contour; accurate tone control potentiometers for fist response at zero position; fiexible fuput and output level handling capacity to ensure low distortion under all conditions of use.

Power Amplifers

No background noise, virtually zero distortion at the rated power output over the whole frequency band from 20 to 20,000 c/s; very large power reserve; fast transient response without ringing or bangorer (note the quality and the naturalness of transient sounds in comparison with other amplifiens); absolute stability (you cannot damage Radford ampli-ders or incite them into instability by continuous overload with any type of signal into any kind of load, from short circuit to open circuit or any kind of reactance).

F.M. Tuners

High sensitivity (5 μ v), high capture ratio (4 db) enabling reception of very weak signals from multipath sources without distortion; wide bandwidth (for low distortion and multi-plox operation); yet very selective (adjacent channel reception of a weak signal near to a powerful signal is practicable); virtually complete absence of spurious responses (you can receive weak signals without interference from signals generated in the receiver itself by cross modulation with powerful incoming signals).

Loudsneakers

Exceedingly smooth response achieved by using the best drive units obtainable and equalising them with complex networks (note the lack of listener fatigue after long listen-ing periods, and directional stability in aterophony); wide angle response (note that you can listen anywhere in the room with the same frequency balance with perfect integration on a stere programme'; lack of coloration (note the naturalness in voice reproduction and absence of boom at low frequencies).

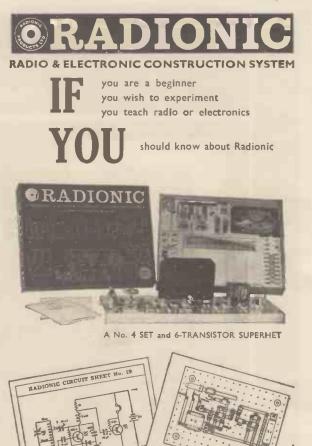
General

usneral Equipment and loudspeakers built to high standards must of necessity be made from the best materials available to provide consistency and long life without failure. Only the finest polyester, polystyrene, and electrolytic capacitors; high stability carbon, metal oxide, and wire wound resistors; and monided track potentiometers are used. Loudspeaker enclosures are manufactured from lin, thick solid Afrormosia, rigidly stressed and lagged with a natural material far superior to that conventionally used. Why not see your dealer now about Radford equipment? Supplies have been scarce but more will be available, gradually

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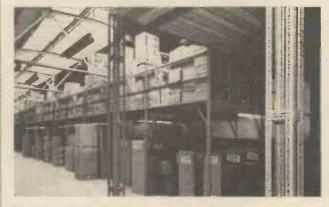
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Frequency range: 10 C.S. to 100 Kc/s. Output: Calibration accuracy 1% sine wave variable from 0-10 v. peak. Total content of harmonics and hum is less than 1%. Square Wave of fixed amplitude of 10 v. ±5% maximum drop at 10 cps. is 2%. This rise and fall time at 100 Kc/s. is I Micro. sec. £39.10.0.





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Continuous MUSIC

Following the successful introduction last year of a continuously operated tape transport mechanism, the CD2, this mechanism has been further developed to incorporate an integral pre-amplifier and power supply, providing correct voltages for operation of both relays and a stabilised supply for the pre-amplifier, and which PLANET PROJECTS are designating the

PLANET CD2PA.

Speed must

be

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irdering

MAIN FEATURES

- 1. Standard in. tape is used on 7in. reels, thus obviating the necessity for special tape contained in a cassette.
- 2. The deck is single speed, operating at 3²/₄ i.p.s. (1⁷/₈ i.p.s. also available).

3. Normal international recording sense is used, i.e. top track left to right and bottom track right to left, thus standard equipment may be used for pre-recording tapes. 4. This deck has been designed to operate for long periods without the need for servicing.

The pre-amplifier is a three-stage direct-coupled block using high frequency silicon planar transistors. Equalisation and circuit stability is achieved with multiple feedback loops operating down to D.C.

PROVISIONAL SHORT SPECIFICATION

1. Output level 250 m.v. RMS from tape modulated at 25.6 mM/mm. 2. Output impedance 200 ohms to be fed into a load not less than 2,5 k ohms. 3. Frequency response 50 c/s to 12 Kc/s± 3 dB.

4. Harmonic distortion not greater than 0.1%. 5. Overload. Clipping does not occur on a 20 dB overload. 6. Signal to noise ratio 50 dB.

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ROTARY SWITCHES FOR THE HOME CONSTRUCTOR

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> Specialist Switches Ltd. 23 Radnor Mews, London W.2. PADdington 8866–7

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Miniature Model 50 watt

Weight Heating time "Push-in" Bit Sizes Voltage Price

W H Bi V C Pr 13 oz. 20 secs. 3/32", 1/16", 1/32" 250 to 12 volts **55/**-

79'6

72'-

Instrument Model 70 watt

eight	 	41 oz.
eating	 	1‡ min.
t Size	 	11/64" dia.
oltage	 	250 to 24 volts
tice	 	Mk.I (Micro-switch
		Mk. II (Magnetic
		Contact Breaker)

Both Models give excellent bit and element life since the thermostat completely eliminates overheating and controls the reserve heating capacity, which makes possible continuous soldering without chilling of the bit. The consistent temperature makes these irons ideal for printed circuit work.



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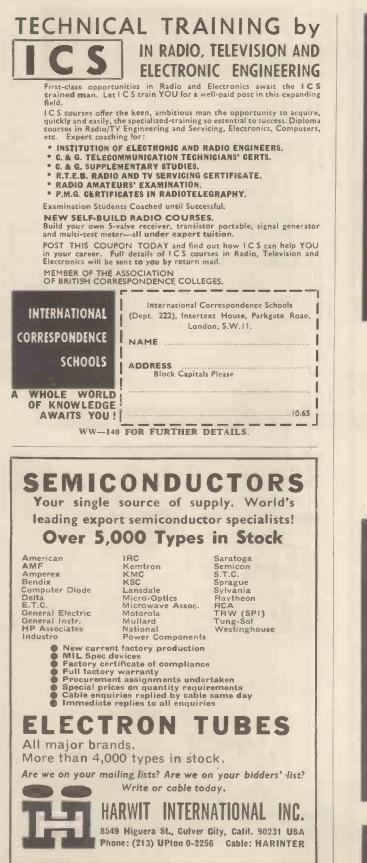
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OCTOBER, 1965



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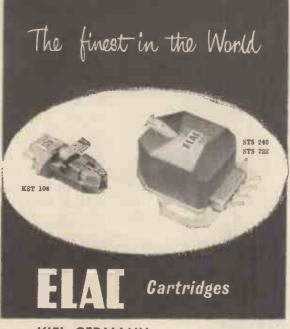


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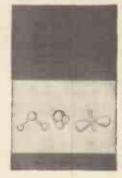
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AMPLIFIER

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Type "A" 15 amp. for controlling room heaters, greenhouse, airing cupboard. Has spindle for pointer knob quickly adjustable from 30-80°F., 9/6 plus 1/- post. Suitable box for wall mounting, 5/-, P. & P. 1/-. Type "B" 15 amp. This is a 17in. long rod type made by the famous Sunvic Co. Spindle adjusts this from 50-550°F. Internal Serve alters the setting so this could he adjustable over 30° to 1000°F. Suitable for controlling furance, oven kin. immersion heater or to make flame-start or fire alarm. 8/6 plus 2/6 post and insurance.

Type " C " is a small porcelain thermostat as fitted to electric blaukets, etc. 1j amp. setting adjustable by serve through side, 3/8. F. & P. 6d. Type " D " We call this the foc-stat as it cuts in and out at around freezing point. 2/3 amps. Has many uses, one of which would be to keep the loft pipes from freezing; it a length of our blanket wire (16 yds. 10/-) is wound round the pipes, 7/6 F. & F. 1/). Type "E " This is a standard refrigerator thermostat. Spindle adjustments cover normal refrigerator temperature, 7/6, plus 1/- post.

Available is at Available at present, is a very nice cad-nitum - plated F.M. Tuner chasis with holes punched for colls and other components. Also a nicely printed, Perspex front. calibrated usual F.M. frequencies. Real bargain 6/6 plus 2/- or with two-gang tuning condenser 10/- plus 2/- postage.

MAKING

AN F.M TUNER.

SPEAKER BARGAIN



Frice 29/6 plus 3/6 post and insur-

Simmerstat Heater Regulator

Suitable to control elements, heater, soldering irons and boiling rings up to 2,500 watts. Complete, adjustable, normal price 55/- each, special snip price 12/6 plus 2/- postage and insurance.

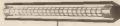
THIS MONTH'S NEW BARGAINS NOUGHTS & CROSSES MACHINE-an oppor-tunity to make this very amusing item-described in Practical Electronics. Kit of 19 switches only

40/-, post paid. Neons for panel. Game Switch, etc .- not the midget type but possibly more sultable, 12 for 10/6,

post paid. Midget wire ended type 1/3 (Ex. equip.) or 1/9

Paxolin Panels. Size 5×8, ideal for most transistor projects. 6/6 doz., post paid.

projects. 6/6 doz., post paid. Tubular Heater: New and unused by G.E.C.--60 watt per foot loading--lieal in home. office, or store--eutrains, papers, etc., can drop ou them without catching inc--connect theses for off peak rates and a warchouse may be kept damp free for the min, cost and trouble--supplied complete with hixing brackets--all lengths from 5ft. to 12ft.---only 2.9 per foot (less than half price) carriage extra at cost.



Transistor Set Gabinet—red and grey rexine covered, size $10 \times 8 \times 3$ with bandle—ideal for boxing a pocket radio. You'll be anazed how good these sound with a 3to. speaker—15/-, plus 3/6 post and ins.

Fluorescent Light Kits

Por peimet lighting, etc. Kit consists of Super Slent choke; 2 chrome clips to hold tube; 2 bi-pin holders for tube and starter with a starter holder Kit A for 90 wait tube at 27/6, Kit B for 40 wait tube at 19/6. Kit C for 2×21. 20 w. lamp 25/... Mantr.Nor 1 ×21. 20 w. lamp 16/6. Fost and hantrance 2/9 per Kit. Absolutely silent in opera-tion.

FIVE CORE CABLE

Ideal for switching circuits, intercom. P.A. runs, etc., each core flex copper with rubber insulation core; covered overall in tough rubber or P.V.C. 9d. per yd. or 30 yds. length 15/- plus 5/- post.

THREE UNUSUAL ITEMS

OZONE OUTFIT-for removing smells and generally improving any oppressive atmos-phere. Kit consists of Philips ozone lamp and mains unit, only needs box. 19/6 plus 3/6 postage and insurance.

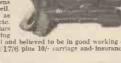
BLACK LIGHT UNIT. 40 watt intensity. comprises lamp, lamp holder and 40-watt choke. Only 29/6, Plus 6/6 carr. and ins.

TIMER KIT. Special offer of all components except metal box to nake mains operated interval timer for photography, etc., 12/6. Plus 2/6 post.

MAINS POWER PACK

MAINS POWER PACK designed to operate tran-sister sets and amplifiers. Adjustable ontput 6 v.-9 to 12 volts for up to 500 mA (class B working). Takes the place of any of the following batteries: PRI, PP3, PP4, PP6, PP7, and others. Kit com-prises mains transformer-rectifler, smoothing and toad resistor, 5,000 and 500 mfd. condensers, zener diode and instructions. Real snip at only 14/6. plus 3/- post.

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R.S.C. A10 30 WATT AMPLIFIER HIGH FIDELITY ULTRA LINEAR

SIX VALVES EF86, EF86 ECC83, 807, 807, GZ34. Tom Control Prc-Amp. stages are incorporated. Sensitivity is ex-tremely high. Only 12 millivoli

Control Fre-Amp. stages are incorporated. Sensitivity is ex-tremely high. Only 12 millivola minimum imput is required for full output. THIS ENSURES FILE SUITABLIETY OF ANY TYPE OF MICKOPHONE OR FILE SUITABLIETY OF ANY TYPE OF MICKOPHONE OR SUBJECT SUBJECT SUBJECT Control for with ample tone correction for long playing records. As hexite inputs such as a "in a gram, etc. can be simultaneous and had two separate inputs such as "in the "ind gram, etc. can be simultaneous or had two separate inputs such as "in the "ind gram, etc. can be simultaneous and its of micking purposes. AN OUTPUT: SOCKET WITH PLOB IS INCLOD FOR SUPPLY OF 200 7, 20mA, and 6.3 v. 15 A. FOR A RADIO FREDER UN Fried in its of micking suproves. An OUTPUT: SOCKET WITH PLOB IS INCLOD FOR SUPPLY OF 200 7, 20mA, and 6.3 v. 15 A. FOR A RADIO FREDER UN Fried in its of micking suproves. An OUTPUT: SOCKET WITH PLOB IS INCLOD FOR SUPPLY OF 200 7, 20mA, and 6.3 v. 15 A. FOR A RADIO FREDER UN Fried in its of micking suproves. An OUTPUT: SOCKET WITH PLOB IS INCLUD FOR SUPPLY OF 200 7, 20mA, and 6.3 v. 15 A. FOR A RADIO FREDER UN Fried in its of micking suproves. An OUTPUT: SOCKET WITH PLOB IS INCLUD FOR SUPPLY OF 200 7, 20mA, and 6.3 v. 15 A. FOR A RADIO FREDER UN Fried in its on the suprove over with halfels available for 10.8. Most Expressive UNITS AVAILABLE. Frequency response 5 ab D. 8. 30-20, can concords ±12 D.B. at 50 c.s. +12 D.B. to -6 D.B. at 12,000 cfs., INOST EXPENSIVE UNITS AVAILABLE. Frequency response 5 ab D. 8. 30-20, can concords ±12 D.B. at 50 c.s. +12 D.B. to -6 D.B. at 12,000 cfs., FOR A MARKEN FOR THE CONNOISSEUR OR FOR LARGE HALLS, CLUBS, OF OUT AND CONTRASE FOR THE CONNOISSEUR OR FOR LARGE HALLS, CLUB, OF OUT AS ENTING BASS, ELECTRONIC CORDAN, GUITAR, etc. FOR DANCE BARE MARESION THEATRESS etc., etc., we can amply Morophone, Speakers. Equilat STARABLE FOR THE CONNOISSEUR OR FOR LARGE HALLS, CLUB, OF OUT AS ENTING BASS, ELECTRONIC CORDAN, GUITAR, etc., FOR DANCE BARE MARESION THEATRESS etc., etc., we can amplet Marcophone, Speakers. Eq

R.S.C. AII 12-14 WATT AMPLIFIER HIGH FIDELITY PUSH-PULL ULTRA LINEAR OUTPUT "BUILT-IN" TONE CONTROL PRE-AMP STAGES

PRE-AMP STAGES Two input sockets with associated controls allow mixing of "mike" and gram, as in A.10 High sensi-tivity. Includes 6 valves ECC35, ECC35, EL84, EL84, EZ81. High quality sectionally wound output transformer specially designed for Ultra Linear operation. Reliable

Utan Linear operation. Reliable multica Linear operation. Reliable BASS AND TREBLE" Lift" and " Cut." Frequency response ±3 D, B, 30-30,000 c/s. Bix negative feedback loops. Rum-level 60 D,B, down. OKIY 23 millivoit INPUT required for FULD OUTPUT. Suitable for use with all makes and types of pick-ups and mikes. Comparable with the very best designs. For STANDARD OUTPUT SOCKET with plug provides 300 v. 30 mA. and 6.3 v. 1.5 a. For supply of a RADIO FEEDER UNIT. Size approx. 12 x 9 x 7in. For A.C. mains 280-280 v. 00 CHENT Put for 3 and 16 ohms specares. Kit is complete to last nut. Chassis is faily punched. Full instructions and point-to-point ONIX **8 Gens.** If required louved metal covers with 2 carrying handles can be supplied to 18/9. If required louved metal covers with 2 carrying handles can be supplied to 18/9. TERMS 0M ASSEMBLED UNITS. DEPOSIT 33/3 and 9 monthy payments of 24/1. (Total 12/10/-). S. A.E. for illustrated leaflet of Cabinets, Speakers, "Mikes" etc.

R.S.C. STEREO/20 HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER Providing 10/14 WATTS ULTRA LINEAR PUSH-PULL OUTPUT ON EACH CHANNEL

- + Four-position tone and compen-



9

Feedback of the second secon

AUDIOTRINE HI-FI TAPE RECORDER KIT Only 3 pairs of soldered joints plus

Build a high quality recorder in the

E70 class for only **25** GNS. Can be assembled in one hour. S.A.E. for leaflet.

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	R.S.C. TRANSFORMERS
	Fully Guaranteed. Interleaved and Impregnated.
	MAINS TRANSFORMERS, Primaries 200-250 v. 5
	MIDGET CLAMPED TYPE 28 x 28 x 24 ins.
	250 v., 60 mA., 6.3 v., 28.
	250-0-250 v. 60 mA., 6.3 v. 2a.
	FULLY SHROUDED, UPRIGHT MOUNTING
	250-0-250 v. 60 mA., 6.3 v. 2 a. 0-5-6.3 v. 2a. 21-3-3in.
	250-0-250 v. 100mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v. 3 a.
Silve-	300-0-300 v. 100mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v. 3 a.
CARD I	300-0-300 v. 130 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a. c.t., 6.3 v. 1 a. For
	Mullard 510 Amplifier
	350-0-350 v. 100 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v. 3 a 350-0-350 v. 150 mA., 6.3 v., 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v., 3 a
-	425-0-425 v. 200 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., c.t., 5 v. 3 a
	425-0-425 v. 200 mA., 6.8 v. 4 a., 6.3 v. 4a., 5 v. 3 a
	450-0-450 v. 250 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a c.t. 5 v. 3 a.
	TOP SHROUDED DROP-THROUGH TYPE
	250-0-250 v. 70 mA., 6.3 v. 2 a., 0-5-6.3 v. 2 a.
DED	250-0-250 v. 100 mA., 6.3 v. 3.5 a.
NIT.	250-0-250 v. 100 mA., 6.3 v. 2 a., 6.3 v. 1 a.
ATT.	350-0-350 v. 80 mA., 6.3 v. 2 a. 0-5-6.3 v, 2 a.
h 12	250-0-250 v. 100 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v., 3 a
LED	300-0-300 v. 100 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v. 3 a 300-0-300 v. 130 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v. 1 a.
s of	suitable for Mullard 510 Amplifier
	350-0-350 v. 100 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v. 3 a.
tput	350-0-350 v. 150 mA., 6.3 v. 4 a., 0-5-6.3 v. 3 a.
TO	Midget clamped type. Primaries 200-250 v.
.000	250-0-250 v. 60 mA., 6.3 v. 2 a., 2 × 2 × 2 ± in
hum	250 v. 60 mA., 6.3 v. 2 a. Size 2 × 2 × 2 in.
nish	FILAMENT TRANSFORMERS 12 v. 1 a. 6.3 v. 1.5 a. 6.3 v. 3 a.
For	6.3 v. 2 a
UT-	12 v. 3 a. or 24 v. 1.5 a.
ICH	AUTO (Step UP/Step DOWN) TRANSFORMERS
DS.	0-110/120 v-200-230-250 v.
etc.,	50-80 watts 14/9 250 watts
	150 watts 29/9 500 watts
_	CHARGER TRANSFORMERS
	0-9-15 v 14 a 12/9 0-9-15 v. 5 a.
	0-9-15 v. 24 a 14/9 0-9-15 v. 6 a 0-9-15 v. 3 a
	OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS Standard Pentode 5,000 ft o 3 ft or 7,000 ft o 3 ft
	Push pull 8 watts ELS4 to 30 or 150
	Push pull 10-12 watts 6V6 to 30 or 150
190.	Push pull 10-12 watts to match 6V6 to 3, 5, 8 or 15
	Push pull EL84 to 3 or 150 10-12 watts
	Push pull Ultra Linear for Mullard 510, etc.
	Push null 15-18 watts sectionally wound BLS KTSS.

ush pull 15-18 watts, sectionally wound 616, KT66, etc., for 3 or 150 ush pull 20 watt high-quality sectionally wound, EL34, 616, KT66, etc., to 3 or 150 fully shrouded ... 90/0 Push 40/0 8/9

 SMOOTHING CHOKES

 250 mA., 5 H., 100 Ω
 11/9
 60 mA., 10 H., 350 Ω
 5/6

 150 mA., 7-10H, 250 Ω
 11/9
 60 mA., 10 H., 400 Ω
 4/11

 100mA., 10 H., 200 Ω
 .8/9
 1 amp. 0.5 Ω
 L.T. type
 6/6

LOUDSPEAKERS IN CABINETS

12in. 10 WATT, Wahnt Veneered Cab-inet, size $15 \times 15 \times 8$ in. approx. High quality 12in. 10 wat 12,000 line speaker, 3 ohms or 15 ohms 24/19/6. Carr. 6/6. Or Deposit 11/3 and nine monthly payments 11/3. (Total 25/12/6).

payments 11/3. (10tal 25/12/6). 12in. 20 WATT. High Quality, 15,000 line [/apcaker 15 ohms in Cabinek, finished as above. Size 18 x 18 x 8in, 27/19/6, Carr. 8/6. Or Deposit 17/9 and 9 monthly payments of 17/9. (Total 28/17/6.)

(Total 25)17(6.) AUDIOTRINE GORNER CONSOLE CABINETS, Strongly made. Beautiful polished walnut veneered finish. Pleasing design. JUNIOR MODEL. To take up to Stan speaker. Size approx. 20in. x Hin. x 18in. Only 49(9). STANDARD MODEL. To take up to 10in. speaker. Size 27in. x 18in. x 18in. 5 gns. Carr. 7/6. SENIOR MODELS. To take up to 12in. speaker and with Tweeter cut-out. Size approx. 20in. x 15in. x 15 in. (Recommended for use with Audiotrine speaker system). S Gns. Carr. 7/6., or terms. W.B. "STEMYORIAN" HIGH FIDEL

Carr. 40., or terms.
W.B. "SPENTORIAN" HIGH FIDELITY P.M. SPEAKERS, HF1012. 10 watts rating. Where a really good quality speaker at a low price is required, we highly recommend this unit with an amazing performance. 24/12/0. Picase state whether 3 ohm or 15 ohm required.

B.S.C. JUNIOR BASS REFLEX CABINET. Designed for above speaker, but suitable for any good quality 8in. or 10in. speaker. Acoustically lined and ported. Polished walnut veneer finish. Size 18in. x 12in. x 10in. Strongly made. Handsome appearance. Ensures superb reproduction for only $\frac{647}{610}$, Deposit 10/9 and 9 mthly pmts. of 10/9. (Total $\frac{657}{610}$ /6.)

GL3A MINIATURE 3-WATT GRAM, AMPLIFIEE. For 200-260 v. 50 c.p.s. A.C. mains. Overall aize only 114in. x 24in. x 24in. Fitted Vol. and Tone Control with mains switch. Designed for use with any kind of single player or record changer unit. Output for 2-3 ohm speaker. Only 59/46.

B.S.C. BATTERY TO MAINS CONVERSION UNITS. Type BMI. An aldry battery eliminator. Size 54in. x 44in. x 200 approx. Completely replaces batteries supply 1.4 v. and 90 v. where A.C. mains 200-250 v. 50 0/s. is available. Suitable for all battery portable receivers requiring 1.4 v. and 90 v. Complete kit with diagram 39/9, or ready for use

E.S.C. 4 WATT GRAM. AMPLIFIER KIT. Complete set of parts to build a good quality compact unit suitable for use with any record playing unit. Mains isolated chassis. Separate Bass and Treble controls. 59/9



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WIRELESS WORLD

OCTOBER, 1965





2	Ist grade TRANSISTOR Brand new
-	OC28 17/- OC83* 6/- 2N458 20/- OC29* 18/- OC139 12/- 2S019 30/-
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	OC44 6/6 OC171 9/- TK20B 4/-
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1	*Available in Matched Pairs.
	DIODES 0A91 3/- 15111 4/-
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	ZENERS 5% All 1 watt 5% at 10/- each, 4.3 v., 4.7 v., 5.1 v., 5.6 v., 6.2 v., 6.8 v., 7.5. v., 8.2 v., 9.1 v., 10 v., 12 v., 15 v., 16 v., 22 v. HEAVY DUTY L.T. TRANSFORMER
- 1	All \pm wast 5% at 10/= each, 4.3 v., 4.7 v., 5.1 v., 5.6 v. 62 v. 68 v. 75 v. 82 v. 91 v. 10 v.
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	HEAVY DUTY L.T. TRANSFORMER Very conservatively rated for continuous duty.
5	Input 110-260 volts, multi-tapped, 50 cycles, single
	Input 110-260 volts, multi-tapped, 50 cycles, single phase. Output 28, 29, 30, 31 volts at 21 amp.
5	Price £6/15/ Carr. 10/ L.T. TRANSFORMERS
i	All primaries 220-240 volts.
t	Type No. Sec. Taps Price Carr.
¢	1 30, 32, 34, 36 v. at 5 amps £2/17/6 4/- 2 30, 40, 50 v. at 5 amps £4/15/- 4/-
1	3 10, 17, 18 v. at 10 amps £2/17/6 4/-
:	4 6, 12 v. at 20 amps £3/12/6 5/- 5 17, 18, 20 v. at 20 amps £5/2/6 5/
5	6 6 12 20 x at 20 amos 64/15/ 7/6
s	7 24 v. at 10 amps
2	0-1, 0-3, 0-10, 0-13, 0-20 amp. 1.10, 23mi. dia.
	All at 21/- each.
	A.C. VOLTMETERS 0-25 v., 0-50 v., 0-150 v. M.I., 2½in. Flush round all at
	21/-each. P. & P. extra.
5	0-300 v. A.C. Rect. M-Coil 2½in 29/-
6	0-300 v. A.C. Rect. M-Coil 31in. Type W23 55/- D.C. AMMETERS
6	D.C. AMMETERS 0-5 amp. D.C. M.I. 2±in. Rnd 11/6
•	0-500 Microamp. sub-min. 1±in. dia. Scaled 0-1 milliamp
3	Postage extra.
	CONDENSER
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2½ in. x 4½ in 12/6
n Y	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2½in. x 4½in 12/6
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2½in. x 4½in
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2½in. x 4½in
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2½in. x 4½in
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2½in. x 4½in
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2½in. x 4½in
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2½in. x 4½in
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 24in. x 44in
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 2‡in. x 4‡in
n	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 24in. x 44in
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	8,000 mfd., 50 v., 24in. x 44in
	8.000 mfd., 50 v., 24in. x 44in
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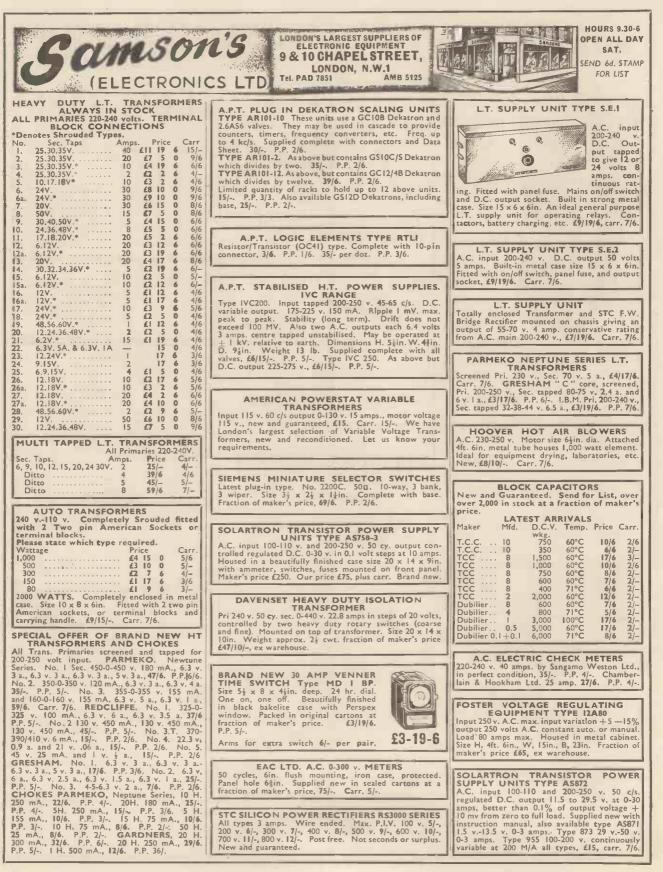
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Tubes CV1596 (091) 55/- E4504/B/16 28/- VCR138A 40/- VCR138A 40/- VCR138A 40/- VCR138A 40/- VCR138A 40/- SFP7 4.5/- 5CP1 30/- 3EP1 30/- 3EP1 30/- 3EP1 30/- 3EP1 30/- 3EP7 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP7 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 3FP1 45/- 3FP</td>	and new, guara GZ32 10/- GZ34 10/- HA 5/- HL28 2/6 HL28 2/6 HL28 2/6 HL28 2/6 HL28 2/6 KT22 8/- KT32 8/- KT32 8/- KT32 8/- KT33 4/9 KT44 5/8 KT78 8/6 KT78 8/6 KT78 8/6 KT78 8/6 KT78 8/6 KT82 8/- KT61 12/8 KT84 5/9 KT83 4/9 MB103 9/- MB104 5/- MHL0610/- MH MH2 5/- MB104 5/- MB104 5/- MH2 5/- MH2 5/- MH2	Acked PL38 .16/- PL31 .7/- PL33 .5/- PL33 .5/- PL33 .5/- PL33 .5/- PL33 .5/- PL33 .5/- PT35H 7/6 PT25H 7/6 PT25H 7/6 PT35H 7/6 PT3	U2511/- U278/- U224/8 UB241 6/- UBC41 6/- UBC41 6/- UBC45 5/6 UBC45 5/6 UBC45 5/6 UBC45 5/6 UCL52 8/- UCL52 8/- UCL52 8/- UCL52 8/- UCL52 8/- UCL52 8/- UCL53 10/- UC44 5/6 UCL52 8/- UCL53 10/- UC44 5/6 UCL53 10/- UC44 5/6 UCL52 8/- UCL53 10/- UC44 5/6 UCL53 10/- UC44 5/6 UCL53 10/- UC44 5/- UC53 6/- V120 4/- V120 5/- V120 5/- V120 5/- V123 9/- V253 8/- V253 8/-	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	6 AG5 2/6 6 AG7 6/- 6 AH7 3/- 6 AH7 3/- 6 AH7 3/- 6 AH5 5/- 6 AH5 2/6 6 AH5 6/- 6 AH5 6/- 6 AH5 6/- 6 BH6 - 3/6 6 BH6 - 4/- 6 BH6 - 4/- 6 BH6 - 4/- 6 BH7 7/- 6 C/- 6 BH6 - 4/- 6 C/- 6 BH6 - 4/- 6 C/- 6 BH6 - 4/- 6 C/- 6 C/	6K76T 4/9 6K86G 3/- 6K86G 3/- 6K86G 8/6 6L6G 6/- 6L6G 6/- 6L6G 6/- 6L6G 6/- 6L6G 6/- 6L6G 6/- 6L7 7.6/- 6N7 6/- 6N7 5/- 6847 7/- 6847 7/- 6857 5/- 6817 5/- 6817 5/- 6817 5/- 6817 5/- 6817 5/- 6817 5/- 6817 5/- 6817 5/- 6827 5/- 6837 5/-	12C8 3/- 12H6 2/- 12H6 2/- 12J6GT 2/6 12K7GT 2/- 12K5M 10/- 12Q7GT 3/3 12SA7 7/- 12SG7 4/- 12SG7 4/- 12SG7 3/- 12ST7 5/9 12SK7GT 3/- 12ST7 5/9 12SK7GT 3/- 12ST7 5/9 12SK7GT 3/- 12ST7 5/9 12SK7GT 3/- 12ST7 5/9 12SK7 5/9 12SK7 5/9 12SK7 5/9 12SK7 5/9 12SK7 5/9 12SK7 5/9 12SK7 5/9 13GG 9/- 30L6GT 5/6 25Z46 6/6 25Z46 6/6 25Z46 6/6 25Z46 6/6 25Z46 6/6 25Z46 7/6 25Z46 7/6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8020 8/- 8021 3/- 8002 4/6 9003 6/- 9004 2/6 CR. Tubes CV1596 (091) 55/- E4504/B/16 28/- VCR138A 40/- VCR138A 40/- VCR138A 40/- VCR138A 40/- VCR138A 40/- SFP7 4.5/- 5CP1 30/- 3EP1 30/- 3EP1 30/- 3EP1 30/- 3EP1 30/- 3EP7 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP7 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 3FP1 45/- 5CP1 30/- 3FP1 45/- 3FP1 45/- 3FP
CV77 6/- CV102 1/- CV103 4/- CV4004 7/- CV4014 7/- CV4015 5/- CV4025 10/-	EC70 4/- EC90 2/- EC91 3/- ECC81 4/- ECC82 5/- ECC83 6/- ECC84 5/6	EL360 20/- EM80 6/- EM81 7/6 EM84 6/3 EM85 9/- EN31 10/- ESU74 80/- ESU208 6/-	M8190 5/- MH4 . 5/- MHLD610/- ML6 . 6/- N78 . 15/- NE17 7/- OB3 . 7/-	QS1202 8/- QV04/7 8/- R3 . 8/- RG4/1250 60/- RK72 6/- S130 . 12/6	VU39 6/- VX3256 4/- VX8122 5/- VX8124 5/- W21 5/- W118 8/- W119 2/-	3Q5GT 7/6 384 4/- 3V4 5/9 4C2735/- 4D1 4/- 5A173G 5/- 5A174G 5/- 5B251M	6C21 80/- 6CH6 4/6 6CL6 9/- 6D6 3/- 6E5 6/- 6F5G 5/3 6F5GT 5/9	6X5G 5/- 6X5GT 5/8 6Y6G 6/- 6-30L2 10/- 6Z4 . 5/- 7B7 . 7/6 7C510/-	30 5/- 30C15 9/6 30F5 8/6 30FL1 10/8 30P19 12/- 30PL1 8/- 35L6GT 7/-	843 5/- 866A 14/- 884 10/- 954 4/6 955 2/6 956 2/- 957 5/-	931A 55/- 6097C 350/- Special Valves ACT6 \$8 K301 \$4

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C.R.150/2. Frequency coverage 1.5-22 Mc/s. in 4 bands, all other features as in C.R.150. Price

4 bands, all other features as in C.R.150. Price 431. Carriage 30/-. DUMONT MODEL 241 OSCILLOSCOPE in fully working condition £22/10/-. P. &. P. 30/-. THERMAL PLUS MECHANICAL CIRCUIT BREAKER FOR A.C. & D.C. Current I amp. Protects against shorts (instanaeous cut out at approximately 8 amps) and against overloads: 1.8 amp. 30 seconds, 2.1 amp. 15 seconds, 2.5 amp. 8 seconds. Delayed cut off may be adjusted to dif-ferent currents and times. Separate pair of contacts to indicating device. Dimensions 34 × 18 × 7-in to indicating device. Price 12/6. P. & P. 2/6 Dimensions 31 x 13 x 78 in.

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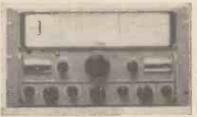
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P. & P. 5/-. **2 KW ULTRASONIC GENERATOR** together with power supply unit for 200-250 v. A.C. Com-plete two chassis with interconnecting cables. Fre-quency 37 to 43 kc/s adjusted by fine control. Peak output 2 kw, average output 500 w. Completely new with valves and manual £65 carriage paid U.K. Large selection of mains and Heavy Duty L.F. TRANSFORMERS.

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220, 225, 230, 240, 245, 250v. Available voltages D.C.; (a) 1700-1900 v. Stabilised, adjustable approx. t mA. (b) HT2 approx. 45mA. (c) 260-350 v. stabilised, adjustable, approx. 45 m. (d) 450 v. approx. 30 mA. (e) 50 v. approx. 150 mA. (f) 4.5 v. A.C., 4.5 amp. common earth. (g) 6.3 v. A.C., 4.5 amp. common earth. 5 valves, 7 silicon rectifiers, 4 Solenium HV rectifiers. Brand new (9010). Correise 21/2.

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OCTÓBER, 1965

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EARED CAPACITOR MOTORS. 220						RETURN 2in. Moving Coil Flush Roy Microamps 0/500 25/

GE 30 watts, 300 r.p.m., also spindle for 1,425 r.p.m. Very powerful, 75/-, post 5/-. MAINS MOTORS. Capacitor 230 v. A.C. 1/40th h.p. 1,400 r.p.m., 55/-, post 4/6. SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR. 200/250 volts A.C. 50 cycles with gear train driving 5 dials 1/10th hr.-10,000 hrs., 22(6, post 3/-.

22/6.

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	180Ω	2C2K	M1490	19/0
	670Ω	2C2K -	M1493	19/
	670Ω	4K	M1567	19/
8.T.C.	45Ω	1mHD	4186EB	19/
	170Ω	1mHD	4186EC	19/
	700Ω	2COMD	4190HD	19/
_	$2,500\Omega$	2CO	4184GE	19/
	$2,500\Omega$	1mHD	4190EE	19/
ERICSSON	7,000Ω	1CO	N22242A10	25/
	260Ω	1CO	N22372AC1	15/
1	5,000Ω	1CO	N22372AE1	15/
	$7,500\Omega$	2CO ~	N22365AZ1	17/
1. Contraction 1. Con	1.1Ω	4CO	N22364AA1	19/
	1.1Ω	2CO2K	N22366AA1	19/
	$1,500\Omega$	2CO2K	N22366AE1	19/
	2.4Ω	2M	N22371AA1	15/
	180Ω	2M	N22371AC1	15/
100	$2,000\Omega$	2M	N22371AE1	15/
	2.4Ω	1m1b	N22370AA1	15/
1	52Ω	1m1b	N22370AB1	15/
	1,500Ω	2m2b	N22369AE1	17/
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E.M.I. RELAYS. SUB-Initiative and the set of the set of the set. Sub-Initiative and the set of the

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RS27AF. Specially selected first grade 15/- each.

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125



OCTOBER, 1965



126



CARRIER FREQUENCY SHIFT ADAPTOR. This modern equipment of recent manufacture is in excellent condition and suitable for operation with most-Service Receivers. IF frequency adjustable internally 445-475 kc/s. The adaptor will operate two independent Teleprinters. Power supplies A.C. mains 230 v. or 24 v. D.C. Price £12/10/-, Carr. 25/-.

RELAY UNIT. G.P.O. 600 types 5 relays 150 ohm 1 set C/O., and 5 relays 400 ohm 2 M., 1 set C/O., in metal box $8 \times 6 \times 5$ in., $\pounds 2$, post 5/-BC-221 or LM 13. Freq. meter complete with original charts in good working order. Range 125 kc/s.-20 Mc/s., $\pounds 16/10/$ -, carr. 15/-TS 36AP POWER METER, with accessories, used for checking radar outputs, $\pounds 5$ each, 10/- carr. DE-ICER, Controller Mk. 3. Contains 10 relays D.P. changeover heavy duty contacts, 1 relay 4P, C/O. (235 ohms coil). Stud switch 30-way relay operated, one five-way ditto, D.C. timing motor with Chronometric governor 20-30 volts 12 R.P.M.; geared to two 30-way stud switches and two Ledex solenoids, 1 delay relay, etc., scaled in steel case, size $4 \times 5 \times 7$ in., $\pounds 3$ each. post 5/-.

two Ledex solenoids, 1 delay relay, etc., sealed in steel case, size 4 × 5 × 7in., £3 each, post 5/-.
BC640 MODULATOR UNIT. 2 × 811's, mod. transformer and fil., trans. complete mod. unit fits 19in. rack 50 watts, £5/10/-, carr. £1.
GEARED MOTORS (Reversible).
20-30 v. D.C. 72 r.p.m., 17/6, post 2/6.
24 v. Open gears with governor approx. 10 r.p.m., 25/-, post 2/6.
24 v. Open gears with governor approx. 10 r.p.m., 25/-, post 2/6.
24 v. D.C. 1.4 r.p.m., reversible with two micro switches inside gear box, silent operation. £2 each, post 5/-.
A.C. Motor 115v. 50 c/s 1/300 H.P., 3000 r.p.m. Capacitor 1 mfd. 25/-, post 3/-. Dalmotor SC5, 28 v. D.C. at 45 amps.; 12,000 r.p.m., output 750 w. (approx. 1 h.p.), brand new, £2/10/- each, post 7/6.

AZIMUTH INDICATOR UNIT ID-260/GRD 115v. 50 c/s., complete with Azimuth Bearing Indicator and suitable for aerial direction control, 2" tube with shield suitable for modulation percentage indicator or oscil-loscope and 3" speaker that can be utilised as a sidetone monitor. With all valves, in excellent condition, price \$\$\star{15}\$|5_-, carriage 15_-. CRD6 DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA for use with the above Instru-ment \$\$ feach carries \$1

CM23 COMPARATOR SIGNAL UNIT, £4/10/-, carriage 15/-

CM23 COMPARATOR SIG MARCONI V. LVE VOLTMETERS TF428-B/1. Ranges: 0 to 1.5, 5, 15, 50 and 150 volts. Fitted with probe unit for RF measurements. 230 v. mains input. Brand new, \$12/10/- each, carr. 10/-. TCS MODULATION TRANSFORMER 20 w. Pri., 6,000 ohm C.T. Sec., 6,000 ohm. 25/- cach, post 3/6. MICROPHONE TRANS-FORMER. Pri., 75 ohm. Sec., 125,000 ohm. 10/- each, post 2/6. OUTPUT TRANSFORMER



OUTPUT TRANSFORMER. Pri., 7,500 ohm. Sec., 500 ohm. C.T.,

OUTPUT TRANSFORMER. Pri., 7,500 ohm. Sec., 500 ohm. C.T., 2.5 w. 12/6 each, post 3/. POWER SUPPLY unit for SENDER No. 36, 110-240 v. A.C. input contains Speech amplifier. Modulator and External power supplies, $3 \times FW4/500$ rectifiers provide H.T. for F.R. unit Speech amplifier 6C5G, Modulator $2 \times 6C5G$ and 2×807 output. Size $24 \times 16 \times 14$ inches. Housed in a fine oak case with circuit. Weight 110 lbs. As new, $\pounds6/12/6$, carr. 30/-. CONDENSERS. 150 mfd., 290 volts A.C. $\pounds5$ each, post 12/6. 50 mfd., 330 volts A.C. 40/-, post 4/-. 10 mfd., 1,000 v. 12/6, post 2/-. 8 mfd. 90 vorking, $\pounds7/10/-$ each, carr. 15/-. Vacuum condenser 50 pf. 32 kv. 30/-, post 1/6. 6 pf. 20 kv. 22/6, post 1/6. All the above are new in cartons. **BLOWER MOTORS.** 24 v. D.C. (small U.S.A.), 12/6, post 2/-.

BLOWER MOTORS. 24 v. D.C. (small U.S.A.), 12/6, post 2/-. OSCILLOSCOPES, Cossor 1035 and 1049, used condition, £30 each. Hartley type 13A, £25 each.

INVERTERS. Type AN3499, 28 v. D.C., 9.2 amps. input, 115 v. 400 c/s 3 phase, \$5 each, post 5/-.

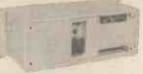
3 phase, £5 each, post 5/-. TX DRIVER UNIT. 100-156 Mc/s. Ideal for two meters, Valves 3C24, in excellent condition, fits 19in. rack, £5 each, carr. 20/-. CONTROL UNIT. 230 v. A.C., output 24 v. 2 amps., 230 v. A.C. sole-noid switch, 15 amps., plus relays and switches, etc., £2/10/-, carr. 12/6. RECEIVERS. HRO. Used condition, less coils £10 each, carr. £1. C.52, used, freq. 1.75-16 Mc/s., £5, carr. £1. UNISELECTORS. 6 bank, 25 way, 20 ohm, coil, £2 each, post 2/6; 5 bank, 25 way, 20 ohm. coil, \$2 each, post 2/6. HEADPHONES. DLR5, 10/- pair, 2/6 post. No. 10 headset and micro-phone, 15/-, post 2/6. M/C phones with chamois ear muffs and jack plug, 17/6 pair, post 2/6.

17/6 pair, post 2/6. APX6 TRANSPONDER. Complete with UHF valves 2C42, 2C46 and 1B40, complete with special holders and condensers. 30 Valves, Blower Motor, Mechanical Counters, etc. 115 v. 400 c/s. (Suitable conversion for 1,200 Mc/s.). Price £10 each, carriage 15/-.

Complete installations can be quoted for. Please write further details. List available 6d. S.A.E. for all enquiries. AUTOMATIC PILOT UNIT Mk. 2. This complex unit of diodes and valves, relays, magnetic clutches, motors and plug-in amplifiers, with many other items, price \$7/10/-, £1 carriage. C.52 POWER SUPPLY 110/230 v. A.C. or 12 v. D.C. input, \$2/5/- each,

Carr. 12/6 Complete with 7 yards

U.S.A. DESK MICROPHONE CRV/51018/A. Complete with 7 of screened cable and universal jack (adjustable), 10/- each, post 3/-



POWER AND SMOOTHING UNITS. 100-250 v. A.C. input 24 v., D.C. at 3 amps, or 12 v. twice at 3 amps, continuous rating, switched fused, etc. In metal case 19 \times 7 \times 7 in. Smoothing two large chokes and 0-1 ma, meter scaled 0-50 volts. $\Sigma7/10/-$ (pr.), 15/- carr.

15/- carr. RESISTORS. Variable 3 ohm. 10 amps., 25/-, post 4/-. ROTARY TRANSFORMERS. 24 v. input, 175 v. at 40 ma. output, 25/-, plus 2/- post. EICOR type, 12 v. input, 400 v. at 180 ma. output, 30/-, plus 4/- post. 12 v. input, 225 v. at 100 ma. output, 25/-, plus 3/-post. (All the above are D.C. only). MICROPHONES Type T50. First he palm of hand with on/off switch and lead (Electro Dynamic) 35/- each, 2/6 post. Type T17 with lead and PL55 plug 45/-, 3/- post.

plug 45/-, 3/- post. CIRCUIT BREAKER. 150 amps. 600 v. A.C., £3 each, carr. 7/6. PLUGS. Standard two-way jack plug PL55 with 6ft. lead and trans-former, low to high impedance, 7/6 each, plus 1/6 post. PL68 plug and switch lead assembly, 5/- each, plus 1/6 post. PL68 plug and SWICH Lead assembly, 5/- each, plus 1/6 post. PL68 plug and DIPOLE AERIAL. Complete set suitable for 60-100 Mc/s., 27/6, carr. 4/-. COMPRESSOR UNIT. Aircraft cabin pressurisation unit, 28 v. D.C. with automatic switches, etc., £3/10/-, post 6/-.

AR88 SPARES. Set of 14 valves and headphones and 3 pilot lamps, new, original cartons, \$3/10/- each, post 2/6. Set of 14 valves only, \$2/10/-, post 2/-. Vibrator unit, 6 v., 15/-, post 4/-. Headset only, 12/6, post 2/-. Speaker unit, R.C.A., \$3/10/-, plus 5/- post. Block condenser unit, 3×4 mfd. at 600 v., 25/- each, post 3/-. 0.01 mfd. 400 v. D.C., 4 for 12/6. Capacitor air trimmer, 2-20 pf., box of 3, 10/-.

1154 TRANSMITTER UNIT less power supplies (used), £4 each, plus 15/-

TRANSFORMERS. 230 to 15 v, isolation 300 va. £3 each, plus 5/, 230 v. pri., 1,850-0-1,850 at 500 ma., £5 each, plus 15/- each, plus 5/-auto 300 watts, £2, post 6/-. 230 v. pri., 24 v. at 2 amp., 22/6, post 5/-. 230/115 v. pri., 27:5-0-275 v. at 120 ma., 6.3 v. at 4 amp., 6.3 v. at 1 amp., 25/-, post 5/-.



W. MILLS

WHEATSTONE BRIDGE in a beautiful oak case, centre zero galvanometer 2.5 mA., 4 stud switches, 0-10, 0-100 ohms, 0-inf., size 16 × 71 × 6in., 45/- each, 5/- post.

CONVERTERS. Type 8a, 24 v. D.C., 115 v. A.C. at 1.8 amps 400 cycles, '3-phase, \$6/10/- each, post 8/-.

-phase, £6/10/- cach, post 8/-.
SCANNER UNIT. AS. 596/APQ.43. This modern piece of equipment made by a well-known American firm, normally for aircraft use, has a 30in. diameter parabolic reflector adjustable 180 deg. vertical and horizontal and is complete with standard waveguide couplings and rotary joints. Three powerful D.C. motors by Dalmoter Company, i.e. Types SC.5, SR.2 and PM.4. Three geared motors 0-67.p.m. and 0-150 r.p.m., also Kollsman Magslip motor type TY.971C-0460. Two solenoid contactors, small compressor unit with pressure gauge 0-30 and dehydrator unit. All the above is mounted in an aluminium casting, approx. weight 120-125 lbs. 4 Relays d.p. (-0. 24 v. 235 ohms., 4 Relays 4 p., (-0. 24 v. 235 ohms., Mechanical Counter 0-9999, 2 20K ± 0.15%, Linear Potentiometer, 1,400 ohms. ± 3% Suppressors, Switches, Plugs, Sockets and assorted gears. Price £17/10/-, £2 carr. and £5 deposit for returnable container.

MODULATOR UNIT APQ.43 mounted in a pressurised container with pulse transformer network units, 7 various relays, high voltage con-densers 0.001 mfd. 10,000 v. D.C., 0.5 7,500 v. working. Valves: KU25, 3B24W, 705A(3), blower motor 27 v. 17 h.p., 7,600 r.p.m. 4.6 amps, 90 c.f.m. Omite switch 150 v. 10 amps, 8 pcs. Approx. weight 80 lbs. Price £10, carr. £1.

ARN.21 or TR.9171 (Tacan Equipment), complete with valves, v25 each, £1

carr. £1. TRANS./REC. WIRELESS SET No. 31, complete sets with aerials, headphones and mikes in working order. Freq. 30/40 Mc/s. 4 channel xtal-controlled, £8/10/- each. WIRELESS SET No. 88. 4 channel, xtal-controlled, complete with all valves and xtals and attachments, £10 each HIGH SPEED RELAYS H96D, 500 + 500 ohm, 12/6 each, post 2/-. **AERIAL CHANGEOVER RELAY**, Londex 24 v., 17/6 each, post 2/-. **POWER UNIT** P94A. 24 v. D.C. input, 13 amps, 300 v. D.C. @ 300 ma., 150 v. D.C. @ 100 ma., 12 v. @ 5 amps., complete with relay, voltage regulator and radio suppressors, £3 each, Carr. 12/6d., or 12 v. input, £3/10/- each. £3/10/- each.

> 3-B TRULOCK ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N.17 Phone: Tottenham 9213 & 9330

128

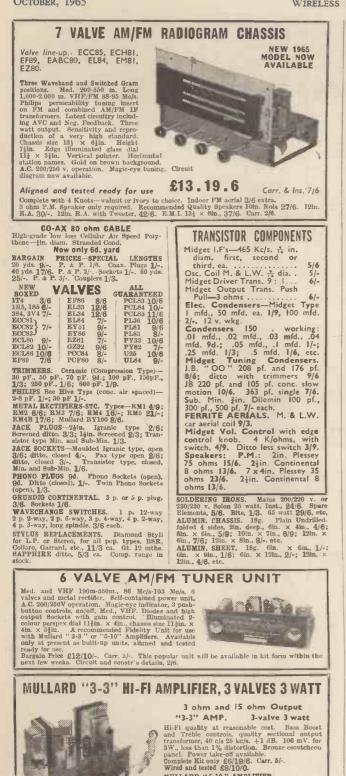


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MULLARD "5-10" AMPLIFIER 5 valves 10W. 3 and 15 ohms output. Mullard's famous circuit with heavy duty ultra-linear qu output transformer. Basic amplifier kit price £9/19/6. & Ins. 7/6. Ready Bullt 114 Gns.

CONTROL PANEL KIT

CONTROL PANEL KIT Bass Troble and Volume control with 4-position selector switch for radio, tape and p.u. and 11n. \times 4in. escutcheon panel. Amplifier Kit and Control Fanel Kit £11/19/6. Ditto ready wired £14/19/6. \geq -VALVE FRE-AMP UNIT Based on Mullard's famous 2-valve (2 \times EF86) circuit with full equalisation, with volume, bass, troble and 5-position selector switch. Bize Bin. \times Bin. \times 24in. Complete Kit £5/19/6. Carr. 3/6. Ready built £7/19/6.



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Famous American Columbia (CBS)
Premier quality tane at NEW RE-
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new, boxed and fully guaranteed.
Fitted with leader and stop foils.
Standard Double Play 5in. 600ft. 13/- 1,200ft. 31/6
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SPECIAL OFFER. 3in. Message tape
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TAPE REELS. Mnfrs.' surplus 7in. 2/3; 53in. 2/-; 5in. 2/-; 3in. 1/3;
Plastic spool containers, $5in$, $1/3$;
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SPEAKERS P.M. 3 ohms. 24in. EMI, 15/6 3in. Goodmans. 16/6. 5in. Rola 15/6 6in. Elac 16/6. 7 × 4in. Goodmans 15/6 8in. Rola 19/6. 10in. Elac 25/-. 10 × 5in Goodmans 22/6. 24in. E.M.I. Tweeter. 22/6. 13/1. × 8in. E.M.I. (Ceranic Magnet), 37/6.

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KNOBS-Modern Continental types:-Brown or Ivory with Gold centre. 11n. dia. 9d, en. 14in. 1/3. Conc. knobs, ivory with gold centre. 14in. dia. 2/9 per pair. Matching ditto. 2/6 ca. LARGE SELECTION AVAILABLE.



TUBULAR CAN TYPES
25 25v. 50/12v. 1/9 : 8+8/450 v. 4/6
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VOLUME CONTROLS-5E-2 Meg. ohms. 3m. SPINDLES, MORGANITE MIDGET TYPE 14m. dia. Guar. 1 year. LOG or LIN, ratios, less Sw. 3/-, D.P. Sw. 4/6. Twin Stereo less Sw. 7/-100K to 2 m/ohm with D.P. Sw. 9/6.



Illuminated Perspex control panel escutcheon 7/6 extra. Ready wire 30/- extra. 4 contemporary mounting legs, 6in., 10/6; 9in. 11/6; 12in., 12/6 per set extra.

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OHM METER Nashton Type V 16. A.C. mains operation 200 to 250 v. 50 c/s. 10 ohms to I Megohm (4 to ranges) and I Meg. to 10,000 Megs. (4 ranges). Weston 4in. mirror scale meter. Uses 4 cathode-follower valves fed valves



valves ted from stabil-ised H.T. line. With circuit, etc. A quality instrument at a fraction of original price. BRAND NEW £8/19/6. P. & P. 5/6. Details on request.

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UNIT Type VP II. Famous make. Bench type in handsome case 15×10×101. Weight 18 lbs. Mains operation 200 to 250 volts 40-60 c/s. Output voltage continuously variable from 3 to 15 volts at 1 amp. (max.). Output impedance 0.01 ohms. A 10% supply variation produces less than 0.1% variation in output. Both voltage and current are independently metered. Electronic cut-out with front panel reset. ABSOLUTELY BRAND NEW with handbook. £21. Carr. 7/6.

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AR-88 SPARES

R.C.A. Headphones	12/6
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Knobs. Medium size. Set of 8	10/-
Block Condenser (3 x 4 mfd.)	12/6

HEAVY DUTY TRANSFORMER Input 220 volts to 250 volts at 50 cycles, tapped every 5 volts. Secondary, 50 volts at 15 amps. Very conservatively rated. Size 7⁺/₂ x 5⁺/₂ x 7in. Wt. 28lb. Brand new. £5/19/6. Carr. 7/6.

GENERAL RADIO LR2 HETERODYNE FREQUENCY & CALIBRATOR EQUIPMENT. BRAND NEW. 675

TS-175 HETERODYNE FREQUENCY METER A high frequency version of the well-known BC-221. Accuracy 0.05%, Fre-quency range 80 to 1,000 Mc/s. As new condition with original calibration book. Tested and guaranteed. £75.

FREQUENCY METER 125 Kc/s. to 20 Mc/s. **BC2**21 12° Ké/s. to 20 MC/s. This crystal controlled heterodyne fre-quency meter is too well-known to need further description. Those we offer are complete with correct individual calibra-tion book and are carefully tested and guaranteed. New condition. Carr. 10/-. Laboratory Standard

AR-88D RECEIVERS

We have a number of " D " and " LF" receivers in stock for personal shoppers only. Prices are from £30 and vary according to condition, whether fitted with "S" meter, etc. All are in sound working order.

WIRELESS SET No. 76 A compact CW only crystal controlled transmitter. Consists of a Pierce crystal oscillator (807) and a Power Amplifier (807). Both are cathode keyed by means of a relay. Six switched crystal channels are available in the frequency range of 2 to 12 Mc/s. (Crystals not included.) Aerial current is indicated on a panel meter and two spare valves are supplied. Operates from 12 v. car battery via internal rotary transformer. RF output 9 watts. Contained in steel case 12×12×8in. Weight 30 lbs. Ideal for 80 or 40 metres or cheap enough for breakdown. Good condition and working order. Circuit included, 43/10/-, Carr. 10/-.

SIGNAL GENERATOR CT-218 (FM/AM) MARCONI TF 937. Covers 85 Kc/s to 30 Mc/s in 8 switched ranges. Effective length of film scale is 50 ft. Output level variable in 1 dB steps from 1μV to 100 mV (75Ω). Also 1V Outputs down to 0.1μV from an outlet at 7.5Ω. Int. mod. at 400 c/s, 1 Kc/s, 1.6 Kc/s and 3 Kc/s. FM at frequencies above 394 Kc/s. Variable mod. depth and deviation. Crystal cali-brator 200 Kc/s and 2 Mc/s. Monitor speaker for beat detec-tion. Fully metered, blower cooled, Panclimatic. A.C. mains 100 to 150 and 200 to 250 volts, 45 to 100 c/s. 17 × 20} x 17½ in. Weight 117 lbs. Fully tested and guaranteed. Under 10% of original price. £65. Carr. 50/-.

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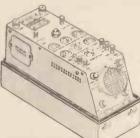
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MINIATURE RELAYS. 240 v. A.C. coils. Contact assembly 2 'makes' and I C.O. 5 amps. Size 2×14×1in. Unused and removed from brand new equipment. 8/6 post paid.

removed from brand new equipment. 8/6 post paid. HICKOCK OSCILLOSCOPE OS-8B/U A high grade general pur-pose instrument made to exacting U.S.A. Navy speci-fication. Detachable cover with carrying handle. Com-pact ($13\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8\frac{1}{3}$ in.), weight 17 lbs. Green trace 3in. tube. Bandwidth "Y" amplifier D.C. to 2 Mc/s (D.C. coupled). Sensitivity 40 mV/cm. "X" amp. can be used separately, similar spec. to "Y" amp. Leads are housed in case. For A.C. mains 105 to 125 v., 50 to 1,000 c/s. BRAND NEW, tested and guaranteed. £25. Carr. 10/-, Auto transformer 15/6 extra.







OCTOBER, 1965

LOW CAPACITANCE BRIDGE MARCONI TF 1342. Range 0,002 pF to 1,111 pF. Accuracy 0.2%. Three terminal transformer ratio arm bridge allows "in situ" measurements. Internal oscillator frequency 1,000 c/s. 12×17 x 8±in. Weight 15½ lbs. A.C. mains 200 to 250 and 100 to 150 v. 40-100 c/s. With leads and handbook. ABSOLUTELY BRAND NEW. £45.

PHASE MONITOR ME-63/U (AN/URM-67) Designed to measure directly the phase angle between two applied audio fre-quency signals of from 20 to 20,000 c.p.s. $\pm 1^{\circ}$. Direct indication on a panel meter, Input can be sinusoidal or non-sinusoidal from 2 to 30 volts peak. Of recent manu-facture (1957) by Control Electronics Inc. and ex-U.S.A. Air Force. In first class con-dition with handbook. A complex instru-ment with 19 valves. £40. Carr. 30/-,

MOVING COIL PHONES. Finest quality Canadian with chamois ear-muffs and leather-covered headband. With lead and jack plug. Noise excluding and supremely confortable. 22/6. Post 1/6. As above but complete with moving coil microphones. 25/-. Post 2/6. DLR-5 Low impedance headphones with attached throat microphone. 12/6. Post 1/6. All these items BRAND NEW.

T.C.C. VISCONAL CONDENSERS. 8 mfd, 800 v. D.C. wkg, at 71°C. CP I52 v. Size $3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}$

ASSORTED CAPACITORS. Mixed parcel of 100 all brand new, marked value quality types. Silver mica, cera-micon and feed through from I pF to 3,000 pF. 10/-.

	STANDARD TRANSFORMERS
	Vacuum impregnated, interleaved, E.S.
	screen, universal mounting. Size 4×31×
	21 in. ALL BRAND NEW. 21/- each.
	Post 2/6. Type I. 250-0-250 v. 80 m/a. 6.3 v. 3 a.
	tapped at 4 v. 4 a. 6.3 v. 1 a. tapped at
	4 v, and 5 v. 2 a.
	Type 2. As above but 350-0-350 v.
	80 m/a.
	Type 3. 30 v. 2 a., tapped at 12, 15,
	20 and 24 v. to give 3-4-5-6-8-9-10 v., etc.
	Type 5. 0-6-9-15 v. 4 a. Ideal for chargers.
a	LICON RECTIFIER. 800 P.I.V. The
	Indone Manual Sin M Sin Can be used

Modern Marvel. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Can be used to replace T.V. rectifiers up to 500 mA. (40 Ω ballast resistor). 7/-.

OSCILLOSCOPE TRANSFORMER These are replacements for the Cossor 339A 'scope. BRAND NEW in original packing. 79/6. P. & P. 5/6.



SANGAMO WESTON VOLTMETERS S61. Dual range 0-5 and 0-100 v. D.C. FSD 1 m/A. 3in. scale, Recent manufacture, Ideal for schools, Complete in super quality canvas carrying



THE LINEAR 'SUPER 30' HIGH FIDELITY PUBLIC ADDRESS AMPLIFIER

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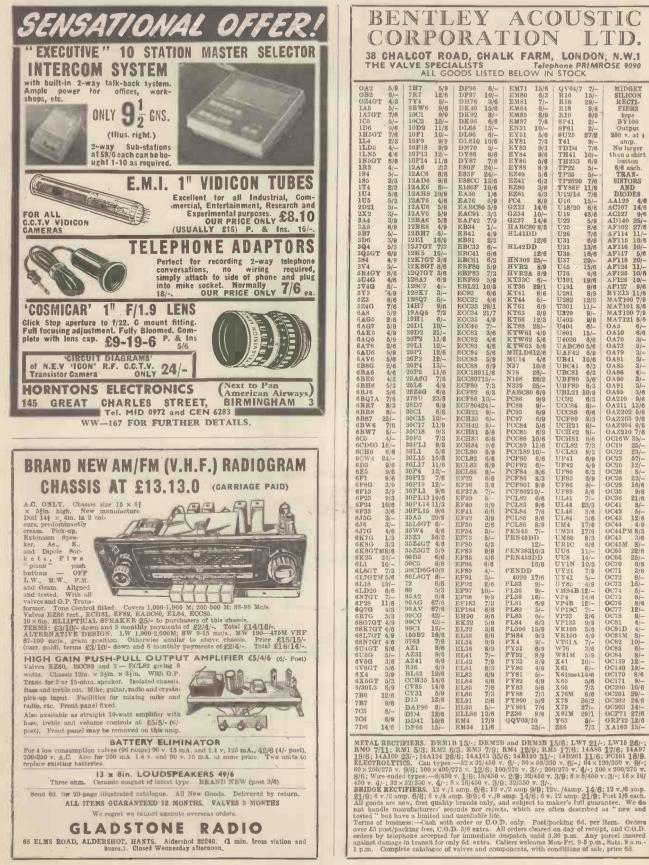




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These batteries may be con-nected up in series and/or parallel to give you any re-quired combination of voltage quired combination of voltage and amperage. They are low resistance batteries designed to give a heavy surge of power, engine starting for example. **Type LR7** Each battery is refilled with new fluid charged and tested before democrach

new fluid charged and tested \checkmark before despatch. 6 volt 75 amp. hours, £10/10/- each, carriage 15/-. Ex R.A.F. Filled ready for use. Dimensions $15 \times 6 \times$ 12in. high. Weight 60 lb. Inter Battery connectors, 10/- each. Maker's handbook, 2/6.

TYPE AS7, similar in all respects to LR7 but unused, still packed in maker's unopened box, EX R.A.F. ready for use. £15, carr. 15/-.



BRAND NEW, uncharged, unfilled. Non-spill enclosed in metal cases. 40 amp. hours. 9in. × 5in. × 10in. deep, 28 lb. 35/-, carr. 10/-. 110/125 amp. hours 15in.

Tin. \times Flin. deep, 64 lb., £5, carr. 20/-. 170 amp.hours 15in. \times 7in. \times 13in. deep, 84 lb. £8/10/-, carr. 30/-.

6 volt, 75 amp. Hr. car type, 50/-, carr. 10/-. 24 volt 85 amp. Hr. or can be used as, 12 volt 170 amp. Hr. Mahogany case 26in × 14in. × 12in. deep. Weight approx. 14 cwt., £12/10/-, plus carr. 30/-. Supplied uncharged and unfilled. morse keys 5/-, P. & P. 2/-.

LIGHTWEIGHT CHARGING SETS

CHARGING SETS Ex W.D. Petrol driven. 12 volts 80 watts output, designed to charge 12 volt batteries for the signal corps. Size approx. 14in.× 14in.×8in. wide. Weight 46 lb. Complete with spares and handbook. £15, carr. 15/-



CUT OUTS Ex R.A.F. Accumulator cut out Type A 12 volt 30/-, p. & p. 2/6.

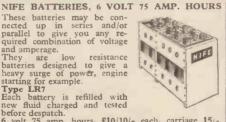
FLAREPATH CABLE As its name implies, a tough rubber-covered electric cable intended to be used on airfields for linking lighting. cable intended to be used on airfields for linking lighting. It is twin 40/00765 amp, cable. It is in lengths of approximately 100 yards and each length has a male and female rubber cased connector fitted so you can link up as many lengths as you wish. Price 70/- per length, carr. 5/-.

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SRBP, SRBF Sheets and Rods, Bakelite, Paxolin, Tufnol, etc. Laminated Silicon Glass Sheet. Laminated densified wood. Copper clad SRBP Sheet. We have a stock of some 50 tons of these materials in stock and invite enquiries.

EVERYTHING FOR BOATS We are one of the World's largest stockists of Marine Equipment. Send SAE for list.

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Brand New GERMAN P.V.C. RECORDING TAPES

TEST EQUIPMENT

Signal Generators: "X" band, TS-45APM3, new and boxed £5/10/-, carriage 10/-, TS-13AP £3/10/-, car-"X" band, £5/10/-, carriag riage 30/-. boxed.

riage 50/-. Power Meters: Type 17, 75 ohm, £3, carriage 7/6, no leads. Decca LOO31, microwave, 59/6, carriage 10/-.

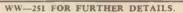
Decca LOO31, microwave, 59/6, carriage 10/-Oscilloscopes: Cossor 1049, double beam, long persistence tubes for camera work Tested, good, used condition, £35, carriage 30/-. Cossor 339A, as new, £117/10/-, carriage 30/-. Valve-Voltmeters: Marconi TF428, up to 150 v., £5, carriage 15/-. A/S576, as new, £6, carriage 15/-. Dawe 613C, excellent condition, £14, post 15/-.

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Advertisements accepted up to OCTOBER 14th for the NOVEMBER issue, subject NOVEMBER issue, subject to space being available.

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.

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E) REQUIRED IN AUSTRALIA. ONE of Australia's largest electronic firms requires experienced Engineers to work on the design and de-velopment of television studio and transmitting equip-ment. Positions are also available for men with a good practical background in the design of television re-ceivers and components, particularly tuners and scan-ping units.

PREFERENCE will be given to engineers who have had practical experience in the application of transistors

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

RADIO & Television Testers.

FOR City Factory; good rates up to 7/6 per hour; five-day week. APPLY to Personnel Manager:---ALBA (RADIO & TELEVISION), Ltd., Tabernacle St., London, E.C.2.

A OVERSEAS CAREER WITH

A d OVERSEAS CAREER WITH INTERNATIONAL ABRADIO, LIMITED TO meet the requirements of constant growth and ex-pansion we invite applications from technicians and engineers for an overseas career in North, West and east Africa, the Mediternanean area, the Caribean, the Arabian Guid and the Far Eeast. If you have recently completed service in a trade such as Ground Wireless Fitter in the R.A.F. or Read'o Electrical Artifi-maintenance of HF and VHF communications, RTT and navisational aids, we should be interested to hear from you. Successful candidates would normally spend six weeks at our Radio Training School. Southall, Middle-ser, before proceeding overseas, but in some cases staff appropriate and accommodation, bachelor or married, is provided free; other benefits include generous U.K. leave and membership of an excellent pension and life assurance scheme. MRTTEN applications, please, to Personnel Officer, 40, Park St. W.1. ©OUND mizer required for 16mm sound studio R.C.A

SOUND mixer required for 16mm sound studio R.C.A. magnetic roll back system. Apply stating age, ex-perience, salary required and full particulars to:-Box WW 1306, Wireless World.

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.

FOR SALES AND WANTED **ADVERTISEMENT FORM** TURN TO PAGE No. 161

REAL TIME COMMUNICATIONS

BOAC

OBJECTIVE

A major expansion of BOAC's world-wide communications network, covering both air to ground and ground to ground facilities.

REASONS

- a rapidly developing route structure plus heavy increases in traffic.
 the coming introduction of BOAC's "total "information system, based upon one of the largest real-time computer installations in the world.
- the need to keep up with the latest technological advances if the demands of the supersonic 70's are to be met.

PROJECTS These will include work on

- international telegraph systems, and the introduction of electronic message switching. Automatic switching has already been achieved for BOAC's London relay centre and plans are now afoot to extend it to New York, Sydney and Hong Kong.
- high speed data transmission facilities, to link BOAC's London Computer centre to cities all over Europe, N. America and the Caribbean. Later on this work may be extended to Africa and Asia.
- airport information systems, including video displays, audio and public address systems, and digital techniques of all kinds.
- flight communications for the Concorde and other aircraft of the future.
- automatic telephone exchanges and network planning.

STAFF REQUIRED

A number of openings are available with starting salaries in the range of £1,100 p.a. to £2,000 p.a. There are also a few senior appointments with starting salaries up to £3,000 p.a.

Applicants should preferably be aged 25 to 45, possess a degree or equivalent qualification, and have extensive experience in one or more branches of communications engineering, such as telegraphy, data transmission, video displays, real-time computer systems or auto-exchange design.

Applications, stating concisely experience and qualifications to:

Manager, Selection Services, BOAC, Comet House, London Airport, Hounslow, Middx.

quoting ref.: WW1

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PYE CAMBRIDGE WURLDS, Luc, Maig Rul, Cambridge.
 SINGLE sideband equipment.
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 wE have limited vacancies for more senior and experienced men with drive, who can lead small teams engaged on this work.
 WE have also limited vacancies for persons of less experience who can be trained for suck work.
 APPLY to: The Personnel Manager.

EXPERIENCED sound engineer required for servicing and installation work, good salary and conditions.— Box W.W. 1311, Wireless World.

ELECTRONIC engineer with qualifications and in-dustrial experience, for production and develoo-ment work on audiometers and associated equipment. -Alfred Peters and Sons, Ltd., 51, Gell St., Sheffield, 3 1323

SERVICE Technicians and Trainees for Maintenance work on all kinds of audio equipment, required in the London area; pension scheme.—Apply: Mr. J. Vaughan, Dictograph Telephones, Ltd., Abbey House, Victoria St., London, S.W.I. Tel. Abb. 5572. [1274

A IRCRAFT radio/radar engineers and mechanics with specific workshop experience in one of the following: X band radar, VHF/HF, ILS/VOR or ADF: 40-hour week, pension scheme,—Apply: Managing Director, Air Transport (Charlet) (C.I.), Ltd., Willow Rd., Colnbrock, Slough, Bucks. [1296

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These vacancies offer :--- 1. Permanent pensionable positions. 2. Trade union rates with Aircraft Differentials. 3. 421 hour. 5 day week, 4, Incentives to study for Certificates or Licences. 5. All privileges and conditions offered to permanent employees.

Applicants should be under 40 years of age and have good Radio Theory and Practical experience.

Application should be made on the Company's Application Form which can be had on POSTCARD request from the Personnel Department, Aer Lingus-Irish International Airlines. PO Box 180, Dublin,



THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESIER. APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment as Service Engineer in the Department of Chemistry to maintain and service a wide variety of spectrometers and other scientific equipment. Previous experience of service work, not necessarily on spectrometers, is essential, and candidates should preferably have H.N.C. or some similar qualification. Salary range: £870 to £1.4500 per annum. The initial salary will be according to qualifications and experience. Contributory superannua-tion scheme. Applications should be sent not later than October 15th, 1965, to the Registrar, the Univer-sity. Manchester, 13. from whom further particulars may be obtained, on quoting reference 170/65, W.W. F1301

SENIOR technician I required immediately at Royal Free Hospital Medical School for laboratory work and lecture demonstrations involving physical and elec-tronic apparatus; salary £965-£1.265, plus London Weighting; sood holidays, superannuation scheme.-Apply Physics Secretary, 8, Hunter St., W.C.1. [1524

ColL Winding, an opportunity occurs for a man with experience in coil winding, for the radio and allied trade, to take charge of a newly formed dept., in a rapidly expanding factory, in a pleasant South Coast town; application, stating age, experience and salary expected to--Box W.W. 1312. Wireless World.

COI The Central Office of Information requires maintenance engineer (unestablished) for their radio division; qualifications include a thorougn tape control of the second state of the second tape control of the second state of the second tape control of the second state of the second tape control of the second state of the second tape control of the second state of the second tape control of the second state of the second state tape control of the second state the second state of the second state of the second state would be an advantage; salary £1,190 to £1,515 p.a. —Please send postcard for application form to Manager P.E.24242(EW). Ministry of Labour, Professional and Executive Register, Atlantic House, Farrington St. London, E.C.4. Closing date for completed application forms lith October. 1965.



Electrical Engineering. He would join a small team engaged on the application of semiconductors to a wide variety of problems in the instrumentation field. These are specifically connected with automotive engineering components and the testing of materials, also with possible scope on production processes and equipment. Replies stating age, experience, qualifications and present salary should be addressed in the first instance to:

THE RESEARCH MANAGER RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, WELLWORTHY LTD, LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE, marking envelopes Ref. EL/3.



CAMBRIDGE WORKS LIMITED have vacancies in their expanding Test Organisation for men with experience of VHF Transmitters and Receivers.

Men with Service training in VHF equipment would be suitable.

Progressive rates of pay and promotion and good facilities for training are offered

Apply: Personnel Manager. Cambridge Works Limited. Haig Road, Cambridge.

EXPERIENCED technical authors and specification in Reading and Manchester offices, and various parts of the country: we are an expanding company operat-ing good sickness, pension and life assurance schemes. 1-3. Greyfriars Rd., Reading, or 3. Chepstow St., —Apply to Engineering & Technical Publications, Lid., Manchester, 1. [139]

TEST engineers.—Applications are invited from test engineers with previous industrial experience of testing radio communications, receivers and trans-mitters: successful applicants will be offered positions on the company's permanent staff: starting salaries commensurate with qualifications and experience.— Apply in writing, giving full detaiks, to Personnel Officer, Redifon, Ltd., Bromhill Rd., S.W.18, [124

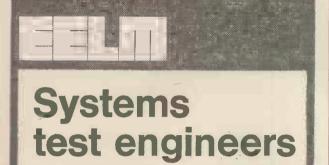
Apply in writing, giving full details, to Personnel Officer, Rediton, Ltd., Bromhil Rd., S.W.18. II24 UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE COM-PUTER TYPESETTING RESEARCH PROJECT. APPOINTMENT of Experimental Assistant (Engineer). His post, which it is hoped to fill by ist October, software and the selection, modification, construction and maintenance of input keyboards for computer type. "PPLICATTS should have experience of small electro-mode having and the selection of the selection of the selection and maintenance of input keyboards for computer type. "PPLICATTS should have experience of small electro-mode having and the selection of the selection of the selectro-mode having and systems, and of cathode ray circuity with the an advantage." Will be for a possible of the LEE or of the LM.E. Will be the amplication of the services may be omencing salary for appointment as Experimental Assis-tions, experience and references should be sent as soon as possible to the Director, the Department of Photo-praphy. The University, New Selection of the Selection of the trade services may be onstand selectory. The Director, the Department of Photo-straphy, The University, New Selection Type 1, from whom further details on the research programme and the organisation of the project can be obtained. [1303]

SPANISH FIRM Importing ...

"HOUSE APPLIANCES" and ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

with Traders in the whole Country, wants to enter into contact with manufacturers or exporters of these articles.

APARTADO 19.035 - Madrid - (Spain)



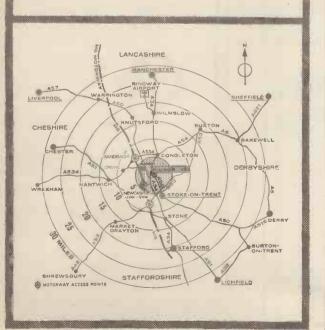
English Electric Leo Marconi need test engineers to work in close liaison with systems designers on industrial data processing and handling systems. These systems cover a wide range of applications from power station monitoring, through industrial control to data logging for ships' engine-rooms. Since each system is different, the work is varied and interesting.

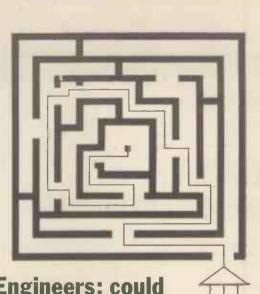
The vacancies *are at Kidsgrove-well placed on the Staffs/Cheshire border. House hunting in the area is a pleasure, with plenty of rural country at hand.

Qualifications: H.N.C. standard with at least eighteen months relevant experience. If your qualifications fall slightly short of these, a few openings exist for technicians.

Please write, giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:

G. M. BOLTON, Dept. WW. P.30, English Electric-Leo-Marconi Computers Ltd. Kidsgrove, Stoke-on-Trent.





Engineers: could you know your way round a computer?

An IBM Data Processing Customer Engineer does. It's his job to keep data processing installations working smoothly. He works with his own customers in their offices, yet within daily reach of his home. His job is stimulating and rewarding; it is never dull. As well as maintaining a wide range of electronic and associated electro-mechanical machines, he applies his engineering knowledge and skill and develops a real understanding of his customers' needs. As customer management moves towards a more effective use of highly complex equipment, new problems may arise. The IBM Customer Engineer has the ability to produce new ideas and has confidence in his own judgement. He is a responsible man on whom all customer staff rely.

We provide a thorough training for a worthwhile career. You should be between 21 and 29 and have a basic knowledge of Electronics. An acceptable standard would be a Radar/Radio/Control Equipment Fitters Course, Telecommunications experience or ONC/HNC Electrical or Electronic.

Starting salaries are at least £1,000 a year, with more for men with special aptitude or specific experience. Increases are on individual merit. As a Customer Engineer you could be earning between £1,250 and £1,700 in three years. Promotion Is also on merit and from within the company.

If you're not quite old enough to have reached the standards we've indicated we'd still like to hear from you. If you've just left school with 'A' level Maths and English or are studying for ONC Electrical Engineering, there could be a place for you.

Please telephone or write briefly, summarising details of age, experience, training and background to: Mr. D. J. Dennis, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 101 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Telephone WELbeck 6600, quoting reference CE/WW/322.

You can grow with



HAWKER SIDDELEY DYNAMICS LTD. Gladstone Road, Farnworth,

have vacancies for :---

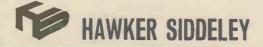
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to be responsible for preparing and issuing Specifications, applicants to have had 2-3 years experience in this type of work.

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for design and development of a wide range of Test Equipment. Applicants are required to have Higher National Certificate or equivalent qualifications together with 5 years experience including digital techniques or precision measurements.

Applications should be made to the Personnel Officer at the above address, giving brief details of career to date.



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Applications are invited from experienced Engineers to fill a vacancy which now exists in the Telecommunications and Experimental Group at the Authority's Headquarters in London.

Applicants should be Graduate Members of The Institution of Electrical Engineers. The post requires experience in the following fields:

> Transmission techniques used in vision and sound links of various types. Planning and specification of microwave links and associated plant.

The commencing salary, which will be within the range £1,345 and £2,145, will be dependent upon qualifications and experience; five day week; four weeks' annual leave; contributory pension scheme.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, should be addressed to the Personnel Officer, Inde-pendent Television Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, quoting reference number WW/631.

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AND LEUTINEARS with at least two years' experience in British industry are invited to avail themselves of our background and Free Service. B.A.L. offers the most efficient and satisfactory ray of obtaining alternative employment in the Servenoics Endustry. B.A.L. is in contact with all firms in S.E. England and undertakes a complete and thorough arvey of any area for suitable vacancies for very engineer registered with us. Yer further information please phone or write o:



Electronics Appointments Ltd. 22 Gloucester Mus., Cambridge Circus, London, W.C.2 Phone: TEMple Bar 5557/8

BATTERSEA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY **Proposed University of Surrey**

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LABORATORY TECHNICIAN in the Electronics Workshop of the Physics Department. Experience in the servicing and development of electronic apparatus is essential.

Salary scale £840 per annum to £1,040 per annum with additions for Qualifications and L.A.

Initial placing on the scale will depend on qualifications and experience. Forms of application from the Staff Officer, Battersea College of Technology, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.11

The College will soon achieve full University status and expects to move into new buildings at Guildford within the next few years.





The Civil Service offers an interesting and full career for professional engineers in government departments ranging from Cadetships which provide professional training for young graduates to Chief Engineer appointments with salaries of over £5,000. A booklet giving further details can be obtained from the Civil Service Commission at the address given below. Current vacancies include the following:-

RADIO AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS MINISTRY OF AVIATION Qualified engineers required as Assistant Signals Officers in the field of Civil Aviation for the provision and installation of advanced electronic equipment—including the latest type of radar, telecommunications, navigational aids, etc. QUALIFICATIONS: A.M.I.E.E., A.F.R.A.C.S., A.M.I.E.R.E. (September 1962 syllabus), 1st or 2nd class Honours Degree or Dip. Tech. in Electrical Engineering or Physics, or pass in (or exemption from) Institution Examinations, with some experience AGE: 23 and normally under 35 on 31/12/65 (extension for Forces and Overseas Civil Service). SALARY: On the scale £930 to £1,772 depending on age and qualifications. Good prospects of promotion (Reference: S/85/ASO).

ASSISTANT PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

ASSISTANT PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS MINISTRY OF AVIATION Vacancies exist for Electronic, Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineers. The posts are suitable for young men and women (preferably under 26) who are qualified but lack post-graduate experience. The posts provide an excellent opportunity for obtaining such experience through doing professional work in accordance with a two-three year programme which is planned to meet individual needs. QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants must have served an apprentice-ship or had equivalent practical training, and must have passed or obtained exemption from examinations necessary for Grad. I. E.E. (or for I.E.R.E. to the September 1962 syllabus), Grad. I. Mech. E. or Grad. R.A.S. Degree or Dip. Tech. an advantage. SALARY: £980 (at 24)-£1,247 (under review). Very good prospects of promotion and established appointment. Write or Telephone: Ministry of Aviation, S.M.(Eng.), 3, The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 1207, Ext. 1133).

FECHNICAL STAFF

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS Mechanical and Electrical Engineering vacancies in London, provinces and abroad.

and abroad. QUALIFICATIONS: O.N.C. in Electrical or Mechanical Engineer-ing or equivalent, together with an engineering apprenticeship followed by 3 years' practical experience in a responsible position. DUTIES: Supervising the installation, maintenance and operation of electrical generating plant and H.T. and L.T. distribution services; also Heating, Ventilation and Air Condition systems, etc. including large boiler house and refrigeration plant. Appropriate experience in H.M. Forces can be considered in place of specified qualifications. SALARY (Inner London): £1,084-£1,204. AGE: At least 28 and under 53 on 1/1/65. Promotion prospects. Where appropriate time off for further technical study may be given (Reference: S/5775).

ENGINEER TECHNICIANS

Beneficience of the second second

advantage. SALARY (national interim): (a) £1,129-£1,288; (b) £796 (at age 21)-£1,009 (at 28 or over)-£1,129. Promotion prospects. Closing date extended to 18th October, 1965. Candidates who have already applied need not do so again (Reference: S/6111/65).

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS POST OFFICE

POST OFFICE Seven posts in London and Provinces for mechanical, electrical and electronic engineers to develop and design communications systems and postal service equipment. QUALIFICATIONS: Degree or Dip. Tech. in engineering or physics or, exceptionally, very high professional attainment. Final year students may apply. SALARY (Inner London): £850-£1,748. Promotion prospects. AGE: At least 21 and normally under 35 on 31/12/65. Some extensions for service in H.M. Forces or Overseas Civil Service (Reference: S/322).

for service in H.M. Forces or Overseas Civil Service (Reference: S/322). MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL/ ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS MINISTRY OF AVIATION Directorate of Air Technical Publications, Chessington, Surrey. Electronics Engineer to assist initially in the planning of a series of Service publications relating to a guided missile system which will employ novel electronic techniques, and later to write on various aspects of the system and supervise the work of a team of authors engaged by the design contractor for the project. A sound theoretical knowledge and practical experience of electronics, in particular radar, television and servic systems, together with the ability to write clearly and concisely, is essential.

servo systems, together with the ability to write clearly and concisely, is essential. Technical Services Division, Aeroplane and Armament Experi-mental Establishment, Boscombe Down, Wilts. Electrical/Electronics Engineer to assess the needs of (a) first line aircraft radio servicing and (b) the process of diagnosing of complex faults in aircraft navigational/attack systems. The work involves critical examination of servicing techniques, test quipment, servicing schedules and the quality and training of craftsmen employed upon such servicing. The engineer will take direct charge of a team of twelve technicians engaged upon systems servicing & be technically responsible for a team of five technicians and about fifty craftsmen working at first line on aircraft radio.

In a naricraft radio. Experience of aircraft servicing is desirable either in the field of radio or instrument/electrical.

Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford.
 Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford.
 Mechanical or Electrical Engineer to take charge of all engineering aspects of the operation and the maintenance of the plant for a large supersonic wind tunnel.
 Some experience with heavy rotating machinery and with supervision of personnel essential. Experience in some of the following fields desirable: E.H.T. Switchgear—A.C. and D.C., Electro-mechanical Servo systems, Air Compressors, Refrigeration machinery.
 QUALIFICATIONS: A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.R.E. (September 1962 syllabus), or A.F.R.Ac.S., or satisfied the examination and training requirements for Corporate Membership.
 SALARY (interim): £1,068 (at 25)-£1,633 (The post at Chessington carries an allowance of £50-£65). Promotion prospects.
 Please quote S/85/MOA and state post in which interested.
 There are also vacancies in the Scientific Civil Service as follows:—

There are also vacancies in the Scientific Civil Service as follows :--

BUILDING RESEARCH STATION

BUILDING RESEARCH STATION Garston, Watford, Herts. ASSISTANT EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER/EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER (electrical or microwave engineer) to assist in the develop-ment of equipment for the application of high power microwaves to concrete breaking and to dry rot and woodworm eradication. QUALIFICATIONS : Degree, Dip. Tech., H.N.C., or equivalent in appropriate subject. Under 22, minimum qualification is 2 G.C.E. 'A' levels in Science and/or Maths. subjects. Experience in design and measurement of waveguide components preferred. SALARY: A.E.O. £549 (at 18)-£776 (at 22)-£983 (at 26 or over)-£1,201; E.O. (minimum age 26) £1,319-£1,675. Prospects of permanent pensionable posts. APPLICATION FORMS from the Director at the above address, quoting E/AF/172. Closing date 6th October 1965.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

(ARMY DEPARTMENT) **ORDNANCE BOARD**

ORDNANCE BOARD Kensington, W.14 ASSISTANT EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER/EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER required to examine the electrical safety of weapon systems; assess their behaviour under fault conditions or when exposed to electro-magnetic fields; to co-ordinate the organisation and reporting of trials. Ability to chair meetings essential. QUALIFICATIONS: Degree, Dip. Tech., H.N.C. or equivalent in appropriate subject. Under 22, minimum qualification is 2 G.C.E. 'A' levels in Science and/or Maths. subjects. A good knowledge of radio engineering would be an advantage. SALARY: A.E.O. £614 (at 18)-£846 (at 22)- £1,053 (at 26 or over)-£1,276; E.O. (minimum age 26) £1,394-£1,760. Opportunities for establishment. APPLICATIONS: To Ministry of Defence, CE 2 (f) (AD), London, W.C.2.

W.C

Except where otherwise stated all the above posts are pensionable, and APPLICATION FORMS may be obtained from Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, W.1. Please quote appropriate reference.

October, 1965

Marconi test activities

COMPUTER TEST HIGH POWER TRANSMITTER TEST **TEST METHODS** AUTOMATIC TEST PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST

There are vacancies in these and other test activities at Marconi's Chelmsford Works, for men with previous experience.



Please write, with brief details, to The Marconi Company Limited, Assistant Manager (Works), Group Personnel Services, English Electric' House, Strand, London WC2, quoting reference WW/2504E. The Marconi Company Limited, Chelmsford, Essex

BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS BEE CORPORATION LIMITED

ELECTRONIC TEST ENGINEERS

urgently required for interesting and varied work on advanced communications equipment. **REVISED SALARY SCALES**

Excellent working conditions in new building. Apply now to: The Chief Inspector, British Communications Corporation Limited,

South Way, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex. **Telephone Wembley 1212**

A MEMBER OF THE CONTROLS AND COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN COTSWOLDS

A sophisticated medium size Company is expanding its new Electronics Division, specialising in industrial instruments. Exciting possibilities. Vacancies for:

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER Should be of graduate status with development experience. ASSISTANT DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER Age 21-25 with H.N.C. Electronics or equivalent. DESIGN DRAUGHTSMEN Should have experience of printed circuit design. Salaries according to experience. Pleasant country town. Housing at less than city prices. Candidates' names will not be disclosed to our client without permission.

Write giving brief details to :

Personnel Management Bristol Ltd., 1 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

There is a vacancy for a SENIOR TECHNICIAN **ELECTRONICS**

to be responsible for the maintenance and construction of electronic instruments used in the teaching and research laboratories. Opportunities will be available for the design and operation of instruments.

Appointment on scale £840-£1,040 per annum according to age and experience, plus the appropriate educational allowance.

Applications giving age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Laboratory Superintendent, The Chemical Laboratory, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, as soon as possible.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPT.), CIVILIAN TECHICALS GRADE III IN THE ROYAL ELEC-TRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. TECHNICAL staff with Electrical/Electronic, Tele-nommunications, Optical Instruments, Light Aircraft of the staff of the staff of the staff of the staff of the spectron, technical author and assessor (forward assess-ent of spare parts required for supervisory, in-spection, technical author and assessor (forward assess-ent of spare parts required for supervisory, in-spection, technical author and assessor (forward assess-ent of spare parts requirements) appointments. ACANCIES exist at present in the following areas: SHCHURCH, Colchester, Donnington, Melton Mow-pray, Mill Hill, Middle Wallop (Light Aircraft and Ableopter), Newark, Reading, Sailsbury and Woolwich. APPLICANTS should have served an apprenticeship for have had a nequivalent period of training), fol-ourse is acceptable in lieu. National salary scale for Technical Grade III is Strotonal salary scale for Technical Grade III is Strotonal salary scale for Technical Grade III is Stroton Weighting of 245 to 250 where applicable. APPLICATION forms from: The Manager (PE 4767), Ministry of Labour, Professional & Executive Register, Atlantic House, Partingdon St., London, E.C.4. [1300]

Altantic House, Partinguon S., Johon, F.C.A. 1956 A IRCRAFT radio engineers experienced in the over-haul and testing to specification of any of the fol-lowing systems: VHF & HFRT, VOR/ILS/MKrs and ADF. A vacancy also exists for an engineer in our radio installation dept. Min. of Av. ARME licences an advantage but not essential. Rates of pay according to gualifications, age and experience.—Apply to: Chief Inspector. A. J. Whittemore (Aeradio), Ltd., Biggin Hill Aerodrome, Biggin Hill, Kent. [1307

Associated respectively of the second second

REDITUNE LIMITED

Have a vacancy for an engineer to undertake the maintenance and assist in manufacture of professional tape recording equipment. A thorough knowledge of latest audio techniques essential. Salary according to qualifications, age and experience.

APPLY : CHIEF ENGINEER, REDITUNE LTD., CRAY AVENUE, ORPINGTON, KENT **Orbington 32121**

WIRELESS WORLD



PROFESSIONAL TELEVISION Cintel Telecine Units

We are expanding our activities in the Cintel Television Design Department. There are heavy commitments in the field of high quality flying-spot monochrome and colour television picture generating equipment which is widely used by British and Overseas broadcasters. Additional design staff are required at all levels, and details of some of our current vacancies are shown below. All posts offer attractive conditions and salaries within an absorbing technical environment.

ENGINEERS ELECTRONIC

for work on :- Transistorised flying-spot film and slide scanning equipment. Transistorised wideband amplifiers for use in the signal processing chain of television broadcast equipment. General electrical design and development of transistorised telecine equipments. Previous relevant experience is necessary, preferably in the specific field of professional television, H.N.C. or degree qualifications are an advantage

MECHANICAL DESIGNER

to design film transport mechanisms, and associated hardware with the minimum amount of supervision. Previous experience designing precision mechanisms is necessary, and H.N.C. or equivalent qualifications in mechanical

engineering would be preferred. DRAUGHTSMAN aged 22 and over, to prepare layouts and piece parts for JUNIOR

Please write with brief details to: RANK-BUSH MURPHY LIMITED.

telecine equipments Some previous experience is necessary, and a knowledge of printed Circuit layout techniques would be preferred.



THE RANK ORGANISATION LIMITED

JUNIOR Engineer required for trade Association work on semiconductors, integrated circuits and valves: duties, committee administration and co-ordination of technical work; qualifications, recent graduate H.N.C. or equivalent in basic knowledge and experience, record-ing and reporting in clear, concise English essential; salary, according to experience and qualifications.— Apply, in writing, to the Secretary, BVA/VASCA, Mappin House, 156/162, Oxford St., London, W.1. [1309

BOOKS, INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

PROGRAMMED experiments with transistors will teach you circuit fundamentals; particulars, s.a.e. -Box W. 25, Wireless World. MANUALS, circuits of all British ex-W.D. 1939-45 wireless equipment and instruments from original R.E.M.E. instructions; s.a.e. for list, over 70 types.-W. H. Bailey, 167a, Moffat Rd., Thornton Heath, Sur-rey.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

20 AVO Douglas No. 3 wave winders, offers wanted. -Box WW 1305, Wireless World.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX SENIOR TECHNICIAN IN THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

An ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN is required for the Biology Laboratory to be re-sponsible for maintenance and construction of electronic instruments used in research and teaching. Opportunities will be available for the design and operation of instruments. Possession of a National Certificate in Electrical Engineering or equivalent would

be an advantage.

Appointment on scale £840-£1,040 per annum according to age and experience, plus a supplementary award of £30 or £50 for certain specific qualifications.

Applications (three copies) giving full details, including age, qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Assistant Registrar (Establishment), University of Sussex, Example House Externee Brichton as soon Stanmer House, Stanmer, Brighton as soon as possible.

OFFER interesting employment involving constructing, servicing, design-ing and other activities connected with our electronic flash equipment and associated devices.

WE REQUIRE, therefore, men (age 25 to 35) with a genuine knowledge of basic electronics, experience in handling work-shop tools and an understanding of component problems. Interest in photo-graphy and ability to drive an advantage. Please write or telephone for appointment

to Mr. D. J. CECIL,

STROBE EQUIPMENT LTD., 56 Turnmill Street, London, E.C.1. Phone: Clerkenwell 9268.

COSSOR Cro. 1035 & 1052, £27 each o.n.o.-Box WW 20, Wireless World.

RANK-BUSH MURPHY LIMITED

D. Wireless World.
 FERROGRAPH 5'AN (March 1964), £62, no offers (London).—Box WW 110, Wireless World.
 R.C.A. Radiomarine communications receiver, model A.R. 8516L, 110 and 240 volts, brand rew; 110gns. —Upper Warlingham (UAO) 4409.

W.W. back numbers, 1951-64, good condition; de-tails, send s.a.e.-M. Bray, Churchill College, Cambridge.

RESISTORS! Polythene wrapped cards of ten, close tolerance, assorted wattage and value; £2/10 per 1,000.-G. F. Milwood, 17, Peel Close, Drayton Bas-sett. Staffs. [1320]

TRANSISTORISED signal injector, complete kit of components and circuit of injector for testing amplifier or radio; 10/- only, post free.-G. F. Mil-wood, 17. Peel Close, Drayton Bassett, Staffs. [1318

DOUBLE beam oscilloscope almost unused, teldqup-ment type D43 with two type A amplifiers (D.C. to 15 Mc/s), 2 high impedence probes, light hood and operators manual, cost new £135, offers please.—Bax W.W. 1310. Wireless World.

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY CHAPELCROSS WORKS

INSTRUMENT MECHANICS

Chapelcross Works requires experienced men with knowledge of electronic equipment and/or industrial instrumentation for fault diagnosis, repair and calibration of a wide range of instruments used in nuclear reactors and radiation laboratories. This work involves maintenance of instruments using pulse techniques, wide band, low noise amplifiers, pulse amplifier analysers, counting circuits, television and industrial instruments used for measurement of pressure, temperature and flow. Men with H.M. Services, industrial or commercial background of radar, radio,

television or industrial or aircraft instruments are invited to write for further information

HOUSING is immediately available. For further details, write to:-

> Labour Manager, Chapelcross Works, ANNAN, Dumfriesshire.

The Personnel Officer-Technical Staff, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

H.M. GOVERNMEN COMMUNICATIONS CE Hanslope Park, near Wolverton, Bucks.

This Establishment is engaged in Research and Development covering an extensive range of communications projects. Graduate Scientists keen to work in this field are required. Areas of interest include

Acoustics Magnetics Radio (VLF to microwave) Infra Red Optics Signal Analysis Computer Programming

Qualifications: A university degree or Diploma in Technology with first or second class Honours. Exceptionally, evidence of high professional attainment would be accepted. All applicants and their parents must have been British subjects at all times since hirth

Salary Scales: Within the range £895 to £2,082 per annum according to age and experience. These posts can lead to permanent and pensionable positions and carry good prospects of promotion to more senior posts. The Establishment is situated in pleasant rural surroundings within easy reach of several

residential areas

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, should be addressed to:-The Personnel Officer, H.M.G.C.C. Hanslope Park, Hanslope, Near Wolverton, Bucks.

ABC TELEVISION Career in Television

A young man with minimum qualification of H.N.C. is required by ABC Television Limited.

The successful applicant will have a good basic knowledge of the theory and circuitry of television transmission equipment and domestic television receivers. There is an opportunity for the right man to gain experience, and progress within the Company, provided he is prepared to enlarge his knowledge to keep in step with advancing techniques in the industry.

Apply Personnel Manager, ABC Television Ltd., Broom Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

EVERSHED Bridge Megger, 1,000 volt, as new with test certificate. £55. Multirange High Grade ser-vice test meters, as evew, £9. Reflecting Galvanometer, £5.—Cooper, 513, Hobmoor Rd., S. Yardley, B'ham, 26. [1291]

CONDENSER bargain! Miniature paper condensers. .002.005.02.000F; also small. 500bF and 2.20F condensers; all 7/6 per 100. £3 per 1.000.--G. F. Milwood, 17. Feel Close. Drayton Bassett. Staffs. [132]

TRANSISTORS at give-away price! NKT 124/5 witching transistors, also capable of being used in all stages of a superhet, 6 for 10/-; Newmarket 405, 10/- each; miniature sarphone with plug and lead, 5/-; transistor electrolytics, 1/2 each; brand-new 4h speakers, 10/-; goods under 10/- add 6d postage, please.-G. F. Milwood, 17. Peel Close, Drayton Bas-sett, Staffs.

MULLARD 185L 2kw ultrasonic generator, completely outputs limes, 100kc, 10kc, 1kc, 275--West Riding Electronics. 1. Wilton St., Batley, Yorks. 124

ARTICLES WANTED

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. URGENTLY wanted, new valves, transistors, radios. cameras, binoculars, tape recorder and tapes, wetches, any quantity.—S. N. Willetts, 43, Spon Lene. West Bromwich, Staffs. Tel. Wes, 2392. II45 WANTED, surplus APQ/43 and APG 501 rader units, servo repeaters R.A.2 (part of control Gimbal position), and silicon controlled rectifiers.—Box W.W. 21, Wireless World.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

ONC STANDARD

Required by expanding company producing miniature electro-magnetic units. This is an interesting and progressive position where personal resourcefulness and ability is encouraged.

For further details and an interview please call, telephone or write to:-

KNOWLES ELECTRONICS LIMITED

Victoria Road, Burgess Hill.

(Telephone 5432-4 lines)

TESTE required for interesting work on L.F.

and H.F. Transmitters. Previus faultfinding experience essential.

The positions available would be of special interest to persons employed in the fault-finding and repair of television who are keen to establish themselves in a position that offers:

- * Satisfactory employment
- * Five-day week
- * Good prospects of advancement.
- * Staff status
- * Sick pay
- * Generous salary

Apply: Personnel Manager

Multitone Electric Co. Ltd.

12-20 Underwood St., London, N.1

VACANCIES IN THE COMPOSITE SIGNALS ORGANISATION

A limited number of vacancies, offering good career prospects, exist for

Radio Operators (Male)

Interviews will be held in NOVEMBER. Candidates should have a minimum of two years' practical Radio Operator experience.

Write, giving details of Education and Oualifi-

cations to --

Recruitment Officer (CSO/3), Government Communications Headquarters, 'A' Block, Priors Road, CHELTENHAM, Clee

Glos.

LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY Loughborough, Leicestershire.

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING

Chief Technician - Electronics

A vacancy exists for the post of Chief Technician to supervise and assist in the work of a small section engaged in the construction and servicing of electronic instrumentation and control systems in the department.

Applicants should have served a recognised trade apprenticeship and have practical experi-ence of electronic systems preferably associated with aircraft or automotive applications. Possession of an appropriate City and Guilds certificate or equivalent qualifications is an advantage.

The surroundings and working conditions in the College are good and there are excellent leave conditions. The post is superannuable.

Salary Scale: £1,075-£1,245 per annum.

Applications should be made to the Head of the Department of Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering.

PHYSICIST for Noise Control

to work in Harlow

There is a vacancy in this expanding Division concerned with noise reduction.

The division undertakes:

- * Noise measurement and analysis.
- * Development of new materials and techniques for vibration damping insulation and absorption.
- Consultancy on industrial noise reduction problems.
- * Qualifications: Preferably an honours degree but H.N.C. would be considered.

Some relevant experience is essential.

Salary by negotiation, but would be appropriate to qualifications and experience. Generous bonus scheme and other fringe benefits.



Write giving details to Laboratory Manager

Revertex Limited Temple Fields Harlow Essex

SURPLUS HANDBOOKS

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H.R.O. Instruction Handbook	3/6.	P.P.	6d.
46 Set Walkie-Talkie Circuit and Notes	3/6.	P.P.	6d. /
88 Set Walkie-Talkie Instruction Handbook	4/6.	P.P.	6d.
38 Set Instruction Handbook	3/6.	P.P.	6d.
Frequency Meter BC221 Instruction Handbook	3/6.	P.P.	6d.
Wavemeter Class D Instruction Handbook	3/6.	P.P.	6d.
18 Set Circuit Details and Notes	3/6.	P.P.	6d.
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R1224/A Circuit Diagram and Details	1/6.	P .P.	6 d .
R1355 Circuit Diagram and Details		P.P.	6d.
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MAIL ORDER ONLY TO INSTRUCTIONA	TH	NDRO	NOR
SUPPLIES, TALBOT HOUSE. 28 TALB	OT C	ARDI	INS,
ROUNDHAY, LEEDS, 8.			

SCOTTISH TELEVISION LIMITED

has a vacancy for an

ENGINEER

with experience in Sound Film Recording. Applicants must be fully conversant with 16 mm. magnetic re-recording and transfer techniques. A wide experience in the maintenance of valve and transistorised motion picture recording and reproducing equipment is essential. We offer good salary and working conditions.

Apply in writing to the Personnel and Labour Relations Officer, Scottish Television Limited, Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow.

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION MIDLAND STUDIOS

Two vacancies have arisen for trainees to work in the Engineering Department at the above studios. Candidates must have a good working knowledge of radio and television fundamentals and a keen in-terest in the maintenance of complex electronic equipment. The preferred age range is 20-25 years and one of the following types of experience may be suitable.

suitable. Ex-Service Wireless or Radar fitter or mechanic. Radio and Television servicing (C. & C. Finalist). Keen Radio and Television Amateur. The salary for this grade is 628 p.a. at the present time and on completion of training salaries in excess of £1,100 p.a. will be paid. Applications must be made in writing and be addressed to:—

The Engineer-in-Charge, Alpha Television Studios, Aston, Birmingham 6.

INSTRUMENT TECHNICIAN

Required to work in a group engaged on research and advanced development of high vacuum instruments and allied devices. The position is suitable for a person who has completed an apprenticeship in the Scientific Instrument Industry and/or is taking a recognised Technician's course

Age 21-25. Salary according to qualifications.

Apply: Head of Central Research Laboratory,

Edwards High Vacuum International Ltd. Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex.

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

Service Engineers required for London Area and Provincial Offices 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 T.V., 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: Service Manager, Sumlock Comptometer Ltd., 102/108 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE THE MEDICAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the post of ELEC-TRONIC TECHNICIAN in the Department of Medicine, vacant from the 1st October, 1965. Applicants should hold the General Certificate of Education with "O" level passes in Physics and Mathematics and should have experience in the design and construction of electronic equipment.

Commencing salary, according to qualifications and experience, will be at an appropriate point on the University's scale for Technicians (£600 per annum to £840 per annum) plus a supplementary allowance of £30 or £50 per annum for appropriate qualifications.

Applications in writing, giving full details of age, experience and qualifications, should be sent to the Professor of Medicine, The Medical School, Uni-versity of Newcastle upon Tyne, as soon as possible

OCTOBER, 1965

Senior Engineer

Applications are invited for the position of Senior Engineer at Teddington Studios.

Applicants must have considerable experience of studio operation including the maintenance of all types of television transmission equipment, with particular reference to video tape recording and associated techniques.

Starting salary will be £1,924 per annum.

Applications, in writing, stating age, qualifications and previous experience, should be addressed to:

The Personnel Manager, ABC Television Limited, Broom Road, Teddington, Middlesex

A GROUP

TEST ENGINEERS

These vacancies are suitable for Engineers who wish to be engaged in testing a wide range of valve and semi-conductor industrial control equipment, including digital systems. A working knowledge of electrical/electronic circuitry is essential.

These are interesting permanent staff situations, and the salary paid will be commensurate with ability and experience.

Applications for the above positions, stating age, qualifications and previous relevant experience, should be addressed to :---

Personnel Manager, LANCASHIRE DYNAMO ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS LTD., RUGELEY, Staffs.



ELECTRONIC TEST ENGINEERS are required at Chessington, Surrey, to join a team engaged on a major project involving a variety of new design and manufacturing techniques. Candidates with appropriate experience and ability will be given opportunity to gain promotion to the design staff.

Commencing salaries to these posts will be between £850 and £1,150 per annum. These are permanent staff positions with entry to Company Pension Fund after qualifying period.

Please write or telephone Personnel Officer, Decca Radar Limited, 9 Davis Road, Chessington, Surrey. LOWer Hook 5281.

TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER

Applications are invited from electronics Engineers for development of television receivers and associated electronic equipment from conception, following through all phases to production. Applicants should preferably have experience in a similar capacity, i.e., radio or television design/development. Engineers who have a wide experience of servicing will be given consideration, depending on standard attained. Applicants should be in age group 25/35 years and must be capable of working on own initiative. Housing assistance may be given.

Apply giving details of age, experience, qualifications, if any, present salary, etc., Personnel Managec, Ultra Radio and Television Ltd., Fareham Road, Gosport, Hants.

MARSHALL 100 channel pulse height analyser required in any condition: price and details to-Physics Department, University of Durham, South Rd., Durham City. Tel. Durham 3541, ext. 242, 1236

ASTATIC voltage relays 50/60c, VB.02562; Transformers VB.02560; Chokes VB.02561; Condensers 1.6mFd. 3.2mFd, 4.3mFd YB.02562/3/4; Mercury switche YB.01456; Variacs 50.B —Box WW 150, Wireless World

TAPE RECORDING ETC.

SAVE on cost of hi-fi. See Audio Supply notice (advert. 100 A UNIQUE Buy! Recording tape, top brand, 7in. 1/6 per spool; bargains in all sizes; s.a.e. for liss; we repair, buy and sell recorders.-E. C. Kingsley & Co., Ltd., 152, Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.I. Euston 6500.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

required for

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TRADER

Must be capable of writing up product and general news with accuracy and speed. Some knowledge of the radio, TV and electrical appliance industries & considerable advantage.

Age between 20 and 30.

Apply to The Editor, ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TRADER,

Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

RADIOBIOLOGICAL UNIT require a Technical Officer or J.T.O. as Electronics Engineer. Duties will include installation and maintenance of nuclear counting equipment, also the development of other types of electronic apparatus. Minimum qualifications: Technical Officer HNC and experience of pulse technique; Junior Technical Officer ONC with knowledge of pulse circuitry. Salary, T.O. from £1,250 to £1,813, J.T.O. from £560 to £1,166. Applications, giving age, education and experience with name of at least one technical referee to: Administrator, Radiobiological Research Unit, Medical Research Council, HARWELL, Didcot, Berkshire. Ref.: GEH/7.

Opportunities in ELECTRO DYNAMICS

A number of vacancies exist for experienced and qualified engineers in our Electro Dynamics department. The work is varied and is dealt with in the following sections:

Electronics. Senior and Junior Engineers to work on analogue, digital and RF Techniques in data acquisition systems. Circuit design will be a particular asset.

Field Test. Senior and Junior Engineers with experience on oscilloscope and trace recording equipment in vibration and dynamic investigations.

Mechanical Test. Senior and Junior Engineers for work on experimental stress analysis, whirling problems and dynamic investigations of a varied nature.

Instrumentation. Engineers with experience of, or an interest in, measurements of mechanical and aerodynamic functions covering the design and performance of temperature and pressure measuring instruments and the use of trace recorders.

These vacancies offer long-term employment under staff conditions with a Contributory Pension and Life Assurance Scheme and other benefits associated with employment in a large and progressive engineering organisation.

Written applications stating age, experience and qualifications should be addressed to:

The Personnel Manager, (Ref. SL/30/65), Bristol Siddeley Engines Limited (Small Engine Division), Stag Lane, Edgware.



TAPE/DISC/TAPE transfer editing; duplicating; if from your precious tapes, consult Britan's oldest transfer service.—Fund raising records published for schools, musical societies (tax free).—Sound News Productions, 10, Clifford St., London, W.1. Reg. 2745. 1108

NEW GRAM AND SOUND EQUIPMENT

GLASGOW,--Recorders bought, sold, exchanged; cameras, etc., exchanged for recorders or viceversa.--Victor Morris, 343, Argyle St., Glasgow, C.2.



at their Research Laboratory, Hersham (2 minutes from Hersham station). Progressive positions requiring men of ONC & HNC standard with experience of radar and associated electronics. Interesting small quantity production, working in close liaison with design engineers. Positions pensionable after probationary period.

Apply: G. M. Speedy, Decca Radar Ltd., Lyon Road, Hersham, Surrey. Telephone Walton 28851.

TAPE RECORDER HEADS

Person experienced in design and manufacture of single track. Apply: COLETRON INSTRUMENTS, Albert Street, RAMSGATE. Thanet 52148. RETURN of post service; record changers, players and tape decks, some at special prices; speakers, Martin tape kits, Mullard amplifer kits, test meters, all in stock, H.P. available; send for free illustrated lists, postal only.--Watts Radio, Ltd., 54, Church St., Weybridge, Surrey. Tel. 47556. [114]

VALVES

VALVE cartons by return at keen prices; send 1/for all samples and list.-J. & A. Boxmakers, 75a, Godwin St., Bradford. 1.

FERRANTI LIMITED

WESTERN ROAD, BRACKNELL, BERKS

require

SPECIFICATION WRITERS

in their Digital Systems Department.

These positions require personnel who can write specifications on electronic equipment.

Previous writing experience to E.I.D. standards is preferred but not essential

Qualification to O.N.C. Electrical Engineering, or equivalent is desirable but relevant Service experience is acceptable.

Please write to the Male Personnel Officer, Ferranti Limited, Western Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, quoting Ref.: VOR/1.

OCTOBER, 1965



VALVES WANTED

WE buy valves for cash, large or small quantities, old types or the latest: send details, quotations. by return.-Waltons Wireless Stores, 15, Church St... Wolverhampton. [134]

RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS-SURPLUS AND SECONDHAND

HRO Rx's. etc., AR88, CR100, BRT400, G209, S640, etc., etc., in stock.—R. T. & I. Electronics, Ltd., Ashville Old Hall, Ashville Rd., London, E.11. Ley. 4986,

TEST EQUIPMENT - SURPLUS

AND SECONDHAND AND SECONDHAND SIGNAL generators, oscilloscopes, output meters, wave voltmeters, frequency meters, multi-range meters, etc., etc., in stock.—R. T. & I. Electronics, Ltd., Ash-ville Old Hall, Ashville Rd., London, E.11. Ley. 4986. [141]

SERVICES OFFERED

JOIN Audio Supply Service, 7/6 p.a. (60-page photo-graphically illustrated, non-advertising). hi-fi cata-logues, 4/6; your best guide for safe buying.--10, Clifford St. London, W.I.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

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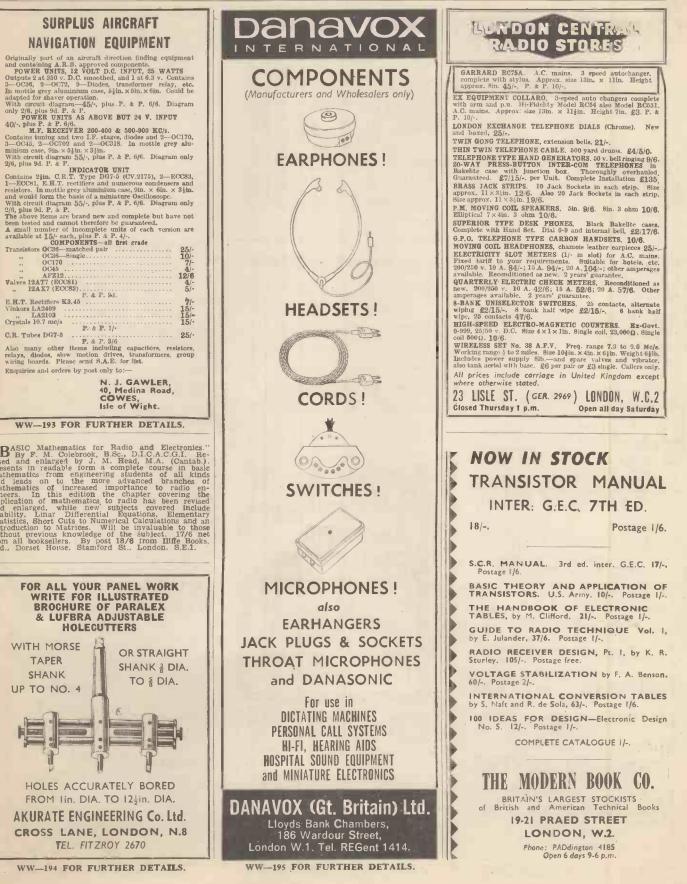
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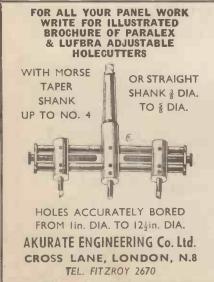
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	REMITTANCE VALUE

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Appointments Vacant Advertisements appear on pages 143 to 154

PAGE

Acoustical Mtg. Co., Ltd Adeola Products, Ltd A.D.S. Relays, Ltd	. 13
Adcola Products, Ltd.	. 27
ADS Relays Idd	, 40
Advance Electronics, and	63
A.E.I., Ltd.	. 79
Airmec, Ltd. Akurate Eng. Co., Ltd.	. 79
Akurate Eng. Co., Ltd.	. 159
Allan, Richard, Radio, Ltd	. 62
Alaha Dadia	139
Alpha Radio Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Ltd	. 25
Amalgamated wireless (Australasia), Lou	65
Amphenol-Borg, Ltd.	. 05
Amplivox, Ltd.	93
Anders Flectronics, Ltd.	10, 41
Armstrong Audio, Ltd. Associated Aerials, Ltd.	. 97
Armstrong Audio, Did.	82
Associated Aerials, Ltu.	105.
Audio da construction de la cons	
Audio & Video Audix B.B.	138
Audix B.B.	155
Avo, Ltd.	1, 3
Avonlea Tools	104
Avonica 10015	
Batey, Wm., & Co	131
D Island Co. I td	
Belclere Co., Ltd	86
Belling & Lee, Ltd. Bentley Acoustical Corpn., Ltd.	122
Bentley Acoustical Corpn., Ltd.	137
Berry's (Short Wave), Ltd	160
Bradley, G. & E., Ltd.	50
Brenell Eng. Co., Ltd.	7
Bentley Acoustical Couplin, Ltd. Berry's (Short Wave), Ltd. Bradley, G. & E., Ltd. Brenell Eng. Co., Ltd. Britain, Chas. (Radio), Ltd.	130
Britain, Chas. (Radio), Ltd.	156
Britec, Ltd.	156
British Communications Corpn., Ltd.	61
Pritich Institute of Engineering Cechnology	104
British Mational Radio School Brown, N. C., Ltd. B.S. Radio and Electrical Store	136
Prown N. C. Itd	136
D.G. Dedie and Electrical Store	131
B.S. Radio and Electrical Store	t. 533
Bulgin, A. F., & Co., Ltd Edi	6 333
Bullers, Ltd.	48
C. & N. Electrical, Ltd.	34
	48
Cannon Electric Co. (G.B.), Ltd.	-70
Cannon Electric Co. (G.B.), Ltd.	102
Canton Electrical, Ltd	102
	102 49
	102 49
	102 49
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 2, 43 56 139
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 2, 43 56 139
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 2, 43 56 139
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 2, 43 56 139 5, 116 29
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 2, 43 56 139 5, 116
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 2, 43 56 139 5, 116 29
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 2, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 22, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 42, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 22, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62 4, 5
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 52, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 22, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62 4, 5
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 12, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 12, 43 53 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 12, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 12, 43 53 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 12, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 12, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 12, 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 12, 43 56 139 5, 116 160 159 29 160 160 159 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 56 139 5, 116 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18
Cartralab, Ltd	102 49 56 139 5, 116 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 56 139 5, 116 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18
Calestion, Ltd	102 49 56 139 5, 116 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 139 56 139 5, 116 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 19 161 100 159 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 160 159 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 139 56 139 5, 116 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 19 161 100 159 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 159 160 160 160 159 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 56 139 5, 116 160 160 159 52 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22
Celestion, Ltd	102 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44
Celestion, Ltd	102 49 22, 43 56 139 5, 116 160 159 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58
Celestion, Ltd	102 43 56 139 55 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2
Celestion, Ltd	102 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2 156
Celestion, Ltd	102 43 56 139 55 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2
Celestion, Ltd	102 43 56 139 5, 116 5, 116 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2 156 101
Cartarlab, Ltd	102 49 22, 43 56 139 60 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2 160 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Cartarlab, Ltd	102 49 22, 43 56 139 60 160 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2 160 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Cartralab, Ltd	102 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 100 48 32 100 48 32 100 48 32 100 22 58 44 45 58 28 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Cartralab, Ltd	102 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2 156 101 117 137 158
Cartralab, Ltd	102 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2 156 101 117 137 158 55
Calestion, Ltd	102 43 56 139 139 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 45 58 2 158 20 161 100 22 58 44 100 122 58 44 100 125 100 125 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 159 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Cartralab, Ltd	102 43 56 139 5, 116 29 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 58 2 156 101 117 137 158 55 1 136
Calestion, Ltd	102 43 56 139 139 160 159 62 4, 5 28 100 48 32 161 108 39 36 18 14 100 22 58 44 45 58 2 158 20 161 100 22 58 44 100 122 58 44 100 125 100 125 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 100 159 62 4, 5 5 28 100 159 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

	PAGE
Hall Electric, Ltd	11
Harmsworth, Townley & Co	60
Harris Electronics (London), Ltd	155
Harris, P. Harverson Surplus Co., Ltd.	120
Harwit International Inc.	103
Hatfield Instruments, Ltd.	66
Henry's Radio, Ltd. High-Fidelity Feature	106, 107
Hornton's Electronics 72.	137. 130
Howell's Radio, Ltd.	38
H.P. Radio Services, Ltd	47
Liffe Books, Ltd. 105,	138, 154
Iliffe Books, Ltd 105, I.M.O. (Electronics), Ltd	100, 103
International Rectifiers, Ltd.	20
J. A. C. Electronics, Ltd.	50
J. A. C. Electronics, Ltd Jackson Bros. (London), Ltd John's Radio	17
John's Radio	138
K.E.F. Electronics, Ltd.	60
Keyswitch Relays, Ltd. Kolectric, Ltd.	Cover ii
Lasky's Radio, Ltd 132, 133,	134, 135
Lawson Tubes	157
Leak, H. J., & Co., Ltd	95
Ledon Instruments, Ltd.	136
Levell Electronics, Ltd.	155
Lewis Radio Co Lexor Electronics, Ltd	104
Light-Soldering Developments, Ltd.	34
Lind-Air (Supplies), Ltd. Linear Products, Ltd. Linstead Electronics, Ltd.	49
Linear Products, Ltd.	131
Linstead Electronics, Ltd.	99
Lustraphone J td	46
London Central Radio Stores Lustraphone, Ltd Lyons, Claude, Ltd	23, 37
Mail Orders	142
Malvyn Eng. Co., Ltd. Marconi Company, Ltd. 8, 9	158
Marconi Company, Ltd 8, 9	, 78, 85
Marconi Instruments, Ltd. Marriott Magnetics, Ltd. McMurdo Instrument Co., Ltd.	. 36, 57
McMurdo Instrument Co., Ltd.	. 46. 47
Mills, W. Miniature Electronic Components, Ltd.	127
Miniature Electronic Components, Ltd.	32
Mitchell Enterprises	105
Modern Book Co Morganite Resistors, Ltd	159
Marhan Ermant Corne	21
M. R. Supplies, Ltd. Mullard, Ltd. Multicore Solders, Ltd.	47
Mullard, Ltd.	. 38, 76
Multicore Solders, Ltd.	Cover iv
M. A. C. (Morley), Ltd.	161
Nombrex, Ltd.	104
romorca, asta	104
Olson Electronic, Ltd.	157
Orchard & Ind, Ltd.	40
Osmabet, Ltd.	160
Palmer, G. A. Stanley, Ltd.	69
Palmer, G. A. Stanley, Ltd.	136
Partridge Transformers, Ltd.	36
P.C. Radio, Ltd.	122
Philips, N. V. Picard, Hy et Frère Pinnacle Electronics, Ltd.	92
Picard, Hy et Frere	46
Planat Instrument Co	15
Flance Instrument Co.	
Premier Radio Co. 114	115, 116
Post Radio Supplies Premier Radio Co.,	119
Pye Telecommunications, Ltd	52, 53
Q-Max (Electronics), Ltd	
Quarndon Electronics, Ltd	
Courtes Orystar OU, Ltu	160

	PAGE
Raaco, Ltd. Racal Instruments, Ltd	96
Racal Instruments, Ltd	6, 73
Radford Electronics, Ltd	98
Radio Clearance, Ltd.	123
Radio Components Specialists	110
Radio Exchange	124
Radionics	98
Radiospares, Ltd.	154
Radiostructor Ralfe, P. F., Ltd.	136
Readers Radio	128
Redifon, Ltd.	89
Readers Radio Redifon, Ltd. Rollet, H., & Co., Ltd.	158
R.S.C. (Manchester), Ltd.	109
Salford Elec. Insts., Ltd.	44
Sallis, A. T Samsons (Electronics), Ltd.	155
Service Trading Co 11	0.111
Sifam Electrical Instrument Co. I td	96
Signhild, Ltd	138
Silentbloc, Ltd.	35
Sinclair Radionics, Ltd	
S.M.E., Ltd. Smith, G. W. (Radio), Ltd. 112	30
Smith, John, Ltd.	40
Smith, S., Ltd.	56
Soltonian Trading Co.	124
Sound Coverage, Ltd. Sowter, E. A., Ltd.	158
Sowter, E. A., Ltd.	160
Specialist Switches Ltd.	102 158
Stamford, A L., Ltd. Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd.	130
77. Cov	er iii
Stern-Clyne, Ltd. 114, 115 Studio 99	, 1 16 99
Sutton Electronics	157
Tannoy, Ltd.	160
Tape Recording Magazine	158
Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd Telequipment, Ltd.	80
Telequipment, Ltd.	74
Teonex, Ltd. Tetronik U.K., Ltd.	21 94
Thompson, A. J. Thorn A.E.I., Radio Valves & Tubes, Ltd. 8	158
Thorn A.E.I., Radio Valves & Tubes, Ltd. 8	1, 90
Thorn Electronics, Ltd. Tonbridge Laboratories	71 158
Tricitair	158
T.R.S. Radio	129
Turner, Ernest, Elec. Insts., Ltd	33
Ultra Electronics Ltd.	91
Universal Book Co.	160
Vacwell Engineering Co., Ltd.	. 19
There has been been been and been been been been been been been be	
Valradio, Ltd	3, 49
Valradio, Ltd	3 , 49 12
Valradio, Ltd	12 54
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. Vitality Bulbs, Ltd.	12 54 102
Valradio, Ltd	12 54
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. V.G. Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. Vortexion, Ltd.	12 54 102 87
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. Vortexion, Ltd. Watts, Cecil E., Ltd.	12 54 102
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. Vortexion, Ltd. Watts, Cecil E., Ltd.	12 54 102 87 -158 160 88
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. Vitality Bulba, Ltd. Vortexion, Ltd. Watts, Cecil E., Ltd. Waveforms, Ltd. Wayne Kerr, Ltd. Webber, R. A., Ltd.	12 54 102 87 -158 160 88 102
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. 34 V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. 34 Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. 34 Vortexion, Ltd. 34 Watts, Cecil E., Ltd. 34 Waveforms, Ltd. 34 Weber, R. A., Ltd. 34 Webler, R. A., Ltd. 34 Webler, St. 24 Webler, 24 Webler, 24 Webler,	12 54 102 87 -158 160 88 102 64
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. 34 V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. 34 Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. 34 Vortexion, Ltd. 34 Watts, Cecil E., Ltd. 34 Waveforms, Ltd. 34 Weber, R. A., Ltd. 34 Webler, R. A., Ltd. 34 Webler, St. 24 Webler, 24 Webler, 24 Webler,	12 54 102 87 -158 160 88 102 64 36
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. 34 V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. 34 Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. 34 Vortexion, Ltd. 35 Watts, Cecil E., Ltd. 35 Waveforms, Ltd. 35 Webber, R. A., Ltd. 35 Webber, S. Ltd. 35 Whiteley Electronics, Ltd. 35 Whiteley Electronics Radio Co., Ltd. 35	12 54 102 87 -158 160 88 102 64
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. Vortexion, Ltd. Watts, Cecil E., Ltd. Waveforms, Ltd. Waveforms, Ltd. Webber, R. A., Ltd. Webber, R. A., Ltd. Welke Electronics, Ltd. Weyrad (Electronics), Ltd. Whatfedale Wireless Works, Ltd. Whiteley Electrical Radio Co., Ltd.	12 54 102 87 -158 160 88 102 64 36 45 64 159
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. Vortexion, Ltd. Watts, Cecil E., Ltd. Waveforms, Ltd. Waveforms, Ltd. Webber, R. A., Ltd. Webber, R. A., Ltd. Welke Electronics, Ltd. Weyrad (Electronics), Ltd. Whatfedale Wireless Works, Ltd. Whiteley Electrical Radio Co., Ltd.	12 54 102 87 -158 160 88 102 64 36 45 64 159 125
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. 34 V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. 34 Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. 34 Vortexion, Ltd. 35 Watts, Cecil E., Ltd. 35 Waveforms, Ltd. 35 Webber, R. A., Ltd. 35 Webber, S. Ltd. 35 Whiteley Electronics, Ltd. 35 Whiteley Electronics Radio Co., Ltd. 35	12 54 102 87 -158 160 88 102 64 36 45 64 159
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. 34 ViG. Porcelain, Ltd. 34 Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. 34 Vortexion, Ltd. 35 Waveforms, Ltd. 35 Waveforms, Ltd. 35 Webber, R. A., Ltd. 35 Webber, R. A., Ltd. 35 Webber, R. A., Ltd. 35 Webber, R. A., Ltd. 35 Webber, S. 35 Webber, Ltd. 35 Webber, S. 35 Wilkinson, Ltd. 35 Wilkinson, L. (Croydon), Ltd. 35 Wirecomp Electronics	12 54 102 87 158 160 88 102 64 36 45 64 159 125 128
Valradio, Ltd. 34 Venner Electronics, Ltd. V.G. Porcelain, Ltd. Vitality Bulbs, Ltd. Vortexion, Ltd. Watts, Cecil E., Ltd. Waveforms, Ltd. Waveforms, Ltd. Webber, R. A., Ltd. Webber, R. A., Ltd. Welke Electronics, Ltd. Weyrad (Electronics), Ltd. Whatfedale Wireless Works, Ltd. Whiteley Electrical Radio Co., Ltd.	12 54 102 87 158 160 88 102 64 36 45 64 159 125 128 157

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Wireless World

OCTOBER, 1955



UNDER THE SEA

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Ersin Multicore Solder is shown being used at the Erith factory of Submarine Cables Ltd., in the production of a submersible repeater designed to last for a minimum of 20 years under the sea without attention.

The life and reputation of any piece of electronic equipment can rest entirely on the solder used in assembly, a minute fraction of its cost. That is why the finest, most dependable cored solder is invariably the most economical and best. Ersin Multicore is the most widely used cored solder in the U.K. and is exported to over 50 overseas countries.

THERE IS AN ERSIN MULTICORE SOLDER FOR EVERY PURPOSE WHERE PRECISION SOLDERING IS REQUIRED



Engineers and technicians are invited to write on their Company's letter heading for the completely revised 6th Edition of the 24-page booklet "MODERN SOLDERS" containing data on melting points, gauges, alloys, etc. Also, reprint of "Industrial Electronics" article "Erosion of Soldering Iron bits", by P. Sharples.

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