# Vireless Vord June 1969 Three Shillings

1 MAY 1969

**M. tuner using integrated circuits** 



ALL POINTS There are more than a million variations of the 10 basic Keyswitch relays illustrated here; at least one of them **FAVOUR** will suit your particular requirements. They're all top-quality and top-performance, as demonstrated by an impressive list of 'approvals' that includes Post Office, Atomic Energy Authority, NATO, National Coal Board, British Rail and Central Electricity Generating Board. And every Keyswitch 'tailor-made' is also available in plug-in form. So when you need the best relays, at competitive prices and delivered on time, contact Keyswitch Relays Ltd, Cricklewood Lane, **KEYSWITCH** RELAYS London NW2 (01-452 3344; telex 262754) 1 MIL mechanically interlocked pair. operating A releases B 2 P33 plug-in version of P.O. 3000. at least 30m operations 3 600 compact version of P.O. 3000, up to 10A contacts 4 KTR replaces two P.O. 3000's in space of one, 30% cheaper 5 DA33 two independent armatures and contact assemblies 6 KR31 remanent latching, holds indefinitely 7 MRL latches mechanically, releases electrically, up to 8 contacts 8 K700 miniature contactor, very sensitive coils, up to 30A contacts 9 P.O. 3000 meets full GPO specs, up to 30A contacts 10 MSW any of these relays fitted with up to 8 microswitches KEYSWITCH RELAYS - WHERE THE ACTION IS - KEYSWITCH RELAYS

WW-001 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# OUTSIDE .. the lot

On the outside, Avometers haven't changed much over the years. But inside every genuine Avometer - right across the range from pocketsize Multiminors to 0.3% Precision Avometers - you'll find the up-to-date guts of the most famous multimeters in the world. Outside - the same familiar functional case and knobs you grew up on. Inside the state-ofthe-art circuitry you'd expect from the world leader. Inside and outmultimeters to meet every laboratory, test and servicing requirement.



Full details and specifications in the Avo Short Form Catalogue. Avo Limited, Avocet House, Dover, Kent; Dover 2626; Telex 96283 C

### Point to Point Broadcasting Radio Relay Ground to Air Navigational Aids Business Radio

#### Design

Site layouts Aerial System Design

#### Aerials

LF 'T' and 'L' Aerials, Mast Radiators, HF Dipoles, Quadrants, Rhombics, Log Periodics, Vertical Incidence Arrays, Conicals, Biconicals VHF & UHF Yagis, Helices, Ground Planes, Colinears, Whips, Marine Aerials, Television Arrays to 100kW e.r.p MICROWAVE Passive Reflectors, Dishes 3" to 60 ft. dia.

#### **Supporting Structures**

Self-supporting Towers, Tubular and Lattice Masts, Telescopic Masts

#### Accessories

Coaxial and open wire Feeders, Filters, Aerial Switches, Lead-in panels, Earth Systems. Air-cooled Transmitter Loads. Termination Networks

Installation World Wide Service

# **C&SAntennas**

provide a complete aerial service LF to Microwave





Wentworth House, Eastern Avenue, Ilford, Essex, England, Telephone: 01-554-0102 Telex: 25850 Cables: Antennas Ilford (England) www\_007 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

S Antennas Ltd

A3

EEV glass and ceramic hydrogen thyratrons are extensively used to provide more precise and efficient high speed switching. Here are some of the reasons why :

1 Their short anode delay time of between 20 and 120 nanoseconds depending on triggering method.

2 Low jitter generally of 1 to 2 nanoseconds but down to less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  nanosecond depending on heater supply.

3 The negligible change in anode delay time typically only 10 nanoseconds over a long period of use.

4 A high peak inverse voltage capability of 20kV immediately following pulse.

5 The low trigger power required.

6 The wide operating voltage range of 1kV-120kV with four tubes.

7 The ability to control anode delay time and rise time of current, using reservoir.

8 The wide reservoir range for maintenance of gas pressure typically 4.5V to 5.7V.

The standard range plus EEV's ability to meet special requirements means that virtually any high speed switching application can be met. Here are a few :

Radar modulators with a system output power of 10kW - 10MW.

Medical linear accelerators with RF accelerating powers up to 15MW.

Particle linear accelerators with RF accelerating powers up to 50MW. They may also be used in first-stage particle beam choppers. Particle beam benders where a network of stored energy needs to be discharged into a deflection coil or other device somewhere on the accelerating ring. Spark chambers

For pulsing light shutters such as Kerr or Pockel cells.

Electronic crowbars and energy diverters

### EEV thyratronsfor better high speed switching



Туре	Peak power output max (MW)	Heating Factor (V.A.p.p.s.)	Peak forward voltage max (kV)	Peak anode current max (A)	Mean an <mark>od</mark> e current max (A)
CX1154	50.0	30 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	40	2500	3.0
CX1157	3.5	7 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	20	350	0.35
CX1168	100.0	70 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	80	2500	2.5
CX1171	150	70 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	120	2500	2.5
CX1174	120	60 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	40	6000	6.0
CX1175	200	140 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	80	5000	6.0
CX1180	12.5	9 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	25	1000	1.25



#### English Electric Valve Co Ltd Chelmsford Essex England Telephone : 61777

Telex: 99103 Grams: Enelectico Chelmsford

AP 359



Please send me full data on your complete range of glass and ceramic hydrogen thyratrons

TELEPHONE NUMBER	EXTENSION	
ADDRESS		
COMPANY		
NAME	POSITION	



Brief data on some of the ceramic types available.

Send for full details of the complete range of EEV thyratrons.

t am particularly interested in using a thyratron with the following parameters :

Application

Peak power output Peak forward voltage Peak anode current

ww-008 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# Heathkit & the power game

Hare Darson Linicol. Clourses C. 2.55 England as and me your tury dealed calogue inmediated It isn't a game any more - the time has come when the public should be told exactly who is behind the idea that high-quality test instruments can be within the reach of everyone. Heathkit can remain in the shadows no longer - it is time for some plain talking. In Heathkit construction manuals that is exactly what you get ---instructions clear enough to enable anyone to build their own equipment, thereby cutting costs by up to 50%.

Heathkit's expert technical staff will provide the answers to any queries you may have regarding any of the models to be found in the 1969 catalogue.

HEATHKIT

DAYSTROM LTD., Gloucester GL2 6EE England Tel.Glos. 29451, Telex 43216.

NAME

ADDRESS

П

C

Ċ

)\_\_)

A5



kW

EEV make amplifier klystrons for UHF TV at power levels 5, 7, 10, 25 and 40kW into the aerial. Their reliability is established, their operating efficiency is good and their design provides a high degree of operational flexibility. A 40kW tube can, for example, be operated at the same efficiency at any power level between 20kW and 40kW. When operated at 40kW the tube needs only 135kW d.c. input.

#### **English Electric Valve Co Ltd**

Chelmsford Essex England Telephone: 61777 Telex: 99103 Grams: Enelectico Chelmsford



Please send me full details of your range of UHF TV amplifier klystrons. I am interested in a klystron with the following parameters :

Frequency Range	Bandwidth	Power Level	
NAME	POSITIO	J	
COMPANY			
ADDRESS			
TELEPHONE NUMBER	EXTENSI	DN	WW 18
			40 201

WW-010 FOR EURTHER DETABLE.com

Send for full details of the complete range of **EEV** amplifier klystrons.









HF.1016 Major

HF.1012



HF.816



HF.1016

P2.585



Туре	Dimen: Depth	slons Dia.	Flux Density Gauss	Pole Dia. In.	Total Flux Maxwells	Imp. ohms	Handling Capacity Watts	Bass Res, c/s	Frequency Response c/s	Wei Ib.	ght oz.	Price*
HE 816	4 218	8"	16.000	1.0	63,000	U	6	63	50—15 K	4	8	£8.15.0
HF.1012	418"	10"	12,000	1.0	47, <mark>40</mark> 0	U	10	35	30—14 K	4	4	£6.8.0
HF.1016	481	10"	16.000	1.0	6 <mark>3,00</mark> 0	U	10	35	30—15 K	5	13	£10,4.2
HF. 1016 Major	51"	10"	16,000	1.0	<b>63</b> .000	15	10	39	<b>30</b> —16 K	6	0	£13.1.11
HF.1214	6 <b></b> ‡"	12"	14,000	1,5	106.000	15	15	39	25—14 K	9	10	£14.0.7
HF.1216	74"	12"	16,000	1.5	121,140	15	15	37	20—16 K	13	0	£21.10.3
T.816	A1"	8"	16,000	1.0	63,000	15	15	_	1500—17 K	4	8	£8.5.9
P2.585	12"	21	8,500	0.375	6,400	3	0.3	330	25 <b>0—9</b> K	-	3	£1.10.6

\* Includes 10% P.T. surcharge

SEE US ON STAND C116 LONDON ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS SHOW

Whiteley Stentorian Speakers incorporate 40 years of development in acoustic technology. Their frequency response is exceptionally wide, and their overall performance outstanding. Few speakers can equal, and none can excel the superb reproduction of the high fidelity speakers in the Whiteley Stentorian range.

#### WHITELEY ELECTRICAL RADIO CO. LTD. MANSFIELD · NOTTS · ENGLAND

T816

Telephone: Mansfield 24762

LONDON OFFICE: 109 KINGSWAY, W.C.2. Telephone: 01-405 3074

#### ww-011 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# Be safe...use EEV magnetrons in your marine radar

	Туре	Frequency Range (MHz)	Peak Output Power (kW) (Typical Operation)	Equivalents (not complete)
Brief data on some of	M5063	3025-3075	50	2J70B
he many types vailable. The	2J42	9345-9475	8	ME1101, CV3676, MAG3, M526
B-Band and X-Band	BM1002	9415-9465	21	JP9-15B
ypes from 3-80kW.	M513B	9345-9405	22	JP9-15, YJ1110
	M515	9380-9440	25	YJ1120
	M597	9380-9440	10	
	M598B	9380-9440	22	
	599A/B	9415-9475	3	JP9-2.5D, JP9-2.5E, 7028
	M5022	9415-9475	30	YJ1121
	M5031	9345-9405	9	
	M5043	9380-9440	5.8	
	M5039	9345-9405	22.5	

M599A/B



CT. H.D.

Send for full details of EEV marine magnetrons.



M5063

as -

#### **English Electric Valve Co Ltd** Chelmsford Essex England Telephone: 61777 Telex: 99103 Grams: Enelectico Chelmsford

Frequency Range (MHz)	Peak Output Power (kW)	Pulse Length (µs)	Pulse Repetition Rate (p.p.s.)
NAME		POSITION	
COMPANY			
ADDRESS			

TELEPHONE NUMBER

EXTENSION

W-W19

WW-012 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistorv.com

M515

# NOW... Guarantee your audience's listening comfort



Our Automatic Loudness Controller delivers the sound that's right for every ear. Automatically eliminates excessive loudness. Unconditionally guaranteed!

No doubt about it. Other devices can control volume and modulation levels. That's what they're for.

But only one instrument can analyze and automatically control loudness levels.

#### Ours.

Reason? We designed it "from human ears". At CBS laboratories, we tested every conceivable sound sensation: Frequency content. Peak factors. Ballistic response. Combinations of complex signals. All the characteristics that affect even the most sensitive ear.

Result? An instrument so "humanly" perceptive it automatically keeps loudness levels under control. And does it inaudibly. Keeps your audience in their chairs . . . listening comfortably. 'No constant jumping up and down to flip the dial. They enjoy continuous listening pleasure.

Why not let your audience hear you at your best? Install this remarkable instrument in your studio. You *will* believe your ears. It's guaranteed. Unconditionally.

For further information, write:





ww-013 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

0000		e e					Ø
BS390	P	BS800	(0)	BS824		BS802	
BS32	B 5834	BS310	BS814	B\$458	)	B\$452	B\$460
						Frequency	Peak
		Product		Type No	Band	(MHz)	power (kW)
Brief data on s	ome of	Pre TR cells		BS834	_	2000-12000	2500
the many type: available.	S			BS870	_	1240-1365	2500
		TR cells		BS390	S	2925-3075	1250
				BS800	S	2840-3100	1250
				BS824*	S	2700-3100	250
				BS156	Х	9000-9600	200
				BS452	Х	9310-9510	100
				BS810	Х	9250-9550	75
				BS850	Х	9300-9500	50
		TB cells		BS310	Х	9375	5-200
		TR limiter ce	ells	BS814	Х	9000-9700	200
				BS828	Х	9325-9425	50
		Solid state n	nicrowave switches	BS392	S	2925-3075	0.5 <sup>~</sup>
		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		BS460	Х	8500-12000	0.5
		*Eor protectio	n of travelling waveguid	e amplifiers			

Send for this booklet giving full details of the complete range of EEV duplexer devices and waveguide switches.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC VALVES

DUPLEXER DEVICES

**English Electric Valve Co Ltd** Chelmsford Essex England Telephone : 61777 Telex: 99103 Grams: Enelectico Chelmsford



Please send me a copy of "Duplexer Devices". I am interested in a tube with the following parameters :

Frequency range	Power		Type of cell
NAME		POSITION	
COMPANY			
ADDRESS		·	
TELEPHONE NUMBER		EXTENSION	
TEEEF HORE ROMBER		Entertoron	

A9

ww-014 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

- \* Lightweight
- \* Tropicalised
- \* Practically unbreakable
- \* High level phones
- \* Carbon or Magnetic level
- \* Extremely comfortable
- \* Simple to service

The Astrolite headset is a unique design which brings together elegant appearance, high performance and reliability. Communications or high fidelity versions available.

For all the other desirable features write or telephone:-



BERESFORD AVENUE WEMBLEY MIDDLESEX TELEPHONE 01-902 8991 GRAMS AND CABLES: AMPLIVOX, WEMBLEY

HIGH FIDELITY MOVING COIL STEREO HEADPHONES (TYPE LS43) Now available from DAYSTROM LTD. GLOUCESTER www-015 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistory.com

Not only beautiful, but...

# **MY VITAL STATISTICS ARE** 1-181"x-551"x1-213" 250V 10 AMP A.C. SINGLE POLE SNAP-IN FIXING



# now meet the family



1109

1100/1109

1100 twins

1110

Being a snappy little 1100 rocker who is getting around fast, I am often asked about my family. Now, having managed to persuade them to have their photograph taken with me, I have much pleasure in introducing them.

1109-often seen around with me, is a most illuminating little pilot light with a variety of colour lenses. At times we are very close and can often be seen working together very harmoniously on a wide range of appliances and equipment.

The 1100 twins are going to be very popular and you can expect to see them on many companies' panels soon.

1110, the fat one, is double pole and the clever member of the family, he can operate two circuits at a time.

Like to know more about us? Give us a ring at 01-574 2442, we would certainly like to meet YOU some time. P.S. I have just been awarded my BS.3955 approval certificate.



#### ARROW ELECTRIC SWITCHES LTD · BRENT ROAD · SOUTHALL · MIDDX · 01-574 2442 WW-016 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# variable transformers?

0

From Claude Lyons – leaders in voltage control for over 30 years – an extensive new range of variable transformers employing the latest design techniques and providing unit ratings from 0.5 to 40 amperes.

The Regulac<sup>®</sup> range of hundreds of models includes ganged assemblies for parallel and three-phase operation, dual-output, portable and oil-immersed models plus many high-frequency and special types, for manual operation or with motor drive.

Rapid delivery from Southern or Northern works. Send now for comprehensive new catalogue and rating guide to Publicity Department, Hoddesdon.

Registered Trade Mark of Claude Lyons Limited

Claude



CLAUDE LYONS Claude Lyons Limited Hoddesdon, Herts. Hoddesdon 67161 Telex 22724 76 Old Hall Street, Liverpool L3 9PX. 051-227 1761 Telex 62181

# tout to keep

we've done it simply by cleverly des gning a new D.I.P. Board which allows mounting of dual- n-line packages to be positioned vert cally to permit maximum natural convection—no b ower required.



#### Other features nc ude :-

- Suitable for dus -in-line packages with any number of terminations st 0.1 x 0.3" or 0.1" x 0.6" centres.
- Power rails provided on both sides adjacent to D.I.P. pads
- Test point pacs.
- Plain holes or local copper pads available to take Vero terminal p ns to facilitate inter-connections.
- Location pattern screen printed on component side.
- Available on Epoxy glass or S.R.B.P. base material.

It you would like to know more about the revolutionary D.I.P. Board clease write to:-

#### VERO ELECTRONICS LTD

VHU

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE CHANDLERS FORD HANTS. SO5 3ZR Tel: Chandlers Ford 2321/4 Telex: 47551

BRANCHES AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



### Erie eliminates interference

Effective elimination of RF interference emanating from ancillary electrical equipment is paramount in a world extensively reliant upon its telecommunications services.

Erie offer a range of subminiature RF interference filters, providing up to 80 dB of attenuation from 10 kHz to 10 GHz and beyond.

Used the world over by engineering designers of electrical systems for aircraft, spacecraft, ships, submarines, land vehicles, and static installations.

Although a fraction the size of conventional filters, you still get full size performance :

- $* 55^{\circ}$ C to  $+ 125^{\circ}$ C temperature range.
- \* Coaxial and multi-section designs.
- \* 50-1500 V.d.c. Wkg.
- \* Hermetic sealing on many styles.
- \* Ferrite/Toroidal/Ceramic & Monolithic Fabrication.



Write or phone Erie with your interference problems—we'll eliminate them. Filter Technical Brochure available.

#### ERIE ELECTRONICS LIMITED

Great Yarmouth, Norfolk Telephone:0493-4911Telex:97421



Whether your products are individually assembled or on a flow line, missing components spell loss of time, delayed deliveries – and maybe tied-up capital. When it comes to meters, there's no excuse. Anders carry the largest stocks of meters in the U.K. Standard meters are off-the-shelf and on their way to you within 24 hours of your order. Nonstandard instruments take very little longer. Anders have a fast moving production team of well-equipped specialists in assembly, calibration, and even hand-lettering of dials. In fact the only things missing from the Anders' service are excuses: we take care to see that we don't have to make them. So when it comes to meters, come to Anders. N.B. The variety of meters in our new catalogue is a revelation – and now we've got extensive new centralised premises for a better-than-ever service. Manufacture and distribution of electrical measuring instruments and electronic equipment. The largest stocks in the U.K. for off-the-shelf delivery. Prompt supply of non-standard instruments and ancillaries. Sole U.K. distribution of FRAHM vibrating reed frequency meters and tachometers.

### ANDERS METER SERVICE

Anders Electronics Ltd., 48-56 Bayham Place, Bayham Street, London, N.W.1 Telephone: 01-387 9092

"The freedom to choose suitable line voltages for the operation of different types of electronic circuits has, for many years, enabled engineers to produce efficient electronic equipment comprising many individual components having different optimum power supply requirements ...." "The centre two pages of this brochure depict a series of basic circuit diagrams which, if taken in sequence, provide an historical survey of the development of modern inverter and converter systems".

This is an extract from the introduction to our new 16 page manual of inverter transformers and modules — a copy of which is yours for the asking. The contents include descriptions and methods of using saturable core output and driver transformers, linear core output transformers including transformers for the capacitively timed inverter circuit, commutation inductors and describes a number of representative converter transformers and inverter drive modules which have been added to our stock range of transformers and inductors.

Please write to us and we will post to you your own personal copy of this new manual.



GARDNERS TRANSFORMERS LIMITED CHRISTCHURCH HAMPSHIRE BH23 3PN TELEPHONE CHRISTCHURCH 2284 (STD 0201 5 2284) TELEX 41276 GARDNERS XCH

# a vade mecum on inverters!



Solartron give you the only fully-automatic LCR bridge with direct read-out to five figures.

No half answers, then knob twiddling or button pressing to get the other half.

We're offering you versatility, as well as speed.

Automatic ranging covers 18 measurement ranges.

The short reading time applies to all ranges.

You have manual over-ride for component matching, to 0.01%.

3 terminals are provided for in-situ measurement.

There's a comprehensive electrical interface for systems use.

And repetitive sample and high speed track mode.

You can use this bridge for direct measurement of Tan  $\delta$ .

And full accuracy is maintained with adverse power factor.

That's a hell of a job for one LCR bridge to have to do.

But there's still more.

We'll tell you about it if you drop us a line.

So far we've only told you the half.



The Solartron Electronic Group Ltd Farnborough Hampshire England Telephone 44433

WW-022 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### FOR SUPERB QUALITY AND WORLD WIDE DISTRIBUTION HALTRON OFFER A VAST SELECTION OF VALVES FOR ALL AREAS OF RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY







FOR QUALITY, RELIABILITY AND WORLD-WIDE AVAILABILITY, RELY ON HALL ELECTRIC'S SPEED, INTELLIGENCE AND REPUTATION



Hall Electric Ltd., Haltron House, Anglers Lane, London, N.W.5. Telephone: 01-4858531 (10 lines). Telex: 2-2573. Cables: Hallectric, London, N.W.5.

ww—023 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

VALVES FOR:

Radio and Television Manufacturers. Radio and Television Service Departments. Radio Relay Companies. Audio Equipment. Electronic Equipment. Instrumentation. Computers. Marine Radar. Communication Equipment. Research and Development. Government Departments. Aircraft Military and Civil. Ministry of Avjation Approved Inspection. Air Registration Board Approved Inspection.



You have a choice of two Solartron's DVM's in the medium price range.

On the one hand, the LM 1426... Accuracy 0.01  $\% \pm 1$  digit. Five digits, reading up to 11,000 full scale. Resolution to 10 microvolts. A further 2.5 microvolts with an additional x 4 range.

On the other, you have the LM 1420. Reading up to 2,300 full scale. Internal Weston cell calibration.

15160

 $5,000 \text{ M}\Omega$  imput resistance and 150 dB noise rejection.

Now which is the best one? Both.

We've already delivered over 7,000 of the 1420. For price performance it's unbeatable. It's the chosen instrument in many laboratories.

But Solartron also recognise the need for a slightly higher degree of accuracy, on occasion, and designed the 5-digit LM 1426 to meet that need. Which one you choose depends on the type of work you want it for.

Perhaps it'd be as well to send for both our data sheets. Especially if you're in two minds.



The Solartron Electronic Group Limited Farnborough Hampshire England Telephone 44433 ww-024 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# Your Atlantic Bridge to the greatest names in the U.S. electronics, electrical, engineering, chemical and plastics industries

When you need components, instruments, equipment fast – you need Milo. Over 8 million dollars' worth of stock from over 100 major manufacturers at direct factory prices; ten years of success in international distribution and a staff of specialists to speed your order, means that *you* forget the problems.

A private telex line between Milo, Reading, and Milo New York

gives you prices, stock availability, delivery terms for one or a million components – in minutes.

Every detail of the shipping process, including import and export licences, customs declarations and export packaging is taken care of. Bulk purchasing and shipping guarantee to save you time, trouble and money.

### All these US manufactured products from MILO stock

#### BATTERIES

Burgess Eveready Mallory R.C.A.

#### CAPACITORS

Aerovox Arco-Elmenco Centralab Cornell-Dubilier **Corning Glass** Erie **General Instrument** Hammarlund J.F.D. E. F. Johnson Mallory Nytronics Ohmite **Plastic Capacitors** Sangamo Sprague **Texas Instruments** Vitramon

#### CHEMICALS

Electronic Chemicals G. C. Electronics Krylon Quietrole Walsco

#### COILS-CHOKES

Burnell Delevan Hammarlund Illumitronic E. F. Johnson Merit J. W. Miller National Nytronics Ohmite Stacor

#### CONNECTORS

Amphenol Cinch-Jones Gremar Kings Waltham

#### **FILTERS**

Cornell-Dubilier Erie Sprague

#### Bussman Littelfuse

FUSES

#### HARDWARE

Astrodyne Augat Birnbach **Circuit Structure Labs** Electrovert G. C. Electronics Grayhill I F R C **JAN Hardware** Mueller Pomona Raytheon Herman Smith Vector Wakefield Walsco

#### INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

G.E. I.T.T. R.C.A. Stewart Warner Sylvania Texas Instruments Transitron

#### IRONS— SOLDERING

American Beauty Endeco Hexacon Oryx Precision Ungar Wall Weller

#### KNOBS

#### Birnbach G. C. Electronics Kurz-Kasch National Raytheon Herman Smith

LAMPS Dialight Chicago Miniature G.F.

Sylvania

#### METAL CHASSIS —RACKS

Bud California Chassis L. M. B. Heeger Par-Metal Premier

#### METERS

Hickok R.C.A. Simpson Triplett

#### MICROPHONES

Astatic Electro-Voice R.C.A. Shure Turner

#### P.A. SYSTEMS

Bogen Fanon Electronic Round Hill Associates Talk-A-Phone

#### **PILOT LIGHTS**

Dialight Drake E. F. Johnson Signal Indicator Sylvania

#### PLUGS

Amphenol Cannon Cinch-Jones Mallory Herman Smith Superior Switchcraft

#### POTENTIO-METERS

Borg Bourns Centralab Clarostat Dale I. R. C. Mallory Dhmite

#### PROBES

Eico R.C.A.

#### RELAYS

Amperite Bourns Guardian Hart Advance Kurman Line Electric Magnacraft Ohmite Potter & Brumfield

#### RESISTORS

Aerovox Clarostat Continental-Wirt Corning Glass Dale Electronics Daven L.R.C. Mallory Dhmite-Allen Bradley R.C.L. Sprague Stackpole Texas Instruments Ward Leonard

#### RHEOSTATS

Clarostat Hardwick Hindle (Memcor) Mallory Ohmite Ward Leonard

#### SEMI-CONDUCTORS

American Amperex Bendix Centralab **Continental Devices** Delco Erie G.E. General Instrument Honeywell LT.T. International Rectifier R.C.A. Sarkes Tarzian Solitron/Honeywell Sylvania **Texas Instruments** Transitron JAN & MIL Units Stewart Warner

#### SOCKETS

Amphenol Augat Cinch-Jones Eby E. F. Johnson

#### SOLDER

Alpha Metals Ersin Multicore Kester

#### SWITCHES

Alco Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Birnbach Carling Centralab Continental-Wirt Daven Grayhill J.B.T. Mallory Dak Ohmite Herman Smith Switchcraft Unimax

#### TAPE

Audio Dymo (marking tape) Minnesota Mining (3M) R.C.A.

#### TERMINALS

Amphenol Birnbach Cinch-Jones Eby General Components Goe Engineering Jackson & Co. Lynn Vaco Waldom

#### TEST EQUIPMENT

B & K Instruments Cornell-Dubilier Eico Hickok J.B.T. R.C.A. Simpson Sprague Triplett

#### TOOLS

Boker Dymo G.C. Electronics Greenlee Hunter Kraeuter Mitro Flame Miller MKS Data Vaco Walsco Xcelite

#### TRANSFORMERS

Chicago Freed Merit Dhmite Raytheon Sola Stancor Staco Thordarson Triad United Transformer Co.

#### TUBES

Amperex Amperite Eimac (Eitel McCullough) Electrons, Inc. G.E. General Electronics Mullard National Electronics National Union R.C.A. Raytheon Sylvania Tung-Sol JAN & MIL Tubes

#### TUBING

Alpha Birnbach Daburn Helitube Illumitronic

#### VIBRATORS

Cornell-Dubilier Mallory

#### WIRE & CABLE

Alpha Amphenol Belden Birnbach Daburn Milo/Carolina Milo/Kapton‡ ‡Dupont Trade Mark



YOUR DIRECT LINE TO MILO INTERNATIONAL 24 HOURS A DAY - 7 DAYS A WEEK

A21

# Before we sell you a Shure microphone we try to ruin it

### just to make sure that you never will









Microphones have to be rugged. Think of the punishment they take. That's why Shure Safety Communications Microphones get a tremendous going over before we dream of selling them.

We drop them. We vibrate them. We fry them. We freeze them. We steam them in Turkish baths. We drag them behind fast moving cars. We subject them to all kinds of torture. Sand. Rain. Infra-red. Ultra-violet. Acids. Alcohol. Salt spray. Wind. Electrostatic fields. High altitude

### and still they work



This savage testing, backed by stringent quality control, ensures that every Shure communications microphone will give you reliable performance. And will go on doing so even under conditions where other microphones would pack up. Always use Shure, the microphones that never fail to get the message through.

#### Communications

Controlled magnetic hand microphone providing a clear, crisp, highly intelligible voice response. Rugged and dependable, ideal for outdoor-indoor P.A., and communications. Frequency response 200 to 4,000 cps. High impedance. High output. Model 414.



#### **Amateur Radio**

Provides optimum radio communications performance from single sideband transmitters as well as AM and FM units. Response cuts off sharply below 300 cps and above 3,000 cps, ensuring maximum speech intelligibility and audio punch to cut through noise and interference. Model 444.

#### WW-027 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistorv.com

#### For full details of Shure microphones, SEND IN THIS COUPON TODAY

To: Shure Electroni Road, London SE1.	cs Ltd., 84 Blackfriars Tel: 01-928 3424
I'd like to know more Communications Amateur Radio	about Shure Microphones for Professional Recording Professional Entertainers
Please send me the fac	ts :
NAME	
ADDRESS	
SH	IURE

setting the world's standard in sound

# CT80 Cartridge recorders

from the world wide Plessey organisation meet the exacting demands of the broadcasting industry and other professional users-



CT80P Replay Model Desk top or recessed desk mounting



CT80R Record/Replay Model Desk top or recessed desk mounting

Made to the world's highest professional standards, the CT80 range of endless-loop cartridge recorders offer the user peak performance and long term reliability. Radio and TV programming is **simplified** with the versatile CT80! Here are some of the important features:

Precision engineered models are available for continuous, heavy duty Replay or Record/Replay applications D Loading standard NAB type A, B or C endless-loop cartridges is a split-second, one hand operation 
The unique capstan motor, actuating solenoid and puck wheel assembly, as illustrated, gives instant start with direct tape drive The CT80 Series is constructed in interchangeable, modular form to allow fast changeover of assemblies for maintenance purposes I Individual plug-in epoxy circuit boards are fully silicon solid state with telecommunication grade components 
Complete head assemblies and motor/transport assemblies are available, pre-aligned and ready for use - All operating, cueing and remote control facilities meet the needs of the professional user for simple, efficient and thoroughly reliable operation T Further information is available now by contacting us or your local Plessey office direct.



CT80R Record/Replay Model Standard 19" Rack mounting







As exhibited at the RECMF Stand No. D. 156

Sales and Service—Rola Recording Products Department Garrard Engineering Limited, Newcastle Street, Swindon, Wiltshire, Telephona Swindon 5381—Telex 44271 or the manufacturer Plessey Electronics, 91 Murphy Street, Richmond, Australia 3121, Telex 30383, Cables ROLA Melbourne.

A23

### THE MESSAGE IS PERFECTLY CLEAR: T-R-I-O



HS-4

9R-59DE

#### Model 9R-59DE **BUILT IN MECHANICAL FILTER 8TUBES COMMUNICATION RECEIVER**

- ·Continuous coverage from 550 KHz to 30 MHz and direct reading dial on amateur bands.
- A mechanical filter enabling superb selectivity with ordinary IF transformers.
- Frequency Range: 550 KHz to 30 MHz (4 Bands)
- Sensitivity: 2 µV for 10 dB S/N Ratio (at 10 MHz)

• Selectivity:  $\pm 5$  KHz at -60 dB ( $\pm 1.3$  KHz at -6 dB) When

#### Model SP-5D ·Communications Speaker which has been designed exclusively for use with the 9R-59DE.

•Dimensions: Width 15", Height 7", Depth 10".

#### **Model HS-4**

using the Mechanical Filter.

Communications Head Phone

#### Model JR-500SE CRYSTAL CONTROL TYPE DOUBLE CONVERSION COMMUNICATION RECEIVER

- \* Superior stability performance is obtained by the use of a crystal controlled first local oscillator and also, a VFO type 2nd oscillator.
- \* Frequency Range: 3.5 MHz-29.7 MHz (7 Bands)
- \* Hi-Sensitivity: 1.5 , V for 10 dB S/N Ratio (at 14 MHz)
- \* Hi-Selectivity:  $\pm 2$  KHz at 6 dB  $\pm 6$  KHz at 60 dB
- \* Dimensions: Width 13", Height 7", Depth 10".

TO: B.H. Morris & Co., (Radio) Ltd. ww Send me information on TRIO COMMUNICATION **RECEIVERS & name of nearest TRIO retailer.** 

JR-500SE





ADDRESS:

TRIO KENWOOD ELECTRONICS S.A. 160 Ave., Brugmann, Bruxelles 6, Belgium Sole Agent for the U.K. B. H. MORRIS & CO., (RADIO) LTD. 84/88, Nelson Street. Tower Hamlets, London E. 1, Phone: 01-790 4824.

WW-029 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### Last year we biotection supplied biotection biotection

departments including 10 Ministries, 23 public corporations, 43 educational authorities and Universities and countless radio and television retailers in 1,162 cities, towns





# Pinnacle the largest single valve independent



#### PINNACLE ELECTRONICS LIMITED ACHILLES STREET . NEW CROSS . LONDON S.E.14

Telephone: All departments-01-692 7285 Direct orders - 01-692 7714

WW-030 FOR FURTHER DETAILS www.americanradiohistory.com



A.P.T. ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED Chertsey Road, Byfleet, Surrey. Tel: Byfleet 41131-2-3-4 ww-031 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

### **AUDIO & DESIGN "HYPERTONE" LOUDSPEAKER**



- ★ Titanium Hyperbolic Radiating Element provides the highest standard of definition ever achieved.
- ★ Beryllium Copper Suspension provides low distortion bass.
- Massive 6 lb. Ceramic Magnet for easier Power handling.
- ★ Modular approach allows flexibility of design.
- ★ Enthusiasts please note, the HYPERTONE reproduces everything.
- ★ Frequency Response: Total integrated power within 4db—25 c/s to 22 Kc/s.
- ★ Impedance at 400 c/s, 8 ohms or 15 ohms.
- ★ Power handling 15 watts R.M.S.



HYPERTONE Suggested Retail Price £18.15.0

Write for further details and nearest Stockist:-

## **KEITH MONKS (AUDIO) LTD.**

54 ROUNTON ROAD, CHURCH CROOKHAM, Nr. ALDERSHOT, HANTS. Tel: FLEET (02514) 3566

OTHER PRODUCTS IN OUR RANGE INCLUDE: LOUDSPEAKER CABINETS, MERCURY CONTACT PICK-UP ARMS, MICROPHONES, FLOOR STANDS and BOOM ARMS



plug in the smallest soldering iron available

# CN 15 watts. Ideal for miniature and micro miniature soldering. 18 interchangeable spare bits available from .040" (1mm) up to $\frac{3}{16}$ ". For 240, 220, 110, 50 or 24 volts. From Electrical and Radio Shops or direct from Antex.





This kit—in a rigid plastic "tool-box" — contains everything you need for precision soldering.

- Model CN 15 watts miniature iron, fitted 3/16" bit.
- Interchangeable spare bit, 5/32".
- Interchangeable spare bit, <sup>3</sup>/<sub>32</sub>".
- Reel of resin-cored solder
- Felt cleaning pad
- Stand for soldering iron
- Space for stowage of lead and plug

PLUS 36-page booklet on "How-to-Solder"—a mine of information for amateur and professional.

From Electrical and Radio Shops or direct from **49/6** Antex.

. . . pin-point precision soldering . . . fingertip control . . . bits that do not stick to shafts . . . bits that slide over elements . . . sharp heat at the tip . . . reliable elements . . . spares always available . . . in Europe, Africa, Asia, America . . . ANTEX soldering irons are used by experts and amateurs alike; they have found out the advantages of Antex . . . you can, too ... buy one in a shop or direct from us ... or ask for our catalogue first.

PRECISION MINIATURE

(Giro No. 258 1000)

SOLDERING IRONS

Made in England

#### Model CN 240/2 15 watts-240 volts

Fitted with nickel plated bit  $(\frac{3}{32})$  and in handy transparent pack. From Electrical and Radio Shops, or send cash to Antex.



Antex, Mayflower House, Plymouth, Devon Telephone Plymouth 67377/8. TELEX 45296

#### WW-033 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

**Celestion** PA

### Loudspeakers for all Public Address Systems



#### **Re-entrant Horns**

These Horns are capable of delivering a highly concentrated beam of sound over long distances. They are recommended for recreation centres, noisy factories and workshops and all indoor and outdoor locations where a high noise level has to be overcome.

#### **Driver Units**



Pressure type units are available with or without tapped 100V line transformers. The following 'built-in' features are on all models — High Sensitivity, Weatherproof, Phase Equalising Throat and Self-centring Diaphragm Assembly.



#### Re-entrant Loudspeakers

Rola Celestion re-entrant loudspeakers are designed for use wherever conditions demand compactness, toughness, high efficiency and unfailing service. They are rainproof and built to withstand prolonged exposure to vibration and adverse conditions.



The Celestion Glass Fibre Loudspeaker is a compact robust and watertight unit, precision built for use on open boat decks, docks, chemical plants, plating shops, etc., where protection from the weather or corrosive atmosphere is vital.

> Rola Celestion Ltd. THAMES DITTON, SURREY TELEPHONE 01-398 3402 TELEX 266 135

> > WW-034 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

How do we intend to sell cynical old you our public address equipment?

### By offering you the three things you really want.

- 1. Low Price (like column speakers from £17.6.4.)
- 2. Durability (we back our muscles with a two-year guarantee.)
- 3. Quality specifications (Check ours).

The Radon Public Address Range is wide and growing. It consists of amplifiers, speakers and microphone equipment. We show the M50/6 sixchannel amplifier. Specifications below.



niputs behaliced inte gram, tape, etc. as required. Power output: 50 watts r.m.s. (max. 64 watts). Output impedance and voltage: 1,5ohms (other taps available), 156 ohms C.T. giving 50-0-50 volts or 100 volts. Harmonic distortion: Approx. 1% at full power. Frequency response: plus or minus 2dB 20 c/s (Hz)to 35 Kc/s (KHz). Weight 38lb. Models available: M50/4, M50/6, M50/8 (suffix refers to channels)

In a d dition, the M/100, M/250, M/500 and M/1000 are built to order. The suffix number refers to the wattage and preamplifying facilities are available as required.

**Radon** / A growing name in amplifiers, wall speakers, sound columns, complete audio and hi-fi equipment, tuners & industrial electronics.

Our Public Address brochure gives the facts. It's a useful thing to have around. TO: The Radon Industrial Electronics Co. Ltd.,
Brooklands Trading Estate, Worthing, Sussex. Tel: Worthing 1063 Please send me a brochure:
Name Address
W W 3

WW-035 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### PYE SPANS THE WORLD



Pye Telecommunications is the world's largest exporter of radiotelephone equipment. Pye Radiotelephones are used all over the world to ensure *instant* contact. Pye research development and quality control really *do* keep in touch with tomorrow.

# the vital contact

rely on



PYE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD. Cambridge England Telephone: Cambridge (0223) 61222 Telegrams: Pyetelecom Cambridge Telex: 81166

WW-036 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# ... so why not say so?

ww-037 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



#### Elliott on-line computers are Europe's No. 1-and British to the memory core !

Elliott on-line computers are fast, reliable-available in quantity. Not through a sales office of a foreignbased company-but from a complete on-line computer design, manufacturing and servicing complex right here in Britain!

We've been making on-line computers longer than anybody. We graduated via instrumentation and control engineering-not punched cards or business equipment. For ten years, our 900 series computers have been used in every Elliott Automation computer-controlled system. This applications experience comes free with every computer.

Tested and proved under rigorous military conditions-Elliott 900 series computers have sold in hundreds throughout industry. They are compact, versatile, compatible, expandable, competitive-ranging from 12 to 18 bits and 32K to 131K words of core store.

For more information on prices, specifications, applications, deliveries-write, phone...or just call.

You won't need a visa-just a visiting card!

#### **Elliott-Automation Limited**

Mobile Computing Division Elstree Way · Boreham Wood · Herts · England Tel: 01-953 2030 'Member of G.E.C. - Marconi Electronics Limited' WW-038 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



WW-039 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



Already in use in eighteen countries, the Dolby system is making master recordings which will withstand the test of time.

The system provides a full 10 dB reduction of print-through and a 10-15 dB reduction of hiss. These improvements, of breakthrough magnitude, are valid at any time—even after years of tape storage. This is why record companies with an eye to the future are now adopting this new revolutionary recording technique.

A301 features: Easy, plug-in Installation solid state circuitry · modular, printed circuit construction · high reliability, hands-off operation. Performance parameters such as disfortion, frequency response, transient response, and noise level meet highest quality professional standards.

New

A301 price: £560 f.o.b. London \$1495 f.o.b. New York

346 Clapham Road ' London S.W.9 01-720 1111 ' Cables: Dolbylabs London

333 Avenue of the Americas · New York · N.Y. 10014 (212) 243-2525. · Cables: Dolbylabs New York



WW-041 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Wireless World, June 1969

# Faithful Reproduction



### with the Grampian TC12 loudspeaker

The Grampian TC12 loudspeaker is a high quality twin cone unit at a reasonable price. The loudspeaker is built of high quality materials to a rigid specification and is eminently suitable for good quality sound reproduction. Let us send you full details or better still go and hear one at your local dealers now.

Design for suitable cabinet available.

Grampian manufacture high grade microphones, parabolic reflectors, windshields and accessories, also mixers and amplifiers.



Tel: 01-894 9141/3 Cables REAMP, FELTHAM

WW-042 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{CLEAR PLASTIC METERS}\\ \quad \text{Easy to read meters}\\ \text{available in five basic sizes}\\ \text{Model MR.38P. 1 21/32" square}\\ \text{Model MR.45P. 2" square}\\ \text{Model MR.52P. 2_{3}^{\text{tr}} \text{ square}}\\ \text{Model MR.52P. 3_{3}^{\text{tr}} \times 3_{3}^{\text{tr}}\\ \text{Model MR.65P. 4_{3}^{\text{tr}} \times 4_{4}^{\text{tr}} \end{array}$ 



BAKELITE PANEL METERS Model MR.65 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" square



Over 200 ranges available ex-stock other ranges to order —special quantity discounts.

Send for leaflet and price list to Sole U.K. Distributors.



4, LISLE STREET, LONDON, W.C.2. Telephone: 01-437 2723

WW-043 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### SERCEL PROGRAMMABLE D. C. STANDARDS Models 5500 & 5501 Models 5500 & 5501 D.C. voltage and current STANDARDS 109999 read-out, 1" high digits 2 voltage ranges: 10.9999V & 1.09999V resolution 100µV & 10µV 2 current ranges: 10.9999mA & 1.09999mA resolution 100µV & 10µV 2 current ranges: 10.9999mA & 1.09999mA resolution 100mA & 10mA STABILITY: voltage 0.005% + 30µV (1 year) current 0.008% + 50nA TEMPERATURE < 4ppm + 3µV per °C CO-EFFICIENT: < 8ppm + 3nA per °C

Programming: Manual or Remote (BCD) Response Time: within 10 milliseconds



WW-044 FOR FURTHER DETAILS
# prepare now for tomprow's world

Today there is a huge demand for technologists such as electronics, nuclear and computer systems engineers, radio and television engineers, etc. In the future, there will be even more such important positions requiring just the up-to-date, advanced technical education which C.R.E.I., the Home Study Division of McGraw-Hill Book Co., can provide.

C.R.E.I., Study Programmes are directly related to the problems of industry including the latest technological developments and advanced ideas. Students claim that the individual tuition given by the C.R.E.I. panel of experts in each specialised field is comparable in technological content with that of technical colleges.

#### Why C.R.E.I. Courses are best

No standard text books are used — these are often considerably out-of-date when printed. C.R.E.I. Lesson Material contains information not published elsewhere and is kept up-to-date continuously. (Over £50,000 is spent annually in revising text material.).

Step-by-step progress is assured by the concise, simply written and easily understood lessons. Each programme of study is based on the practical applications to, and specific needs of, Industry.

Take the first step to a better job now—enrol with C.R.E.I., the specialists in Technical Home Study Courses.

#### C.R.E.I. PROGRAMMES ARE AVAILABLE IN:

Electronic Engineering Technology \* Industrial Electronics for Automation \* Computer Systems Technology \* Nuclear Engineering \* Mathematics for Electronics Engineers \* Television Engineering \* Radar and Servo Engineering

City and Guilds of London Institute: Subject No. 49 and Advanced Studies No. 300.

(DFT)	To C.R.E.I. (London), Walpole House, 173-176 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Please send me (for my information and entirely without obligation) full details of the Educational Programmes offered by your Institute.		
<u>UREI</u>	My interest is City and Guilds <sup>please tick</sup> General		
Aember of the ssociation of British correspondence Colleges	ADDRESS		
.R.E.I. (London), Walpole House,	EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND		
73-176 Sloane Street, London S.W.1. subsidiary of McGraw-Hill Inc.	ELECTRONICS EXPERIENCE WW119		

WW-045 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistorv.com



PRACTICAL

EQUIPMENT

#### Have you sent for your copy?

ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES is a highly informative 132-page guide to the best paid engineering posts. It tells you how you can quickly prepare at home for a recognised engineering qualification and outlines a wonderful range of modern Home Study Courses in all branches of Engineering. This unique book also gives full details of the Practical Radio & Electronics Courses, administered by our Specialist Electronics Training Divisionexplains the benefits of our Appointments Dept. and shows you how to qualify for five years' promotion in one year.

#### SATISFACTION OR **REFUND OF FEE**

Whatever your age or experience, you cannot afford to miss reading this famous book. If you are earning less than £30 a week, send for your copy of "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNIcopy of "ENGINE TIES" today-FREE

WHICH IS YOUR PET SUBJECT? Radio Television Electronics Electrical Mechanical Civil Production Automobile Aeronautical **Plastics** Building Draughtsmanship B.Sc. City & Guilds Gen. Cert. of

Education etc., etc.

#### BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

(Dept. 303B), Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston, Berkshire

Basic Practical and Theor-etic Courses for beginners in Radio, T.V., Electronics, etc., A.M.I.E.R.E. City & Guilds Radio Amateur's Exam, R.T.E.B. Certificate P.M.G. Certificate Prestical Badio offers you a real lab. oratory training at Practical Radio Radio & Television Servicing home with practical Practical Electronics Electronics Engleering Automation Ask for details. **POST COUPON NOW!** ENGINEERING Please send me your FREE 132-page "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES" (Write if you prefer not to cut page) NAME ADDRESS SUBJECT OR EXAM. THAT INTERESTS ME.

INCLUDING

TOOLS!



#### THE B.I.E.T. IS THE LEADING INSTITUTE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD





WW-047 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# Why pay for more sophistication than you can use?

The majority of users of electronic test equipment require accuracy within a band of measurements that is common to many operators. The Dymar System of test instruments covers this need ideally. We have avoided the temptation to include more sophistication than the market wants. This means that your budget will stretch further yet cover your project development, research or quality control. Plus features are:-

- all instruments are energised by a master meter unit. (1)
- the extreme flexibility of a proved plug-in system and (2)

(3) the money-saving aspect. Our explicit Short Form Catalogue will give you a run-down on our 700 Series-just complete the coupon or just pin it to your letterhead.





DYMAR ELECTRONICS LIMITED Colonial Way Radlett Road Watford Herts. Telephone: 21297/8/9.

Please send me a copy of your Short Form Instrument Catalogue.

NAME
POSITION
COMPANY
ADDRESS

A.C. AND D.C. VOLTMETERS - SEMICONDUCTOR TEST SETS - SIGNAL GENERATORS - NOISE FACTOR METERS - DISTORTION AND WAVEFORM

WW-049 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

ANALYSERS - 'TRUE' POWER METERS

TEL.

# Advance make over 10<sup>(</sup>



Advance oscilloscopes give a choice from the simple OS 12 which was designed for educational and industrial monitoring applications at a cost of only £30, to the portable solid state OS2000/OS2100 range. The OS2100 has a bandwidth of 25MHz at a maximum sensitivity of 10mV/cm. The main frame accepts a choice of X & Y plug-ins including the most versatile sweep delay unit currently available.

Mark the coupon for data on Advance oscilloscopes and plug-ins.



PULSE GENERATORS £95-£490

Advance is the leading British manufacturer of Pulse Generators. Most versatile is the PG 52 Modular Pulse Generator System, which can be assembled from five signal generating and processing units to produce a wide variety of complex waveforms. Other models include the general purpose PG 56 and high power PG 55A. Ask for details.

Please mark this coupon for information and data and post to:



Hainault Essex England Telephone 01-500 1000 Telegrams Attenuate Ilford Telex 263785

Division of ADVANCE ELECTRONICS LIMITED

WWWW 050 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# **Denerous in specification, realistic in cost.**



Advance make a range of compact and versatile timer counters for the measurement of frequency, period, time, and phase angle.

One of the most recent additions to the range, the TC8 system, is a modular time counter which can be assembled in a wide variety of combinations to give the user an instrument precisely meeting his specification. The main frame accepts a choice of factory fitted units for a display of four to seven digits and five input modules capable of measuring frequencies of up to 500 MHz. Other new counters include the 32MHz TC9 and 15MHz TC11 and TC12.

TIMER COUNTERS £80 - £800



The Advance digital multimeter DMM1, combines all the measurement capabilities of a conventional analogue multimeter with the undoubted advantages of a digital instrument at a cost of only £175. It gives completely nonambiguous reading of AC and DC voltages, currents and resistance. The latest model, the DVM4, is a small dual slope integrating DC digital voltmeter with a 4 digit non-blink display, accurate to within 0.1% of reading.

There are ten digital and analogue voltmeters made by Advance plus a range of digital panel meters. Ask for details.

Please let me have full data sheets on the following advertised instruments.		I would like to have information about other instruments in the Advance range.			
		RF Signal Generators Digital Panel Meters Laboratory Power Supplies Educational Electronic Instruments			
Name	Position	For information on products from other divisions of Advance Electronics Limited, please tick the appropriate box.			
Address		Industrial Control Equipment Printed Circuit Boards Film Capacitors			

# Get across loud and clear with AKG microphones !

A42



# STRONGHOLD steel shelving that adjusts every inch of its height!

adjustable, every inch. Delivered free, mainland, with spanner provided for erection in minutes. Buy it by the bay! (cash with order) 73" high x 34" wide x 12" deep unit with six shelves in

heavy-gauge steel, stove enamelled grey or green! £3.15s.—Brand new! See the rest of the N. C. Brown range!

분분분용



#### Send your FREE BRO-CHURE or Send () (how many) bays of steel shelving @ f3.155. In green () grey (tick) Tel: 69018 London; 25, 27 Newton St. W.C.2

N.C. BROWN LTD.

steel shelving @ £3.15s. in green grey (tick which) grey (tick Tel: 69018. London: 25-27 Newton St., W.C.2. Tel: 01-405 7931

WW-053 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



Dependable can solve it! Price or delivery are better through Dependable. Dependable relays are produced to G.P.O. and Government specifications.

MICRO-SWITCH · TRANSISTORISED · HEAVY-DUTY · A/C LATCHING · 'SPECIALS' MADE TO YOUR OWN DRAWINGS

No order is too small or too large for Dependable; the only thing we worry about is you, the customer. Send for a free quotation now and compare our prices — our delivery. Prototypes within seven days.

DEPENDABLE RELAY (CONTROLS) LTD. 157 REGENTS PARK ROAD LONDON N.W.1. 01-722 8161

WW-052 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# revised 2nd\_Edition now available

(including 250 types added since original publication)



The widest ranging and most comprehensive valve catalogue available from any independent supplier.

PINNACLE ELECTRONICS LTD ACHILLES STREET · NEW CROSS · LONDON S.E.14 Telephone: All Departments-01-692 7285 Direct orders-01-692 7714

# **Thinking Panel Meters** Think Fairchild



#### Panel mounting digital meters making good products better

Fairchild instrumentation provides a comprehensive line of digital panel meters with Models 7020, 7030 and 7040. These are compact, low cost, quality, panel mounting units designed for easy access and use in system and OEM applications. All offer non-blinking digital display that is accurate, fast, and simple, utilizing the reliable Dual Slope integration technique,

The 7020 is a single range, single polarity, digital meter with three readout tubes and an overrange digit (1), accuracy of  $\pm 0.1\%$ , 1mV resolution over the standard 1.500V F.S. range, and operates at 3 readings per second.

The 7030 and 7040 both offer the advantages of dual polarity and optional ratio capability in the same compact aluminium casting as the 7020. The 7030 is a three digit meter with overrange digit; accuracy of  $\pm 0.1\%$ , reads at a speed of 6 readings per second. Faster reading speeds are available on special order. The 7040 provides four digits with overrange, increased accuracy at  $\pm 0.05\%$  at a speed of 6 readings per second.

# Think **GD**

The big name distributor for instruments, components, semiconductors.

GDS (Sales' Limited, Michaelmas House, Salt Hill, Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Tel: Slough 30211 Telex 34314 CHAMCOM GDS SLOUGH

WW-056 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### TECHNICAL TRAINING by IN RADIO, TELEVISION AND ECTRONIC

First-class opportunities in Radio and Electronics await the 1 C S-trained man. Let I C S train YOU for a well-paid post in this expanding field. ICS courses offer the keen, ambitious man the opportunity to acquire, quickly and easily, the specialized training so essential to success.

Diploma courses in Radio/TV Engineering and Servicing, Electronics, Computers, etc. Expert coaching for:

- \* C. & G. TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNICIANS' CERTS.
- \* C. & G. ELECTRONIC SERVICING.
- \* R.T.E.B. RADIO AND TV SERVICING CERTIFICATE.
- \* RADIO AMATEUR'S EXAMINATION.
- \* P.M.G. CERTIFICATES IN RADIOTELEGRAPHY.

Examination Students Coached until Successful.

#### NEW SELF-BUILD RADIO COURSES

Learn as you build. You can learn both the theory and practice of valve and transistor clrcuits, and servicing work while building your own 5-valve receiver, transistor portable, signal generator, multi-test meter, and valve volt meter—all under expert guidance. Transistor Portable available as separate course.

POST THIS COUPON TODAY and find out how ICS can help YOU in your career. Full details of ICS courses in Radio, Television and Electronics will career. Full details of 1 C 5 c be sent to you by return mail.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE	International Correspondence Schools (Dept. 222) Intertext House, Stewarts Rd., London, S.W.B NAME
SCHOOLS	ADDRESS
A WHOLE WORLD OF KNOWLEDGE AWAITS YOU!	6.69



WW-058 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# **H.F. MANPACKS RACAL RANGE** DADEN

The RACAL manpack family is being constantly expanded to meet customer demand for manpack, vehical, maritime and static operation. The latest addition is the TRA.922 'COMCAL' which offers 20 watts p.e.p. with 49 crystal-controlled channels. A wide range of ancillaries, common to the whole RACAL range, offers a choice of audio equipment, power units and antennas.



### 'Squadcal'

This world-famous 5 watt p.e.p. manpack weighs only 18 lb. in operational state, provides 29 crystal-controlled channels between 2 and 7 MHz, is simple to operate and maintain, waterproof and very robust. Compatible a.m., s.s.b. and c.w. operation is available, from dry or Ni-Cad batteries, d.c. or a.c. power units. Low cost with high reliability, wide range of ancillaries.

### New



# 'Comcal'

Low-cost 20 watt and 5 watt p.e.p. output, weighing merely 23 lb., and providing 49 crystal-controlled channels 2 - 8 MHz. Case and carrying haversack identical to 'Squadcal', and all ancillaries common. Equally suitable for manpack, vehicle, or static operation; c.w., u.s.b. I.s.b. and full d.s.b. operation available; suitable for use with low-stability a.m. networks, and effectively offering 98 s.s.b./c.w. channels.

# 'Syncal'

6,000 synthesizer-controlled channels, 2 - 8 MHz, with 20 watt and 5 watt p.e.p. output. Case, haversack and ancillaries common to 'Squadcal'. U.s.b., I.s.b., c.w. and full d.s.b. operation. Compatible with low-stability a.m. networks. Simple operation and maintenance with high reliability. Lightweight, robust and waterproof. Beta-light control illumination, weight only 23 lb.



'Syncal' in common with other manpacks in the range can be used as static or vehicle installations. Suitable power supply units incorporating amplifier/loudspeakers are available.



TEL BRACKNELL 3244 · TELEX 84166 WW-059 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistory.com

Ħ

ti

Ħ

T

Η

Ţ

Π

ŤI.

T

Ħ

Ť

Ħ.

Transireg

accumulator

space.

# There's much more to a PHILIPS microphone



# than meets the ear

It's the sound quality that really counts although impeccable appearance is certainly an asset. In fact, *every* aspect of microphone manufacture is covered by the makers of ten million of them— Philips. What's more, Philips make an unrivalled range of compatible equipment—amplifiers, loudspeakers, tape-recorders, record players and much more—for complete sound systems. All backed up by the finest service organisation in the country. Please ask for full information.



WW----060 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

(Patents Pending, Registered Trade Mark) SOLID STATE, CONSTANT VOLTAGE HIGH POWER FLOAT BATTERY CHARGERS WITH AUTOMATIC

医胆癌症 温度酒度 浸度浸度 浸度 医清

#### ★ Will charge batteries and feed external DC loads such as telemetry, logic, instrumentation, data processing.

CURRENT LIMITING

T

۹. اذ

Ħ

Ħ

n

İ

www.americanradiohistorv.com

- Wide range of units, up to 400V. and 1000 amp.
  Sealed space for accumulators provided.
- ★ Will act as DC emergency power supply.
- \* Prevents overcharging.
- \* Accumulator life prolonged.

#### \* Float or boost charging.

★ Ideally suitable for use with Transipack Inverters as emergency AC supply.



Typical

with

WW-061 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



### And how to stop it

First, measure it – on the Rank Studio Flutter Meter. The Type 1740 measures accurately the degree of Wow and Flutter on sound recorders and reproducers.

> For more information write to:

> > RANK STUDIO EQUIPMENT Woodger Road, Shaphards Bush

Shepherds Bush, London, W.12. Tel. 01-743 2050

WW-062 FOR FUR DETAILS



#### No tetrodes with higher linearity

In the power tetrode field we're defining the state of the art by demonstrating intermodulation distortion better than any other known tubes. In 1966 we introduced the 4CX1500B, a 1.5 kW tetrode with the highest linearity then known: better than —40 dB 3rd order IM distortion. Since then we produced the 4CX600J, a 600 watt tube with —45 dB 3rd order IM products — without feedback — and later a 5 kW tetrode with the same figure. Now the latest tetrode in our program, a 15 kW tube, exhibits —40 dB 3rd order IM products. We can show IM distortion improvements from 10 to 20 dB in a practical quiescent plate current range.

Other tetrodes now under development will deliver up to 40 kW with linearity as high as —45 dB IMD, according to preliminary data. Such performance advances are part of a long range program employing computer-assisted design studies to optimize internal tube geometry — all part of our plan to insure you get state of the art products every time you buy from Eimac.



For further information please contact: Varian Associates Ltd. Russell House / Molesey Road Walton-on-Thames / Surrey / England Tel.: Walton-on-Thames 28 766 E 27-UK

# Exploring the Hewlett-Packar Universe of Electronic Instrumentation

... it keeps expanding to reveal new solutions to your measuring problems.

Multi-function pulse generator
A bestselling voltmeter
X-Y recorders
What ICs can do to counter prices
Free book on power supplies



#### How many generators did it take to produce these?

The hp 8005 produces wave forms single-handedly. It is both function generator and pulse generator. And, with appropriate gating signals, a word generator as well. We call it a multi-function pulse generator, the idea being that a single, sensibly priced instrument should be able to do the job of a whole battery of specialized pulse generators.

Hence the wide ranges of repetition ranges, pulse widths and pulse delays—all combined with DC offset for both positive and negative output channels (they are available simultaneously). In the double pulse mode, you can even simulate a 20 MHz repetition rate. Variable rise and fall times extend from 10ns to 2s. Add the possibility of combining both output channels in the available. Add simultaneous and seperate gating, asynchronous as well as synchronous.

And the result? Three generators—pulse, function and word—in one. hp 8005A: £ 417 excluding duty.

WW-064 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### **2** The man who thinks we are the voltmeter specialists

He is the chap who repairs automobile ignition systems in Karachi, or works on a radio production line in Copenhagen, or checks out household appliances in Kansas City. To him, Hewlett-Packard are the people who make the finest analogue voltmeters money can buy-accurate, versatile, reliable and sturdy. And our computers, multi-channel analyzers and 2000 other instruments? He's never heard of them.



nges, Our reputation with him rests on ined instruments like the 427A, an all-solid-state multifunction meter. It measures AC oble over ten ranges, DC over nine, and de, resistance over seven. on The AC voltage range extends from 10 mV to 300 Vrms full scale (10 Hz - 1 MHz). DC voltage range: 100 mV to 1000 V full scale. Accuracy for both ranges is ± 2%. Resistance, from 10Ω to 10 MΩ is measured with ± 5% accuracy (mid-scale). Designed for broad laboratory, production line and service department application, indoors and out the 427A operates off battery or (optional) mains. hp 427A

(battery operated): £102 excluding duty.

A48

#### 3 8 plug-ins make these the most versatile x-y recorders you can own.



However exacting your recording needs, the 7004A and 7034A can cope. Merely change plug-ins to make X-Y, Y-T or X-T plots... something hitherto impossible. Yet plug-in versatility is only the beginning.

Consider their high dynamic performance. Input range is continuously variable from 0,5 mV/in. to 25 V/in. (0.25 mV/cm to 12.5 V/cm). Acceleration is better than 1200 in/sec<sup>2</sup> (3000 cm/sec<sup>2</sup>) and slewing speed is 30 in/sec. (75 cm/sec). Common electronics are located in the

frame to eliminate circuitry duplications and reduce the cost of the plug-ins. Plug-ins now available include dc coupler, dc amplifier, null detector, dc offset, filter, time base, and dc attenuator. With the

new scanner plug-in, you can plot two dependent variables vs. one independent variable. 7004A (11'' x 17'') chart size

£ 641 excluding duty 7034A (81/2'' x 11'') chart size

£548 excluding duty Your hp field engineer can assist you in selecting the plug-ins best suited to your work. Why not give him a call?

#### **4** Lucrative application for ICs: scaling down price of your next counter



21A 4, 5, 6 digit readouts available

not only prices were affected when grated circuits were added. Both size

and weight of our new counters were reduced and reliability was increased. Readout storage and zero blanking became possible.

hp 5321A. 5 Hz – 10 MHz counter with power line time base. Ideal for totalizing and measuring frequency and simple time intervals. Input sensitivity: 100 mV. Gate times: 0.1 and 1.0 sec. If you want BCD output, 5-digit readout, 0.01 and 10 sec gate times, and crystal time base, choose the hp 5321B at £354 excl. duty. hp 5216A is a high-performance counter. It measures multiple period average, frequency ratio, multiple ratio, frequency and time interval. Input sensitivity: 10 mV.

Frequency range: 3 Hz – 12.5 MHz. 7-digit readout. Feature for feature, the price of £ 449 excl. duty, will strike you as improbably low. Ask for data sheets and "hp Counter Selection Guide".

**5** Easiest way to pick the right DC power supply from among 113 models

Order this free book, and hp and your postman will do the rest.

When you make as many power supplies as we do-113 models as we go to pressyou run into a problem, namely how to match each customer's requirements against all those power supplies. The solution was to write a handbook and a catalogue about our power supplies. knock the two into one volume, and cross-index it according to (1) model number, (2) type of instrument and output. and (3) electrical specifications. Motivated by enlightend self-interest, we are here offering you the resulting 82 page book free of charge. We strongly suspect you'll want to take up our offer. The more so since power supplies are no longer the "battery substitutes" they used to be. What with solid state reliability and remote control versatility, hp power supplies are today ready to play a vital part also in your applications.

Your free copy of "1969 DC Power Supplies, Catalogue and Handbook," is waiting at your nearest hp office. Just tell them to mail it

#### WW----065 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistory.com



Hewlett-Packard Ltd. 224 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, Great Britain Tel. 33 341

European Headquarters Hewlett-Packard S.A. Rue du Bois-du-Lan 7, 1217 Meyrin-Geneva Tel. (022) 41 54 00



# STANGARD SOLDERING IRON Trade

THE **STANGARD** . . . designed for the electronic industry or wherever small soldering irons are in use.

Enables both element and bit to be completely shielded.

The interior section, being anodised black, has a "heat sink" effect and the red anodised canopy prevents personal contact with a hot iron by accident.

THE STANGARD . . . designed so that the soldering iron is easily withdrawable and in a position for direct application to the work. The bit cleaner is placed for ready use and a specially chosen material around a hard wood block makes for easy replacement.

WW-066 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Accurate and direct measurement of speed without coupling to moving parts



for hand use or permanent mounting.

Ranges and combinations of ranges from 900 to 100,000 r.p.m.

Descriptive literature on FRAHM Tachometers and Frequency Meters is freely available from the Sole U.K. distributors:

ANDERS METER SERVIC ANDERS ELECTRONICS LTD. 48/56 BAYHAM PLACE, BAYHAM STREET LONDON NW1 TEL: 01-387 9092. WW-067 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# TELEPRINTERS · PERFORATORS **REPERFORATORS** · TAPEREADERS DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT



MI

Codes: Int. No. 2 Mercury/Pegasus, Elliot 803, Binery and special purpose Codes.

2-5-6-7-8- TRACK AND LTIWIRE EQUIPMENT



TELEGRAPH AUTOMATION AND COMPUTER PERIPHERAL ACCESSORIES DATEL MODEM TERMINALS, TELEPRINTER SWITCHBOARDS

Picture Telegraph, Desk-Fax. Morse Equipment; Pen Recorders; Switchboards; Converters and Stabilised Rectifiers; Tape Holders, Pullers and Fast winders; Governed, Sychronous and Phonic Motors; Teleprinter Tables and Cabinets; Silence Covers; Distortion and Relay Testers; Send/Receive Low and High Pass filters; Teleprinter, Morse, Teledeltos Paper, Tape and Ribbons; Polarised and specia-etter televis and Baset: Terminals



www.americanradiohistory.com

lised relays and Bases; Terminals V.F. and F.M. Equipment; Tele-phone Carriers and Repeaters; Diversity; Frequency Shift, Keying Equipment; Line Transformers and Noise Suppressors; Racks and Con-

soles; Plugs, Sockets, Key, Push, Miniature and other Switches; Cords, Wires, Cables and Switch-board Accessories; Teleprinter Tools; Stroboscopes and Electronic Forks; Cold Cathode Matrics; Test Equipment; Miscellaneous Accessories, Teleprinter and Teletype Spares.

W. BATEY & COMPANY Gaiety Works, Akeman Street, Tring, Herts. Tel.: Tring 347,6 (3 lines) Cables: RAHNO TRING TELEX 82362 STD: 0442 82

WW-068 FOR FURTHER DETAILS





W-069 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistory.com



# NEW Litestat

### TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED SOLDERING INSTRUMENTS

- Control within ±2½°C
- Temperature infinitely adjustable while running
- Available for all voltages
- Built-in indicator lamp
- Cool, comfortable, unbreakable Nylon handle
- Range of bit sizes, Copper or Philips ironcoated

Please ask for leaflet LT.5

# LIGHT SOLDERING DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

28 Sydenham Road, Croydon, CR9 2LL Telephone: 01-688 8589 and 4559

WW-070 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

ESTAT 70

### METER PROBLEMS?



A very wide range of modern design instruments is available for 10/14 days' delivery.

Full Information from:

HARRIS ELECTRONICS (London) Phone: 01/837/7937

138 GRAYS INN ROAD, W.C.1

WW-071 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



Specialist Switches make Rotary and Lever switches, types H, DH, HC, and LO, to specification. There is one limitation (standard 2 in. long spindles), but this is not important when you are getting the fastest switch service in the world.

Delivery of 1-20 switches: 24 hours. Up to 50 or so: 72 hours. If you want around 250 or so: 7-10 days.

Please note our address: SPECIALIST SWITCHES P.O. Box 3, CHARD, SOMERSET

Write for design charts and prices or **TELEPHONE-CHARD 3439** 

WW-072 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



switching. 2. Dry Reed Relays hermetically-sealed switches, in both miniature and standard sizes; packaged to give 1 to 12 pole relays. 3. Proximity Switches a range of prox imity switches for both industrial and aeronautical applications

8 banks, huming or non-homing

5. Hermetically Sealed Relays 5A to 10A switching, 2 and 4 pole, available in a wide range of mounting styles

6. Telephone/Telegraph Relays a range of low-noise conventional relays, specially designed for telephone/telegraph and data switching applications.

o: ASSOCIATED AUTOMATION LTD. member of the GEC Group of Companies 0 Dudden Hill Lane, London NW10. elephone: 01-459 8070. lease send me your fully illustrated terature on (tick box applicable)
1 2 3 4 5 6
AME
OMPANY
DDRESS.

www.americanradiohistory.com

# YOU WANT WANT PARTS URGENTLY

So what do you do?

You reach for the 'phone and dial ONO 239 8072, if it is anything made by the United-Carr Group. You will be surprised how soon you'll get what you want.

immediately!

### Your immediate needs are our business

We exist to supply the small user quickly with standard parts made by these Companies and carry large stocks of their fasteners and clips and a wide range of Radio, Electronic and Electrical components. We're geared to speedy handling and dispatch.

### But you will need our latest catalogue

For quick and accurate ordering you should keep our comprehensive catalogue by you. This useful reference book gives full details of the wide range of parts we stock—nearly everything of the kind that you are likely to require.

Even though not ordering anything immediately, you should write now for this useful publication and so be ready to handle rush jobs whenever they arise.

United-Carr Supplies Ltd., Frederick Road, Stapleford, Nottingham. Sandiacre 8072 STD ONO 239 8072



www.americanradiohistory.com



Latest release in the range of LM Microphones is the most sophisticated design yet. The robust, metal construction with its good back-to-front discrimination is ideal for speech reinforcement systems and recordings.

Recommended retail price from £12 including built-in cable and quick release stand adaptor, depending on impedances. For details of the LM300 and other superb microphones in the LM range,

For details of the LM300 and other superb microphones in the LM range, please ring or write to:

#### London Microphone Company Ltd

182-4 Campden Hill Road, London W.8. Telephone: 01-727 0711 (24 hour answering service) Telex 23894

ww-075 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



ww-076 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

A54

# Datum STANDARD INSTRUMENT CASES



The DATUM range offers a wide variety of standard styles and sizes, and, apart from those illustrated, includes larger cases to accept 19" panelmounted equipment.

ALL DATUM cases are engineered in modern styling and competitively priced.

\* See the complete range of cases, racks and accessories on Stand H 436 at the London Electronic Components Show. OLYMPIA, May 20th—May 23rd.



#### DF CASES

DF 126: Overall Size:  $12\frac{7}{6} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$  (at back)  $\times 8\frac{39}{12}$  ins. Other widths  $16\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  ins.

#### DA CASES

DA 3U126: Overall Size:  $12\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{32}$  ins. Also  $16\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{32}$  ins.

#### DJ CASES

DJ 696: Overall Size: 9 x 6 x  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. (base) Other sizes: 11 x 7 x  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ins; 14 x 8 x  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ins; 17 x 9 x  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ins.

#### DINKICASES

DD 464 (horizontal): Overall Size:  $6 \times 4 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Other sizes:  $8 \times 5 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  ins;  $10 \times 6 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  ins;  $12 \times 7 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Also available as DU 644 (vertical).

D

#### DIECAST. BOXES

Available in 6 sizes from  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $10\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$  ins.



DATUM DIVISION: Dept. WW. COLNE WAY · WATFORD · WD2 4NE Telephone: Watford 32351 · Telex 934572

www.americanradiohistory.com



#### A No. 4 SET and 6-TRANSISTOR SUPERHET

Clear, simple and rugged this unique system can build almost any electronic circuit. It is used by two thousand academic and industrial teaching establishments throughout the U.K. and by hundreds on the Continent and world-wide. Selected by the Council of Industrial design for all British Design Centres.

#### RADIO SETS NOS. 1 to 4.

Provide a continuous course from simple diode detector through audio amplifiers to 6-transistor Superhet.

#### **ELECTRONICS SET: (4 STUDENTS)**

For practical study, demonstration or experiment over a wide range of the basic electronic circuits.



FULL DETAILS FROM

RADIONIC PRODUCTS LTD., (WW91) ST. LAWRENCE HOUSE, 29/31 BROAD ST., BRISTOL BS1 2HF Telephone: 0272 25351



Now available in the shapes illustrated for all seven LITESOLD models (also fit similar  $\frac{1}{8}''$ ,  $\frac{3}{16}''$  and  $\frac{1}{4}''$  bit types).

WW-080 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistory.com

# **Build a CCTV system matched to your needs** These Ampex videotape recorders all use one-inch format

Ampex do more than produce the finest quality closed circuit television (CCTV) videotape recorders. They give you flexibility too. All share the Ampex one-inch helical scan recording format which is rapidly becoming the World Standard. All are switchable to play back European or American standard tapes.

Use the VR-7803 or the VR-7003 as 'master units' use the VR-5103 to augment your system or as the



VR-5103 Videotape Recorder. Basic Price: £856 (Above) the basic low cost recorder in the range \_\_\_\_\_\_ offers a better picture than any other in its price range \_\_\_\_\_ needs minimum operator training \_\_\_\_\_\_ its tapes play back on VR-7003, VR-7803 and vice-versa \_\_\_\_\_\_ 5-minute forward and reverse spooling \_\_\_\_\_\_ remote control facilities for play, record and stop \_\_\_\_\_\_ high-quality audio response \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ built-in amplifier and speaker \_\_\_\_\_\_ weight only 65 lbs.



Video Tape Recommended for all Ampex CCTV recorders—high quality 1-inch 1-mil polyester base (Ampex 161 series) 3,000 ft for 1 hour on 9<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" reel.



For a special presentation kit detailing all Ampex recorders and applications in your field, write to: AMPEX GREAT BRITAIN LTD., Dept. WW2, 72 Berkeley Avenue, Reading, Berks. Tel: 84411 WW-081 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistory.com

basis of your first low-cost installation. This is unique flexibility—means you can build up your own application-matched system of Ampex videotape recorders. You get maximum benefit from Ampex professional broadcasting techniques, and ease of operation over a vast range of 'instant-replay' uses. Think. Couldn't there be a place for Ampex in your professional life?

#### VR-7003 Videotape Recorder. Basic Price: £1,440

This recorder (below) out-performs more costly equipment minimal operator training interchangeable with other Ampex CCTV recorders high-quality audio response built-in amplifier and speaker audio can be added after picture has been recorded second audio channel for cue purposes is optional extra slow-motion -2 to 20 fields per sec is also optional.



VR-7803 Videotape Recorder. Basic Price: £4,650 Master Recorder of the family highest-ever CCTV recorder performance ideal for present or planned CCTV systems with sophisticated requirements convenient grouping of primary controls interchangeability with other Ampex CCTV recorders electronic editing permits complex productions using single camera techniques —sequences from various tapes can be assembled onto one tape auto-stop at end of tape two audio tracks variable speed slow-motion forward or reverse.

Wireless World, June 1969

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





6mm tubular midget flange S6/8 cap over-all length 14.5 mm.

It is one of the many Vitality Instrument and Indicator Lamps that are made in an unusually large number of types, ratings and sizes. It may be just what you need for an existing or new project. If not, another from the hundreds of types and ratings detailed in the Vitality Catalogue may well be.

\*Many a product owes its success to the intelligent addition of an indicator light.

VITALITY BULBS

VITALITY BULBS LTD MINIATURE AND SUB-MINIATURE LAMP SPECIALISTS BEETONS WAY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK. TEL. BURY 2071. S.T.D. 0284 2071

WW-083 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

### Your guide to the world of semiconductors

Circuit designers have a complete guide to the complex world of semiconductors in Motorola's range of technical publications. Robust, indexed, illustrated and authoritative. Motorola publications. Indispensable reading for all circuit designers.

#### 

Zener Diode Handbook		18s.	0d.
Semiconductor Power Circuits			
Handbook	£1.	2s.	0d.
Silicon Rectifier Handbook		18s.	0d.
Switching Transistor Handbook	£1.	2s.	0d.
Data Manual—1968 edition			
& Supplements	£2.	15s.	0d.
Integrated Circuits Design Principles			
& Fabrication	£5.	16s.	0d.
Analysis & Design of Integrated Circuits	£6.	11s.	0d.
Fundamentals of Integrated Circuits	£4.	10s.	0d.
Integrated Circuit Data Manual	£2.	15s.	0d.
Prices include postage.			
All obtainable from			

THE MODERN BOOK CO. 19-21 Praed Street, London, W.2. WW-084 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



### controlled soldering starts with an Enthoven preform



New free booklet describes the complete range of Enthoven Solder products, preforms among them. Ask now for your copy of 'Soldering with Enthoven'.

The right amount of solder, in the right place, every time. The right alloy to suit the surfaces to be joined. The right flux for effective wetting. The right heat-source. Enthoven know about this kind of thing, will give advice, supply preforms—cored or solid. Controlled soldering means economical soldering. Soldering with Enthoven preforms saves solder, time and wastage. Cuts costs. Produces a stronger, cleaner job. Enthoven supply washers, rings, shims and strips in a wide variety of alloys, cored and solid, and design to meet special requirements.

A67



Head Office and Sales Office Dominion Buildings, South Place, London, EC2 Telephone: 01-628 8030



WW-085 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Wireless World, June 1969

### 110 SEMICONDUCTOR PROJECTS

R. M. MARSTON, technical author and design consultant

This is a book which will appeal equally to the electronics amateur and to the professional engineer. 110 different circuits are described and the operation of each one is explained in simple and precise terms. The main feature of the book is that it fulfils a long-awaited need for readable information on these devices.

#### CONTENTS

×.

**30 Silicon-Planar Transistor Projects** 15 Field-Effect Transistor Projects 20 Uni-Junction Transistor Projects 15 Silicon Controlled-Rectifier Projects 30 Integrated-Circuit Projects 128 pages 129 illustrations 25s. net case 25s. 10d. by post 18s. net Student edition 18s. 10d. by post

**ILIFFE BOOKS LTD** 42 RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

#### M. R. SUPPLIES, LTD., (Established 1935)

Universally recognized as suppliers of UP-TO-DATE MATERIAL, which does the job properly, Instant delivery. Satisfaction assured. Prices nett.

TAN FLOW EXTRACTOR FANS. Undoubledly today's greatest bargain for domestic or industrial use. For 200/250 volts A.C. 7.500 cu. ft. per hour. Easily installed, fitted weatherproof louvres which open when motor is switched on and close when off. Only 6½ in. dia. Our nett price only 26/12/6. (deepatch 5/-).

**BITIATURE BUNNING TIME METERS** (Sangamo). We have great demands for this remarkable unit and now can supply immediately from stock, 200/250 v. 50 e. synchronous. Counting up to 8,999 hours, with 1/10th indicator. Only 14 ins. equare, with cyclometer dial, depth 2 ins. Many industrial and domestic applications to indicate the running time of any electrical apparatus, easy to install, 63/- (des. 1/6).

to instail, 63/- (08: 1/0). SWICHEONOUS TIME SWITCHES, (Another one of our popular specialities) 200/240 v. 50c., for accurate pre-set switching operations. Sangamo 8.264, providing up to 3 on-off operations per 24 hours at any chosen times, with day-omitting device (use optional). Capacity 20-amps. Com-pactly housed 4 in. dis., 31 in. deep. g(3/4) (des. 4/6). Also same excellent make new domestio model, no wiring and easy setting and installation. Portable with lead and 13-amp plug, same duty as above (less day-omitting), g(3/4) (d (es. 4/6). Full instructions with each.

ELECTRIC FANS (Papsi), for extracting or blowing. The most exceptional offer we have yet made. 200/250 v. A.C. Induction motor-silent running. 2.800 r.p.m. duty 100 C.F.M. Only 4jin.square and 2in. deep. Ideal for domestic or industrial use. Easy mounting, £3/5/- (des. 3/6).

SMALL GEARED MOTORS. In addition to our well-known range (List GM.564), we offer small open type 8.P. Units 200/250 v. A.C., 1, 6, 12, 24, 60 r.p.m., approx. 5in. long, with lin. shaft projection each side and enclosed gearbox. Buitable for display work and many industrial uses. Only 68/6 (des. 3/-).

Only 68/6 (des. 3/-). **MINIATURE** COOLING FAMS. 200/250 v. A.C. With open type induction motor (no interference), Overail 4in. x 3µm. x 2µm. Pitted 6-bladed metal impelle<sup>2</sup>. Ideal for projection isomp cooling, light duty extractors, etc., still only S8/6 (des. 4/6). **AIB** BLOWERS. Highly efficient units fitted induction totally enclosed motor 230/260 v. 50 c. 1 ph. Model 8D.20, 60 CFM (free sir) to 11.5 CFM at. 15 WG (size approx.) 6 x 6 x 7µm. Outlets 2µm. square. <u>58/10/-</u> (des. 6/-). Model 8D27, 120 CFM (free sir) to 40 CFM at 1.2 WG, 8 x 7 y 9µn. outlet 2µm. sq., <u>2111/5</u>/6 (des. 5/-). Model 8D28, 260 CFM (free air) to 127 CFM at 1.5 WG, 11 x 8 x 9µm., outlet 3µm. sq., <u>213(17/6</u> (des. U.K. 7/6).

SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRIC CLOCK MOVENERTS (as mentioned and recommended in many national journals). 200/260 v. 50 o. Self-starting. Fitted spindles for hours, minutes and central sweep scool hands. Central one-hole fixing. Dis. 24in. Depth behind fails only lin. With back dust cover, 39/6 (des. 2/-). Set of three brass hands in good plain style. For  $\delta/7$  in. dia. 2/6 For 8/10 dim. 3/6 set.

SYNCHRONOUS TIMER MOTORS (Bangamo). 200/250 v. 50 c/s. Self-starting 2in. dia. x 1 jin. deep. Choice of following speeds: 1 r.p.m., 12 r.p.h., 1 r.p.h., 1 rev. 12 hours. 1 rev. per day. Any one 42/- (des. 2/-). Also high-torque model (G.E.C.), 2 jin. x 2in. x 1 jin. 6 r.p.m., 57/6 (des. 2/-).

SMALL BENCH GRINDERS. 200/250 v. A.C./D.C. With two Sin. diameter wheels (coarse and fine surfaces). Bench mount, very useful household or industrial units. £7/17/6 (des. 6/-).

EXTRACTOR FAMS. Ring mounted all metal construction. T/E induction motor, silent opera-tion, Sin. black. 10in. max. dia., 400 CFM, £6/2/6 (des. 5/-). Same model 10in. blade, 12in. max. dia., 500 CFM, £6/12/6 (des. 6/-).

INMEDIATE DELIVERY of Stuart Centrifugal Pumps, including stainless steel (most models).

M. R. SUPPLIES, Ltd., 68 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1 (Telephone: 01-636 2958)

WW-086 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



Microfarads come cheaper from WEL



#### WW-088 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### www.americanradiohistorv.com





#### (MTBF > 10,000 hrs. STABILITY 0.1% p.a.)

#### roband 1500

a compact, four range (1mV to 1000V) digital voltmeter, with automatic sign change and accuracy of 0.2% of reading  $\pm$  1 digit.

Roband Electronics Limited Charlwood Works Charlwood Horley Surrey Crawley 20172 ww—089 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# We've given our Digitest a skill which even the semi-skilled can use

It is a portable, versatile, fast-acting and accurate multi-meter. Designed for use by the unskilled operator. The Digitest measures AC and DC voltages in 23 ranges. AC and DC current and resistance in five decade ranges, and DC voltages from 100 millivolts to 1,000 volts full range. It has automatic polarity, floating input, over-range indication by signal lamp and complete protection against overload. Power source can be mains and, or rechargeable cells. Get the full details of the easily operated, instant read-out multi-meter from Honeywell Ltd. Test Instruments Division, Hemel Hempstead. Herts, Hemel Hempstead 2141.







Welwyn Tool Co. Ltd

For Inner Core Ejection and Heated Wirestripping Miniature Soldering and Electronic Instrument Work

USE W.T.C. Wire Ejectors, LUCO Electrically Heated Wire Strippers (see illustration), Finest Soldering Needles, Box Joint Miniature Cutters and Pilers including Tip Cutting Pliers, Printed Circuit Crimping and Cutting Pliers, Torque Wrenchesand Plercing Punches. If you require quality tools ask for Catalogue WW/89.

STONEHILLS HOUSE WELWYN GARDEN CITY WELWYN GARDEN 25403

WW-091 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### audio tone burst generator



Frequency range 1 Hz to 20 kHz Signal starting and stopping phase can be varied  $\pm 30^{\circ}$  approx.

Pedestal output +5 Volts Synchronising pulse +5 Volts 10  $\mu$ secs. Counts On and Off 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 cycles **Price £125.0.0** 



Kelly Acoustics Romagna, 6, Bycullah Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex

Telephone 01-363 7890

WW-092 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# This isn't just a sensitive, wide range, high accuracy A.F. power meter...



# ... it's an accurate voltmeter, too.

- Linear power scales from 100µW to 25W f.s. in 7 ranges.
- Power accuracy  $\pm$  2.5% of f.s. at 1kHz.
- 2.5 $\Omega$  to 20k $\Omega$  load impedance in 40 steps.
- Power measurement to 20kHz.
- 9 voltage ranges from 15mV to 150V f.s. up to 1MHz.
- 50W overload protection on all ranges.
- dB scales.

On accuracy, sensitivity and power range alone TF 2500 outclasses all other a.f. power meters. But it has another unique feature—a built in voltmeter facility. Ideal for use on audio amplifiers, transmitter/receivers and transmission systems, it also allows accurate signal-to-noise and noise factor measurements on low noise equipment. TF 2500 provides a d.c. output to drive a digital voltmeter or recorder. It has full environmental specification to MID 1073. Battery operation makes the instrument fully self-contained. Price £285 f.o.b. U.K. Write for full details.



# MARCONI INSTRUMENTS LIMITED

Longacres, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Tel: St. Albans 59292 Telex: 23350

**WW-093 FOR FURTHER DETAILS** 

REGD TRADE MARK

FONE

### WHERE THE GOING IS TOUGH, THE NEED FOR QUALITY VITAL GOVERNMENTS AGREE ON TEONEX VALVES.

2a Westbourne Grove Mews, London, W.II, England WW-094 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Governments all over the world have chosen TEONEX Valves for vital civil and military roles requiring compliance to E.V.S. or M.I.L. standards. In spite of rising demand for these valves from government departments the world over, increased production facilities have made it possible to offer the TEONEX range (incorporating the entire range of British-produced valves or their Continental equivalents) for use outside the U.K. only. Price list and technical specifications may be obtained from:

**Export Enquiries Only Please!** 



'Snale' Printed Circuit Connectors give exceptional mechanical rigidity and are easily inserted. Send for full details of the range.

OXLEY DEVELOPMENTS COMPANY LTD Priory Park, Ulverston, North Lancs. England. Tel: Ulverston 2621, Telex: 6541. Cables: Oxley, Ulverston

WW-098 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Smaller sizes available-also transformers to 8kVA

R.A.WEBBERLTD.

KNAPPS LANE, CLAY HILL, BRISTOL 5. TELEPHONE 65-7228/9

up to 14lb.

3-phase,

OXLEY



# NEW IMPROVED SOLDER SOLDER REMOVER Model SR2

ION-RECOIL ACTION

•Now with Safe Loading Mechanism which does not recoil on release.

• Adjustable Suction Control.

 Re-positioned Release Button for better handling of tool.

Instantly removes unwanted solder from printed circuits and all other solder joints without damage to unit or component. Saves valuable time resulting in increased production.



WW-101 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Wireless World, June 1969



# **Wireless World**

Electronics, Television, Radio, Audio

Fifty-ninth year of publication

**June 1969** 

Volume 75 Number 1404



This month's cover picture shows crossover distortion occurring in a class B output stage. The low-level high-order harmonics contained in the apparently clean sinusoid are quite audible although amounting to less than 0.1% distortion.

I.P.C. Electrical-Electronic Press Ltd Managing Director: Kenneth Tett Editorial Director: George H. Mansell Advertisement Director: George Fowkes Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, SE1

#### C I.P.C. Business Press Ltd, 1969

Permission in writing from the Editor must first be obtained before letterpress or illustrations are reproduced from this journal. Brief extracts or comments are allowed provided acknowledgement to the journal is given.

#### Contents

- 249 Components, complaints and complacency
- 250 F.M. Tuner using Integrated Circuits by J. G. Newnham
- 254 Conferences and Exhibitions
- 254 H.F. Predictions
- 255 News of the month New training group formed

On weather forecasting and tracking turtles

- Television awards
- 258 Wireless World Logic Display Aid-2
- 264 W.W. Reprints
- 265 Quasi-complementary Output Stage Modification by I. M. Shaw
- 266 Literature Received
- 267 Wireless World Units Converter
- 268 Mono into "Stereo" by S. Davies
- 269 Circuit Ideas
- 270 Operational Amplifiers-5 by G. B. Clayton
- 272 Letters to the Editor
- 275 Modified Treble Filter for Bailey Pre-amplifier
- 276 Computer Aided Design
- 277 Personalities
- 278 Wireless World Colour Television Receiver-13
- 284 Test Your Knowledge questions & answers by L. Ibbotson
- 285 A Transistor Multiplier Circuit by A. F. Newell
- 290 Letter from America
- 291 New Products
- 296 World of Amateur Radio

#### AUDIO AMPLIFIER SURVEY

- i The Vital Statistics of an Audio Amplifier by R. Williamson
- x Audio Amplifier Data

PUBLISHED MONTHLY (3rd Monday of preceding month). Telephone: 01-928 3333 (70 lines). Telegrams/Telex: Wiworld Iliffepres 25137 London. Cables: "Ethaworld, London, S.E.1." Annual Subscriptions: Home; f2 15s 0d. Overseas; 1 year f2 15s 0d. Canada and U.S.A.; \$6.75; 3 years f7 0s 0d. Canada and U.S.A.; \$17.50 Second-Class mail privileges authorised at New York N.Y. Subscribers are requested to notify a change of address four weeks in advance and to return wrapper bearing previous address. BRANCH OFFICES: BIRMINGHAM: 201, Lynton House, Walsall Road, 22b. Telephone: 021-356 4838. BRISTOL: 20 Victoria Square, Clifton, 8. Telephone: 0272 33873. GLASGOW: 2-3 Clairmont Gardens, C.3. Telephone: 041-332 3792. MANCHESTER: 260, Deansgate, 3. Telephone: 061-834 4412. NEW YORK OFFICE U.S.A.: 300 East 42nd Street, New York 10017. Telephone: 867-3900.



### How we made thyristors a commercial proposition for consumer products

Three years ago a Mullard design team was given the problem of developing thyristors for motor speed control in washing machines and drills. Thyristors offered important advantages over conventional power control methods, but at that time, production was confined to relatively expensive industrial devices. The high unit cost was essentially due to specialist production techniques.

Two Requirements The Mullard team set about designing inexpensive thyristors, together with triggering devices, for use on domestic mains supplies. Two current handling capabilities were identified as being necessary to meet the range of applications—6.5A for washing machines and other heavy current loads, and 2A for drills and lighter loads.

Within six months two consumer type thyristors, BT101 and BT102, had been developed for 6.5A applications, and they were soon in mass production. Now these devices, in the TO-64 studmounted metal encapsulation, are well established.

Low-cost Plastic After further design work, a new *plastic* device, the BT100A, was introduced to meet the lower current requirements. Plastic power device technology is highly specialised, and only intensive effort over many years has resulted in the highly automated manufacturing techniques which ensure extremely good reliability.

Computer Testing To cope with the necessary high rate of production, computer techniques were introduced to record test results and to allow automatic grading. The testing cycle was significantly shortened by the use of high-current pulses for directly heating the thyristor crystal. This is one of the best automated methods of testing breakdown voltages at the highest junction temperatures.

The result? A range of thyristors capable of meeting all the consumerappliance manufacturers' current needs, and of improving both the efficiency of power-control and the usefulness of the units controlled. They offer consumer product manufacturers smooth, continuous and efficient power control.

Worth it? Right from the beginning we've had everything under our control, so that we can be sure the product will give consistent service. This also enables us to relate quality with the best possible price. Something which applies across the very wide Mullard component range. Our components find applications as unexpected as Astronomy and Zoology, giving us experience in many technologies. Experience our customers now take for granted.



Mullard Limited Consumer Electronics Division Mullard House Torrington Place London WC1

#### Components, complaints and complacency

We are constantly receiving letters from private individuals who are finding it impossible to obtain supplies of certain components and whose pleas to manufacturers and distributors are met with stony silence. Even the small company, not in the electronics field, which requires a special component for a one-off job—and which has the advantage of a company letter heading—sometimes receives the same treatment.

One of our correspondents, who was starting a small company, claimed he was asked for two trade references and the name of his bankers, and that was only in order to receive a catalogue!

However, component supply is the result and not the cause of the problem, the whole attitude of the electronics industry towards the private experimenter and the amateur is one of non-co-operation to the point of scorn. Why is this, when many of yesteryear's major innovations in radio and electronics emanated from the results of work carried out on a kitchen table?

In those days the amateur and the professional (often one and the same person) were working on similar problems and there was a mutual respect. The technology has advanced in leaps and bounds since then and industry is staffed with people who more than likely do not have an amateur background and who have no appreciation of the problems and frustrations that can face anyone trying to work on his own for interest, self-education or amusement.

Because of the great amount of publicity given to electronics, and the aura of mystery surrounding it in the eyes of the layman, more people are taking a practical interest. This has led to manufacturers and distributors being bombarded with letters requesting the solution to private electronic problems, many of which are nonsensical or frivolous, and others could have been answered easily if the writer had shown a little initiative or visited a good library. To answer all these queries would cost a company a great deal and what would they get in return? Perhaps an order for two or three components, the value of which may be less than the cost of the handling.

By making their components generally available on the retail market, to be bought by people who may not be qualified to use them, a company feels that it is inviting the sort of costly correspondence mentioned. The reason for the reticence in this respect can be understood.

All this has led to the present ultra-low status of the amateur in the eyes of industry and the reluctance of many concerns to accept small orders.

The industry does, however, have a responsibility to the public, even if it is only to maintain its own image, and attempts must be made to give assistance in genuine cases. Refusals because of a couldn't-care-less attitude can never be justified and small losses should be accepted at times.

Manufacturers could easily set up machinery to ensure that their products can be sold on the retail market through a distributor. Because of the difficulty in assessing the possible quantities required perhaps some sort of sale or return arrangement could be operated with the distributor. At the present time many components are completely unobtainable on the retail market.

In addition, all private individuals seriously interested in electronics should put their own house in order, and as a first step may well think of joining a club. If there is not one in the area—start one. The answer to nearly all the problems likely to trouble the experimenter could be found amongst a group of people with a common aim. Particularly difficult problems could be made club projects. Benefits could be reaped in terms of central facilities, pooled test equipment, tools and literature.

A great deal of useful work can be done by a well-run organization of this nature and the local community can benefit. For instance, club projects could aid local handicapped people, small electronic systems for local firms could be designed and constructed (power supplies, control systems, photo-electric switches etc.). Often these firms can advantageously use electronic equipment, but, because only a one-off is required, it is uneconomic to employ professionals to do the job.

The companies who supply components would, we feel sure, be more than willing to assist such organizations so long as things were done on a business-like basis. A good example of the sort of co-operation that can be achieved is to be seen in the components list for the Logic Display Aid in this issue.

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

Editor:

H. W. BARNARD

Technical Editor: T. E. IVALL

#### Assistant Editors:

B. S. CRANK J. H. WEADEN

Editorial Assistant J. GREENBANK, B.A.

Drawing Office: H. J. COOKE

Production: D. R. BRAY

#### Advertisements:

G. BENTON ROWELL (Manager) J. R. EYTON-JONES R. PARSONS (Classified Advertisement Manager) Telephone: 01-928 3333 Ext. 538

# F.M. Tuner using Integrated Circuits

#### Non-critical mono design with no i.f. and discriminator coils

by G. J. Newnham,\* A.M.I.E.E.

The tuner described has been developed primarily for sound distribution systems but is also suited to home construction. For sound distribution systems reliability is of great importance since operation may be for up to 24 hours per day and service calls are expensive. This tuner has been designed to maximize reliability by eliminating the major causes of previous failure and drift in f.m. tuners. To achieve a high reliability factor in any electronic equipment the components themselves must be stable. The most unstable components in conventional f.m. tuners, apart from the valves, are the i.f. and discriminator coils. Thus, even if crystal control of the local oscillator is used, realignment will be required after a time. Now that integrated circuits with an indefinite life are available, if the i.f. and discriminator coils can be eliminated the reliability should be improved considerably.

With this philosophy in mind the design objectives aimed for were as follows:

(1) The requirement for servicing should be negligible, even after lengthy periods of continuous operation.

(2) The circuit should be non-critical such that if wired correctly it will work "first time".

(3) The assembly and alignment should require very little specialized knowledge.

(4) The circuitry should be the most up to date consistent with commercial economics.

(5) The electrical performance of the tuner should not be sacrificed in order to achieve the other objectives.

In accordance with these aims four integrated circuits are incorporated, but it is noticeable from the circuit diagram, Fig. 1, that a large number of discrete components is still necessary. This is because the i.cs are being used here as "powerful" discrete components and were not specifically designed as f.m. tuner circuits. The next step in the advance of integration, as production becomes cheaper and more efficient, will be an i.c. with a more specific system function, i.e. multiple functions per chip or package. There are signs of this already but such i.cs will still

\*Marconi-Elliott Microelectronics Ltd.



Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the f.m. tuner

#### Wireless World, June 1969

require some discrete components to enable them to have a useful function. After this, or even alongside it, will come total integration of a complete electronic system such as an f.m. tuner, but it will be some time before it is a commercial practicality, even though the technical ability is available now.

The basis of the present design is a low frequency i.f. amplifier centred on 160kHz, using three Marconi-Elliott E3016 monolithic dual differential amplifiers, followed by a pulse rate discriminator. This principle has been used in previous designs published in *Wireless World*<sup>1,2,3</sup> and enables the conventional i.f. and discriminator coils to be dispensed with. The front end employs a Marconi-Elliott 316-04 cascode amplifier as a mixer with built-in oscillator, and has a broad tuned input circuit. Automatic frequency control is applied to the oscillator to ensure and maintain accurate tuning, allowing reliable push-button programme selection. This is all that is really required on v.h.f. and, as with crystal control, the human error involved every time the received station is changed is also eliminated. No r.f. amplifier stage is used.

#### Front end

The front end of a v.h.f. tuner is often the cause of poor performance owing to critical layout and adjustment; however, the rather unconventional approach used here has been found very uncritical and stable. The 316-04 i.c. (Fig. 1) is a multi-chip circuit providing useful power gains to frequencies in excess of 200MHz and as such is being used well within its limits in this application. The lower transistor of the cascode pair in  $IC_1$  is used as a grounded-collector Clapp oscillator at the fundamental frequency, 160kHz away from the wanted signal. Owing to the nature of the a.f.c. characteristics the oscillator is always on the low side, but with a.f.c. off, the signal can be tuned in equally well either side. This oscillator configuration is basically stable because the already small transistor junction capacitances are not effectively magnified by voltage gain in the circuit and are therefore easily swamped by the tuned circuit capacitance. Crystal control can be used but crystals are expensive and would have to be specially made for each desired station. Measurements show that without the a.f.c. diode this oscillator moved less than 100kHz at 100MHz, when its supply voltage was increased from 10 to 20 volts. This shift is too small to lose a station which is correctly tuned in at 20 volts. A convenient point to monitor the oscillator output, if a valve voltmeter or sufficiently fast oscilloscope is available, is at pin 6 of  $IC_1$  as it is at relatively low impedance. Approximately 80mV should be measured at 90MHz at this pin.

Fundamental as distinct from harmonic mixing was chosen as it gave the best and most consistent conversion gain of 16dB at 100MHz. Assuming that correctly set-up switched preset tuning is used, as is advocated with this design, no interference is experienced by adjacent tuners tuned to the same or different programmes.

The upper transistor of the i.c. acts as a mixer, being supplied at pin 1 with a signal from the broad tuned input circuit and local oscillator injection via the internal bias chain. Capacitor  $C_{13}$  on pin 3 serves both to ground the collector of the oscillator and to decouple the emitter circuit of the mixer at the i.f. frequency; its value affects the lower 3dB point of the i.f. bandwidth. A 75-ohm coaxial feeder is matched to the mixer by  $L_1$ , resonated by  $C_1$ and the input capacitance at pin 1. The coupling capacitor  $C_8$ serves also to decouple the base of the mixer, which would otherwise tend to pick up strong low frequency interference. Capacitor  $C_{14}$  serves to cut the residual mixing products other than the difference frequency desired, and is used also to tailor the i.f. upper frequency limit. An input signal as high as 100mV does not affect operation of the mixer, but protection against voltage transients on the aerial is no less necessary than with any other transistor input stage. As can be seen from the layout (Fig. 3), station selection is achieved with four preset trimmer capacitors selected with a printed circuit mounted push-button switch.

#### I.F. section

The i.f. section of the tuner amplifies signals centred on 160 kHz and has the advantage that its bandwidth can be defined by RC



Fig. 2. Circuit of the type E3016 i.c. used in the i.f. section of the tuner

Fig. 3. Component layout on the printed circuit board supplied by General Avionic Associates Ltd.



networks rather than by LC tuned circuits. A further advantage is that a pulse rate discriminator<sup>4,5</sup> can be used which provides a useful output voltage of excellent linearity without the necessity for alignment. An additional feature of this discriminator is that a direct voltage is available for a.f.c. purposes. A disadvantage of this system is that two tuning points occur per station, although only one is apparent with a.f.c. on. This makes it difficult to search for weak stations among strong ones, but where preset tuning is used this is of no consequence. Another disadvantage is intermodulation whistles, easily produced if the bandwidth is not tailored sharply enough and aggravated if the transfer characteristic does not produce symmetrical limiting. This design ensures a sharp cut-off by using three isolated RC networks, and a symmetrical limiting characteristic is ensured by using a differential amplifier (Fig. 2) for each stage. The use of differential amplifiers also eases the supply decoupling problem, which is important with an overall i.f. gain, including the interface stage Tr<sub>2</sub> of some 110dB. Impedances in the i.f. chain are low, minimizing the likelihood of instability and spurious pick-up. As shown on the circuit diagram (Fig. 1) each i.c. is decoupled by a capacitor adjacent to the package.

The emitter follower stage  $Tr_1$  is necessary in order to maintain the conversion gain of the mixer, which would otherwise be reduced when working into the low input impedance of the i.f. amplifier. The resistors  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  provide a d.c. negative feedback path over the three E3016 stages. Capacitors  $C_{20}$  and  $C_{21}$  prevent a.c. feedback except at very low frequencies and hence, together with  $C_{17}$ , contribute to the low frequency cut-off of the i.f. response. The high frequency cut-off is determined by the RC networks  $R_1/C_{14}$ ,  $R_{10}/C_{22}$  and  $R_9/C_{25}$ .

A symmetrically limited waveform of approximately 0.8V peak to peak appears at pin 10 on  $IC_4$  and to drive the discriminator this is increased to 5V peak-to-peak by the interface stage  $Tr_2$ . The d.c. working point of this stage can be adjusted with  $RV_1$  to suppress noise when a signal is not being received (see "Alignment procedure" section). It was not found convenient to plot the overall i.f. response because the amplification is such as to cause limiting on noise. However, on an oscilloscope frequencies from



Fig. 4. Completed prototype of the f.m. tuner

20kHz to 350kHz were observable as a c.w. signal was tuned through (with a.f.c. off).

#### Discriminator

The discriminator is a conventional pulse rate type <sup>6</sup>, the operation of which has been fully discussed in earlier issues of Wireless World, but its function basically is to produce a d.c. voltage output (across  $C_{31}$ ) proportional to the frequency of the input signal. With suitable component values it can do this very linearly over wide frequency ranges and it has a certain amount of inherent de-emphasis. It is very important that the circuit be loaded correctly with a high impedance, otherwise reduced output and frequency-response distortion will result. For this reason and also to ensure that any length of screened lead may be used on the output without degrading the frequency response, an emitterfollower buffer stage has been included. In conjunction with  $C_{32}$ ,  $C_{33}$ ,  $R_{13}$  and  $R_{21}$  this serves also as a low-pass filter to further attenuate residual 160kHz i.f. output without attenuating frequencies up to 50kHz by more than 1dB.

The a.f.c. voltage is applied to the variable capacitance diode  $D_1$  via  $R_{15}$  and  $R_{18}$ , the capacitor  $C_{19}$  ensuring closed-loop stability. The effectiveness of the a.f.c. can be increased or decreased by respectively decreasing or increasing these resistors, but care must be taken not to load the discriminator or make  $C_{19}$  too small. One effect of the latter can be to reduce bass response. The effect of the a.f.c. switch in the off position is to supply a fixed bias to the diode of the same value as it would receive from the discriminator when correctly tuned, thus simplifying setting up.

#### Construction

The double-sided printed-circuit board as illustrated (Fig. 4) together with all the necessary components are available, by mail order only, from General Avionic Associates Ltd, 9 Wimpole Street, London, W.1. The complete kit including i.cs and instructions costs £9 19 6d and is perhaps the most straightforward form of construction for the amateur. Before mounting any components make certain that all the holes have been drilled, and insert the eyelets where indicated to join the two sides of the circuit board. If eyelets are not used it can be difficult to solder both sides, particularly with the i.c. leads. If all the components as listed are mounted with careful respect for polarity where capacitors, diodes, transistors and i.cs are concerned, and earth points are soldered both sides of the board, no trouble should be experienced. The board can be mounted such that the push buttons are accessible through a front panel. Use of an earthed metal cabinet is recommended and, if hum troubles are experienced, better supply smoothing may be required.

With some arrangements of the final system (tuner, p.s.u., amp., etc.) 50Hz hum was experienced and traced to the a.f.c. line. This trouble was entirely eliminated by using in place of  $R_{18}$  an r.f.c. (0.6 $\mu$ H) consisting of 20 turns of 26 s.w.g. enam. wire close wound on a  $10M\Omega \frac{1}{2}$ W resistor body. Also  $C_{19}$  was increased to  $1\mu$ F. These modifications had the additional effect of increasing the low frequency response and appeared to reduce interference from electrical apparatus in close proximity to the tuner.

For those who wish to make their own layout there should be few problems as long as an 'earth plane' form of construction is used. This is very important, and ensures that different parts of the circuit that require to be earthed are earthed through the lowest common impedance possible. A convenient method of achieving this form of construction is to use a plain piece of singleplated printed-circuit board. Then, having decided on the component layout, drill holes where the component leads should go, arranging that the components sit on the same side as the copper. The board with a continuous copper sheet on one side.
COMPONENTS LIST

Resistors					
R	1.5k	carbon	film	1W	5%
R	100 Ω				
R	8.2k			. /	
R	330 0				
R	10Ω				
Ratio	1 k				
R <sub>11</sub>	2.2k	**		1.0	
R 117 21	15k				
R <sub>14</sub>	47k				
R16	180k				
R <sub>10</sub>	1.8k				1.14
R	100k			1.1	
R	1.2k			₽W	
R 20	180 😡		**	₹W	
R <sub>11</sub>	4.7kΩ	**		W	
R <sub>20</sub>	150 Ω		1.0	₹W	**
RV,	5k $\Omega$	preset			
Capacitors					
C	4.5-20	DpF ceran	oic trì	mmers	
C	10pF pc	lystyrene			
<i>C</i>	1,500pl	F polystyr	ane		
	0.1#Fr	netallized	polve	ster	
C.	47pF pc	lystyrene	p		
<u>c</u>	22pF pc	lystyrene			
C.,	390pF	olystyren	e		
<i>C</i>	80 µ F e	lectrolytic	. 16V		
C	1 µ F ele	ectrolytic,	6.4V		
C.,	3,300p	F polystyr	ene		
C	100 µ F	electrolyt	c, 6V		
Cm	100pF p	olystyren	8		
C.,	1000pF	polystyre	ne		
C.,	220pF	olystyren	B		
C.,.	120pF p	olystyren	B		
CM	6.4 µ F	electrolyti	c. 6.4	V	
Cuilta					
COILS					

L

L,

4 turns 16 s.w.g. tinned copper 0.4in dia. 0.5in long tapped 3 turns from earth

3 turns 16 s.w.g. tinned copper 0.4in dla. 0.3in long.

# Integrated circuits

316-04 cascode amplifier. Marconi-Elliott Microelectronics IC . . E3016 dual differential amplifier, Marconi-Elliott Microelectronics (Available separately from General Avionic Associates Ltd if required.)

### Transistors

Γr <sub>11 41 6</sub>	ME4103, BC107
Γr <sub>21 3</sub>	ME0411, BCY70
Γr <sub>6</sub>	BFY53, BFY50, 2N3053
Diadaa	

D, D, BA110, S.T.C. IN916 silicon D, D, 12V zener 6.8V zener

# Sundries

Double-sided circuit board Push-button switch assembly, A.8. Metal Products Ltd A.f.c. switch (not supplied in kit) Transistor and diode mounting pads and clips Heat sink for Tr.

rather than copper strips, is ideal as it saves drilling holes. Where the component leads are not required to be earthed the copper can be cleared away from these holes with a small twist drill and the leads fed through to the other side for wiring up. Wiring can be done with the leads themselves for the most part, but where cross-overs do occur an insulated wire link should be used. Where a component has one lead earthed, this can be done direct to the earth plane, no earth wiring being required. Using this system various layouts have been tried and all worked well.

Remote tuning by means of a d.c. voltage is easily achieved should it be required, but in order to obtain a sufficiently wide tuning range, some circuit modifications must be made. Fig. 5 shows the tuning voltage (0-6V) applied to the a.f.c. diode from preset potentiometers remote from the board,  $C_6$  having been removed and  $L_2$  increased to 5 turns. Resistors  $R_{15}$  and  $R_{18}$  have been increased to  $1M\Omega$ , and if a  $1M\Omega$  resistor is connected across the a.f.c. switch no trouble should be experienced when switching between stations. For maximum tuning range it is recommended that the supply to  $R_3$  be taken from the top of  $D_4$ , and a  $1k\Omega$  resistor be connected from pin 6 of the 316-04 to ground.  $R_{20}$  and  $D_3$  are no longer required and only one trimmer capacitor is needed for setting the tuning range instead of  $C_2$  to  $C_5$ .

A voltage tuned version of the tuner designed for sound



Fig. 5. Modifications to the circuit to allow electronic tuning to be used

distribution systems can be obtained from General Avionic Associates Ltd.

# Alignment procedure

No test equipment is required for alignment of the tuner but some form of monitoring is needed, either headphones direct on the output or an amplifier and loudspeaker. With the aerial disconnected adjust  $RV_1$  for a maximum of rushing noise in the output. Assuming all is well this should occur over a small section of the track; either side of this should be silence. Set  $C_1$  about a quarter meshed—it can be peaked later if necessary—and connect an aerial. With a.f.c. switched off it should be possible to tune most of the f.m. band using an insulated trimming tool on any of the trimmers  $C_2$  to  $C_5$ , selected by the appropriate push button. If all of the available stations are not tunable,  $L_2$  can be stretched or compressed slightly to alter the coverage. To set a station, it should be approached from the low frequency end of the band, tuned for best output by ear, and then the a.f.c. can be switched on. If when the a.f.c. is switched on the station disappears or becomes distorted, the oscillator must have been set on the wrong side of the station. The best way to check that the oscillator is set correctly is as follows. Having obtained the station and applied a.f.c., take off the aerial and/or switch off the power supply and then reconnect. If the station is still there, all is correct; if not, the trimmer was set outside the a.f.c. locking range. This procedure can be repeated to set any station to any desired push-button. Four are provided, for Radio 2, Radio 3, Radio 4 and a local radio station if available. Once correctly set up the a.f.c. switch should not need to be used again.

# Performance

The tuner has a sensitivity of better than  $10\mu V$  at 90MHz for i.f. limiting. An audio output of 100mV r.m.s. on an average programme can be expected but programme content varies greatly. Using a good aerial this degree of sensitivity has been found quite adequate in most parts of the country, but a pre-amplifier can be used in difficult areas. In the Chelmsford area of Essex, about 30 miles from the Wrotham transmitter, very good reception is obtained on a short length of wire at ground level, but for minimum pick-up of electrical interference a dipole as high as possible is recommended.

254



Fig. 6. A suitable power supply for the tuner.  $T_1$  is a Radiospares Ltd "Hygrade" filament transformer

Current consumption is between 120 and 150mA at 12V which makes the tuner unsuitable for portable use on dry batteries. However, for the majority of applications mains derived supplies are available (see Fig. 6) and if the tuner is used in a car there should be no power consumption problem.

### Performance on stereo

From tests made using a modified Mullard stereophonic decoder it appears that the tuner will not give an adequate performance on stereo broadcasts. The modifications to the decoder were necessary to ensure that the correct impedance and signal levels were obtained. However, channel separation at 440Hz was only 6dB. This result may have been due to a limitation of the decoder, which had no provision for subcarrier phase control, but a more likely reason is that the i.f. frequency of the tuner is too low and the bandwidth inadequate for stereo.

In order to eliminate the possibility of intermodulation whistles in the output caused by mixing of 160kHz with regenerated 38kHz and its harmonics a special filter is required to remove residual i.f. content. The amount of filtering incorporated in the tuner as it stands was found to be insufficient in this respect.

Acknowledgement. The author thanks the Managing Director of Marconi-Elliott Microelectronics for permission to publish this article.

# **REFERENCES.**

1. "Wireless World Crystal-Controlled Transistor F.M. Tuner". Wireless World, July 1964.

2. "A Simple Transistor F.M. Tuner" by J. C. Hopkins. Wireless World, September 1965.

3. "Pulse counting F.M. Tuner" by E. D. Frost. Wireless World, December 1965.

4. "Letters to the Editor" on "The Diode Transistor Pump". Wireless World, September 1966.

5. "The Diode Transistor Pump" by D. E. O'N. Waddington. Wireless World, July 1966.

6. ibid. Fig. 5.

# **Conferences and Exhibitions**

# LONDON

June	10-20						1.1	I.E., WIAIK La	ne
Iune	Marine a (Institute 18-27	and of	Shipping Marine	Conference Engineers,	76	Mark	Lane,	London E.C. Olymp	.3) Dia

Interplas: Plastics Exhibition

(Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London S.E.1)

Wireless World, June 1969

EASTBOURNE June 3-5	Congress Theatre
Microelectronics Conference (I.E.E., Savoy Pl., London W.C.2)	
MANCHESTER June 30-July 3 Computer Science & Technology (I.E.E., Savoy Pl., London W.C.2)	U.M.I.S.T.
OVERSEAS	
June 1-14	Chania, Crete
Growth and Characterization of Electronic M (E.D. Haidemenakis, 2 rue de Furstenberg, Paris	Materials 6e)
June 9-10	Chicago
<b>Broadcast and Television Receivers</b>	
(I.E.E.E., 345 E.47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017	7)
June 9-11	Boulder
Communications Conference (I.E.E.E., 345 E.47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017	')
June 15-22	Paris
Navigation Congress	
(Int. Assoc. of Navigation Congresses, Quart: Chaussee), 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4)	ier Jordaens (Rez-de-
June 16-21	Warsaw
I.F.A.C. Automatic Control Congress (U.K. Automation Council, c/o I.E.E., Savoy	Pl., London W.C.2)
June 17-19	Asbury Park, N.J.
Electromagnetic compatibility Symposium	
(C. Joly Honeywell Inc., POB 54, Eatontow	n. New Jersey 07724

# H. F. Predictions—June



The graphs, which are prepared by Cable & Wireless Ltd, show median standard MUF, optimum traffic frequency and lowest usable frequency (LUF) for reception in this country.

Decreasing solar activity over the past months has lowered MUFs to a greater degree than LUFs; this reduction of usable spectrum will continue for several years with consequent increase in mutual interference problems. Summer conditions, where daytime MUFs are depressed as for Hongkong and Montreal, further aggravate this situation.

Ionospheric and magnetic disturbances have become more frequent of late and can be expected to continue with an occasional complete fade-out.

Mark Lone

# **News of the Month**

# New training group formed

A working group on scientific and technical nanpower has been set up by the Electronic Economic Development Committee (the "litle Neddy" for electronics). One of its main asks will be to determine the future trained nanpower needs of the industry and, in loing this it will take into account the indings of earlier studies in this field.

The group will suggest to E.D.C. the nethods which they should employ to influnce the bodies responsible for training and leploying manpower.

E.D.C. say that the U.K. is spending about (1,000m a year on research (approx. 2.8 per ent of the gross national product); only imerica and Russia spend more. E.D.C. -hink that the return from this very large nvestment is very small in terms of benefit to -he community and to the electronics indusry, and, when judged by the overall perfornance of the economy, they feel that the R & ) effort has not been adequately reflected in he country's economic growth and producivity.

With this background in mind the group rill re-appraise earlier studies of university nd industrial deployment of scientists and echnologists, with particular reference to the electronics industry. system is called the Interrogation Recording and Location System (I.R.L.S.) and it works in the following manner.

Sensors, and appropriate electronics, are placed at various points on earth along the satellites orbit. These may measure temperature, pressure, water currents, salinity or anything else that can be converted into an electrical quantity. The sensors do not have to be fixed and may be installed on free floating buoys, in balloons, in aircraft, in boats, or on land. It is a feature of the I.R.L.S. to track the sensors and keep a record of their position.

At the start of each polar orbit a ground station (at Alaska or Maryland) commands the satellite to interrogate various sensors at particular times. The times are calculated to ensure that the satellite is within range of the required sensor and are based on predictions based on earlier movements of the sensors.

At the appropriate moment the satellite transmits the address code of the required sensor. The sensor acknowledges by transmitting its address code and the satellite commands the sensor to transmit data on existing conditions which are then stored in the satellites' memory. Also recorded in the memory is the exact time of the interrogation and the satellite-to-sensor range for tracking purposes.

On the next pass over the main command control centre the satellite is instructed to transmit the contents of its memory. After suitable processing the data are available for distribution to users.

Apart from weather forecasting the applications of the I.R.L.S. are numerous; for instance the migratory habits of birds, sea life and animals could be studied. Sensors attached to the backs of giant sea turtles, which regularly migrate across the Atlantic from the Caribbean to Africa, would enable their exact course to be plotted.

The I.R.L.S. which has been developed by Radiation Incorporated of America, fitted to Nimbus-3, will interrogate up to 20 sensor stations in one polar orbit. Under a 3M dollar development contract awarded to Radiation by the N.A.S.A. Goddard Space Flight Center an advanced I.R.L.S. is to be built for Nimbus-D (due for launching in 1970) which will interrogate as many as 370 sensors in a single orbit.

# **Television** awards

The first recipient of the Gold Medal of the Royal Television Society is Douglas Birkinshaw "for his outstanding contributions to television during his service with the B.B.C. television from 1932-68". Mr. Birkinshaw, who received the medal at the Society's annual ball on May 9th, was engineer-in-charge at Alexandra Palace for the opening of the B.B.C. television service in 1936 and at the

In the background the B.B.C. advanced field store standards converter, and in the foreground members of the two teams from the B.B.C's Research and Design Departments who were responsible for developing the converter. They are (left-to-right, back row) Eric Rout, David Kitson and Robert Harvey; (front row) George Hunt, Stanley Edwardson, Robin Davies and Peter Rainger



# Low-cost automation centre

nexpensive methods of automation will be emonstrated in the West country in a new entre at the Plymouth College of Technoloy. The centre was opened on April 2nd and ras the result of co-operation between the ollege and the Ministry of Technology. It rill provide specialized training and conultancy services for West Devon and Cornrall.

# On weather forecasting and racking turtles

in equipment being tried for the first time in the satellite Nimbus-3 will interrogate all nanner of strategically placed sensors on arth and transmit the total acquired data to central earth station for processing. The time of his retirement a year ago was general assistant to the director of engineering.

The Society's Geoffrey Parr Award was presented by Mrs. Parr to Eric Rout, head of electronics group, B.B.C., and his team 'for their outstanding work in the development of the advanced field-store television standards converter". The team has also received the Queen's Award to Industry for this project. The system enables 525-line, 60-field N.T.S.C. colour signals to be converted to European 625-line 50-field PAL or SECAM standards. The equipment is now in regular use by the B.B.C. The inventor of the system, Robin Davies, received the Pye travelling scholarship, worth 1000 guineas, plus a trophy "for the most significant technical contribution during the year to the development of colour television". Mr. Davies, who is 34, joined the B.B.C. Research Department in 1958, and transferred to the Department's Television Group in 1963. He described the converter in our January 1969 issue.

The Baird Travelling Scholarship, worth £350 and financed by Radio Rentals, was received by Christopher Jeggo at present studying for a degree of philosophy at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford University Physics Department where he is engaged in research in non-linear optics.

# The Emley Moor Saga

March 19th, 1969: Tubular steel mast (1250ft) collapses; much speculation as to the economic consequences, some sources predict that Yorkshire Television will also collapse because of lost advertising revenue.

March 23rd, 1969: zip-up reduces embarrasment; Yorkshire TV once again on the air serving a reduced number of viewers thanks

The business end of the new 675-ft mast. The aerial, consisting of full-wave dipole panels, was built and erected by E.M.I. in only 20 days.



to a hurriedly installed 200ft zip-up aerial. Coverage quickly further increased due to the rapid commissioning of a relay station in Sheffield.

March 29th, 1969: first sections of a 675fa mast supplied by Sweden arrive at Manchester Airport. March 30th, 1969; Remainder of new aerial shipped into Hull.

April 16th 1969: Y.TV. back on the air to all its viewers, "give or take a few hundred".

The precise cause of the failure of the original mast has still not been officially announced as an independent inquiry committee is still investigating.

The old mast, which was fully insured, cost about  $\pounds$ 300,000. The new mast, when it is fully equipped with u.h.f. aerials will cost something like  $\pounds$ 100,000. Studies are being carried out to determine the best ways of ensuring full u.h.f. coverage of the area.

Our comment; A darn good performance by all concerned!

# Electronic page composing system

A great deal of the text in Wireless World is set on a photo-typesetter at our printers, Southwark Offset. Basically the text is translated to a digital form on a punched paper tape. This tape is fed into a computing system; which holds such details as column width, type size and other relevant information; and which produces another punch tape containing in addition to the text, control information for a photo-typesetter. The photo-typesetter responds to this tape and produces a film containing the text set to column width.

This film, together with film containing the photographs and drawings, is assembled on acetate sheets from which the printing plates for the offset press are produced using a photo-chemical process.

A system has just been devised by R.C.A. which enables the drawings as well as the text to be handled in digital form. This means that text and drawings (not photographs) can be assembled by a computing system and a film of a complete page can be produced in one go.

The text and drawings are digitized and reproduced on a high-resolution c.r.t. (1,800 lines per inch) and projected on to the film. The equipment, which is known as the Video Text 70/840, will also produce a microfilm of a complete page for storage purposes. Text is set at 6,000 characters per second.

A software package that can be used with the system enables computer tapes, originally intended to be reproduced by a standard line-printer, to be produced with various sized types (4 to 96 point) with bold headings, sub-headings, capitals or small letters and with footnotes.

# Integrated circuit lecture tour

This year's Mullard lecture tour, which will visit 76 centres in the U.K., deals with the use of integrated circuits in domestic appliances—radio, TV, cameras, cars, etc., and

www.americanradiohistory.com

prophesies that each car built by 1975 will contain about 100 integrated circuits.

The Mullard lectures, intended for service technicians, have been going on now for nearly 15 years and it is expected that attendance this year will approach the quarterof-a-million mark. The present session started in Southampton on May 5th.

# As components shrink companies expand

Following their recent acquisition of the Controls and Communications group of companies, Racal Electronics Ltd, have been doing some internal re-organization. Racal Communications have been brought together with BCC Ltd in a new company, Racal-BCC Ltd, that will be responsible for marketing for the three group companies concerned with radio communications (Racal-BCC Ltd Racal-Mobilcal and BCC). The new company will operate from premises at Bracknell.

Airmec Instruments Ltd has been amalgamated with Racal Instruments Ltd to operate as the Airmec division of that company.

In order to control central services used by members of the group, and to introduce new services as they are required, a new company, Racal Group Services Ltd, has been formed.

A sales office in Singapore, previously handling work for Racal Communications, has now been made into a company, Racal Electronics (Asia) Private Ltd. This is an addition to other Racal companies now existing in Australia, Canada, Germany, S. Africa and U.S.A.

# Space centre at Bristol

The Guided Weapons Division of the British Aircraft Corporation is building a centre at Bristol which will be used for the construction and testing of satellites and space systems. The first job to be undertaken at the new establishment is the building and testing of two Intelsat-4 communication satellites.

# I.R.D. and Imperial College collaborate

With the aid of a grant from the Science Research Council of  $\pounds 62,338$  the International Research and Development Company and the plasma physics group of the Physics Department, Imperial College, London, are embarking on a study of non-equilibrium phenomena in a steadily flowing plasma.

One of the objects of the programme is to substantially increase the effective conductivity of a flowing plasma so that a strong interaction between the moving gaseous conductor and a magnetic field can occur.

Some of this work will be done using I.R.D's continuously flowing magnetohydrodynamic plasma apparatus in which very pure helium is circulated at velocities ap-

### Wireless World, June 1969

proaching Mach 1 at temperatures up to 2,000°K. The gas is "seeded" with a small amount of caesium vapour which partially ionizes to form an electrically conducting plasma.

# Solved! or instant jargon

It can now be revealed how some manufacturers and most public relations consultants (particularly American) manage to baffle us all with page after page of high-soundingincomprehensible-text. They use the new Honeywell "Buzzphrase generator" which will produce a suitable sentence if fed a four digit word. For instance:- 7026 gives:-"Based on integral subsystem considerations a primary interrelationship between system and /or subsystem technologies maximizes the probability of project success and minimizes the cost and time required for the evolution of specifications over a given time period." Which might just as well be applied to a rabbit hutch or a computer.

# Appleton memorial lecture

The Royal Society's British National Committee for Radio Science has proposed that at the triennial General Assemblies of the International Union of Radio Science an Appleton Memorial Lecture be delivered by a leading scientist working in the field of ionospheric physics. The lecture is to commemorate the work of the late Sir Edward Appleton, one of this country's foremost radio physicists and a pioneer in the field of ionospheric research, and particularly his long association with the International Union of which he was president from 1934 to 1952. The Royal Society is providing the honorarium to be awarded to the lecturer.

The first lecturer will be Professor W. I. Axford, of the University of California, distinguished for his contributions to upper



The picture shows a Marconi portable television recording unit (shown at ITEX 69) recording an industrial training film.

atmospheric physics including his wind-sheer theory of the sporadic-E layer of the ionosphere. He will deliver his lecture at the General Assembly of the Union in Ottawa in August 1969.

# British companies at WESCON

Under the auspices of the Electronic Engineering Association, and within the Board of Trade joint venture scheme, fourteen British companies will be participating in the Western Electronics Show (WESCON) to be held at San Francisco in August. The firms are, A.E.I., AVO., B.P.L., Ekco, Ferranti, Hawker Siddeley Dynamics, Hellerman, Jermyn Industries, L.C.R. Components, M-O Valve, Racal, Rank, Redifon, and Stow Electronics.

# Announcements

"Microelectronics for the Circuit Designer" is the title of a six-day residential course to be held at the University of Surrey from September 24th to October 1st. Details are obtainable from the Course Organizer, Department of Electrical and Control Engineering, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey. Fee  $\pounds 54$ .

A.S.E.E. The Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers has adopted the revised title "The Association of Supervisory and Executive Engineers" and membership will no longer be restricted to electrical engineers.

The Ministry of Technology, on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, has placed an order worth almost  $\pounds 400,000$  with the Solartron Electronic Group Ltd, for an Air Electronics Trainer for the Royal Air Force.

**G.E.C. Electronic Tube Co. Ltd** has been formed to unite the activities of M-O Valve Co. Ltd and English Electric Valve Co. Ltd. Both M-OV and E.E.V. will continue to manufacture and market under their existing trade names.

Siliconix Incorporated of California, designers and suppliers of field-effect transistors, have announced a new wholly owned British subsidiary based in South Wales. The British company, **Siliconix** Ltd, will manufacture a similar line of products and will be responsible for marketing throughout Europe and the Commonwealth.

General Instrument Corporation of Delaware, U.S.A., has acquired Vitality Bulbs Ltd, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, manufacturers of miniature and sub-miniature electric bulbs.

The Plessey Company have acquired 49% of the equity in **Electroprints Ltd**, a wholly owned subsidiary of Painton & Co. Ltd. The joint company will continue as Electroprints Ltd, manufacturing flexible printed wiring for the electrical and electronics industry.

Ultra Electronics (Components) Ltd have acquired Ward Brooke & Co. Ltd as part of their expansion programme. The sales office for connector, terminal and wire-wrapping products will operate from UECL/Ward Brooke Ltd, Fassetts Road, Loudwater, Bucks.

Technograph Printed Circuits Ltd, of Fleet, Hants, have changed the name of the company to Technograph Ltd.

An order for close on £1M has been received by Plessey from the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology for 12 type WF44 meteorological radars. The photograph shows the control panel of one of the WF44 equipments.



# Wireless World Logic Display Aid

# 2: Details of the digital-to-analogue converters and some general information

designed by B. S. Crank\*

Last month a general outline description of the instrument was given and now the time has come to look at the individual circuits themselves. The first circuits to be studied will be the digital-to-analogue converters which produce the staircase X and Y waveforms mentioned last month.

The digital-to-analogue converters employ a current summing principle. Taking the Y dian as an example, each bistable in the counter controls a constant current generator via a buffer amplifier. The amount of current each constant current generator produces is directly related to the decimal weighting of the bistable that controls it. The counters operate in the natural binary code, which is sometimes known as the 1, 2, 4, 8 code. The constant current generators produce outputs of about 1, 2, 4 and 8mA.

Referring to Fig. 15, which illustrates the operating principles of the dians, it will be seen that all the constant current generators in a particular dian share a common load resistor. The voltage drop across this resistor will of course be directly proportional to the current flowing through it and as the resistor has a value of  $1k\Omega$  a current of 1mA will produce a drop of 1V.

In Fig. 15 the action of the bistables is simulated by switches. One of the constant current generators is connected directly to the negative line and will always have a current flowing through it; this is arranged to be 2mA. Therefore, with all the switches open the potential at the output will be 2V below the supply line voltage i.e. 25V. If switches 2 and 4 are closed, as would be the case if

\*Assistant Editor, Wireless World

the counter held 0110  $(=6_{10})$ , an additional 6mA would flow through the load resistor, causing a voltage change at the output of 6V. If the switches are replaced by a counter it



Fig. 15. Demonstrating the principle employed in the dians.

can be seen that the voltage output of the dian will be directly proportional to the contents of the counter and the output will alter 1V for each input pulse to the counter.

The constant current generator circuits were originally described in a Letter to the Editor, written by Peter Williams, which appeared in the September 1966 issue of Wireless World.

The complete circuit of the Y dian is shown in Fig. 16. The component reference numbers in brackets refer to the X dian, the circuit of which is identical.

The four switches of our example have been replaced by the BC107 transistors  $Tr_{13-16}$  which are buffer amplifiers between the bistables in the counter and the





### Wireless World, June 1969

constant current generators.

The five constant current generators, each consisting of a 2N1304 and 2N1305 complementary pair, can easily be identified. The variable resistors  $RV_{1-3 \text{ and } 4-6}$  serve to adjust the precise current values.

Some additional circuitry;  $Tr_{11,12}$ ,  $D_{1,2}$  and  $R_7$ ; has been incorporated and is associated with the 4 and 8mA constant current generators. The purpose of this is to modify the output of the dian to obtain the matrix raster shown in Fig. 13 last month to separate the characters in the Truth table and Karnaugh map modes of operation.

During Venn operation the bottom end of  $R_7$  is connected directly to the negative line.  $Tr_{11}$  and  $Tr_{12}$  will be switched off and the dian will operate as previously described. For Truth table and Karnaugh operation the earth is removed from  $R_7$  with the result that both  $Tr_{11}$  and  $Tr_{12}$  switch on by virtue of the current that will flow from the +4.5V line. The variable resistor  $RV_5$  will be connected in parallel with  $RV_4$  and  $RV_7$  will be connected in parallel with  $RV_6$ . The effect of this will be to increase the current through 4 and 8mA constant current generators. In other words, when switched on, the once 4 and 8mA constant current generators will cause a voltage drop of more than 4 or 8V across the load resistor  $R_6$ . The dian now follows a 10, 5, 2, 1, law, as can be seen in

Table 2.		
Table 2		
Decimal Contents of counter	Venn mode Volts	Karnaugh/Truth mode Volts
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	5
5	5	6
6	6	7
7	7	8
8	8	10
9	9	11
-10	10	12
-11	11	13
-12	12	15
-13	13	16
-14	14	17
-15	15	18

The effect on the output waveform is shown in Fig. 17. The steps in the staircase waveform when the counter iolds 4, 8 or 12 are higher than the other steps. The dots on the matrix raster will be wider spaced at these points, which is what is required.

Some readers will consider that the circuit of the dian is over elaborate and may suggest that a resistive ladder network and amplifier should have been used. In defence of the circuit employed one must point out that it is accurate, stable, provides a high level of output and, most important, does not employ any difficult-to obtain precision components.

At one time during the development it was suggested hat f.e. ts should be employed as the constant current sources; however, after some thought the idea was not ised because f.e.ts would have had to be specially seleced for particular values of  $I_{DSS}$ .

The form of construction employed is very clearly llustrated in Fig. 18. The base-board material is

0.15 inch pitch Veroboard. It is recommended that the dians are built as shown, as it will be found, later on in this series, that when built to this size the dians will fit in very nicely with the mechanical layout as a whole. An idea of this can be gained from Fig. 19 which shows the single

Fig. 17. How the staircase waveforms are modified in the Truth table and Karnaugh map modes of operation.



Fig. 18. Physical layout of one dian. The base material is 0.15in unclad Veroboard.



position of the dians on the main logic assembly.



www.americanradioh

base board which holds both dians and the whole of the logic circuit for the rest of the instrument. A photograph of a completed dian is shown in Fig. 20.

There is only one point in the construction that requires particular attention. This arises from the fact that the cans of the transistors used are common to the collector lead. In order to prevent needless short-circuits it is recommended that the transistor cans be insulated in



Fig. 20. A completed dian. Sharp-eyed readers may notice that one of the transistors has been substituted for a different type. This was only because we ran out of stock of the specified type.



Fig. 21. A dian test circuit.



some way, say with a plastic or rubber sleeve or even with a turn or two of Sellotape. It will be noticed that the buffer amplifiers,  $Tr_{13-16}$  and associated resistors are not included on the dian boards. These are located elsewhere and their description will be given later.

### Adjusting the dians

The dians are connected as shown in Fig. 21 after turning all variable resistors to their maximum value. The 27V can be supplied from three 9V batteries in series—PP9s are ideal—and the 4.5V can be supplied by a single battery. The switches 1, 2, 4 and 8 are connected to the points in the circuit with the same numbering (the BC107 collectors). The switch that has been labelled "Venn" is connected to the bottom end of resistor  $R_7$ , or  $R_{18}$  in the case of the X dian. Go through the sequence of operations listed below.

- (1) Open switches 1, 2, 4 and 8.
- (2) Close Venn switch.
- (3) Adjust  $RV_{1(8)}$  to make meter read 25V.
- (4) Close switch 1.
- (5) Adjust  $RV_{2(9)}$  to make meter read 24V.
- (6) Open switch 1.
- (7) Close switch 2.
- (8) Adjust  $RV_{3(10)}$  to make meter read 23V.
- (9) Open switch 2.
- (10) Close switch 4.
- (11) Adjust  $RV_{4(11)}$  to make meter read 21V.
- (12) Open switch 4.
- (13) Close switch 8.
- (14) Adjust  $RV_{6(13)}$  to make meter read 17V.
- (15) Open Venn switch.
- (16) Adjust  $RV_{7(14)}$  to make meter read 15V.
- (17) Open switch 8.
- (18) Close switch 4.
- (19) Adjust  $RV_{5(12)}$  to make meter read 20V.

This setting up procedure is completed when it has been applied to both of the dians. The effect of combinations of switches being closed can be tried to illustrate the way in which the circuit works. This is best done with the Venn switch closed.

### General construction

The next job is to mount the sockets that will eventually take the various circuit boards. The sockets are screwed to a single sheet of perforated s.r.b.p. sheet (Lektrokit part no. LK-141). The positions of the sockets are given in Fig. 22 which shows the lower side of the board. Care must be taken to mount the sockets the right way round.

The boards containing the dians are attached to the edges of the main mounting board using four small metal brackets. Meccano brackets were used in the prototype. The exact positions of the dians can be seen in Fig. 19.

# **Buffer** amplifiers

The eight transistors,  $Tr_{13-16}$  and  $Tr_{29-32}$ , are mounted on a piece of 0.1-inch pitch clad Veroboard which is called "board one". The Veroboard is cut to size using one of the integrated circuit mounting cards as a template. Care must be taken to ensure that the copper strips lineup accurately with the contacts of the socket when the board is plugged in.

The eight transistors and the eight associated 4.  $7k\Omega$  resistors are mounted on the board as shown in Fig. 23. This drawing also shows the connections between socket one and the X and Y dians; these should be made at this stage.

It is possible that the settings of the variable resistors in the dians will have been upset during the assembly work. To check this and to check the operation of the buffer amplifiers wire up the circuit shown in Fig. 24 and repeat the dian setting-up procedure given earlier.

We will now proceed with a discussion of the circuit boards and the more general aspects of the integrated circuits used before going on to the logic design of the display aid next month.

# Circuit boards

A word or two about the plug-in boards would not be out of order at this stage. The numbering of the board input connections is shown in Fig. 25. With the printed side of the board towards you and the input side to the right the input pins are numbered from one to 24 from bottom to top. The printed conductors are used for the power supplies. The top line, from pin 24 is always the positive line and is connected to pin 14 of each integrated circuit without exception. The lower line is always the negative supply and is connected to pin seven of every integrated circuit, again without exception. Connection to the power supply lines is made by bending the appropriate integrated circuit pins over and soldering them directly to the printed power lines. This serves to hold the integrated circuits in position and prevents them from falling off the board.

In Fig. 25 and Fig. 26 it will be seen that each integrated circuit station on the board has been referenced with a number between one and six; this referencing holds good for every board. An integrated circuit may have the circuit reference IC4/B3. This is read as integrated circuit number four on board three. In the same way P12/B4 would indicate board input socket pin number 12 of board four. Finally, P12/IC4/B3 means pin 12 of integrated circuit number four on board three. It is important to recognise the difference between an integrated circuit input pin reference number and a board input pin reference number.

Wiring the boards is a task that deserves some thought on the part of the constructor as the reliability of the finished instrument depends on it. In the prototype 22 s.w.g. tinned copper wire was used and found to be excellent for the job. The type of sleeving used depends on the preferences of the individual constructor. In the prototype 0. 5mm bore silicon rubber sleeving obtained from Radiospares was employed and was found to be pleasant to handle. Some readers may consider that the 1mm outside bore of this sleeving is a little on the large side.

The pins on the integrated circuits are only 2.54mm (0.1 inch) apart and can easily be bent. After one has wrapped a wire (or several) round each pin and applied the solder the clearance between pins is very much reduced. The moral is obvious—neat joints, with the minimum amount of solder consistent with a reliable connection.

The constructor is faced with the prospect of interconnecting on each board, with dozens of wires, six integrated circuits, each with 14 pins, and the 24 input pins of the wiring board. There are no "landmarks" in the form of unusually shaped resistors or capacitors to guide the way. Errors are easily made. Be warned!

The approach adopted with the prototype was to complete the inter-gate wiring first, followed by the circuit inputs and finishing with the outputs. In each case the pins to be interconnected can be identified with a small pencil



Fig. 23. Construction of board 1 containing the buffer amplifiers. The vacant space will be used for other components later on in the construction.



Fig. 24. Buffer amplifier/dian lest circuit



cil Fig. 25. The component side of one of the circuit boards.

www.americanradiohistory.com



Fig. 26. The circuit side of one of the component boards. This is in fact board 7 which has less wiring than most of the other boards.

mark on the board adjacent to the required pins. The best route for the wire to take, consistent with neatness, is then planned and the relevant connections made. As each connection is dealt with it is good practice to mark the fact with a tick on the circuit diagram. In this way wires should not be omitted.

### Integrated circuits

The use of integrated circuits is more than justified in amateur constructional projects even if one forgets the performance advantages and works only on the cost. Each gate consists of two transistors, four diodes and three resistors. The constructor would not be able to produce a similar circuit at an equivalent price in discrete components. And of course, when using integrated circuits, one has the advantage of a guaranteed performance and small size.

The integrated circuits are from the Ferranti Micronor—2 family of diode-transistor logic. As discussed earlier, in the introductory article, the basic gate performs the positive logic NAND function.

The circuit of the basic gate used in Micronor-2 departs slightly from the conventional NAND circuit and is worthy of mention. A conventional d.t.l. NAND gate is shown in Fig. 27. With all the input diodes at a potential around 4V, the normal logical 1,  $Tr_1$  is switched on by the current flowing through  $R_1, D_5, D_6$  and the base emitter junction of  $Tr_1$ . The output therefore, will be at earth potential or at logical 0. The drive to the transistor is limited by  $R_1$ . Thus to achieve high fan-out, that is the number of gates that can be driven from the output, over the operating temperature range the output transistor must be a high-gain device. This is not only undesirable in terms of process yield but additionally generates excess stored charge in the low fan-out condition, severely limiting operating speed.

When one of the input diodes is earthed the base emitter junction of  $Tr_1$  is effectively short circuited and the transistor switches off. The diodes  $D_5$  and  $D_6$  act as voltage level shifters to cancel out the effect of the small voltage developed across the now conducting input diode.

The circuit is modified slightly in Micronor-2 as shown in Fig. 28. Additional drive to the output transistor  $Tr_2$  is



provided by replacing one of the original level shifting diodes by the transistor  $Tr_1$ . When the output is unloaded the current flowing through  $R_3$  is shared equally through two essentially identical impedance paths. Half the current flows through the saturated collector emitter junction of  $Tr_2$ . Under these conditions base drive to  $Tr_2$  is at a minimum resulting in low propagation delays at low fanout.

When the output is fully loaded, the flow of load current into  $Tr_2$  sets up an additional voltage drop across the saturation resistance of  $Tr_2$ , providing maximum base drive.

Thus the circuit functions in a feedback manner and correctly proportions the base drive to suit the particular load current. This allows the use of a much lower gain output transistor and aids operating speed.

The basic gate has a fan-out of eight and a propagation delay of the order of 15ns. Two different power gates are used when a fan-out of more than eight is required; one performs the NAND function and the other the AND function (described as OR in the literature). The power gates have a fan-out of 25. Both types of gates can be supplied with or without an internal load resistor. Where no load resistor is used the gate output is intended to be connected directly to the output of another gate so that they





### **Components** list for basic instrument

The majority of the components are divided into kits for ease of ordering. The prices quoted have been specially negotiated by Wireless World and represent extremely good value for money. It is important to note that these prices apply at the time of going to press and only for complete kits.

Kit LDA/A.	Integrated	circuits
------------	------------	----------

Price £33-15-0	) Ferranti	Ltd., G	em Mill,	Chadderton,	Oldham,	Lancs.
----------------	------------	---------	----------	-------------	---------	--------

IC reference number								
1	2	3	4	5	6			
ZN330E	_	_	-	-	-			
ZN324E	ZN324E	ZN324E	ZN324E	ZN322E	ZN330E			
ZN320E	ZN324E	ZN322E	ZN320E	ZN332E	ZN322E			
ZN332E	ZN320E	ZN346E	ZN324E	ZN322E	ZN346E			
ZN346E	ZN362E	ZN346E	ZN346E	ZN362E	ZN362E			
ZN330E	ZN362E	ZN346E	ZN330E	ZN362E	ZN346E			
ZN330E	ZN362E	ZN346E	ZN330E	ZN362E	ZN362E			
ZN330E	ZN362E	ZN346E	ZN330E	ZN362E	ZN346E			
	1 ZN330E ZN324E ZN320E ZN332E ZN346E ZN330E ZN330E ZN330E	1         2           I         2           ZN330E         -           ZN324E         ZN324E           ZN320E         ZN324E           ZN322E         ZN324E           ZN332E         ZN320E           ZN346E         ZN362E           ZN330E         ZN362E           ZN330E         ZN362E           ZN330E         ZN362E	1       2       3         1       2       3         ZN330E       -       -         ZN324E       ZN324E       ZN324E         ZN320E       ZN324E       ZN322E         ZN322E       ZN320E       ZN346E         ZN346E       ZN362E       ZN346E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E	1       2       3       4         2N330E       -       -       -         ZN324E       ZN324E       ZN324E       ZN324E         ZN320E       ZN324E       ZN322E       ZN320E         ZN332E       ZN320E       ZN346E       ZN324E         ZN332E       ZN320E       ZN346E       ZN324E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E       ZN330E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E       ZN330E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E       ZN330E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E       ZN330E	1       2       3       4       5         2N330E       -       -       -       -         ZN324E       ZN324E       ZN324E       ZN324E       ZN322E         ZN320E       ZN324E       ZN322E       ZN320E       ZN332E         ZN332E       ZN320E       ZN346E       ZN324E       ZN322E         ZN346E       ZN320E       ZN346E       ZN346E       ZN362E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E       ZN330E       ZN362E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E       ZN330E       ZN362E         ZN330E       ZN362E       ZN346E       ZN330E       ZN362E			

London Rd.,	)-0 Home Ra Mitcham, Su	dio (Components) Ltd., rrey.
Lektrokit		Resistors (variable)
qty.	part no.	the list below. All values in ohms.
7. P.C. Board Cardic 6	LK3111	

Kit LDA/E. Resistors and Hardware

f +	P.C. Board Cardic 6	LK3III	1	10k	6	2 51
8.	Gard guide (pair)	LK2281	2	101	7	500
9.	Edge connector	LK2271	2.	51	0	1.01-
1.	Chassis plate	LK141	4	0 51-	0.	1.01
			4.	2. JK	9.	TUK
			5.	500	10.	5k

All variable resistors are type VR100A except  $RV_{15}$  which is type VR25.

Kit LDA/B. Semiconductors Price £11-10-0 LST Electronic Components Ltd., 7 Coptfold Rd., Brentwood, Essex. The reference numbers for all the transistors are prefixed Tr, this has been left off below			Compon ne trans ft off be	ents Ltd., listors llow	Kit LDA/C. Miscellaneous Price £4-10-0 G.W. Smiths (Radio) Ltd., 3 Lisle St., London, W.C.2.Resistors (fixed) The reference number of all resistors is pr R, this has been left off below for the sake o clarity. All values in ohms.	Resistors (fixed) The reference number of all resistors is prefixed R, this has been left off below for the sake of clarity. All values in ohms.				
for 1 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	he sake of 2N1305 2N1304 2N1305 2N1304 2N1305 2N1304 2N1305	clarity 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19.	BC107 BC107 BC107 BC107 2N1305 2N1304 2N1305	<ol> <li>25.</li> <li>26.</li> <li>27.</li> <li>28.</li> <li>29.</li> <li>30.</li> <li>31.</li> </ol>	2N1305 2N1304 BC107 BC107 BC107 BC107 BC107	qty.1.4.7k7.1k13.4.7k19.2Radio press button unit 3 button, 3 pole C/O2.4.7k8.4.7k14.2.7k20.2Terminal unit SLT42.7k9.4.7k15.1.5k21.2Terminal unit SLT23Coaxial plug L1465/FP3Coaxial socket L1465/CS1Transformer type MT103AT1Heat sink	4.7k 4.7k 4.7k 4.7k 150 180 which			
8. 9. 10. 11. 12. Diod	2N1304 2N1305 2N1304 BC107 BC107	20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	2N1304 2N1305 2N1304 2N1305 2N1304	32. 33. 34. 35. 36.	BC107 BC108 BF179 2N3404 2N3055	1Toggle switch (TS1)Capacitors The prefix C has been omitted in the list be 1. $0.05\mu$ F, $12V$ Kit LDA/D. Cabinet Price £8-19-0 Bedco Ltd., Datumn Division Colne Way Trading Fetate0.05 $\mu$ F, $12V$ 0.001 $\mu$ F, $50V$ 4100 $\mu$ F, $100V$ 7. $10\mu$ F, $50V$	elow IV			
$Dz_1$ $D_{1-2}$ $D_{3-4}$ $D_5$	-20 3.3 2 1NS 4 BX 5J1	V, 250n 914, or : ¥10, Mu 03	nW, zener d anly small illard	diodes silicon	diode	Watford, Herts.         Cabinet DA 3U12/6 (mushroom top)         Chassis SC3126         Thick film power supply         Price £6-13-6 Beckman Instruments Ltd.,         Glenrothes, Fife, Scotland.         type 809-V27				

operate in parallel. This type of connection is called "Wired OR" and will be discussed in more detail in the section on NAND logic which follows.

It is not proposed to discuss the J-K flip-flop in any detail at all here. In the display aid the J-K facility is not employed and the flip-flops are only used as standard toggle bistables. In the article the term bistable will be used in preference to flip-flop.

The different types of integrated circuits used, together with the pin connection details are shown in Fig. 29.

# NAND logic

If two variables A and B are fed to the input of a NAND gate the output, as we saw in the section on positive and negative logic, is false when the condition AB exists. This of course is the negative of the AND function.

If the two input variables are  $\overline{A}$  and  $\overline{B}$  then the output is given by  $\overline{A}$   $\overline{B}$ :

$$\mathbf{X} = \overline{\mathbf{A}} \ \overline{\mathbf{B}}$$

 $=\overline{\overline{A}}+\overline{\overline{B}}$  (De Morgan's Theorem)

= A + B (double negatives)

In other words the OR function is performed. Consider the circuit of Fig. 30. The output of gate (a) will be  $\overline{AB}$ and the output of gate (b) will be AB. These will be combined in gate (c) to produce:

$$X = \overline{\overline{A} \ B} \cdot \overline{\overline{A} \ \overline{B}}$$
  
=  $\overline{\overline{\overline{A} \ B}} + \overline{\overline{A \ \overline{B}}}$  (De Morgan's Theorem)  
=  $\overline{\overline{A} \ B} + \overline{\overline{A \ B}}$ 

In general, when using NAND logic, the first stage of gating performs the AND function and the second stage gives OR. Subsequent odd stages give AND and even stages give OR.

From the earlier example gates (a) and (b), Fig. 31, will produce the functions AB + CD and EF + GH. The expressions will be combined in gate (c) to give:

### (AB + CD) (EF + GH)

Gate (d) will merely invert this to give:

(AB + CD) (EF + GH)www.americanradiohistorv.com

11. 2.5k

12. 500

13. 2.5k

14. 500 15. 100



Fig. 30. A lypical NAND circuit. Fig. 31. Another NAND circuit described in the text. Fig. 32. The wired OR connection.

In the section on integrated circuits it was stated that some of the gates were supplied without an integral load resistor so that the "wired OR" function could be performed. In the logic diagrams the presence of a load resistor in a particular gate is denoted by a dot in the circle representing the gate.

The "wired OR" connection is performed by connecting gate outputs in parallel as shown in Fig. 32. Gates without load resistors are paralleled with a gate with a load resistor. A moment's thought will show that the output of such a combination cannot be "up" until the outputs of all the gates in parallel are "up". The function performed by the circuit of Fig. 32 can be written as:

$$\overline{A}\overline{B} + AB$$

Now:

 $\overline{\overline{A} \ \overline{B} + A \ B} = \overline{\overline{A} \ \overline{B}} \cdot \overline{A} \ \overline{B}$  (De Morgan's Theorem)  $= (\overline{\overline{A}} + \overline{\overline{B}}) (\overline{A} + \overline{B}) (De Morgan's Theorem)$  $= (A + B) (\overline{A} + \overline{B}) (double negatives)$  $= A \ \overline{B} + \overline{A} \ B$ 

This is the same result that was achieved with the circuit of Fig. 30; however, one gate fewer was used. "Wired OR", therefore, can result in fewer gates being needed to perform a particular function.

An expression in AND/OR form can easily be converted into NAND form by repeated use of De Morgan's theorem:

(A B C + D E F) (G H I + J K L) + (M N O + P Q R)

= ABC DEF GHIJKL MNO PQR

which reduces to:

Next month: The logic design and construction of the counter and code converter.

# Wireless World Reprints

In response to the demand for issues of Wireless World which are now out of print we have prepared reprints of several of the more popular constructional articles. This service will be particularly useful to new readers or those who, not having a regular order for Wireless World, have found that, by the time they hear that a certain issue contains something of interest to them, it is out of print. Reprints of articles of educational interest, enable instructors to have enough copies to distribute round the class, and of course when a series is involved it is much handier to have all the information together in one booklet. Readers who have already built the equipment will find the booklets useful as manuals—especially if it is intended to sell the equipment at a later date. The reprints are listed below and may be obtained from the Trade Counter, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London S.E.1. Prices include postage and packing

No. 1. High-fidelity Amplifiers by A. R. Bailey (Nov. and Dec. 1966, and May, June and Nov. 1968). This reprint is still in preparation and an announcement will be made as soon as it is available. It will contain articles on 20- and 30-W amplifiers; a pre-amplifier; and an article on output transistor protection plus modifications relevant correspondence.

No. 2. Stereo Decoder and Simulator by D. E. O'N. Waddington, (Jan. and Oct. 1967). Describes the construction of a stereo decoder for positive or negative power supplies and contains details of an instrument for producing a stereo multiplex signal. Price 3s.

No. 3. **Portable 1-MHz Frequency Standard** by L. Nelson-Jones (Feb. 1968). Presents a design for a frequency standard which is phase locked to the 200kHz Light Programme transmissions. Price **3**s.

No. 4. Wide-range General Purpose Signal Generator by L. Nelson-Jones (April 1968). Range 150kHz to 120MHz in five bands; output attenuator range 100dB in 20dB steps ( $\pm 0.5$ dB); modulation depth 0 to 50% (can be set to within  $\pm 5\%$  of meter indication); max. output 100mV (from 75  $\rho$ ). Price 3s.

No. 5. Low-cost High-quality Loudspeaker by P. J. Baxandall (Aug. and Sept., 1968). Can be built for a few pounds! Excellent performance above 100Hz but is improved if used with a woofer for the low frequencies. Price 5s.

No. 6. Wireless World Crosshatch and Dot Generator (Sept. 1968). A pocket sized instrument using digital integrated circuits. Price 3s.

In addition, the following reprints from earlier issues are still available:

Wireless World Oscilloscope: Main frame, X amplifier, E.H.T. unit (March June, July and August 1963), price 5s; No. 1. (audio) Y amplifier (Apri 1963), price 2s 6d; No. 1. (audio) Timebase Unit (May 1963), price 2s 6d Calibration—Alternative E.H.T. Unit (Feb. and Oct. 1964), price 2s 6d; and Wide-band Amplifier (April 1964), price 2s 6d.

Wireless World Audio Signal Generator (Nov. and Dec. 1963). Price 3s.

Wireless World Crystal-controlled F.M. Tuner (July 1964). Pulse counting type not suitable for stereo. Price 3s.

Transistor High-quality Audio Amplifier by J. Dinsdale, (Jan and Feb. 19t Very popular 10W design. Price 5s.

Wireless World Computer (Aug. to Dec. 1967). Eight-bit digital machine for instructional purposes. Price 10s.

# Quasi-complementary Output Stage Modification

# A single diode used to overcome distortion at low listening levels

by I. M. Shaw\*

The quasi-complementary output stage (Fig. 1) has differing input impedances for its upper and lower halves. This is because there are two emitter-base junctions in series in the upper half, but only one in the lower half. In the configuration of Fig. 2 it can be seen that the lower has an input impedance consisting of one emitter-base junction and one forwardbiased diode in series, which in practice should approximate to two emitter-base diodes in series. Thus it should be possible to construct a low distortion transformer-less output stage using one pair of low-current complementary transistors and one pair of identical output transistors.

An amplifier with an output stage similar to that in Fig. 1 was constructed, and the distortion levels measured down to 2mW output at quiescent currents of 7mA, 20mA and 80mA. The distortion was measured using a wave analyser (Marconi TF2330) and a low distortion generator (Marconi TR2100/1M1).

The results of the measurements are given in Fig. 3. From these it can be seen that at the normal quiescent current for



class B operation (20mA) the total harmonic distortion rises to approximately 1% at 15mW output from 0.1% at full output. This distortion is clearly well above the accepted limit for highquality reproduction and it can be seen to reduce as the quiescent current is increased towards class A conditions.

An amplifier was constructed with Fig. 2 as a basis, the complete circuit of which is given in Fig. 4. This second amplifier, which had the same amount of negative feedback as the previous amplifier, gave the results indicated in Fig. 5 at 20mA quiescent current.













Fig. 6. Simple power supply used with amplifier.



The amplifier was operated from a simple unstabilized power supply (Fig. 6), and the d.c. level at the output was set below half of the supply voltage so that the output voltage at full output would not be clipped due to the ripple-limited positive rail.

It can be seen from Fig. 5 that the distortion level does not rise, down to a measured output of  $100 \mu$ W, thus showing that the extra diode has equalized the input impedances giving a fourth and cheap alternative output stage for true high-quality reproduction.

The amplifier has successfully driven a Quad electrostatic loudspeaker without any instability and tests were carried out with the latter and with the simulated circuit (Fig. 7) which is the salient part as regards high frequency instability.

Above 15W output the supply rails clip the output voltage giving rise to a large increase in the harmonic distortion levels, but up to this point the distortion level is extremely low.

# **Literature Received**

### CATALOGUES

**Connector Catalogue.** The Electronics Division of Greenpar Engineering Ltd., Station Works, Harlow, Essex, have produced a large catalogue devoted to various types of coaxial, twin-axial, and tri-axial connectors. In all variations on eight basic patterns are described and performance data given. **WW 400** for further details.

"SGS Linear Microcircuits" is a catalogue published by Quarndon Electronics (Semiconductors) Ltd, Slack Lane, Derby, which gives brief technical data, prices and application notes for a range of SGS devices

### Wireless World, June 1969

Fig. 5. Distortion characteristics of modified amplifier at 20mA quiescent current.

including operational amplifiers, current sources, comparators, A/D and D/A converters. WW 401 for further details.

"Lemosa Cable Connector Catalogue" gives details of a range of multicontact, coaxial, tri-axial, bulkhead and thermocouple connectors which have a spring locking action. The catalogue contains an offer whereby you send them a cable and they will send you a connector to suit it. Lemosa Ltd, Box 306, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex. WW 402 for further details.

"He-Ne Lasers". The Ferranti range of d.c. excited Helium-Neon lasers are described in this publication which is available from Ferranti Ltd, Laser Sales, Dunsinane Avenue, Dundee, DD2 3PN. WW 403 for further details

"CO<sub>2</sub> Lasers", also from Ferranti, are described in a leaflet available from the above address. WW 404 for further details.

"Catalogue of Used Scientific Equipment" includes second-hand vacuum equipment, laboratory instruments, etc., available from V. N. Barrett and Co. Ltd, 1 Mayo Rd, Croydon, CRO 2QP. WW 405 for further details.

Supplement No. 3 to the ITT (S.T.C.) Electronic Services components catalogue has been published and lists the International Rectifier range of semiconductors. ITT Electronic Services, Edinburgh Way, Harlow, Essex WW 406 for further details.

"ISEP-ITT Standard Equipment Practice" is an 80-page booklet, avail able from the above address, which shows how numerous cabinets and equipment racking systems can be made up from ISEP. WW 407 for furthe details.

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

"Consumer Electronics" is the title of a new quarterly magazine from Mullard. It covers radio and television and the use of electronics in othe appliances: electric blankets, washing machines, toys, watches, etc C.I.H. /C.M.S. Dept., Mullard Ltd, Mullard House, Torrington Place, Lon don W.C.1. WW 408 for further information.

**BS 4421:1969,** "Digital input/output interface for data collection systems" is a development of a system devised by the National Physical Laboratory t enable their measuring and data processing devices to be easily set-up an connected for any particular application. Copies are available from BSI Sale Branch, 101/113 Pentonville Road, London N.1, price 12s.

"Export Markets for Electronics—E.F.T.A." is a 57-page booklet which has been produced by the Economic Development Committee for the Electronics Industry. It contains a great deal of interesting statistical information covering the market for electronic products and scientific instruments in E.F.T.A. countries. The Library, National Economic Development Office, 21/24 Millbank, London S.W.1. WW 409 for furthe details.

Choice of careers booklet No. 66—"Radio and Television Servicing" habeen produced by the Department of Employment and Productivity. It available from H. M. Stationery Office, price 1s 9d.

"Become an Apprentice Technician with NATCS" is the title of pamphlet produced by the Board of Trade for the National Air Traff Control Service's Technician Apprenticeship Scheme. It can be obtained froi T. H. Mallett, Board of Trade (Civil Aviation Dept) Room 705, The Adelph John Adam St, London, W.C.2.

In last month's Literature Received we inadvertently gave the address the advertising agents for Vitality Bulbs. Requests for information should a sent to:—Beetons Way, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

# Wireless World Units Converter

# An aid to radio and electronics calculations

Available to readers of this issue (see coupon below) is a "slide rule" units converter specially designed by Wireless World's technical staff as an aid to calculation in radio and electronics work. Produced for us by the slide-rule manufacturers Blundell Harling Ltd, the instrument has 20 conversion scales, and other data, clearly engraved in rigid p.v.c., a plastic noted for its good mechanical stability and hard wearing quality. The scales are sufficiently expanded to give the degree of reading accuracy normally needed in each case (typically 0.5% of full scale), but the converter is small enough  $(7\frac{1}{2}$  in long, 3 in wide) to be carried in a jacket pocket. The laws and limits of the scales have been decided on the basis of practical experience in various calculations. At the price of 12s 6d the converter is substantially cheaper than it would be if sold retail. In fact there is no equivalent instrument available on the market.

The converter provides the following facilities:

**Wavelength/frequency.** Two pairs of  $\log_{10}$  scales, one pair ranging from 10m to 10,000m, the other from 1 cm to 10m.

Frequency/angular frequency. Linear scales for conversion between cycles per second (f) and radians per second ( $\omega = 2\pi f$ ). Range for f: 1.0 to 10.0.

**Peak/r.m.s.** values (voltage, current, power) of a sinusoidal signal. Linear scales, peak values ranging from 1.0 to 14.14.

**Musical pitch/frequency.** Linear/log<sub>2</sub> scales giving frequencies (in Hz) of notes in the equally tempered chromatic scale. Range: two octaves above middle C. Loudness, phons/sones. Linear/ $\log_2$  scales relating loudness level (phons) to auditory impression of loudness (sones). Range: 20.0 to 120.0 phons.

**Power ratio/decibels.** Two pairs of  $log_{10}/linear$  scales: one pair, expanded scales, ranging from 0 to 10dB; the other pair, compressed scales, ranging from 10 to 100dB.

**Percentage/decibels** ( $\log_{10}$ /linear scales). Can be used, for example, to convert harmonic distortion between a percentage and dB below a fundamental; or to convert between voltage or pressure ratios (expressed as %) and dB. Range: 0.03% to 100%.

**Frequency (Hz)/period(s)** relationship of a periodic signal. Two pairs of  $\log_{10}$  scales: one pair, compressed, ranging from 1Hz to 100GHz; the other pair, expanded, with f ranging from 1.0 to 10.

**Magnetic field strength**, oersted to ampere/ metre (SI unit) conversion. Two pairs of scales: one,  $log_{10}$ , ranging from 1 milli-oersted to 10,000 oersteds; the other, linear, ranging from 1.0 to 10.0 oersteds.

Heat sink size for semiconductors. Scales giving area of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch aluminium sheet needed to secure the temperature/power dissipation ratio (°C/W) permitted by the semiconductor. Range: 2in to 12in side of square.

Gas pressure conversion between torr (mm mercury) and N/m<sup>2</sup> for low pressure or evacuation work.  $Log_{10}$  scales. Range: 5  $\times$  10<sup>-8</sup> to 2  $\times$  10<sup>-1</sup> torr.

Inches/millimetres. Linear scales; range 0 to 12in.

Feet/metres. Linear scales; range 0 to 50ft. Sq.inches/sq.centimetres. Log<sub>10</sub> scales, range 1.0 to 100.0in<sup>2</sup>.

Temperature, °F/°C. Linear scales, range  $-20^{\circ}$ F to  $+320^{\circ}$ F.

Ounces/grammes. Linear scales, range 0 to 80z.

**Pounds/kilogrammes.** Log<sub>10</sub> scales, range 1.0 to 100.01b.

**Tabulated** "easy" conversion factors, all powers of 10 (or nearly); for dynes/newtons; dyn/cm<sup>2</sup> to mN/m<sup>2</sup>; angstroms/microns; gauss/tesla; ft candles/lux; joules/ergs.

L and C values, resonance and reactance. Table of widely used frequencies with the L and C (preferred) values required for resonance. Also the corresponding reactances ( $\varphi$ ) and LC products ( $\mu$ H-pF).

Waveband names.  $Log_{10}$  edge scales of the electromagnetic spectrum, marked in wavelength and giving waveband names. Range  $10\mu m$  to 100,000m.



The units converter in use. The conversion scales are engraved on the slider and are read through a window carrying a "cursor" line.

### 

# ORDER COUPON FOR ONE UNITS CONVERTER

Please fill in both parts of the coupon in block capitals (one will be used as a label) and send with 12s 6d (cheque, postal order, money order or reply coupons to Wireless World, Dorset House. Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1, England. Please allow 21 days for receipt of converter.

Nireless World Units Converter	
Jame	Postal Label
	Wireless World Units Converter
Address	Name
	Address
Cheque/postal order/money order/reply coupons enclosed	
or 12s. 6d. (not cash or stamps)	

# Mono into "Stereo"

Techniques being used to make pseudo-stereo gramophone records from mono masters

by Sean Davies\*

268

The first half of 1969 has seen the virtual disappearance of new classical records in mono form, although light and popular issues will probably continue in mono and stereo for some time. This process will produce a climate in which the classical record buyer refuses anything which does not bear the magic word 'stereo'. Unfortunately many performances of great aesthetic value were recorded in mono only, so we have the increasingly familiar mono record processed into a stereo reissue—welcomed by some, despised by others.

Let us be clear on one point: given a complex single channel signal it is not possible to derive therefrom two separate signals bearing the correct temporal and spatial relationships characteristic of true stereo information. What is possible is a lessening of the point-source effect of a mono signal---in essence not too difficult, but there is one rather large fly in the ointment: for the present (and immediate future) the sales office demands that the record should be playable on mono apparatus without loss of quality. This rules out some of the methods of obtaining a spread of information, e.g. if a mono signal is fed equally to two loudspeakers the sound appears central, but if a portion of the signal is injected in antiphase the image will be spread. However, if the two signals are now combined, the anti-phase relationship will prevent a satisfactory mono summation. In practice, a limited amount of phase difference is introduced in parts, usually confined to selected bands of frequen-\*General Recording Services

cies, and the result is checked by comparing the mono and stereo results on an A-B basis.

Two other means of separation are frequency division and selective reverberation. In its simplest form frequency division consists of feeding low frequencies to one and high to the other: this has the disadvantage that the harmonics of an instrument such as the cello appear on the opposite side from the fundamentals, while the player may seem to be dashing from loudspeaker to loudspeaker according to the note being played. Nevertheless, selected bands of frequencies may be divided as long as care is used. Reverberation can be added so that the ambience appears to come from an area other than the direct source point. Two possible methods are: (i) The mono signal is fed to a common drive unit on the echo device (chamber or plate), while two separate pick-up units give an apparently random mixture of return signals, which may be filtered before remixing with the direct signal. (ii) Two separate echo systems may be used, fed from different portions of the mono spectrum, the outputs being cross mixed, or a portion of the output of one being fed to the other in order to spread the effect.

It will be appreciated that any system of division is likely to suit one passage of music more than another, so in order to ensure the optimum conditions at any instant there must be an engineer with good reflexes and a complex control system following the score. An alternative system showing good promise allows the programme content to control the division systems. For instance, two filter networks may have their active elements controlled by a voltage (derived from the mono programme) serving also to determine the relative reverberation and phase conditions. A subsequent cross-mixing of low frequencies ensures that the bass remains in position (often central) and assists good conditions for playback tracking. A further advantage of this system is that the active elements in the two channels may be balanced relative to one another so that at no instant is any part of the mono signal totally excluded from the outputs.

Actual figures for frequency spectra and levels used in division vary from disc to disc and from one company to another, but some general patterns may be noted. Brass instruments may be separated by a peak boost of some 6-10dB at 5 to 6kHz (which often improves the quality of the brass sound), although if strings are present this may not be possible as it lends a distinct edge to the violins. A very good concert hall ambience is obtained by setting the echo device (if adjustable) to a reverberation time of 3.5 seconds and delaying its input signal by a few milliseconds in order that the first echo shall not arrive too soon and destroy the overall effect.

The space below has been left to avoid reader removing text when cutting out the coupon on the previous page for the Units Converter. violence more the domane is to, the bonststanty much quality and reliability of Electrosil glass-tin-oxide resistors in instruments, telephone exchanges, computers, automation, missiles and, in fact, in every type of electronic equipment. Over and over again glass-tin-oxide proves its superiority. For example, recent independent tests by a major equipment manufacturer showed that Electrosil 100 p.p.m. C5 resistors gave a more consistent performance on load and temperature stability than metal film resistors by six competing suppliers.

Electrosil resistors owe their reliability to the unique glass-tin-oxide construction. Consistently high quality is assured by a most thorough programme of Quality our plant).

Inexpensive components initially, Electrosil oxide resistors work on for decades saving you maintenance and replacement costs. (Therein lies their irresistibility).

Electrosil Ltd., P.O. Box 37, Pallion, Sunderland, Co. Durham. Tel. Sunderland 71481. Telex 53273.



# The one that keeps on resisting is the one you can't resist

Anyway, that's what more and more people are telling us

**STAR** RADIOTELEPHONE

# **STAR performer**

# 20 good reasons why STAR UHF Mobile Radiotelephone is the best radiotelephone in the world

★ Elegantly styled.

A80

STC

- ★ Designed for safe use in vehicles.
- ★ Excellent range and penetration of built-up areas. ★ Printed UFH transmitter circuitry.
- ★ Crystal-clear speech quality.
- ★ Noise cancelling microphone.
- ★ No ignition noise.
- ★ Very low battery drain.
- ★ Simple installation and removal.
- \* Anti-theft catch.
- ★ High reliability.

- ★ Meets world-wide specifications.
- ★ 25 kHz and 50 kHz channel spacing.
- ★ Transmission line coupling of power transistors.

STAR

- \* Solid-state antenna change-over switching.
- ★ Helical tuning coils in receiver.
- ★ Quartz crystal filter.
- ★ Quartz crystal discriminator.
- ★ Integrated circuits.
- ★ Fully solid-state.

STC Mobile Radiotelephones Ltd., New Southgate, London N.11. Telephone: 01-368 1200. Telex: 261912.



RADIO

www.americanradiohistory.com

# **Circuit Ideas**

Schmitt trigger with "zero" backlash To the conventional Schmitt circuit  $(Tr_1$ and  $Tr_2$ ) is added a level shifter  $Tr_3$ , and an electronic switch  $Tr_4$ . The circuit has two stable states. When the input signal is



Schmitt trigger with "zero" backlash.

above the upper trip-point  $Tr_1$  is on,  $Tr_2$ ,  $Tr_3$ , and  $Tr_4$  off and R is in circuit. When the input signal is below the lower trip-point  $Tr_1$  is off,  $Tr_2$ ,  $Tr_3$  and  $Tr_4$  on and R shorted. Lowering the value of R will reduce backlash to zero. It is possible to go below zero "backlash" and cause the circuit to oscillate.

A. E. CRUMP, Broadstone, Dorset

# Linear scale power meter

A usually undesirable property of semiconductor diodes — curvature of the I/Echaracteristic at low forward voltages — is exploited in this circuit. The curvature approximates a square law for most diodes so that  $I_{diode} \propto E^2$  while for power in a resistive circuit,  $P \propto I^2$  or  $E^2$ . Thus if a suitable fraction of the voltage across the load is used to feed a diode and meter then:

Meter indication  $\infty I_{diode} \propto E_L^2 \propto P$ i.e. the meter scale will be linear.

Type OA85 diodes were chosen as their characteristics closely follow a square law up to 1.3-1.4V.

The circuit illustrated has 30, 20, 10 and 5 watt full-scale ranges at an impedance of 15 ohms, but by changing the input resistors



 $R_{1, 2, 3, 4}$ , it may be adapted for other impedances and powers, provided that no more than 1.4V is applied to the bridge input. K. D. JAMES,

Fiji Broadcasting Commission.

# A non-blocking limiting amplifier

The need arose for a simple capacitancecoupled amplifier to amplify small signals (about 1mV) without blocking after receiving a train of large signals (a few volts).

In the circuit shown, the zener diode conducts when the signal tries to turn the transistor off. The transistor remains conducting until



the current from the signal source exceeds a value of about  $(V_{CC} - V_D)/R_C$ ; the transistor is then cut off. Diode D prevents the negative part of the signal waveform being passed on to the next stage through the zener diode.

Two such amplifier stages together were used in a design for a microwave Doppler radar speed meter.

F. HIBBERD, The University College, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

# Synchronized oscilloscope timebase generator

This unit gives a perfectly linear saw-tooth output that can be varied over the frequency range 1Hz to 150kHz. The synchronization circuit incorporated has an input impedance of  $1M\Omega$  and is easily locked to low-level 'Y' amplifier signals. A beamblanking output pulse is also available.  $Tr_3$ is connected 'upside-down' in the bistable to eliminate leakage problems. Linear charging of the tuning capacitor,  $C_T$  is achieved by using  $Tr_1$  as a constant current source. Frequency is altered by  $R_{V_1}$  and the different ranges obtained by altering the value of  $C_T$ as follows:





www.americanradiohistorv.com

# 5. Applications

270

by G. B. Clayton,\* B.Sc., A.Inst.P.

### Bridge Amplifiers

In instrumentation systems using resistive transducers the transducers are normally included in the arms of a balanced bridge. Changes in the physical variable to which the transducer is sensitive cause an unbalance in the bridge, the extent of the unbalance being used to measure the change in the physical variable. Thermistor bridges for temperature measurement and bridges using resistive strain gauges are examples of such systems. Op. amps. are well suited for application in such balanced bridge circuits.

The most suitable configuration depends upon the particular application. Here are some of the points that have to be considered in choosing a particular circuit: earthed or floating bridge voltage supply; earthed or floating unknown resistor; output voltage linearly related to changes in the unknown resistor for both large and small changes; sensitivity of the arrangement dependent on the bridge impedance level (this will determine whether or not the circuit is affected by temperature changes affecting all the arms).

Bridge supply earthed (no amplification).



But  $e_A = e_B$ 

Substitution and rearrangement gives

$$\mathbf{e}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{R}_4 - \frac{\mathbf{R}_2}{\mathbf{R}_1} \mathbf{R}_3}{\mathbf{R}_4 + \mathbf{R}_3} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}$$

Features. The circuit is basically an application of the adder subtractor amplifier previously discussed. It may be used in two ways.

\* Liverpool College of Technology

(a) Make  $R_1 = R_0$ , and  $R_2 = R_x = R_0 (1 + \alpha)$ the unknown; make  $R_3 = R_4 = R$ . Substituting these values in the expression for the output voltage gives  $e_0 = \alpha.E$ . Used in this way the circuit gives an output voltage which is linearly dependent upon  $(R_x - R_o)$ , the difference between the unknown and standard. This linearity is maintained even for large deviations. The output is independent of bridge impedance levels. The circuit does not provide amplification and the measurement of small resistance changes may necessitate the addition of another amplifier to increase sensitivity. The unknown resistor is floating. (b) If it is required to earth one end of the unknown and to perhaps drive quite large currents through it then we put it in another arm of the bridge. Make  $R_3 = R_0$ ,  $R_4 = R_x = R_0 (1 + \alpha)$  and  $R_1 = R_2 = R$ . Used in this way the amplifier does not need to carry the current passing through  $R_o$  and  $R_x$  and it is practicable to use large currents. The output voltage is now  $e_0 = (\alpha/[2 + \alpha])E$ . The output is now linear only for small deviations in the unknown ( $\alpha \ll 2$ ). In both arrangements the maximum common-mode voltage for the particular op. amp. in use must not be exceeded.

Amplification with Bridge Supply Floating.



The feedback circuit forces the amplifier to develop a voltage at the point A which is equal and opposite to the unbalance voltage developed across the bridge. The bridge unbalance voltage is

$$\frac{E}{2} - \frac{E}{R_0 + R_0 (1 + \alpha)} R_0 = E \frac{\alpha}{4\left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

The voltage developed at A by eo is

$$e_0 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Equating and rearranging gives,

$$\mathbf{e}_{0} = \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{R}_{2}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}}\right) \frac{\mathbf{E}}{4} \left(\frac{\alpha}{1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)$$

Features. The circuit is basically at adaptation of the inverting amplifier and a such has no common-mode voltage limita tions. The output does not depend o bridge impedance levels; it is linear for sma deviations in the unknown  $\binom{\alpha}{2} \ll 1$ . Th bridge unbalance voltage is amplified b  $(1 + R_2/R_1)$ . The necessity for a floatin bridge supply may sometimes be a dig advantage.

Amplification with Earthed



Feedback maintains the opposing corners of the bridge at equal potential; the amplifier output voltage establishes the differentialcurrent needed to balance the bridge. Using a single supply with the lower end of the bridge earthed:

Summing currents at A

$$\frac{\mathbf{E}_{s}-\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{A}}}{\mathbf{R}_{0}}-\frac{\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{A}}}{\mathbf{R}_{0}}+\frac{\mathbf{e}_{0}-\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{A}}}{\mathbf{R}}=0$$

Summing currents at B

$$\frac{E_s - e_B}{R_0} - \frac{e_B}{R_0 (1 + \alpha)} - \frac{e_B}{R} = 0$$

Equating  $e_A = e_B$  and rearranging gives

$$e_0 = \frac{R}{R_0} E_s \alpha \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)\left(1+\frac{R_0}{R}\right)+1}$$

Features. This circuit may be used with a earthed bridge supply but the sensitivity dependent on bridge impedance levels.

linear output is obtained for small deviations  $(\alpha \ll 1)$ . The amplifier type used should be insensitive to the possibly quite large common-mode voltage level at the input.

### Solar Cell Amplifier.



Features. In the circuit shown the polarity of the output voltage is dependent on the relative intensity of the light falling on the two cells. Circuits of this type are useful in measuring small deflections of a beam of light.

### **Photodiode** Amplifier

A photodiode is essentially a reverse biased p-n junction, the reverse leakage current through the junction being dependent on the illumination falling on the junction. In use the diodes are connected in series with a high value resistor, but the input resistance of a



general purpose op. amp. is normally not high enough to allow it to be connected directly to this circuit. A transistor capable of operating at low currents and acting as an emitter follower can be used to increase the input resistance. A balanced input stage is used to reduce temperature drift. The gain of the amplifier is set by the choice of  $R_2/R_1$ .

### Light Level Detector

A variation of the photodiode amplifier employing positive feedback can be arranged so that when the light intensity falling on the cell reaches some fixed level the amplifier output switches between saturation states. With no light falling on the photodiode the phase inverting terminal of the op. amp. is positive with respect to its other input terminal and the amplifier is in negative saturation. Light falling on the cell causes the potential of the phase-inverting terminal to fall, and when the amplifier comes out of saturation positive feedback applied via  $R_1$ and  $R_2$  causes a regenerative switching action which drives the amplifier to positive



saturation. If the light intensity is reduced a regenerative action returns the amplifier to its negative saturation value. The circuit exhibits hysteresis.

### A.C. Amplifiers

Op. amps. are basically high-gain d.c. amplifiers, but they are equally suitable for applications not requiring a d.c. response. In such cases d.c. blocking capacitors are used in the signal path, and it is often possible to operate the amplifiers with a single power supply and a split zener biasing or resistive network divider technique, thus reducing the requirement for separate positive and negative supplies.

Phase Inverting A.C. Amplifier.



The basic inverter amplifier with capacitor C in series with the input. The gain of the amplifier is  $R_2/R_1$  with the low frequency 3 dB fall in gain occuring at a frequency  $1/(2\pi CR_1)$ . The upper frequency limit of the amplifier will be dependent on the loop gain and the compensated open-loop frequency response (see March article). The input resistance is  $R_1$ .

Non Inverting A.C. Amplifier.



Basically the follower with gain with the addition of blocking capacitors and the d.c. bias path  $R_3$ . The gain of the amplifier is  $(1 + R_2/R_1)$  with low frequency 3 dB frequency determined by the shorter of the two time constants  $C_1R_1$ ,  $C_2R_3$ . The input resistance is  $R_3$ .





The non-inverting amplifier, being a voltage follower, is intrinsically capable of providing a high input impedance, but this is reduced in the simple follower by the d.c. biasing path  $R_3$ . In this circuit positive feedback is applied from the output via  $R_2 C_1$  and  $R_1$  to the lower end of  $R_3$ . This results in a large effective input impedance. The technique of raising the apparent value of an impedance by driving its low potential end with a voltage in phase with, and almost as large as, the voltage at its high potential end is known as 'bootstrapping'. The gain of the amplifier is  $1 + R_2/R_1$  and the effective input impedance is increased by a factor equal to the loop gain; e.g. if the closed-loop gain is, say, 20 and the open-loop gain of the amplifier is 4,000, the effective value of  $R_3$  is increased 200 times.

### **Frequency Selective Amplifier**

This is a bandpass amplifier employing a twin-T filter. The circuit uses the inverting feedback configuration, and in order to develop a specific frequency response characteristic the feedback path is made to



include a frequency selective network—a twin-T network in this case. The twin-T is a rejection filter and has a high impedance at its characteristic frequency; the feedback is thus a minimum and the gain of the amplifier a maximum at this frequency.

# **Letters to the Editor**

The Editor does not necessarily endorse opinions expressed by his correspondents

# **Base-connections of f.e.ts**

It has come to my notice that various suppliers of field effect transistors are publishing misleading information in their catalogues regarding the arrangement of the lead connections of these devices. The compilers of these catalogues have assumed that the manufacturers have followed the logical arrangement of: collector = drain; base = gate; and emitter = source.

Unfortunately this is not so—even particular makes vary. The following examples from the Motorola range illustrate the point:



Several colleagues and I have spent many hours attempting to get MPF 102s to function—following the connections given in the retailer's catalogue, only to find that this information was wrong and that the devices had probably "gone down the drain"!

If nothing can be done by the makers to identify the leads, either on the device or in the packet, would you please give this letter the widest publicity as we feel sure that other users are also being misled. T. N. LLOYD (G3SL),

Hounslow, Middx.

# Labelling components

I should like to back up Mr. Short's suggestion that *Wireless World* adopts, what he calls the Continental practice of abbreviating component values in circuit diagrams, but I should also like to point out the inconsequence in mentioning only the resistors and omitting the capacitors (and the coils for that matter).

It seems obvious that the safety in reading resistance values, which is certainly gained by the adoption of the "Continental" practice of replacing the decimal point by the multiplier abbreviation, has even more bearing on the labelling of capacitors.

Surely, it necessitates the further

adoption of a couple of multiplier abbreviations to which many British and American engineers seem somehow adverse, namely "m" for 10-3 and more important "n" for 10<sup>-9</sup>. It seems to me that the ease gained in reading and pronunciation justifies the necessary effort to get used to it. Here are a few examples: for 0.0016 µF write 1n6, for 0.027 µF write 27n, for 0.68 µF write 680n, for 1000 µ F write 10m. Exactly the same applies to the coils, these also often having values of fractions of the unit. MOGENS P. MULLER, Copenhagen, Denmark.

# Improper oscillations in transistors

D. B. Pitt describes "improper" oscillations on page 20 of the January, 1969 issue. Relaxationtype signals are obtained with an n-p-n planar silicon transistor in a simple *RC* circuit.

Some years ago, I carried on similar experiments with p-n-p germanium transistors. See Fig. 1, which has two unusual features: (a) the base is *not connected* (b) the output is a *sine wave*-about 0.5 V at 7 kHz!

As  $R_2$  is decreased to raise the current, an oscilloscope across  $R_1$  or the transistor will indicate a sinusoid at approximately 0.4 to 0.6 mA. If the current is increased further, the sine wave will disappear. Not all transistors tested gave this unusual result. I used 2N112 and CK768 (Raytheon) transistors. My experiments were described in *Radio-Electronics*, August, 1959.

More recently, I found that various n-p-n silicon types seem to generate saw-tooth or pulse signals, and at much lower currents. I used Fig. 1 with reversed polarity. In all cases,



www.americanradiohistory.com

the voltage across the transistor tends to remain at a peak value as  $R_2$  is varied. For a 2N112 this is approximately 20 volts, so a  $22\frac{1}{2}$ volt battery may be used. For a 2N2501, it is about 26 volts, and for a 2N2712 it is about 48 volts.

I. QUEEN, Radio-Electronics, New York, U.S.A.

# Do manufacturers really want to sell?

I am currently an undergraduate in electrical engineering and a radio amateur. One day, after graduation, I will perhaps be required to obtain some component or assembly in quantity for my employer. Because of my past experience I know even now to whom I shall turn. The odd thing is — almost all such places I can think of are American.

Example: A casual request for some information on a component resulted in the whole catalogue, plus reply-paid cards should I need more information on anything else, being sent to my home address. I was not once asked if I were in business. The company was American.

An even more modest request for a pamphlet, to an English firm resulted in my being told that this prized documentwas not really available to the genera public, however, a special case would be made if I were prepared to pay 6d plus postage.

These are not one-off examples, nor am I prejudiced (yet) but the facts are where public relations are concerned the Americans are our tutors and we are unwilling pupils.

Okay, so you can't supply the British Isles with firelighters—but you don't have to. All you have to do is generate goodwill, not only to your immediate market but also to the public at large.

Subsidies and tariff controls are like penicillin, one can become immune and trade protection is then lost, and it is ther too late to "get your finger out" because somebody will have cut off your hand. L. KENNEDY,

Southport,

Lancs.

'Vector' makes several points in his March article about 'Jim Bandstop', but at least Jim was able to start his business and doubtless Jim himself would agree wholeheartedly about the structuring of companies. Now as far as the structure of his own company was concerned, he at least had some choice. What is, however, quite intolerable is the degree of external interference from such people, for instance, as Vector mentions, the Inland-Revenue.

Even these people, and all the other multitudinous Government agents, have at least the defence that they have no vested interest in the success of the business. Quite incomprehensible from any point of view is the attitude taken by the component suppliers in whose interests it surely must be that any business thrives.

### Wireless World, June 1969

May I relate my own experiences in starting a small business in my spare time, as most businesses start.

I have dealt direct with several manufacturers or agents, sometimes for single orders in the  $\pounds$ 50- $\pounds$ 60 region and have had no suggestion of any difficulty in opening an account, with no preliminaries such as giving references. All bills have been paid within two weeks of receipt.

Not so happy however have been my dealings with the component wholesalers. Radiospares flatly refused to allow me to open an account unless I had a Registered Office open at least six hours a day,

Finally, I forwarded a 'cut-out coupon' from one of your advertisements for C.E.S. applying for a catalogue, and received in reply a duplicated letter, unsigned, asking me to give two trade references and the name of my bankers, so that, if my premises are correctly rated, I may receive a *catalogue*. What they would require if I wished to open an account, I hate to think!

As I mentioned earlier, my business is at present only part time. It does not seem to have occurred to any of these companies that I also have control of ordering thousands of pounds worth of goods for the company I am employed by.

J. C. TAYLOR, Heywood, Lancs.

# Negative feedback and hum

Whilst I must congratulate Mr. G. W. Short on his extremely ingenious circuit for reducing hum in class B single-ended push-pull output amplifiers (March issue), I suggest it is better to attack the problem at its root. This particular amplifier (Fig. 1) produces hum on its



Fig. 1. G. W. Short's original amplifier



Fig. 2. Amplifier re-designed for common positive earth line



### Fig. 3. Negative earth amplifier

output because the negative rail is used as the input "earth", and the positive rail as the output "earth". Since the liberal negative feedback ensures that there is negligible ripple on the output terminal, with respect to the negative rail, it follows that virtually the whole of the supply voltage ripple appears between the output terminal and the positive terminal. Fortunately it is very easy to redesign this amplifier so that the same rail is used for both input and output earth (positive), thus eliminating this problem (Fig. 2). If a negative earth amplifier is required, it is necessary merely to "invert" the circuit, using the same transistors in different positions (Fig. 3). D. AUSTIN,

Birmingham, 24.

### The author replies:

The most elegant solution to the hum problem is certainly to use a circuit which doesn't have it. One of my purposes in writing about my experiences with a particular amplifier circuit was to warn others of the problem, so that they could take avoiding action. When one gets down to actual cases, however, the solution may not be quite as simple as Mr. Austin's circuits suggest. For one thing, it is quite likely that the amplifier will be used with a pre-amp in a 'negative earth' configuration, in which case his Fig. 2 will be a non-starter. For another, it may not be permissible to swap  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  around to make possible Fig. 3. My own amplifier used a low-level p-n-p planar transistor type 2N4058 in the input stage and a medium power n-p-n planar type BFY51 as driver. Swapping these types around is not possible, because the 2N4058 won't handle the current needed in the driver stage, while the low gain of the BFY51 makes it unattractive as an input transistor. This may seem a mere quibble, but when one looks for a p-n-p driver equivalent to the BFY51 one discovers that it is expensive. If an extra smoothing capacitor can be obtained cheaply (they are much easier to find on the 'surplus' market than good p-n-p silicon driver transistors) then the 'swinging diode' smoothing circuit may be the most economical solution after all.

There is a further snag about Mr. Austin's circuits. This is that they may be found to exhibit an unexpectedly high hum level! Inspection of Figs. 1 and 2 shows that they both offer an entry point for ripple from the supply line. This is the emitter of the driver transistor, which goes straight to the unearthed side of the supply in each case.

Some readers have enquired about diode types for the smoothing circuit. Any silicon rectifier which will handle the current will serve. The reverse-voltage rating is of no importance. Selenium rectifiers will also work:

www.americanradiohistory.com

they start to conduct at about the same forward voltage but may have a greater forward drop at full current. A selenium bridge can be connected so as to be equivalent to two diodes in series.

G. W. Short

# **High-quality TV sound**

With regard to the comments in the April issue about high-quality television sound, I would agree entirely with Mr. Dinsdale about the position of the sound source.

Due to space considerations, anyone watching my set has to sit between it and the hi-fi speaker I use for the sound, thus the sound comes from behind the viewer. Everyone who has watched it has been quite amazed at the way the sound seems to come from the screen when actually watching it.

As regards extracting a high-quality sound signal, I simply earth all my equipment to the neutral side of the mains and take the sound from the output of the post detector stage as one would do with an ordinary radio. This is not as dangerous as it might appear since all the mains plugs are three pin and thus cannot be plugged in the wrong way round.

The quality of the sound thus obtained, when fed through a normal domestic hi-fi system can be surprisingly good. Although not as good as that of the Band II f.m. transmissions, it compares very favourably with that of the monitors used at the B.B.C. and I.T.A. transmitting stations I have visited.

On tape recordings made in this manner it is just possible to hear the 405- and 625-line scan whistles, but they are not normally noticeable.

I have tried this method of sound extraction with two sets and found in both cases that mains hum could be troublesome due to the slight voltage drop in the TV mains feeder. The cure for this is to connect the TV chassis direct to the hi-fi amplifier's earth. Also, a significant improvement in treble response was obtained on removing the sound interference limiters on both sets.

B. POLLARD (aged 18),

Sheffield 10.

# Groove jumping on records

On both sides of the Atlantic one reads that a gramophone record has a "jumping groove", although what presumably is meant is that the cartridge needle jumps. The more important question is whether it is correct to speak at all of a "jumping" needle. Does the needle actually jump-that is, more correctly, is it thrown by the one groove wall over the opposite groove wall?---or does the groove wall, over which the needle is said to "jump", in fact pass under the needle? Or, again, is it sometimes the one, sometimes the other, and sometimes both occurring simultaneously? When I say that the groove wall passes under the needle-to me, the more likely cause of a needle missing one spiral of a groove-I mean that the one groove wall can undergo so violent an excursion that the groove moves out from under the needle, which inertia and insufficient compliance hold more or less rooted to its original position.

274

It would seem that where the skating forceis exactly neutralized, a needle should miss a spiral as often in the one direction as in the other, the only determining factor being (assuming that the needle, suspension, and damping material have exactly symmetrical characteristics in all directions of movement) whether the excursion causing the needle to miss moves towards or away from the centre of the disc. In the past, of course, owing to the skating force, it was usually the next groove inwards that came to be occupied by the needle.

Can any reader support or demolish my speculations?

RONALD KLETT, Loerrach, W. Germany.

# Folded exponential horn loudspeaker

I was delighted to read the abstract of J. Jecklin's article in February's Wireless World.

I do not feel, however, that Mr. Jecklin's high frequency arrangements represent the most satisfactory system. The power handling capacity of two Axiom 80s is far in excess of any domestic requirement and suitable arrangements give satisfactory distribution of sound from a single speaker.

My suggestion is to fit the high-frequency driver into a simple horn, mounted so as to reflect the sound off the corner of the room, or, if the ceiling be low, the ceiling. The horn loading restricts the movement of the cone ensuring negligible out-of-phase sound output from the rear of the cone. With Mr. Jecklin's arrangement this out-of-phase signal could be reflected off the walls to produce irregular response.

A further improvement, which I have made to my own speakers, is to cross over from the Lowther speaker at 4 kHz into a Decca-Kelly ribbon DK30 using the crossover details of which are given in Fig. 1 and the scheme of connection in Fig. 2. The crossover provides a transformer function increasing the drive to the ribbon to bring its apparent sensitivity into line with the rest of the system. The ribbon unit is readily mounted on the outside of the horn of the mid-range speaker and similarly aimed so that its output too is reflected and dispersed. The Kelly acoustic lens should not be used in this arrangement.

The inclusion of the ribbon unit is well worthwhile as transient performance is improved and the smooth response minimizes listener fatigue, and background noise. For really noisy programme material the ribbons may be switched off—a filter far more effective than that in the amplifier.

Since Mr. Jecklin wrote his original article development has taken place in electrostatic mid-range speakers and readers should bear them in mind as a possible advantageous replacement for the p.m. unit. Mr. Peter Belt (Duode Ltd, Leeds) is marketing electrostatic speakers in which the matching transformer is replaced with advantage by a valve amplifier which also makes up for the lack of sensitivity of the electrostatic speaker. I have, however, found it necessary to retain the ribbon but to feed the h.f. range into the electrostatic panels and to feed the ribbon using the crossover as a high-pass filtertransformer only (see Fig. 3).

With the suggested arrangements the 16ohm resistor can come out of Mr. Jecklin's crossover and the efficiency of the system rises to circa 40%. This now gives rise to important considerations concerning the amplifier, a matter of milliwatts making a very pleasant sound level in a small room. The sizeable sum of money spent on the speaker can now be recouped on the amplifier.

The appended  $2 \times 2$  watt circuit (Fig. 4) provides the audibly faultless quality and unconditional stability found only in the best professional studio amplifiers. Heat dissipation of 70 W is no greater than a large valve table radio and cost should not exceed £8. It has not been found possible to reduce the heat dissipation without degrading the sound but suggestions are very welcome as users of insensitive speakers would like to build more powerful versions that are not at the same time central heating systems.

Readers having no constructional facilities might consult Mr. C. Telfer, Caverton, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, who specializes in horn speaker construction.

I. G. ABELSON,

London N.14.



Fig. 1. Crossover circuit supplied by Stanley Kelly. Cores: Mullard FX 1007 (E) and FX 1107 (I). Spacer 0.036 in.







Fig. 4 One channel and power supply for 2-watt amplifier.  $RFC_1 = Radiospares 1A$  television suppressor choke;  $RFC_2 = 2A$  version.

# **Modified Treble Filter for Bailey Pre-amplifier**

In the pre-amplifier described by the author in the December 1966 edition of Wireless World, the presence of the treble filter affected the performance of the tone control in that the full boost and cut ranges were not available. In addition, ferritecored inductors of high "Q" value gave unwanted ringing in the circuit.

These defects have only recently become clear, and a modified filter circuit has been designed to overcome them. This is shown in Fig. 1. The cut-off frequency of the filter is now dependent on only one capacitor, in that the cut-off frequency can be varied from 4 to 11 kHz merely by changing the value of the output terminating capacitor. The values given in Fig. 1 represent the limiting values of common usage, capacitor values between these limits giving intermediate values of cut-off frequency.

The inductor is damped by the series resistor to such an extent that variations in inductor "Q" have little effect on the performance. Equally with the filter in the "out" position it is now removed completely from circuit and does not affect the amount of treble boost available. The overall transient response of the filter is quite satisfactory as can be seen from the square-wave response photograph shown in Figs. 3 and 4.



Fig. 3. Response to 1 kHz square-wave with 40,000 pF capacitor



Fig. 4. As Fig. 3 but with 10,000 pF terminating capacitor



C3

Fig. 1. Modified treble-filter circuit.

 $1\mu$ 



C2 10,000p

The inductor size was maintained identical to that in the original circuit so that modification entails a minimum expense. Á.R.B.

# **Books Received**

Solid State Electronics by G. Fournet, edited by S. Chomet. This book, translated from the French, investigates the laws governing the motion of electrons in a crystalline medium. It falls into four parts. The first part is a thorough treatment of quantum theory, from first principles, which should be followed without difficulty by anyone with no more than a grounding in the ideas of quantum physics. The second part deals more specifically with the theory of electrons in metals. The third and longest section deals with semiconductors, and with the detailed theory of the working of diodes and transistors. The last section is a discussion of magnetic phenomena including ferro- and antiferro-magnetism, and ferri-magnetism. Typical numerical examples are worked out to show what magnitudes may be expected in practice. Pp.308. Prices 70s hard-back and 38s limp. Iliffe Books Ltd., 42 Russell Square, London W.C.1.

Management of Research Development and Design in Industry by T.S. McLeod. The author is Company Technical Co-ordinator with the Plessey Company and responsible for the inauguration and control of much of their research. The creed of this book is that expenditure on research and development is wasted without planning and control and that the design process itself must be properly managed. Guidance is given in setting up objectives for industrial research. Details of budgeting, staffing and day-to-day control are described in practical terms. The book ends with four detailed case studies of research, development and design management in action. Pp.260. Price 3. Gower Press Ltd., 13 Bloomsbury Square, London W.C.1.

# A short interpretation

276

Computers have been used in engineering design ever since they became available to engineers, which has been for about twenty years. Why, then, all the excitement about this apparently new subject called "Computer Aided Design" (or "CAD" as it has become known, perhaps because it is not the gentleman's way of doing things)? It could be, of course, that those responsible for organizing conferences and publishing books and journals—the professional communica-tors—have only recently discovered what has been going on. Another reason may be that what started in a fragmentary way twenty years ago has only now gathered sufficient body to become autarkic. Yet another explanation could be that computers have suddenly become human, in the sense that the engineer can now conduct a "conversation" with them with the aid of verbal or graphical peripheral equipment.

The c.a.d. conference at Southampton Un -

LE.E. provided a good opportunity to see what is being done in electronics design (the conference was concerned with computer aided design of almost anything, but electrical and electronic products were predominant). There seem to be three main areas of application: (1) circuit analysis and synthesisusing computing techniques to find the circuit values necessary to achieve optimum or specified performance or production yield; (2) physical layout-achieving the optimum spatial arrangements of circuit elements and connections in printed circuits, i.c. and l.s.i. devices, thin or thick film sub-assemblies, or conventional electronic equipment; (3) system design by simulation or testing-using the computer as a model on which to try out a likely system before construction, or to test a system already built.

In almost all c.a.d. projects the computer used is a digital machine. Analogue computers although particularly well adapted to certain jobs, such as system simulation in "real time", are restricted in range of ability because each piece of their hardware can perform only one specific operation (e.g. adding, multiplying, integrating).

What is perhaps rather mystifying is how a machine for handling numbers can deal with spatial and topological information, as in printed-circuit layouts or electronic circuit configurations. With spatial patterns the principle is simple: any point in space can be specified numerically in terms of Cartesian or polar co-ordinates within some arbitrary frame of reference; thus numerical descriptions of points, lines, areas and volumes are possible. With electronic circuit topology the transformation is usually done by the use of nodes—that is, all the common connection points, or nodes, in a circuit are labelled with code numbers, then the position of each component in the circuit is specified by the code numbers of the nodes to which it is connected. This process, of course, can also be applied to the nodes of equivalent-circuit "models" of single devices such as the transistor. Branches (the paths containing components between nodes) are also used and similarly numbered.

By such techniques the computer can be made to do what the engineer normally does with diagrams and drawings in the design process, repeatedly recording and modifying. With straightforward calculations, e.g. using Ohm's or Kirchhoff's laws in circuits, the computer does essentially the same as the engineer with his slide rule-but more of it. Correct or optimum design is a matter of trying a succession of different arrangements in a systematic manner that approaches the desired result by degrees-very tedious and perhaps impractical for an unaided engineer to do exhaustively. Mathematically, however, it is an iterative, convergent process and therefore very suitable for handling by a mathematical machine such as a digital computer, which is ideal for repeating a given calculation with different sets of numerical values. For example, a typical electronics design process might call for calculating the steady-state response of a circuit at numerous frequencies for every possible value of every component in the circuit.

The following short descriptions of papers from the Southampton conference give some idea of current activity in c.a.d. as applied to electronic engineering.

Circuit analysis and synthesis. Computer programme to solve the currents and voltages in a transistor-resistor network under steady applied voltage conditions (A. M. MacSwan). Determining circuit element nominal values and maximum allowable tolerances to achieve responses within specified constraints (G. J. Herskowitz, M. A. Murray-Lasso). A general d.c. analysis programme for non-linear circuits: allows the user to take the model provided or build up his own model (H. M. Davison). Worst-case a.c. analysis using signal-flow graphs (G. W. Zobrist). Specifying a circuit with the aid of an alpha/numeric/graphical display: the requirements of a given circuit

analysis programme are automatically met as the engineer is guided in a sequence of actions by instructions from the computer itself (J. A. Weaver). Obtaining optimum yield in production: finding the set of nominal component parameters, with given probability density functions, that gives the maximum number of satisfactory circuits (F. Jensen). Taking account of non-idealities of active devices in circuit analysis and applying corrections (J. I. Sewell, C. Nightingale).

Physical layout. Computer programming language for specifying layouts for i.c. masks: takes advantage of redundancies arising from parallel sides of shapes, repeated shapes in one circuit, patterns common to a range of circuits (J. Wood, et. al.). Programmes for designing layouts of circuit modules in large equipments (computers) to achieve minimum functions of the wiring, e.g. minimum total length of wire (J. Houghton). Trial layouts of thin-film microcircuits: programme deals with component dimensions, placement and interconnections and displays result on a digital incremental plotter (W. J. Cullyer et. al.). Programme using graphical display to allow intervention by the designer for semi-automatic design of printed circuit boards: placement of packages and arrangement of interconnections (D. F. A. Leevers). C.r.t. display and pattern-generating computer programme as an aid to designing i.c. masks: when a design is completed dimensional information is stored on magnetic tape to control a mask cutting machine (J. Atiyah). Programmes for automatic design of l.s.i. two-layer interconnection patterns (P. E. Radley).

System design by simulation. Programme for simulating a digital processor of a doppler radar system (J. H. Blythe et. al.). "Conversational" programme for simulating logic sub-systems on a time-sharing computer: circuit description, input and required output are fed in as data and can be modified at will while the programme is running (J. S. Reynolds). Logic simulation programme capable of being expanded and modified according to experience with practical examples: includes TTL74 and DTL900 series of i.cs (P. C. Gorton, S. P. O'Byrne). Testing logic networks by simulation: system being developed is designed to reduce computing costs (A. A. Kaposi).

au can take the components straight from the pose man to the assembly line! Electrosil quality is the same however small the resistor.

If you've appreciated the virtues of tin-oxide resistors in the past you only lose one thing with the C3 — size. It takes years of experience to cut down a resistor to this size and maintain the stability, reliability and consistent quality for which Electrosil is noted.

C3 is not only a m ni resistor — 0.160" long and 0.066" diameter but it can dissipate a full ½W at 70°C with well below 1% change in value over 2000 hours.

5% selection tolerance, the C3 is supplied with a T.C. of 100 or 200 p.p.m.

Write now for full technical data on the smallest glass-tin-oxide resistor in the world!

ELECTROSIL LIMITED P.O. Box 37, Pallion, Sunderland, Co. Durham, Telephone Sunderland 71481. Telex 53273



# No, you don't need your eyes testing: it's the new mini C3 resistor

actualsize

WW 298 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

pricanradiohistory cor

# Like us to place a small deposit on your next order?



No trouble at all. We already plate millions of Carr Fastener components every week. Gold, silver, copper, chrome, zinc, tin, nickel, cadmium : we plate with them all, electrolytically and with great precision. You'll have to go a long way to find anyone plating parts with greater expertise! For electronic edge connector contacts, for instance, we have developed techniques of selective plating with gold on the metal strip before forming. This deposit is graded

from a minimum coating to



give long-life protection, up to 5 microns thick at points subject to wear.

Because we do all the metal preparation and plating in our own factories we control the quality and the time it takes. Neither we, nor ultimately you, are at the mercy of external suppliers, for vague, ever-extending delivery dates.

Plating is only one of the processes we use in producing over twenty five million fasteners, connectors and related components per week. We also solder, rivet and bond parts together. Or encapsulate them in compression or injection mouldings.

All along the line our components and parts are subject to batch testing for characteristics such as : dimensions, plating thickness, insertion force, electrical potential etc, etc. Precision components such as edge connectors for the GPO even require 100% testing, which could

www.americanradiohistory.com

be very time-consuming – except for the fact that our development boys have devised a little machine that does the necessary test completely automatically. In fact, we'd have a bit of trouble turning out over 25,000,000 parts a week if our development people hadn't invented quite a few machines (many

of them patented) to streamline production

To recap: we form the parts, plate them, then go on and complete any processing necessary to make the part into a finished component ready to drop into your assembly-line.



Carr Fastener Company Limited, Stapleford, Nottingham Telephone: Sandiacre 2661



G7

# **Personalities**

Group Captain E. Fennessy, C.B.E., is the new chairman of the National Industrial Space Committee set up by the Society of British Aerospace Companies, the Electronic Engineering Assoc., and the Telecommunication Engineering & Manufacturing Assoc. Grp. Capt. Fennessy is managing director of Plessey Electronics Group which he joined in 1965 after 20 years with the Decca organization, latterly as managing director of Decca Radar Ltd. The N.I.S.C. is responsible for co-ordinating the views of this country's industries involved in space vehicles and associated control and communications systems.

Douglas H. Bolton, M.B.E., who is 48 and joined Newmark Instruments Ltd 31 years ago as chief project engineer, is appointed manager of the company's Control Engineering Division. He was with Elliott Automation as a technical manager for eight years on development of aircraft /missile control systems prior to which he was from 1956 to 1958 chief systems engineer with Sanders Roe Ltd on "Black Knight" rocket development. During World War II, from 1939 to 1946, Mr. Bolton served in the Army and for 24 years was a senior lecturer on radar and electronic control equipment at a R.E.M.E. Technical School. After the war he served as a civilian technical officer in the War Department and in 1951 was appointed an M.B.E. for his



D. H. Bolton

work on operational performance of radar and control equipment used for the air defence of Great Britain.

K. H. Kreuchen, O.B.E., D.Phil., F.Inst.P., appointed managing director of the newly formed EMI-Varian Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, studied physics, chemistry and mathematics at the universities of Kiel and Heidelberg. He started his career as a physicist at what is now the Max Planck Institute at Heidelberg. Five years later he joined the Development Laboratory of the Tube Factory of Siemens and Halske at Berlin-Siemenstadt. After the war, he was asked to come to England where he worked first on a government contract with S.T.C. In 1948 Dr. Kreuchen joined the staff of the Research Laboratories of EMI Limited, and specialized in research and development work on velocity-modulated high-power tubes, particularly klystrons. He has latterly been general manager of the Power Tube Division of EMI Electronics Ltd.

Walter Marshall, B.Sc., Ph.D., who is 37, is appointed by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority director of the Research Group (which includes the Culham Laboratory as well as Harwell). He will continue to be director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. Dr. Marshall took his B.Sc. in mathematical physics at Birmingham in 1952, and his Ph.D. in 1954. He joined the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell in that year and from 1957 to 1959 spent two years in the United States at Berkeley and Harvard before returning to Harwell. In 1960 he was appointed head of the Theoretical Physics Division at Harwell, and in 1964 was made a member of the research group management board. In March 1966, Dr. Marshall was appointed deputy director of the A.E.R.E., Harwell, and a year later received the additional appointment of deputy director of the Research Group. He has been director of A.E.R.E., Harwell, since April 1968.

Michael Wadely, D.F.H. M.I.E.E., who has been development manager of Newmark Instruments since November 1966, has become chief engineer of the Control Engineering Division. He was with G.E.C. (Electronics) Ltd, at their Applied Electronics Laboratory, Stanmore, as a project leader for 10 years. For the last three years with G.E.C. he was manufacturing manager of the Stanmore and Hemel Hempstead facilities. Mr. Wadely was educated at Brighton College and at Faraday House Electrical Engineering College, London.



M. Wadely

The new managing director of Veeder-Root Ltd., the counter and pump computer manufacturers of New Addington, Croydon, is Lawrence Dilger, B.Sc., M.I.E.E. He succeeds B. E. Harry who is returning to the U.S.A. to take up the position of vice-president international with the parent company in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Dilger has been with Veeder-Root for five years, having joined them as technical manager from Honeywell Controls. The company has also announced the appointment of E.S. Ashford, M.I.E.E., as technical manager. Mr. Ashford joined the company ten years ago as chief designer from E.M.I. Electronics Ltd. In his new capacity he will be responsible for R & D and design at New Addington.

R. W. Merrick, who has completed 41 years with Wright & Weaire Ltd and the Ferrograph Company Ltd, of which he was a founder in 1949, is retiring from active participation in the commercial affairs of Ferrograph, but continues as a member of the board. He will continue to serve as an executive director of the Ferrograph subsidiary, Rendar Ltd. S. G. Griffiths has been appointed director of commercial affairs in succession to Mr. Merrick. Mr. Griffiths has been on the staff of Electric and Musical Industries Ltd for 23 years, during the last five of which he has held the position of sales manager with responsibility for product planning and for worldwide marketing of professional tape recorders and associated equipment.

www.americanradiohistory.com

F. H. Townsend, a Londoner who has been in N. America since 1957, has been appointed manager, Electronic Tube Division of Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd. Prior to joining Canadian Westinghouse, Mr. Townsend served as manager, entertainment equipment sales, for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Electronic Tube Division. Mr. Townsend, who is 57, started his career with Cossors in 1931 where he remained in the research department until 1938 when he joined the vacuum laboratory of Pye. From 1946 until he went to the U.S.A. Mr. Townsend was chief vacuum engineer and manager of Cathodeon.

John Lockyer, chief designer, Brit-ish Radio Corporation (Thorn Group), recently retired after 22 years service with the company. He started his career as an apprentice mechanical engineer in 1925 with Western Electric, which later became International Telephone and Telegraph. In 1931 he joined the B.B.C. to work on equipment for installation in the new Broadcasting House and later transferred to the Research Department as head draughtsman. Leaving the B.B.C. in 1946, Mr. Lockyer joined the Ferguson Radio Corporation at Enfield as chief mechanical designer.

Kenneth F. Gibson, B.Sc., has been appointed managing director of Computing Devices Company Ltd, London. Mr. Gibson, aged 33 and a graduate of Queen's University, Belfast, joined Computing Devices of Canada Ltd., Ottawa, the London company's parent organization, seven years ago. He became supervisor of the aerophysics department in 1964; manager of space sciences division 1965; and director, research and technology marketing just over a year ago.

Christopher R. Robinson, B.Sc., M.Sc., who is 38, has become chief engineer of Computing Devices Company Ltd., London, following the recent death of Adrian Duguid. Mr. Robinson took his B.Sc. in electrical engineering at Nottingham University and an M.Sc. at the University of Tennessee. He later lectured in electrical engineering at the Ohio State University before returning to England in 1960 to join Hawker Siddeley Engineering Ltd. After this he was a design engineer with Bendix Electronics Ltd. In 1967 Mr. Robinson joined Computing Devices of Canada Ltd, Ottawa, and has there been engaged on the planning of avionics products.

Peter Iddon, who has been with Multicore Solders Ltd for more than ten years, has been appointed U.K. sales manager, consequent upon the resignation of G. A. Jarvis.

# **Wireless World Colour Television Receiver**

# 13. Chrominance circuit adjustments

Before dealing with the adjustment of the chrominance circuits, it is necessary to complete the description of the colourdifference amplifiers and some other matters which lack of space prevented inclusion in last month's article. The circuit of



Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the output stages of the colour-difference video amplifiers and black-level clamps.

Fig. 1 shows the colour-difference output stages. The grids of the three pentodes are connected through the resistors  $R_{111}$ ,  $R_{112}$  and  $R_{113}$  to  $P_{35}$ ,  $P_{36}$  and  $P_{37}$  on the main chrominance board. These three resistors are connected directly between the three pins of the main board and the pentode grid terminals of the valveholders and are shown dotted in the circuit diagram of Part 12.

The valves used are type PCL84 triode-pentodes; the pentode sections are used as the video amplifiers and the triode sections as black-level clamps. All three stages are identical and are self-biased by cathode resistors,  $R_{117}$ ,  $R_{118}$  and  $R_{110}$ ; the by-pass capacitors  $C_{68}$ ,  $C_{69}$  and  $C_{70}$ , have values which give compensation for the effect of shunt capacitance on the anode loads.

Each pentode anode is connected to a triode anode through a capacitor and each triode anode in turn is connected directly to a grid of the colour tube. The triode anode loads are very high, 8.2M  $\Omega$  and the triodes are normally non-conductive. During line flyback, however, a 50-V positive-going pulse from the line timebase is applied to each grid and makes each triode conduct. Because of the high anode load the voltage drop between anode and cathode becomes quite small, with the result that the anode potential drops to but little more than the cathode potential, which is set by the voltage divider,  $R_{129}$ ,  $R_{130}$  and  $R_{131}$ .

Because of this the coupling capacitors between the pentode and triode anodes are brought to a fixed charge once per line. The result is thus the same as if the conventional d.c. restorers were used on a normal signal. They cannot be used here, however, because the sync pulses, which normally control a d.c. restorer, are gated out of the signal at an early stage. Control has to be effected by pulses from the timebase, therefore.

The three valveholders are carried by a small metal panel measuring  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  inches. The pentode bias resistors and by-pass capacitors are connected directly between the appropriate tags of these holders and the panel.

A second panel of Veroboard measuring  $3\frac{1}{2} \ge 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches is screwed to the metal panel with an overlap of  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, and on this are mounted the other resistors and capacitors as shown in the photographs of Fig. 5. Three 2 B.A. clearance holes are drilled through both panels and the composite panel is screwed to the top of the framework holding the other boards. It is convenient to tap the holes in the framework, since nuts would be rather inaccessible. Spacers are needed to stand off the board from the frame and these can conveniently be a pair of 0 B.A. full nuts.

Fig. 2 shows the interconnections between the two main boards. Notice particularly that the connection between  $P_6$  and  $P_{26}$  is made by a 0.0022  $\mu$ F capacitor.

Coil-winding details are given in the table, and a second table gives typical no-signal voltages.

### Wireless World, June 1969







			Frequency	Lmin	Lmax	Rdc	Cam
Coil	Tums	Winding	(MHz)	(µH)	(µH)	(32)	Core
1	60	single-layer	4.43	11	29	2.35	short
	120	scramble	_	52	133	4.6	long
2	55	single-laver	4.43	9.25	25.8	1.6	long
L,	1700	scramble		17.000	70.000	90	Ferroxcube
1	250	scramble		204	475	10.2	long
5	70	scramble	4.43	15	40	2.8	long
-	90	scramble	6	24.2	65	3.1	short
5	30	single-laver	4 43	2.8	7.1	0.85	long
L L	120	scramble	4.43	57.5	139	5	short

Except for  $L_4$ , all coil formers are Neosid type 722/1 with cans 7100, and terminal bases 5027. The long cores are Neosid  $4 \times 0.5 \times 12.7$  and the short cores Neosid  $4 \times 0.5 \times 6/900$ . For  $L_4$  an Aladdin former Is used of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -Inch diameter and  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inches long with a can  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square by  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch long. All coils which are scramble-wound have cheeks fitted  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and and wound with No. 42 gauge wire, which can be enamed or enamel-silk covered. The core of  $L_4$  is Ferroxcube FX1068, wrapped with Sellotape to be an easy fit in the former.



Fig. 4. This drawing shows the details of the board for the current Mullard-type DL1E delay line. With this line  $T_{\gamma}$  is not required and  $R_{\gamma 2}$  and  $R_{95}$  should be changed to 100 ohms.

LINE VOLTS	14.5 V		ORMAL	SIGNAL
------------	--------	--	-------	--------

Stage	Base	Emitter	Collector	Stage	Anode	Cathode
Tr.	0.65	0	12.9	D,	- 10	0
r.	1.05	0.7	14.1	D,	- 6.1	0.7
Tr	0.45	0.5	14.25	D,	0.7	8
Tr l	0.6	0.2	8.6	D,	0	10.9
Tr.	2.7	2.1	11.6	D,	0	3.9
Tr.	3.5	2.95	11.6	D,	4	6.7
Tr.	2.4	2.7	13.2	D,	0	5.3
Tr.	4	4	13.3	D,	2.4	2.4
Tr.	2.2	1.6	1.3			
True	5.2	4.6	12.5			1
Tr	0	0	5.5			1
Tra	0	0	5.5	1		1
Tru	0	-0.65	15			
Tru	0	-0.6	17.6			
Tru	0	-0.65	13.5			

www.americanradiohistory.com

279

Fig. 3 shows an under view of the board which carries the delay line and its connections. The delay line includes tuned circuits which are factory adjusted and should not be touched. There are in existence two types of line which can be distinguished with an ohmmeter. The connecting tags are in two groups of three and in the original pattern of line the outer pair of each three must be joined together, as shown in Fig. 3. An ohmmeter test between the tags of each pair before they are joined will show an open circuit. In the later model the test will show an internal connection between these tags. They must not then be joined together, but the connections shown in Fig. 4 must be adopted. This newer model, the Mullard type DL1E, has built-in auto-transformers at each end instead of plain coils. As a result, a push-pull output can be obtained directly from it and  $T_7$  of Part 12 should not be used with it. At the input two different impedance levels are available. The higher impedance input provides a greater output and if this should be needed it is necessary to change  $R_{\pi}$  to 390 ohms. However, normally the lower impedance is suitable and  $R_{72}$  and  $R_{95}$ should be each 100 ohms instead of the 150 ohms needed for the earlier model.

There are a good many adjustments needed in the chrominance circuits but nothing very complicated in the way of apparatus is needed. A signal generator and an oscilloscope will do most things. It is advisable to use an isolating mains transformer, not merely to protect oneself, but to protect the test equipment. In addition a  $0.002-\mu$  F capacitor should be in series with the signal generator output.

The procedure is as follows:

1. Apply the output of the signal generator between the decoder input terminal,  $P_1$ , and chassis.

2. Set the saturation control  $R_{\oplus}$  to maximum.

3. Short-circuit  $D_8$  (to render the colour-killer inoperative) and

- $R_{30}$  (to render the local oscillator inoperative). 4. Connect the oscilloscope to the base of  $Tr_{10^{\circ}}$
- 5. With an input at 6MHz tune  $L_7$  for minimum output.
- 6. With an input of 4.43MHz tune  $L_6$  for maximum output.
- 7. Remove short-circuit from  $D_8$  leaving that to  $D_{30}$  in place.
- 8. Disconnect the inter-unit lead from  $P_3$ .
- 9. Join  $P_3$  to the junction of  $R_{48}$  and  $R_{49}$  and also connect it to the chassis through 0.01 F.
- 10. Connect the oscilloscope to the cathode of  $D_1$ .
- 11. With an input of 4.43MHz tune  $L_1$  for maximum output.

12. Replace the connections altered under (8) and (9) to normal.

13. Connect the signal generator across  $C_{39}$  and the oscilloscope



# across R<sub>96</sub>.

14. At 4.43MHz adjust L<sub>9</sub> for minimum output.

15. Connect the signal generator across  $C_{64}$  and the oscilloscope across R97.

16. At 4.43 MHz adjust  $L_{10}$  for minimum output.

17. Disconnect the signal generator and oscilloscope.

18. Connect the oscilloscope between  $P_6$  and chassis.

19. Remove the short-circuit from  $R_{30}$ .

20. Adjust  $L_3$  for maximum output which should be about 5.4V p-p.

21. If possible, examine the waveform and if necessary readjust  $L_3$  to make it more nearly sinusoidal. This will usually entail screwing in the slug a little. An output of 5V p-p of good waveform should be obtainable.

22. Connect the oscilloscope to  $C_{61}$ .

23. Adjust  $L_8$  for minimum output.

24. Connect the oscilloscope to  $P_6$  and chassis, and take a separate lead from  $P_6$  to the 'external sync' terminal of the oscilloscope.

25. Use a  $1-\mu s$  sweep range and carefully lock the oscilloscope to the wave. Adjust the X-shift so that the top of a half cycle is exactly on a vertical line of the oscilloscope graticule.

26. Connect the oscilloscope to the junction of  $R_{90}$  and  $C_{57}$ , but leave the 'external sync' terminal still joined to  $P_6$ .

27. Adjust  $C_{57}$  so that the graticule line, which previously coincided with the top of a half cycle, now coincides with a zero of the sine wave. If this cannot be reached with  $C_{sy}$  at maximum, add C<sub>56</sub> of perhaps 20pF. (Note. If a double-beam oscilloscope is available and it has the same phase shift in both channels, the two inputs can be connected simultaneously to  $P_6$  and across  $T_6$ . Then  $C_{57}$  can be adjusted for 90° phase angle between the two traces.)

28. Restore all connections to normal.

29. Tune in a signal and lock line and field timebases to it. With saturation at minimum adjust for a good black and white picture. Adjust the tuning from a position of poor picture detail to one which is just short of the setting at which sound-channel interference appears.

30. Connect the 'external sync' terminal of the oscilloscope to a convenient point on the line timebase (a wire within a few inches of the line output valve will usually give enough pick-up).

31. Connect the oscilloscope input to  $P_1$  and check that there is a colour burst on the waveform. If not, readjust the tuning, which may be critical.

32. Disconnect the lead from  $P_3$  and connect the oscilloscope to

33. Adjust the X-shift to centre the colour burst on a vertical line of the graticule.

34. Connect the oscilloscope to  $P_{25}$ .

35. The trace should be a damped sinewave of perhaps three or four noticeable cycles. Adjust  $L_5$  so that the first positive half cycle is centred on the vertical line of the graticule on which the colour burst was previously aligned. (Note. If a doublebeam oscilloscope is available connect it to display the burst on one trace and the damped sinewave on the other.) The amplitude of the first positive half cycle should be about 3.5V.

Replace all connections to normal.

37. Set  $R_{19}$  and  $R_{25}$  at a little below maximum.

38. Remove the link between  $P_4$  and  $P_5$ .

39. Short-circuit D<sub>8</sub>.

40. Connect Model 8 Avometer on 25-V range between chassis and the collector of  $Tr_4$  (i.e.,  $P_4$ ).

41. Adjust  $R_{19}$  and  $R_{25}$  so that the meter reads 7V, and so that by adjustment of  $R_{25}$  only the voltage can be varied from nearly zero to 12V. This fixes the setting of  $R_{10}$ . Then set to 7V by R25.

42. Turn up saturation. Horizontal colour bars should appear. Adjust for a moderate intensity of colour.

43. Adjust  $L_2$  for a colour lock if possible; if not for the

slowest movement of the bars.

44. Replace the link between  $P_{24}$  and  $P_{25}$ .

45. Adjust  $R_{25}$  for a colour lock. This means that the horizontal bars will disappear and that the colour will be properly distributed over the picture. The colours, however, may be the wrong ones, but at this stage do not worry about this.

46. Adjust  $R_4$  so that the setting of  $R_{25}$  for a colour lock is not too critical.

47. Remove the short-circuit from  $D_8$ . If the colour killer is operating correctly this should have no effect.

48. Connect the oscilloscope across  $R_{44}$ . An approximate sinewave of 7.8kHz should appear. Adjust  $L_4$  for the best sinewave.

49. Readjust the tuning. It will now be critical for colour. With quite small mistuning all colour should disappear, but at the proper setting not only should traces of colour appear but the reference oscillator should lock-in without any other adjustment.

50. Adjust saturation for a reasonable depth of colour. Avoid turning it up too much for this will produce colour streaking.

51. Examine the actual colours obtained. Test Card F is best for this. On this the background should be a pale blue and the girl should have a red dress with brown hair and the doll should be green. If the colours are wrong or nearly all wrong, transfer the lead to  $P_{24}$  to  $P_{23}$ , thus changing the phase of the bistable. All colours should now be substantially correct, but may not be precisely right. Thus, reds should be red, greens green, and blues blue, but some may be too vivid and others too pale, while other colours, which are a mixture of these may have considerable errors of hue.

52. The controls  $R_{98}$ ,  $R_{106}$  and  $R_{108}$  have now to be adjusted to put this right. The R-Y channel gain is fixed, but the relative gain of the other two is adjustable as is also the matrixing of the G-Y channel by  $R_{98}$ . Fortunately, these controls are not very critical. Adjustments are initially best carried out on the colour bar test pattern which is usually broadcast several times a day during the trade test transmissions. There is little that can be said about these adjustments beyond saying that they are done a little at a time until all colours look right.

53. Since the delay line has not yet been brought into use the receiver is operating in the simple PAL mode. Under conditions of good reception it should give a good colour picture which at normal viewing distance may satisfy many people. Its main defect will be that in close viewing (how close depends on individual eyesight) alternate lines in a large area of colour may be of slightly different shades and the lines appear to move vertically. This is because in simple PAL the integration of successive lines is performed by the eye, and the eye cannot do this when it is too near the picture.

54. With the receiver tuned to a signal so that the reference oscillator remains locked, connect up the delay line. Disconnect the lead to  $P_{12}$  and disconnect the lead from  $P_6$ . Connect  $P_6$ to  $P_{12}$  through 10k  $\Omega$ .

55. Disconnect the links  $P_{20}$  to  $P_{30}$  and  $P_{31}$  to  $P_{32}$ . 56. Connect the oscilloscope to  $P_{31}$ . It will display the 4.43-MHz output from the reference oscillator. Adjust  $R_{\pi}$ for a minium. If no minimum setting can be found, transfer the oscilloscope to  $P_{29}$ . If there is now a definite minimum setting for  $R_{75}$ , reverse the leads to one end of the delay line. There should now be a definite minimum setting with the oscilloscope connected to  $P_3$ .

57. Ideally the minimum output should be zero. In practice, it is not. If it is not very small indeed, however, compared with the output at  $P_{29}$ , try adding capacitance across  $R_{76}$  or  $R_{\pi}$ , across one there will be a phase lead and across the other a phase lag. Values of from 25-100pF should be tried.

58. Replace connections to normal and check on a picture. The crawling-line effect on areas of solid colour should now have disappeared. If it has not, slight readjustment of  $R_{75}$ should make it do so.

This completes the adjustments to the chrominance circuits. The list appears to be a very formidable one, but in actual fact the adjustments are not at all difficult to carry out. No serious difficulty is likely to arise unless there is some gross defect. Unfortunately, the symptoms of a fault in the colour circuits can be very different from what one is inclined superficially to expect. Thus, for example, suppose that there is some defect which renders the B-Y channel inoperative. One's first reaction is to expect that there will be no blue in the picture, but this is quite wrong. There will be too much blue! It is important to remember that this is a colour difference channel. For a fully-saturated blue signal, the B-Y channel carries a signal of which the Y component is supposed to cancel the Y signal applied to the cathode and leave the B signal to operate the gun. However, if there is no signal at all applied to the blue grid there is still the Y signal applied to the cathode and this will operate the blue gun to produce blue.

The quickest way of checking in such cases is, of course, to use the oscilloscope to make sure that signals are in fact being applied to each grid of the tube. However, if it is necessary to diagnose from the symptoms the waveforms of Fig. 5, Part 10 will be found very helpful.

From this it can be seen, for instance, that on a blue signal the Y signal is quite small and that the R-Y and G-Y signals are equal and opposite so that they cancel out to give no total signal on the red and green guns; the B-Y signal is large, but its complete absence leaves the small Y signal on the blue gun.

If the R-Y channel were to fail, then with the same blue signal the cancelling signal on the red grid would be absent and the Y signal on the cathode would operate the red gun when it should be inoperative. The net result would be to give the blue a magenta cast.

It is possible to adopt this procedure in diagnosing colour troubles when the signal is the colour-bar test pattern for the colours are then known ones and include pure red, green and blue. It is almost impossible to do so on a general picture where the precise colours are unknown and where pure primary colours are fairly rare.

In the development quite a number of colour faults were found and some of them through inexperience took quite a time to trace. In the end, however, they all proved to be simple electrical faults. Some, like reversed connections to a transformer winding or to the delay line, were a little puzzling at first. One which had devastating effects on the colours was a failure in the G-Y channel. This was localized quickly enough for there was full h.t. voltage on the pentode anode, indicating that it was taking no current. A further check showed it to have no  $g_2$  voltage and the problem then was, why? This took some time to find for the fault was a very rare one, an invisible break in a copper strip on the Veroboard! Once found, a touch with the soldering iron put matters right.

It may seem a statement of the obvious to point out that in order to obtain a colour picture one must have the proper chrominance input to the decoder, including the colour burst. This depends upon the bandwidth of the i.f. amplifier and they will not be obtained if this is insufficient.

In monochrome inadequate bandwidth does no more than reduce the horizontal definition and can pass unnoticed by the uncritical. In colour it may reduce the amplitude of the burst so much that a colour lock is difficult or impossible to obtain, but traces of colour and, in particular, horizontal colour bars, may still be evident. The chrominance signals are transmitted vestigial sideband below the sub-carrier in frequency. The higher modulation-frequency components of the chrominance signal may thus be within the i.f. pass-band even if the sub-carrier frequency itself is just outside it.

It is the normal current practice to make the -6-dB points of the i.f. amplifier 39.5MHz and 35MHz; the burst comes at 35.17MHz and so is attenuated only slightly less than 6dB. As transmitted, the peak-to-peak amplitude of the burst is the same as that of a sync pulse. At the detector output of the receiver it will rarely be greater than one-half of this. It does



Rear view of the complete receiv with the complete decoder in its closed position at the rear.

### Wireless World, June 1969

not take much misalignment of the i.f. amplifier to reduce the colour burst to a level which is inadequate for locking the reference oscillator properly.

Mistuning the receiver one way brings the vision carrier below 39.5MHz, the upper modulation frequencies are cut-off, the definition becomes poor and, as the colour burst is cut-off, there is no colour. Mistuning the other way brings the vision carrier above 39.5MHz, the upper modulation-frequency response is improved but a strong interference pattern from the sound channel occurs.

It might be thought that a bandwidth at 6dB of 4.5MHz is rather small when the transmitted bandwidth is 5.5MHz. In practice, however, the results are good. It is not impossible to obtain a 5.5MHz bandwidth but it is very difficult to do so and obtain the drop in response of at least 30dB on a further 0.5MHz change of frequency, which is necessary for soundchannel rejection. A bandwidth of 5MHz is more practicable but even then the cut-off needed for proper sound-channel rejection is hard to obtain.

### **Transient response**

In television it is not so much the frequency response which is important as the transient response, and what is really required is a very short rise time without overshoot. A flat frequency response with a sharp cut-off, which is inevitable if the bandwidth is large, may give short rise time, but it inevitably produces overshoot. It is desirable for the response to fall off gradually towards and beyond the edge of the passband and so the edge is usually taken as the 6-dB point.

The nearer this point is to the sound channel the more likely it is that objectionable overshoot will occur and the more difficult it is to secure adequate rejection of the sound channel.

There are two matters involved in deciding just where to place the cut-off point. One is performance and the other is cost. Current practice places it at 35MHz and this is certainly the lowest practicable bandwidth and it is cheapest. To place it at 34MHz would certainly greatly increase the cost of the i.f. amplifier and might make it too difficult to adjust and keep in adjustment. A limit at 34.5MHz is certainly practicable but it is still a moot point as to whether it is desirable. The basic definition would certainly be improved; there would probably be more overshoot but it is not thought that this would be serious. However, the increased amplitude of the chrominance components around 4.43MHz would certainly increase colour patterning effects and the net result might well be worse.

So much work has been involved in the development of this equipment that it has not been possible to explore all of the finer points of design. As a result we do not know just what is the optimum bandwidth when little regard is paid to cost. We have no doubt that for a monochrome *transmission* it should be at least 5MHz but we are very doubtful whether with a colour transmission the increase of patterning would not more than offset the improvement in definition.

It is a very fortunate circumstance that colour improves the apparent definition and this in spite of the fact that the colour signals themselves are transmitted in a very narrow bandwidth and the true definition is produced by a monochrome signal, the Y signal. The reason is, of course, that the change between adjacent objects in the picture is not merely one of light and shade, as in monochrome, but of colour as well. This becomes obvious when it is remembered that two objects which are adjacent and of different colours are readily distinguished in a colour picture even when they are of precisely the same luminance, whereas in monochrome reproduction they could not then be distinguished at all whatever the bandwidth.

In conclusion, we should mention that there has been a change in the A.B. Metal Products tuner. It is basically the same as the earlier model referred to in Part 7, but it no longer



The decoder section opened out and showing the PAL delay line.

has the printed-circuit board shown in Fig. 2, Part 8. Certain resistors are now mounted internally and have different values; also the case is now connected to the negative of the supply instead of being isolated from it.

In the i.f. board  $R_{32}$  must be changed to  $590 \Omega (120 \Omega + 470\Omega)$  and  $R_{33} = 0$ . On the tuner itself  $R^{11}$  between the positive and negative supply terminals remains unchanged at  $2.2k\Omega$ . The other resistor ( $R^1 = 470 \Omega$ ) is now fitted internally and has the value of  $1k\Omega$ .

The chassis of the tuner will be at -20 V to all other chassis in the equipment and must be appropriately insulated. The aerial feeder can be connected as before through  $0.001-\mu$ F capacitors shunted by  $1-M \Omega$  resistors. The outer of the cable connecting the tuner to the i.f. board, however, must not be connected directly to the tuner case, but through  $0.001\mu$ F. The coupling capacitor  $C^1$ , Fig. 2, Part 8, is still required and can be connected to the tuner case.

There is no longer an emitter connection of the mixer externally accessible to which a signal generator can be connected for alignment. The cover of the tuner is easily removable, however, by bending up two metal tags, one at each end of the cover. The mixer is at the shaft end and the emitter is joined to a  $1-k \Omega$  resistor shunted by 150pF and is reasonably accessible.

This article concludes the series on the Wireless World colour television receiver. It is intended to reprint the whole series in booklet form and an announcement will be made when supplies are available. 284

# Test Your Knowledge

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

# **13. Frequency Modulation**

1. A sinusoidal carrier has an unmodulated frequency of 90MHz. A particular modulating signal causes the carrier frequency to vary between 89.99 and 90.01MHz 1000 times per second. If the amplitude of the modulating signal is doubled

- (a) the carrier frequency will still vary between 89.99 and 90.01MHz 1000 times per second
- (b) The carrier frequency will vary between 89.99 and 90.01Mhz 2000 times per second
- (c) the carrier frequency will vary between 89.98 and 90.02MHz 1000 times per second
- (d) the carrier frequency will vary between 89.98 and 90.02MHz 2000 times/sec.

2. A sinusoidal carrier is frequently modulated in turn by two signals of the same amplitude, one having a frequency of 100Hz, the other 1000Hz. The amplitude of the phase variation of the carrier is

- (a) zero in both cases
- (b) the same for both signals
- (c) larger for the lower frequency signal(d) larger for the higher frequency signal.

3. A frequency modulated transmitter is radiating a modulated carrier, the modulation index being 2 radians. The amplitude of the modulating signal is doubled. As a result the total power radiated

- (a) remains unchanged
- (b) is doubled
- (c) increases by 50%
- (d) increases by a factor of  $\sqrt{2}$ .

4. The amplitude of the carrier frequency component of the spectrum of a frequency modulated carrier is always

- (a) the same as the amplitude of the unmodulated carrier
- (b) less than the amplitude of the unmodulated carrier
- (c) greater than the amplitude of the unmodulated carrier
- (d) zero.

5. The spectrum of a carrier, frequency modulated with wide deviation by a single sinusoid, contains many side-frequency components. The number of components with significant amplitudes (assuming maximum deviation) is (a) the same whatever the modulating frequency

- (b) smaller the higher the modulating frequency
- (c) larger the higher the modulating frequency
- (d) greatest when the modulating frequency is equal to the square root of the deviation.

6. The carrier frequency of a f.m. signal may be increased either by multiplication or heterodyning. The result is

- (a) no change in the frequency deviation in either case
- (b) an increase in the frequency deviation in both cases
- (c) an increase in the frequency deviation when multiplication is used; no increase when heterodyning is used
- (d) an increase in the frequency deviation when heterodyning is used; no increase when multiplication is used.

7. The Armstrong method of generating a f.m. signal is based upon the generation of a pair of amplitude modulation sidebands (using a balanced mixer) and the subsequent addition of a carrier frequency signal lagging by  $/_2$  radians on the phase which the a.m. carrier would have had. The basic signal so produced is effectively

- (a) frequency modulated with a wide frequency deviation
- (b) f.m. with a narrow frequency deviation
- (c) phase modulated with a large phase
- deviation (d) phase modulated with a small phase deviation.

8. It is possible for a f.m. radio set to receive two transmissions within the bandwidth of its r.f. stage and, provided the amplitude of the unmodulated carrier of the stronger is at least twice that of the weaker, only respond to the stronger signal with negligible interference from the weaker. This effect can only occur if (a) the maximum modulation index of the

- (a) the maximum modulation index of the stronger signal is at least several radians at the highest modulating frequency
- (b) the modulation index of the weaker signal is not greater than 0.5 radian at the lowest modulating frequency
- (c) the two carriers are not closer together than the sum of the highest modulating frequencies of both
- (d) the r.f. tuned circuit cuts off most of one sideband of the undesired signal.

9. The B.B.C. f.m. broadcasting system uses a maximum frequency deviation of 75kHz and transmits an audio bandwidth of 15kHz. The

www.americanradiohistory.com

i.f. bandwidth of a receiver should be at least

- (a) 30kHz
- (b) 90kHz
- (c) 105kHz
- (d) 180kHz.

10. If the i.f. bandwidth of a f.m. receiver is much narrower than it should be the main effect is

- (a) removal of the higher audio frequencies from the output signal
- (b) non-linear distortion in the output signal(c) a large increase in the noise output from the receiver
- (d) a reduction in the interference rejection effect.

11. Communications f.m. systems generally use a much narrower r.f. bandwidth than that required by the B.B.C. broadcast system; restriction of the a.f. bandwidth allows a much smaller maximum frequency deviation to be used. In addition to allowing more channels in a given frequency band, the result is that for a given transmitter power

- (a) the service range is increased
- (b) the output signal to noise ratio is improved
- (c) the interference between stations broad-
- casting on adjacent channels is reduced
- (d) the receiver i.f. gain required is less.

12. Many f.m. receivers have a stage at the end of the i.f. amplifier which ''limits" the amplitude of the signal by cutting off the top and bottom of the waveform (those which do not have this stage use a demodulating circuit which incorporates limiting action). The purpose of limiting is

- (a) to prevent the demodulator from being overloaded
- (b) to provide a simple a.g.c. action
- (c) to remove amplitude variations due to noise
- (d) to improve the demodulator action by supplying it with a square waveform.

13. If we represent the signal presented to the demodulator in a f.m. receiver as:

V sin  $[w_c t + \phi(t)]$ , the demodulator must produce an output voltage which is

- (a) directly proportional to  $\phi(t)$
- (b) inversely proportional to  $\phi(t)$
- (c) directly proportional to  $d\phi(t)/dt$
- (d) inversely proportional to  $d\phi(t)/dt$

14. Following the demodulator in a receiver for the B.B.C. f.m. broadcasts is a circuit which consists of a resistor and capacitor arranged as a potential divider, the output being taken across the capacitor. The time constant of this circuit is specified as  $50\mu s$ . Its purpose is

- (a) to correct for frequency distortion which all f.m. demodulators introduce into the audio signal
- (b) to correct for frequency distortion deliberately introduced into the audio signal at the transmitter
- (c) to attenuate the higher audio frequencies because the receiver output stages cannot handle them
- (d) to filter out any remaining carrierfrequency component in the output signal.

Answers and comments, page 295.

<sup>\*</sup>West Ham College of Technology, London, E.15.
# **A Transistor Multiplier Circuit**

A multiplier circuit and how it may be employed for modulation, mixing, detecting, a.g.c. and a.a.c. A circuit for a high-performance audio signal generator is described.

by A. F. Newell, M.I.E.R.E.

Many electronic circuits are basically nultipliers; some examples are detectors, requency changers, modulators, square aw voltmeters and analogue computer nultipliers. The physical realization of the nultiplication function can take many forms anging from a simple non-linear element uch as a diode, to the fairly complex zircuits used in analogue computers. In ome circuits there is only one pair of input erminals, and the output consists of many iomponents besides the product of the nputs. While in other circuits separate erminals are available for each input, and he output is the product of the two inputs.

In this article a circuit will be described in which separate terminals are available for he inputs, and in which the output can be either:

$$k_1 A + k_2 A B$$
  
 $k A B$ 

where A and B are the two inputs and the ksre constants which depend on circuit alues. Several examples will be given to show how the circuit may be used to verform different functions.

### **Basic circuit**

)r:

The basic circuit, Fig. 1, consists of a longailed pair, the emitter current of which is upplied by a simple amplifier.

The linearity of the multiplier will of ourse be determined by the linearity of the



Fig. 1. The basic circuit of the multiplier.

two amplifiers. The linearity of  $Tr_3$  is determined mainly by the ratio of the constant resistor  $R_3$ , and the varying emitter resistance of the transistor, which is approximately:

$$e = 25/I_E (I_E \text{ in mA})$$

Now:

$$I_E = V_E/R_3$$

therefore :

 $R_3/r_e = V_E/25$  with  $V_E$  in mV

This shows that if  $V_E$  is large compared with 25 mV then the total emitter resistance is nearly constant, and the linearity is good. But at low emitter current where  $V_E$ becomes comparable with 25 mV the linearity becomes poor. In practice this means that if the input  $V_2$  is a.c. then it is possible to restrict the signal to the linear part of the amplifier characteristic. But if the input is d.c., additional circuitry will be required to linearize the characteristic.

To determine the linearity of the longtailed pair, a simplifying assumption will be made. This is that the relationship between the base-emitter voltage and emitter current of the two transistors is given by the diode equation:

$$I = I_0[\exp\left(\frac{qV}{KT}\right) - 1]$$

This is a good approximation provided that  $r_b/h_{fe}$  is small, which is usually the case for a transistor with a high gain working at

currents of a few milliamperes or less.

It is easy to select transistors which most nearly satisfy this requirement by using the circuit of Fig. 2. If the relationship holds, then, when the emitter current is switched by a factor of ten, the change in  $V_{BE}$ should be the same whether the switch is from 10  $\mu$ A to 100  $\mu$ A, or from 100  $\mu$ A to 1 mA.

Assuming that:

$$I_E = I_{EBS}[\exp((qV/KT) - 1)]$$

then:

$$V_{BE} = (KT/q) \log_{e} (I_{E}/I_{EBS}) \dots$$
  
for  $I_{E} \gg I_{EBS}$   
$$V_{1} = V_{BE_{1}} - V_{BE_{2}}$$

and:

$$= 0.025 \log_e (I_{E_1}/I_{E_2})$$

From this equation the curve of  $I_{E1}$  and  $I_{E2}$ against  $V_1$  can be drawn (Fig. 3). It can be seen that between  $\pm 10$  and  $\pm 15$  mV the relationship has good linearity, but beyond these points it is increasingly non-linear.

It is now possible to see how the circuit acts as a multiplier. From Fig. 3 the relationship between  $I_{E_1}$  and the total emitter current  $I_E$  over the linear part of the curve is:

$$I_{E_1} = \frac{I_E}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{V_1}{V_{1max}} \right)$$

where  $V_{1max}$  is the voltage for  $I_{E1} = I_E$ .





Fig. 2. The test circuit employed.

(Right) Fig. 3. Characteristics of the longtailed pair.

www.americanradiohistorv.com

### 286

Now  $V_{1max} = 50 \text{ mV} = 1/20 \text{ of a volt}$ which makes:

$$l_{E_1} = \frac{I_E}{2} (1 + 20 V_1)$$
$$= \frac{I_E}{2} + 10 V_1 I_B \dots (1)$$

similarly:

$$I_{E_2} = \frac{I_E}{2} - 10 V_1 I_E \dots (2)$$

and:

$$I_{E_1} - I_{E_2} = 20 V_1 I_E$$
 ... (3)

but:

$$I_E \approx \frac{V_2}{R_3}$$

$$\therefore \qquad I_{E_1} \approx \frac{V_2}{2R_3} + \frac{10 V_1 V_2}{R_3} \dots (4)$$

$$I_{E_2} \approx \frac{V_2}{2R_3} - \frac{10 V_1 V_2}{R_3} \dots (5)$$

$$I_{E_1} - I_{E_2} \approx 20 \frac{V_1 V_2}{R_3}$$
 ... (6)

If the output is taken across  $R_1$ :

$$V_{out} \approx \frac{R_1}{2R_3} V_2 + \frac{10R_1}{R_3} V_1 V_2$$

If the output is taken across  $R_2$ :

$$V_{out} \approx \frac{R_2}{2R_3} V_2 - \frac{10R_2}{R_3} V_1 V_2$$

If the output is taken between the collectors, assuming that  $R_1 = R_2$ , then:

$$V_{out} \approx \frac{20R_1}{R_3} V_1 V_2 \dots$$
 (9)

The graph of Fig. 3 was checked experimentally (at  $I_{E1} + I_{E2} = I$  mA) with transistors selected using the circuit of Fig. 2, and confirmed within the limits of measurement accuracy.

### **Temperature** dependence

Equations 1 to 9 and Fig. 3 are based on the assumption that KT = 25 mV which is correct for  $17^{\circ}C$  (=290°K). The temperature coefficient of  $V_1$  in the region of  $17^{\circ}C$  is 1/290 = 0.00345. In some circuits it may be desirable to compensate for this by using a resistance between the bases, which has a similar temperature coefficient.

### Zero drift due to differential power dissipation

If the long-tailed pair is unbalanced (as will happen, for example, if the input is d.c.) then there will be a difference in power dissipation between the two transistors which will result in unequal junction temperatures.

To minimize this effect the thermal resistance between the transistors, and the dissipation in them, should be as small as possible.

For a given mean dissipation, the differential dissipation can be minimized by designing the circuit so that the mean collector to emitter voltage is equal to the mean voltage across the collector resistor. In this case an unbalance in collector currents will reduce the dissipation in both transistors by the same amount.

### **Frequency** dependence

The linearity of Fig. 3 for  $V_1$  between about  $\pm 15$  mV depends on the  $h_{fe}$  of the transistor being so large that the base resistance (internal and external) can be neglected. The cut off frequency of  $h_{fe}$  is approximately  $f_1/h_{fe}$ , and at frequencies above this distortion may become apparent. Also the impedance presented by the long-tailed pair at the base terminals will decrease and cease to be resistive at frequencies of the order of  $f_1/h_{fe}$  and above. However with high frequency transistors the circuit should be usable up to several MHz.

### Modulation

Amplitude modulation is a process whereby the amplitude of a carrier is made to vary in Wireless World, June 1969

accordance with the modulating signal.

Consider the case of a carrier ( $V_e \sin \omega_e t$ ) applied between the bases of  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  in Fig. 1, and a modulating signal:

$$V_{dc} + V_m \sin \omega_m t$$
)

applied to the base of  $Tr_3$ : then from equation (7):

$$V_3 = \frac{R_1 V_{de}}{2R_3} + \frac{R_1 V_m}{2R_3} \sin \omega_m t + \frac{10R_1 V_{de} V_e}{R_3} \sin \omega_e t + \frac{10R_1 V_m V_e}{R_3} \sin \omega_m t \sin \omega_e t$$
$$= \frac{R_1 V_{de}}{2R_3} + \frac{R_1 V_m}{2R_3} \sin \omega_m t + \frac{10R_1 V_m V_e}{2R_3} \sin \omega_m t + \frac{10R_1 V_m V_e}$$

$$+ \frac{10R_1 v_{de} v_e}{R_3} \sin \omega_e t + \frac{3R_1 v_m v_e}{R_3} \times$$

 $\times \left[\cos\left(\omega_c - \omega_m\right)t - \cos\left(\omega_c + \omega_m\right)t\right]$ 

The output  $V_3$  thus consists of a d.c. component, a component at modulation frequency, the carrier and the upper and lower sidebands. A simple *CR* coupling can be used to eliminate the d.c. and modulation-frequency components, provided that there is a sufficient difference between carrier and modulation frequency.

The output  $V_4$  is the same as  $V_3$  except that the polarity of the carrier and the sidebands is reversed.  $V_5$  which is the difference between  $V_3$  and  $V_4$  is therefore:

$$V_5 = \frac{20R_1 V_{dc} V_c}{R_3} \sin \omega_c t + \frac{10R_1 V_m V_c}{R_3} \times \\ \times \left[ \cos \left( \omega_c - \omega_m \right) t - \cos \left( \omega_c t + \omega_m \right) t \right] \right]$$

i.e. just the carrier and the two sidebands.

It is sometimes necessary to suppress the carrier leaving only the two sidebands, one of which may then be filtered out to give single-sideband transmission. A method of achieving carrier suppression is shown



Fig. 4. Modulator with suppression of carrier and modulation frequencies.



Fig. 5. Circuit to give up to 100% modulation.



Fig. 6. Output of Fig. 5 versus modulating waveform.



Fig. 7. Square law voltmeter.

schematically in Fig. 4. Provided that the collector current of  $Tr_6$  is the same as the d.c. component of  $Tr_3$  current, then the carrier frequency component due to  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  is cancelled by that of  $Tr_4$  and  $Tr_5$ . The sideband components appear only in the output of  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  and are therefore not cancelled. By having a small unbalance in d.c. currents in  $Tr_3$  and  $Tr_6$  it is possible to leave a small component of carrier frequency, which may sometimes be required.

The curve of Fig. 3 shows that good linearity is obtained up to about  $\pm 15$  mV, and the carrier input should be restricted to this value if the following circuits are simple amplifiers. However if the amplifiers are tuned so that harmonics will be rejected, a larger input is permissible.

As stated earlier the linearity of a simple amplifier, such as  $Tr_3$  in Fig. 1, is quite good provided that the maximum input signal does not cause the emitter current to approach zero. This means that it is suitable for modulation depths up to, say, 80%. But if good linearity is required with modulation depths of near 100% then a circuit such as Fig. 5 should be used. A current feedback pair,  $Tr_3$  and  $Tr_4$ , is used in place of  $Tr_3$  in Fig. 1. The current amplification of the circuit is quite accurately given by  $(R_3 + R_4)/R_3$ , provided that the actual gain is not too large.

The biasing network of  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  is arranged so that the preset resistor  $R_{11}$  can be used to balance the long-tailed pair. The carrier voltage developed across the bases of  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  is

$$(R_7 + R_8)/(R_6 + R_7 + R_8)$$

times the input. The value of  $R_7 + R_8$ should be small if the assumption of an exponential relationship between the baseemitter voltage and the emitter currents is to be a good approximation.

A circuit was constructed using the values



Fig. 8. An analogue multiplier.

shown in Fig. 5, and with BC107 transistors. Fig. 6 shows the output waveform (between the collectors) with nearly 100% modulation, and with the modulation waveform applied to the X input, to check linearity.

### **Detectors and mixers**

The use of the multiplier circuit as a detector or mixer is similar to its use as a modulator, and therefore need not be considered at length.

By applying the signal to one input and an oscillation of carrier frequency to the other, the circuit can be used as a synchrodyne, homodyne or single-sideband detector.

### Square law voltmeter

Multiplier circuits can be used to give the square, cube or higher power of an input. A practical application would be an a.c. voltmeter with an indication proportional to the square of the input. Such a voltmeter is useful because it indicates the true r.m.s. value regardless of waveform; also a doubling of the reading corresponds to a change of 3 dB.

Fig. 7 shows one form of circuit. It has the advantage of simplicity; but since the long-tailed pair operates with a standing current, and the f.s.d. of the meter can only be a fraction of this, there may be difficulty in maintaining a stable zero. Also unless the meter is very sensitive, it may have a comparatively small ratio of (peak)/(r.m.s.) before distortion occurs. A high ratio is desirable if the voltmeter is used to measure noise, or other "peaky" waveforms.

Since the main drawback of the circuit of Fig. 7 is due to the standing current, a better alternative would be to effectively rectify the input to give the modulus. In this case no standing current is required.

# Analogue multiplier, reciprocal and divider circuits

With analogue circuits it is usually desirable that all inputs should be referred to the same zero level. Fig. 8 shows how this may be done, in the case of the multiplier circuit. The diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  compensate for the base-emitter voltages of the transistors  $Tr_3$ and  $Tr_5$ , so that with the input voltages at zero the emitter current of  $Tr_6$  is that required to balance the long-tailed pair. The use of current feedback pairs ensures good linearity.

The linearity of the analogue multiplier circuit is determined almost entirely by the characteristic of the long-tailed pair (see Fig. 3). The two input amplifiers use considerable amounts of negative feedback and are thus very linear.

With the circuit values shown in Fig. 8, the maximum departure from linearity was about 3% (corresponding to  $V_1 = 15$  mV). It would be possible to improve on this by restricting  $V_1$  to a lower value. Another method, using feedback is shown schematically in Fig. 9. An additional long-tailed pair is used to provide negative feedback. The characteristics of the long-tailed pairs are the same, so that the non-linearity caused by the feedback tends to cancel the nonlinearity of the multiplier. 288

The quotient A/B may be obtained by multiplying together A and 1/B. A circuit for obtaining an output proportional to the reciprocal of an input is shown at the left of Fig. 10, this together with the multiplier circuit at the right of the figure forms a divider circuit.

The reciprocal circuit consists of a multiplier circuit,  $Tr_{1,2,3}$  and s, a feedback amplifier,  $Tr_4$  and s, and constant current sources  $Tr_6$  and  $\tau$ . The tendency of the constant current source  $Tr_7$  to unbalance the collector voltages of  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  will be compensated by the feedback circuit; this will result in the collector voltages being nearly in balance, and a voltage between the bases to give:

$$I_{c_2} - I_{c_1} = I_{c_7}$$

It has already been shown (Fig. 3) that, over the range of about  $\pm 15$  mV, the voltage between the bases is related to the collector currents by the expression:

$$\frac{I_{c_1} - I_{c_2}}{I_{c_1} + I_{c_2}} \propto V_1$$

But  $I_{e_1} - I_{e_2}$  in Fig. 10 is a constant and  $I_{e_1} + I_{e_2}$  is proportional to the input, therefore  $V_1$  is proportional to the reciprocal of the input.

The characteristics of Fig. 3 show that as the divisor input in Fig. 10 is reduced the voltage  $V_1$  will depart from the relationship above, and the more the input is reduced the greater will be the discrepancy. However this non-linearity is exactly that required to cancel the non-linearity of the multiplier  $Tr_9$  and  $Tr_{10}$ . So the permissible minimum value of divisor input is fixed by limiting in  $Tr_9$  and  $Tr_{10}$  rather than by non-linearity in  $V_1$ . It is of course not possible to obtain useful results with the divisor input near zero, as the reciprocal of zero is infinity.

The relationship between divisor input

and  $V_o$  was checked for inputs between I and 10 V (at intervals of I V), it was not possible to detect any departure from the relationship  $V_o \propto I/V_{in}$ . The input was then reduced to 0.4 V, the departure from the correct relationship was then about 1%. At an input of 0.2 V the discrepancy was about 2%, no further reduction in input was possible because of limiting in  $Tr_9$ ,  $Tr_{10}$ .

### Automatic amplitude control and automatic gain control

The controls a.a.c. and a.g.c. are virtually the same thing; in both cases the gain of an amplifier is controlled. In a.a.c. the amplifier is part of an oscillator. The gain is controlled so that the amplifier is linear and a constant amplitude output is obtained, without the distortion that would result from limiting on a nonlinear part of the characteristic. On the other hand a.g.c. is used to keep the output of an amplifier approximately constant for a changing input, or to make the output change in proportion to the logarithm of the input.

Fig. 11 shows schematically how a.a.c. and constant output a.g.c. may be achieved. For low inputs where  $V_0$  is less than  $V_d Tr_2$  is cut off, and the full gain is available. When the rectified voltage across  $C_2$  approaches  $V_d$  current starts to flow in  $Tr_2$  thus reducing the gain in proportion to the reduction of current in  $Tr_1$ .

By eliminating the delay voltage (connecting the anode of  $D_2$  to the base of  $Tr_1$ ) and compensating for the diode voltages, the output can be made approximately proportional to the logarithm of the input.

### Wien network signal generator with a.a.c.

With RC oscillators some form of amplitude control is virtually essential as the effective



Fig. 9. Adding negative feedback to the multiplier circuit.

Q of RC networks is very small, and reliance on non-linearity to limit the amplitude would result in considerable distortion.

The circuit of a Wien network signal generator with a.a.c. is shown in Fig. 12. The amplifier used in the oscillator  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  is a current feedback pair which is particularly suitable because it has a current output to feed the long-tailed pair, and, because the input impedance is very low (about 10  $\Omega$  with the values shown), it has negligible effect on the frequency. Also the gain is dependent on the ratio of resistors, and is virtually independent of transistor parameters and supply voltage.

The output amplifier  $Tr_5$  and  $Tr_7$  is also a feedback pair. The current output to the attenuator is useful as it ensures that the output resistance of the generator is a known and constant value. Also since the input resistance is low and the input terminal is at about the same d.c. potential as the emitter of  $Tr_{23}$ , it is possible to use direct coupling as shown.

The use of a buffer amplifier  $Tr_6$  to feed the control rectifier ensures that distortion of the output waveform due to non-linear loading does not occur. Another possible source of distortion is ripple between the bases of  $Tr_3$  and  $Tr_4$ . The capacitor  $C_4$  is charged up by the positive peaks of the waveform at the collector of  $Tr_6$ , for the rest of the cycle it is discharged by the base current of  $Tr_4$  and the leakage of  $D_1$  and  $C_4$ . The distortion should therefore only be apparent at the lowest frequencies, and can be minimized by using a high gain transistor for  $Tr_4$  and low leakage devices for  $D_1$  and  $C_4$ .  $C_4$  should have a high value of capacitance.

If the capacitance value required for  $C_4$  is inconveniently high, an additional amplifier (Fig. 13) can be used to make the base of  $Tr_3$  vary in sympathy with the base of  $Tr_4$ . Thus very much reducing the ripple between the bases, and reducing distortion in proportion.

The signal generator has a range of from 15 Hz to 150 kHz. The variation of output with supply voltage was  $\pm 0.5\%$  for  $\pm 1$  volt, so that a simple voltage stabilizer is advisable. The variation of output over the frequency range was less than 0.5%.

No difficulty was experienced in reducing frequency to 1.5 Hz with another position on the range switch. A further reduction to 0.15 Hz was possible, but it was found necessary to use the amplifier shown in Fig. 13; an alternative would have been to use a larger capacitor for  $C_4$ , but this would have made the response of the generator very sluggish. No attempt was made to go below 0.15 Hz, because of the high values of capacitance which would have been required.

It was also found possible to extend the range up to 1.5 MHz, but it was first necessary to cure a tendency to "squeg". The cause of this squegging, or intermittent behaviour, has been described by Edson.<sup>1</sup> The output of a squegging oscillator is an amplitude-modulated sine wave. If a circuit is such that the modulating frequency is phase shifted by 180° when the loop gain falls to unity then squegging will occur. An oscillator such as Fig. 12 will produce a

### Wireless World, June 1969

maximum phase shift of  $90^{\circ}$  in the modulating frequency and a single time constant smoothing circuit will cause a maximum shift of another  $90^{\circ}$ . But these shifts will occur at zero gain, so that it would seem that squegging would be avoided. However at high frequencies there are stray impedances, which are not shown in the circuit diagram, and these may provide sufficient extra phase shift to cause the  $180^{\circ}$ , unity gain condition to be met.

One way of curing the squegging is to switch to a low value of  $C_4$  on the highest

range. This will still give good smoothing of the oscillator frequency, but the phase shift of the possible modulating frequencies will be sufficiently low to prevent squegging.

The circuit of Fig. 12 has been kept simple, as its purpose is to show how the multiplier can be used to provide automatic amplitude control. However additional facilities may easily be provided. For example, by placing a resistor in the collector circuit of  $Tr_4$  a constant amplitude output may be obtained, which may be used to synchronize an oscilloscope or feed a frequency meter. A square wave may be obtained by feeding a limiter or trigger circuit from the collector of  $Tr_{6}$ , as a constant load at this point will not affect the amplitude stability. An antiphase output may be obtained by feeding a currentfeedback pair from the emitter of  $Tr_7$ .

### Reference

I. W. A. Edson, "Intermittent Behaviour in Oscillators", Bell System Technical Journal, Vol. 24, No. 1, Jan. 1945.



Fig. 10. An analogue divider circuit.



Fig. 11. Automatic gain control.



Fig. 13. Amplifier to reduce effect of rectifier ripple in Fig. 11.



Fig. 12. Wien network signal generator with a.a.c.

# **Letter from America**

When commenting on last year's I.E.E.E. Show in New York I questioned whether the handful of British exhibitors was really representative of Britain's electronics capability. This year (Mar. 24-27) there were 31 British exhibitors—a big improvement.

As usual the Show spread over four floors in the Coliseum Building although the total floor space was 4% down on the 1968 Show. More important was the absence of some of the larger firms like Raytheon, Philco and the semiconductor companies. The number of exhibitors was 720 minus 1 (which I will explain later). Probably the most significant development (at least I thought so) was the enormous increase in automated test systems. As Abraham Bluestone, sales manager of Teradyne, put it "While the number of leads on a device has grown linearly, the number of tests has grown exponentially. The diode, first semiconductor, has two leads and requires about four tests. The transistor with its three leads requires about nine or ten tests. After transistors, the industry started making i.cs and now large arrays with many, many leads and the number of tests that have to be performed have grown enormously. A human operator could not perform them all quickly and efficiently."

Automated i.c. test systems were shown by many companies. The Microdyne automatic i.c. tester is quite compact measuring some 19in by 20in deep and only 7in high. When the instrument is set up the operator merely inserts the i.c. devices and watches pass or reject lamps. A third lamp gives an indication if proper connections are not being made. This go-no-go instrument will test d.t.l., h.n.i.l., m.e.c.l., r.t.l. and t.t.l. logic, gates, flip-flops, binary counters, etc. Programming is performed by a plug-in matrix card and it is stated that upwards of 5,000 devices can be tested in a day. The Model 1000 test system made by AAI is much more complex featuring computer operation with built-in analogue-todigital convertor, testing with a.c., d.c., pulse, r.f. and thermal conditions. It can test all kinds of microcircuits, thin or thick film devices, analogue, linear and non-linear logic devices. Provision is made for a data logging option which allows the operator to arrange test results under programme control and log them on a teletypewriter. Modular construction is used and the test rate is quoted as 180 double limit tests per second. Another tape-programmed i.c. tester is Aviens Model 2400 which comes in the form of a fairly large console. All tests and measurements are on Mylar tape 82-bits wide and it is claimed that 3000 i.cs can be tested per day. Performance can be tested, measured, displayed and recorded under a wide range of conditions. Failures can be analysed in detail and data logging can be made of each measurement or switched to record failures only.

General Radio had an automatic capacitor bridge which selects range, balances capacitance and loss simultaneously, generates coded digital output data and displays the measured values on illuminated indicators —all in half a second or so! This is Model 1680 and the useful range is 1pF to  $1000 \mu$ F. Accuracy is quoted as 0.1% and the 1680 can also measure parallel conductance from 1 nanomho to 1 mho.

How about the other test equipment oscilloscopes, generators, meters—and the computers? Well, it would probably take more than one complete issue of *Wireless World* to do justice to the vast array of equipment displayed so I will mention just a few of those I found interesting. For exam-



ple, Wavetek had several unusual instruments on show-all well styled with an eye to function. Model 141 is a voltage controlled generator which can provide sine, square or triangular waveforms from 0.5Hz to 5MHz. External frequency control is possible over a 1000-1 range and there is an audio sweep option to cover the range from 20Hz to 20kHz. Overall accuracy is very high and the output is 10 volts peak-topeak into 50 ohms. Model 710 is a Dialomatic Herzmeter and this instrument measures frequency from 5Hz to 100MHz with an accuracy of 0.1%. It combines the resolution of a digital device with differential voltmeter circuitry and crystal control. Exact Electronics were showing what they claimed to be the smallest multiple waveform generator on the market. This was Model 100 and it measures just under  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in by 3 in by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in and has a continuously variable frequency range from 0.001Hz to 3MHz. It features a choice of nine different waveforms and is very moderately priced at \$445 (£145). I liked the new Krohn-Hite variable bandpass filter unit which has independently controlled low and high cut-off frequencies.

Telephone facsimile transmitters have been available for some time and there is now a wide choice of equipment. Among those shown was the Dex I made by Graphic Sciences. It is an attractively styled machine and it can transmit photographs, letters, documents, etc., up to 11in by 8in via any telephone. Transmission time is six minutes. No electrical connection is made to the telephone lines-coupling is purely acoustical. I was quite impressed with the clarity and definition obtained with the Dex I (88 lines per inch). Printing is non-contact and no chemicals are used.

CSI had an 'Acoustic Data Coupler' which is another device for use with a telephone. This one is intended for computer links and only frequencies in the 1-2kHz range are used.

Colour TV cameras and equipment were well in evidence. Sony were demonstrating a two-tube camera which employs what is called a 'Colour dissector optical system' to separate luminance and chrominance components. Also being demonstrated were TV sets using the controversial 'Trinitron' tube which has three beams and a single gun with a common electron lens system. A pair of electron 'prisms' give colour convergence. Also shown were Trinitron systems combined with an 'Aperture Grille' which is said to give twice the brightness of conventional shadow-mask tubes. I understand Panosonic were showing their new flat television receiver, which uses an electroluminescent image display system, but unfortunately I missed this exhibit.

One stand that did intrigue me had the splendid title of "The Orient International (USA) Inc.". This turned out to be a tailor's business and here two cheerful Chinese gentlemen could be seen busily measuring up diffident but smiling engineers for Hong Kong suits! I understand the stand had to close down the next day as the organizers had misunderstood the precise business of Orient International (USA) Inc.; hence my reference earlier to 720 minus 1 stands! I only hope they made enough to pay the expenses! G. W. TILLETT



### **Uni-junction Transistor**

A low-voltage device for pulse triggering voltage and current sensing circuits, tuning circuits, flipflops and pulse timers has been announced by Motorola. It is a silicon uni-junction transistor type 2N5431 which is constructed by the surface-passivated, diffused annular process giving high uniformity and improved characteristics. Peak point current is only 0.4µA at a VB2B1 of 25V and 4µA at 4V, critical parameters in longtime-delay, low leakage circuits. The very low emitter leakage current of 10nA is claimed by the makers to be 100 times better than cube-alloy uni-junctions. Maximum emitter voltage is 30V, maximum emitter current 50mA r.m.s., power dissipation 300mW, and maximum emitter saturation voltage 3V. The 2N5431 is hermetically sealed in a TO-18 case. Motorola Semiconductors Ltd., York House, Wemoley, Middlesex.

WW 328 for further details

### Double-beam Oscilloscope with Signal-delay

Philips PM3231, marketed by Pye Unicam, is a double-beam oscilloscope employing signal-delay lines on both inputs. It is a d.c. to 15MHz generalpurpose instrument but is specially suitable for the pulse measurements required when checking lowand medium-speed computers and desk calculators. The vertical amplifier's sensitivities are adjustable from 10mV/div using 1:2:5-sequence switches with continuous adjustment between settings by vernier controls. Sensitivity can be extended to 1mV/div via a  $\times$  10 switch but on this setting the bandwidth is reduced to 5MHz. Measurement accuracy on all ranges is 3%. The inputs are protected against overloads up to 500V d.c., and d.c. drift is 0.5div/24 hours. Triggering can be either automatic or continuously variable level triggering. Sweep speeds cover 0.2µs/div to



0.5s/div with continuous adjustment of setting. Sweep can be expanded up to five times. The input selector switch features a "0" position which earths the Y amplifier input enabling the d.c. reference level to be found without disconnecting the probe. Pye Unicam Ltd., York Street, Cambridge.

WW 313 for further details

### **Coaxial Attenuator Kit**

A versatile attenuator kit available in both 75 and 50  $\Omega$  impedance has been introduced by Greenpar Engineering of Harlow. The kit comprises seven attenuators of 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 14 and 20dB. These are made with "T" rod and disc networks designed to accept Greenpar inter-series adaptors allowing the user to fit



the required coaxial interfaces. A male and female series "N" interface is supplied with the kit and when this is used in conjunction with the attenuators the specification is as follows: Frequency range d.c. to 4GHz; resistance tolerance  $\pm 1\%$  or 0.1dB (whichever is least); v.s.w.r. less than 1.05 at 1GHz (1.2 at 4GHz); maximum power 1W continuous. Price of the 50- $\Omega$  version (GE83500) or the 75- $\Omega$  version (GE83700) is £48.3s (£48.15). Greenpar Engineering Ltd., Station Works, Harlow, Essex.

WW 338 for further details

### **Aero-band Monitor**

A crystal-controlled monitor, model 60SS, for a.m. 25 or 50kHz channelling on frequencies between 118 and 156MHz is announced by Park Air Electronics. Six-channel capability is provided with dual-gate f.e.ts for r.f. amplifier and mixer circuits, and linear i.cs for the i.f. amplifier. Each circuit function occupies a separate printed circuit sub-assembly, interconnected by plug and socket. Single-frequency conversion is employed and the i.f. is the standard 10.7MHz. Sensitivity at 130MHz is  $2\mu V$  for 2W audio output power, and signal-to-noise ratio with  $2\mu V$  input is > 15dB. Rejection at 50kHz (adjacent channel) is -80dB. Suitable 3rd overtone crystals are supplied with the equipment, each crystal being individually trimmed to frequency. Frequency stability is 0.003% in the temperature range  $-10^{\circ}$  to  $+50^{\circ}$ C.



Details of a.g.c. performance state that for a change of input from  $2\mu V$  to 200mV it will produce a change of output not greater than 3dB with reference to 1W. Operation is from a.c. mains 100-115V and 200-250V. Size is 407  $\times$  305  $\times$ 178mm. A number of optional extras are available including interchangeable block filters for changing channel spacing. Park Air Electronics Ltd., Red Lion Square, Stamford, Lincs. WW 315 for further details

**Conductive Tapes** 

Two new pressure-sensitive tapes introduced by the 3M Company are claimed to provide low-cost shielding against electromagnetic and r.f. interference. These two additions to the range of Scotch electrical tapes are type X-1181, a copper foilbacked tape and type X-1170, which is aluminium foil-backed. Both employ an electrically conductive adhesive which allows the tapes to be, what the makers call "three-dimensionally conductive", with no corrosive reaction between the adhesive and the material to which the tape is applied. Conductivity and adhesion is said to remain good in conditions of high ambient temperature and humidity. 3M Company, Wigmore Street, London W.1.

WW 318 for further details

### Switch without Contact Bounce

A push-type switch incorporating a t.t.l. flip-flop was shown at the recent Paris components exhibition by SECME. The switch, which provides a true and a complementary output, has two modes of operation: asynchronous or synchronous. In the asynchronous mode the equipment operates when the button is pushed and released. In the synchronous mode the equipment switches on at the first clock pulse after the button is pressed and switches off on the clock pulse following the button's release. Société d'Etudes et de Construction de Matériel Electronique, 13 bis, rue des Envierges, Boite Postale 26, Paris 20e. **WW 335 for further details** 

S.S.B. Communications

# Receiver

Model LSR8-B by Labgear is a single sideband a.m./c.w. receiver which provides instant sideband selection on eight crystal-controlled channels within the 2-20MHz band. Normally operated from a 100-240V a.c. mains supply, the receiver can be powered from a 12V battery; the changeover from mains to battery in the event of mains



failure is automatic. Any aerial with a 75  $\Omega$  transmission line may be employed with the receiver or a long wire in conjunction with an aerial tuning unit. A socket is provided for the connection of headphones or an external loudspeaker. When this facility is in use the internal loudspeaker is muted. A second socket terminated at 600  $\Omega$  allows an a.f. signal to be fed to external equipment such as an amplifier or teleprinter. Price £190. Labgear Ltd., Cromwell Road, Cambridge. WW 301 for further details

### Portable Colour V.T.R.

A portable colour video tape recorder developed by the Victor Company of Japan will be available for export later this year. In the U.S.A. it will cost \$2000. The technique employed is called d.f.c. (direct and f.m. combined) system and, although the recorder is designed to accept N.T.S.C. colour signals, the system can be applied to any broadcasting standards. When recording, the video signal is divided into two bands of low and high frequencies. The l.f. component is frequency modulated and the f.m. signal is then combined with the h.f. component and recorded on the tape. On playback, the f.m. signal is demodulated and added to the h.f. component to reproduce the original signal. By adopting this method the makers



claim to make the bandwidth 50% wider than a normal v.t.r. Tape width is 12.7mm and its length 915m. Speed is 240mm/s. Two video heads are used and horizontal resolution is 350 lines for black and white; 250 lines for colour. The recorder measures  $480 \times 480 \times 250$ mm and weighs 25kg. Victor Company of Japan Ltd., 12,3-chome, Moriyacho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama, 221, Japan.

WW 332 for further details

### **Transducer Scanners**

Low-level transducer scanner modules designed specifically for data logging and alarm scanning applications have been announced by IDM Electronics, of Reading. Costing from £325, three



models in the range are 25-, 50-, and 100-channel units each with three alternative rates of scanning provided by an internal clock. Flexibility of design allows the connection of different types of equipment. Use with an existing digital voltmeter provides multi-channel measurement and the addition of a printer will give complete data logging facilities. A visual indication of the channel being sampled is provided by neon number tubes and a b.c.d. output is supplied for printout purposes. Internally generated thermal e.m.fs are less than  $1\mu V$  in normal operating conditions. All of the modules are self-contained and mainsoperated. The 25- and 50-channel units are 133mm high and 241mm wide; the 100-channel unit is 482mm wide. IDM Electronics Ltd., Arkwright Road, Berkshire, RG2 0LH. WW 311 for further details

Solid-state Relays

Solid-state relays that can operate at frequencies up to several hundred MHz using photon coupling are announced by Mullard. They can be used in a range of applications varying from simple on/off switches to r.f. modulators and demodulators. Complete electrical isolation exists between input and output stages thus allowing the devices to be used as coupling elements between circuits at different voltage levels but still allowing the transfer of d.c. signals. Each relay comprises a gallium arsenide diode and photo-transistor or photo-diode inside the same encapsulation. When a forward current flows through the gallium arsenide diode, it emits infrared radiation that applies a bias to the other diode or transistor so that current in the g.a. diode controls the conducting state of the output diode. Unlike mechanical relays, the output is proportional to the input making the photorelays suitable for use as noiseless automatic or manual volume controls. The transfer ratio (input current to output current) is typically 10:1. Rise and fall times for the output current are lns. The two semiconductors in a relay are linked only by the infrared radiation: the voltage breakdown rating can be as high as 20kV between input and output stages. Mullard Ltd., Torrington Place, London W.C.1.

WW 303 for further details

### P.C. Edge Connectors

Connectors for printed circuit boards with contacts pitched at 3.96mm are announced by Ultra Electronics. The type of construction enables any length of connector to be specified by the circuit designer within the range 5-62 contacts per side, and the contacts can be single-sided or doublesided as required. Phosphor-bronze contacts are gold-plated and set in diallyl-phthalate mouldings which are claimed to provide high physical and dielectric strength. High conductivity is obtained at low contact pressure. The new series, type 5124, is offered with a full range of ancillaries including nylon or metal mounting clips, terminations for solder and solderless connections and polarizing and reference keys. Ultra Electronics (Components) Ltd., 419 Bridport Road, Greenford, Middlesex.

WW 307 for further details

### **Advance Timebase Module**

A sweep delay plug-in for their OS2000 and OS2100 oscilloscopes has been introduced by Advance Electronics. When used with either of these normal sweep, variable delay sweep or gated delay sweep modes of operation can be selected. Twin timebases and special triggering characteristics are featured. Timebase A has 19 calibrated sweep speeds from 200ms/cm to  $0.\mu$ s/cm and a continuously variable 3:1 fine control which provides the sweep for normal and "A intensified by B" modes of operation. It is also used together with



a 10-turn calibrated potentiometer to provide the delay of  $0.2\mu$ s to 2s. Timebase B, with 18 calibrated sweep speeds from 100ms/cm to  $0.2\mu$ s/cm provides the sweep in the delay mode. The gate and ramp waveforms from timebases A and B are available at sockets on the front panel. A  $\times$  5 magnifier expands the sweep length to effectively five screen diameters and provides a maximum sweep speed of 40ns/cm. Advance Electronics Ltd., Roebuck Road, Hainault, Essex.

WW 327 for further details

### **Fibre-Optic Vidicon**

E.E.V. has introduced a new vidicon camera tube with a fibre-optic faceplate. Essentially the same as the EEV type P831 ruggedized vidicon, which has separate mesh construction, magnetic deflection and focusing; the P831F has a 25mm diameter faceplate constructed from 9-micron diameter fibres. When used with a 7735B type photosurface and 10.81ux illumination on the faceplate, a signal current of at least  $0.15 \,\mu$ A is



attainable with the target voltage set to produce  $0.02 \mu$ A dark current. This new fibre-optic vidicon is ideal for applications involving coupling to other devices having fibre-optic window outputs, such as image intensifiers. By using fibre-optic windows on both devices and coupling them together in direct optical contact, the optical efficiency can be improved by as much as 50 times compared with a normal lens system. English Electric Valve Co. Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex.

WW 319 for further details

### Lightweight Accelerometers

Miniature piezo-electric accelerometers for vibration and shock measurements have been introduced by Environmental Equipments Ltd. Measuring 11mm in diameter and 9.5mm high the accelerometers weigh 4.5g and have a charge sensitivity of 3.5pC/g. The two basic types in the range are designed for adhesive mounting, or fixing by means of an integral mounting stud. All models in the range have a flat response from 0.05Hz to 12kHz, a resonant frequency of 60kHz, and an operating temperature range of  $-75^{\circ}$ to  $+250^{\circ}$ C. These devices are constructed from either stainless steel or titanium and the use of adhesives is avoided in the crystal assembly to prevent problems at high temperature. Environmental Equipments Ltd., Denton Road, Wokingham, Berkshire.

WW 337 for further details

### Power Supply for Valve Circuits

While most solid-state power supplies described in these columns are designed to power semiconductor circuits, Hewlett-Packard has brought out a new power supply unit which, although in itself is solid-state, its purpose is to power valve circuits. The new unit, model 712C, provides a variable output 0 to +500V d.c., 200mA max.; a fixed output of -300V d.c., 50mA max.; a variable bias output of 0 to -150V d.c., 5mA max.; and a heater supply output of 6.3V a.c. centre-tapped,



10A max. The output voltage changes less than 0.1% + 5mV with a change from no load to full load and the transient recovery time is such that the output returns to within 25mV of the selected voltage within 50µs of the step change from no load to full load or vice versa. Dimensions:  $16 \times 42 \times 33mm$ . Weight: 10kg. Price: £240. Hewlett-Packard Ltd., 224 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. WW 322 for further details

### Variable Filter

Barr & Stroud variable filter consists of two similar active low-pass/high-pass sections which can be used separately and together to give highpass, low-pass, band-pass and band-stop facilities. The low-pass range is in five decades from 0-100kHz with lowest cut-off at 0.1Hz. The highpass range is in five decades from 0.1Hz-500kHz with highest cut-off at 100kHz. In all modes the pass-band insertion loss of each filter is low and the stop-band attenuation is at least 36dB/octave. Critical damping can be switched in for pulse and step waveforms. A narrow band amplifier mode can be selected with a voltage gain of 20dB. The input impedance is nominally  $1M \Omega$  in parallel with 30pF capacitance while the output impedance



is approximately 5  $\Omega$  The case measures 320  $\times$  225  $\times$  245mm. Barr & Stroud Limited, Kinnaird House, 1 Pall Mall East, London S.W.1. WW 329 for further details

### I.C. Memory System

A family of 500-600ns core memories with all the electronic functions performed by integrated circuits is announced by Honeywell. The new ICM-500 system is designed for use as main or



auxiliary memory within standard or custom digital systems. It has a 600ns full cycle-time and an access time under 300ns. Capacities range from 4,096 to 32,768 words. The i.c. replaces a number of discrete transformers and transistors and it performs both current switching and logic functions in the system. In a typical 8,192-word capacity memory of 24-bit words, 112 flat-packs perform the functions formerly requiring 2,000 discrete components. Honeywell Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. WW 309 for further details

### Hall Probe Magnetometer

Model D11 magnetometer by Scientifica & Cook Electronics is a self-contained instrument with internal cells supplying the power requirements. It has four ranges of 0.1, 0.3, 1 and 3 tesla full scale with manual selection by front panel switch. The same switches also provide battery check and polarity reversal. Additional controls are for "zero" and "calibration" with a coaxial socket output for



recorder operation. Supplied with the magnetometer is a calibration magnet and two Hall probes; one for transverse field and the other for axial field measurement. Accuracy is quoted as  $\pm 2\%$ . The unit measures 229  $\times$  152  $\times$  127mm and weighs 1.95kg. Price £98. Scientifica & Cook Electronics Ltd., 40-48 High Street, Acton, London W.3.

WW 314 for further details

### **Temperature Controllers**

A new range of temperature controllers by SK Instruments combines in one mode the features of three-term control (proportional, reset and rate control) without complications. These controllers employ a form of non-linear proportional mode control which the makers describe as deviation dependent sensitivity or d.d.s. In operation, the correction force derived from deviation is linearly proportional for small values but at the limits of deviation the control loop is de-sensitized logarithmically. This results in a narrow proportional band operating around the control point which, at large deviations, operates smoothly to an almost infinite proportional band. This overcomes several disadvantages inherent with proportional control. Series-nine controllers are available for operation with resistance thermometers and with thermocouples with integral cold junction compensation. Common mode a.c. rejection is up to 250V, and series mode up to 50mA. Operation is from 240V 50-60Hz single phase supply with optional ratings of 8, 12 or 24A. The front panel measures 92 × 92mm and it contains a scale with a calibration accuracy within 1%. SK Instruments Ltd., Greenhey Place, Gillibrands, Skelmersdale, Lancashire.

WW 325 for further details

### Double-beam Storage Oscilloscope

Featuring double-beam storage facilities the Telequipment oscilloscope, model D53S, costs £495. It offers a choice of three display modes: as a normal oscilloscope; as a long-persistence instrument with a continuously variable persistence of



more than a minute; and as a storage oscilloscope capable of storing traces for periods of up to ten minutes. Variable sweep delay is also provided and a choice of plug-in Y amplifiers is available. Display area is  $6 \times 10$  cm and 22 calibrated sweep speeds range from 5s to  $0.5\mu$ s/cm. Telequipment Ltd., 313 Chase Road, Southgate, London N.14. WW 336 for further details

### **Compact D.C. Supply**

A power supply measuring only  $38 \times 76 \times 50$ mm can provide up to four output rails with a total capability of 30V at up to 40mA. It is Adretta's model P1015, initially developed as a stabilized d.c. source to drive this company's tuning fork oscillator/tuning units and now marketed as a product in its own right. Operation can be from 100-125V or 200-250V 50-60Hz mains supplies without adjustment. Up to four outputs can be provided in series if required, provided that the sum of the output voltages should not exceed 30V and the current 40mA. The zero volt connection may be earthed or isolated as required and a second screen may be connected to minimize spurious noise when an isolated supply is required. Prices range from £8 16s (£8.80) to £12 according to quantity. Adretta Ltd., Station Approach, Fleet, Hampshire.

WW 302 for further details

### Character-generating C.R.T.

A 30mm electostatic character-generating monoscope for use in data display units, in which a c.r.t. is used to provide input and output information for a computer, or for displaying remotely printed information initiated on a typewriter keyboard, is announced by E.M.I. Designated Printicon Tube 9788, it provides up to 64 characters in an  $8 \times 8$  array. The number and style of symbols can be changed to meet users' requirements. Principal feature is all-electrostatic operation giving fast access to any character. E.M.I. Electronics Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. WW 308 for further details

### Low Output, High Input Impedance Potentiometer

The limitations of precision potentiometers when circuit designers require low output impedance and high input impedance are met by a new potentiometer introduced by Computer Instruments Corp. which incorporates a solid-state isolation circuit. The low output impedance means that low-impedance devices such as meters and sensitive relays requiring high current levels can be directly driven. Any load from infinity to 1k $\Omega$ , fixed or variable in magnitude up to 30mA, can be driven by a standard unit. Wiper current is virtually eliminated providing improved noise performance and, with the need for impedance matching removed, the potentiometer can be treated as a simple shaft-to-voltage converter. Standard model 202-30 is available with terminal resistance of  $10k\Omega$  or  $25k\Omega$  and maximum output impedance of  $0.5 \Omega$ . Electrical function angle is 350°. The applied voltage can be from 10 to 30V d.c. (polarity must be observed) and the permitted power dissipation at 25°C is 2W. Computer Controls Ltd., 19 Buckingham Street, London WC2

WW 333 for further details

### **Transmitter Analyser**

A transmitter output analyser, model TG2400 by Green E.C.E. Ltd., features an oscilloscope which displays directly the r.f. modulation envelope at any frequency up to 500MHz. Absorption load units of  $50\Omega$  and  $75\Omega$  contained in the analyser can handle up to 1kW mean r.f. power at any frequency between 2 and 500 MHz. The absorption load units are connected to a wattmeter with full scale ranges of 10, 30, 100, 300 and 1000W mean, and an accuracy of 5%. Indicators of v.s.w.r. are



included. Single- and two-tone signals are provided for driving the microphone input of a.m. and s.s.b. transmitters. Price £290. Green Electronic and Communication Equipment Ltd., 79-91 Braemar Road, London N.15. WW 304 for further details

### **Shock Accelerometer**

A transducer for use in very high g shock applications has been announced by Kistler Instruments. It is the quartz shock accelerometer type 805A which has a resonant frequency of 60kHz and is suitable for the measurement of shock accelerations up to 100,000g. Deviation is only 5% at 12kHz and the low lower frequency limit allows measurements of long duration shocks to be made. A tri-axial accelerometer (see illustration) comprises three shock accelerometers mounted on a special adaptor with which accelerations up



to 20,000g in three axes can be measured. Kistler Instruments Ltd., The Ridges, 2 Clockhouse Road, Farnborough, Hampshire. WW 323 for further details

### I.C. Test Clip

A device comprising a spring-loaded test clip and a "contact comb" has been introduced by Guest Electronics for testing dual-in-line integrated circuits. The comb can be attached to 14- or 16-lead packages where it functions as an attachment



guide and prevents the short-circuiting of adjacent leads. The test probe can then be clipped to the comb. The makers claim that this solves oscilloscope probe attachment problems and facilitates testing. Gold-plated contacts are employed and the capacitance effects on h.f. transitions are quoted as negligible. Price  $\pounds^2$  10s ( $\pounds^2$ .50) each with reductions for quantity. Guest Electronics I.td., Nicholas House, Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, CR4 7JA. WW 317 for further details

### **Power Frequency Changers**

Although the primary purpose of power frequency changers by Valradio is to allow operation of 50-Hz equipment from non-standard frequencies, or for operating 60-Hz equipment from a 50-Hz supply, the range comprises 100-W and 200-W



www.americanradiohistory.com

units working from any input voltage and providing a variety of output voltages. The conversion principle is static and noiseless in operation. Frequency stability is claimed to be better than ±1%. The two types available are FCA230/100W at £32.6s.9d. (£32.34) and FCB230/200W at £52. Special units providing 400-1000Hz for testing marine and aircraft equipment can be supplied to order. Valradio Ltd., Browell's Lane, Feltham, Middy

WW 331 for further details

### Short-circuit Detector

Rapid location of short-circuits in telephone and signalling cables, distribution wires and power cables is the claim made for the Swiss-made ITT short-circuit detector now available in the U.K. from ITT Electronic Services, of Harlow. The instrument also enables particular cables to be identified from among others, concealed wiring to be traced and the run of cable pairs to be followed even through concrete to a depth of 300mm. Two separate units are employed: one comprising a probe, amplifier and headphones and the other an oscillator unit generating a fixed frequency at about 1.4kHz. The short-circuited cable is first energized by the oscillator, then the probe is moved along the cable. Initially a tone is heard in the headphones which falls to a minimum when the short-circuit is reached. Price is £25 17s 6d  $(f_{2}^{25.87\frac{1}{2}})$  for the detector and  $f_{12}^{12}$  (f12.60) for the oscillator. ITT Electronic Services, Edinburgh Way, Harlow, Essex.

WW 316 for further details

### **Pulse Generator**

A general purpose pulse generator, type TF2010, has been introduced by Marconi Instruments. It provides positive and negative outputs, single or double pulse. Double pulse outputs are delivered from 2.5Hz to 2MHz and single pulse outputs up to 2.5MHz. Features include continuously variable amplitude up to 20V, variable pulse width from 100ns to 10ms, and 10ns rise time. Internal or external triggering may be used; the internal trigger frequency is adjustable over the range 2.5Hz to 2.5MHz. External triggering can be



achieved by the application of a sine, square or pulse waveform. In addition to the main output waveform, a positive or negative "pre-pulse" is delivered from a separate socket. Dimensions of the instrument are  $100 \times 360 \times 270$ mm deep. Price: £135. Marconi Instruments Ltd., St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

WW 326 for further details

### **Magnetic Memory**

Utilizing a miniature reed switch and designed for printed circuit mounting, a compact memory element announced by F. R. Electronics is suitable for applications such as the retention of information in the event of power failure, or the replacement of conventional relays in portable equipment. Designated type RSC68, the memory is small (35.6  $\times$  17.8  $\times$  16.5mm) and has good vibration and shock characteristics. Price is about £1 10s (£1.50). F. R. Electronics, Wimborne, Dorset

WW 321 for further details

# 

### Questions on page 284

1. (c). The amplitude of the modulating signal determines the frequency deviation of the carrier, the frequency of the modulating signal determines the number of cycles of variation of the carrier frequency per second.

2. (c). Mathematical analysis shows that if a carrier  $A \sin \omega_c t$  has its frequency varied by a signal of the form  $\cos \omega_m t$  so that the frequency deviation (maximum frequency excursion) is  $\Delta f$ , then the modulated carrier  $\Delta f$ 

can be written  $A \sin (\omega_{c}t + \frac{\omega_{m}}{\omega_{m}} \sin \omega_{m}t)$ .

3. (a). The mean power output of a frequency modulated transmitter is constant whatever the modulation.

4. (b). It must be so since the mean power output is unchanged.

5. (b). The number of components with significant amplitude decreases as the modulating frequency increases, but the frequency separation between components increases so that the total bandwidth required to include all significant side frequencies is about the same for all modulation frequencies.

6. (c). A combination of the two is used in transmitters where it is most convenient to generate f.m. of small deviation at a low carrier frequency and then increase the carrier output and the deviation to those required at the output.

7. (d). In phase modulation the modulation index (or phase deviation) is independent of modulating frequency; in frequency modulation it is inversely proportional. Hence in the Armstrong system the modulating signal is first passed through a network which produces attenuation proportional to frequency before it is applied to the balanced mixer. This method cannot produce a phase deviation greater than about  $\frac{1}{4}$  radian without introducing significant distortion.

8. (a). The weaker signal modulates the phase of the stronger signal (amplitude variations are removed by the receiver limiting action). The phase variation of the stronger signal due to this cause cannot exceed 0.46 radian, whatever the carrier frequency or modulation index of the weaker signal.

9. (d). The "rule of thumb" for wide frequency deviation systems is that a range of frequencies equal to the maximum deviation plus maximum audio frequency on either side of the carrier must be passed.

10. (b). For a sinusoidal modulating signal the carrier phase at the output of the i.f. amplifier will not vary sinusoidally.

11. (a). Provided that limiting still occurs in the receiver the extent of the service range is determined by the distance from the transmitter at which the unmodulated carrier amplitude is about twice the mean noise amplitude. With a narrower bandwidth system the mean noise amplitude will be smaller.

12. (c). a.g.c. is usually incorporated as well

13. (c). For a sinusoidal modulating signal

 $\phi(t) = \frac{1}{f_m} \sin \omega_m t$ ,  $\Delta f$  being proportional to the modulating signal amplitude.

 $\frac{d \phi(t)}{d \phi(t)}$ 

Hence  $\frac{d}{dt} = 2\pi \int f \cos \omega_m t$ .

14. (b). Since with f.m. the noise suppression is least at the highest audio frequencies, components of the input signal at these frequencies are deliberately "preemphasised" at the transmitter. The circuit referred to is the "de-emphasising" circuit.





Latest addition to the new range of D.P.C.O. Moulded Switches, Semi-rotary operation 2A. 250V. A.C. N.I. rating.



List No. SM. 277/2

List No.

D/S 890/SA. 2432/2.

Switched legend indicator unit with D.P.C.O.

switch rated 2A. 250V. A.C. and holders

accepting L.E.S. lamps. Legending to order.

A Moulded body toggle operated D.P.C.O. 8 contact switch for double alternative pole circuit switching. Replacing the popular laminated body type S.277 to which it has dimensional conformity but improved perfor mance.



BULGIN

PRECISION

ELECTRONIC

AS SHOWN AT THE 1969 R.E.C.M.F. LONDON ELECTRONIC COMPONENT SHOW

COMPONENTS

A Switched Signal Lamp with lockable biased action. L.E.S. lamp, one or two switches as desired rated 8A. 250V. A.C.

Two, three pole side entry jack plugs. 'Ring' 'third The contact between the 'Sleeve' and Tip can serve as a guard-ring or as a third pole, or 'Sleeve' can carry screening continuity of 2 pole +screen cable. The design matches that of our popular model P.535-6.



List No. P. 537 Chrome P. 538 Gold



Further addition to the D.P.C.O. Moulded Switch range. Key operated rated at 2A. 250V. A.C. N.I.



List No. K. 556/Legend

assembly, dial legending is only visible through 'window' in e s c u t c h e on and is carried out to customers' requirements. Whole unit is collet fixing to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. shafts.

Knob dial and

escutcheon





List No. P. 550.

A. F. BULGIN & CO. LTD., BYE-PASS ROAD, BARKING, ESSEX. MANUFACTURERS OF PRECISION ELECTRONIC & ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS TELEPHONE: 01-594 5588 (12 LINES) Private Branch Exchange. ww-113 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# World of Amateur Radio

### Direct-conversion "Homodyne" Receivers

Increasing interest is being shown by amateurs in the development of relatively low-cost receivers in which the incoming signal is heterodyned directly, by means of a balanced linear detector, to audio frequency. This form of "straight" receiver was described, in a valve version, by James White, (W2WBI) of Princeton, N.J., in QST, May 1961, but has attracted more attention since it was revived, using transistors, by the Dutch amateur K. Spaargaren (PA0KSB) in Electron (Jan. 1967) and by R.S.G.B. Bulletin. An interesting design, in which the linear detector comprises four hot-carrier (Schottky) diodes using wideband ferrite toroid transformers, has also attracted considerable attention.

The basic requirements for such direct conversion or simple synchrodyne receivers are a well-balanced linear detector, a stable variable-frequency-oscillator on the signal frequency, an audio filter and a high-gain, low-noise a.f. amplifier. The oscillator can also form the basis of a simple transceiver. For the reception of broadcast or other a.m. transmissions, the oscillator requires to be phaselocked to the incoming signal as in the Tucker synchrodyne, but this refinement is unnecessary for the reception of s.s.b. or c.w. signals, for which the current receivers are generally intended. Provided that the detector is linear and accurately balanced, selectivity can effectively be determined by the characteristics of the audio filter without incurring cross-modulation or blocking. The use of hotcarrier diodes or beam deflection valves (types 7360 or 6JH8 etc) can result in excellent noise figures without requiring any r.f. stage. An inherent problem—unless a more complex phasing type detector were used-is the presence of the audio "image" which can be eliminated by the i.f. selectivity of singlesignal superheterodyne receivers. Nevertheless, good audio selectivity can minimize this disadvantage. Several simple receivers of this general type, using either semiconductors or valves, are known to have been built by British amateurs, with generally satisfactory results.

### Ionospheric "Openings" on 50 MHz

Despite the earlier belief that Solar Cycle 20 was already on the decline, 50MHz conditions this year appear better than at any other time during the current sunspot cycle. M. Waters, G3JVL, of Portsmouth, heard the south-west African station, ZS3B, at very good strength for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours from 13.50 G.M.T. on April 4th, almost certainly due to F2 layer ionospheric propagation. Don Hayter, G3JHM, of Worthing, similarly recieved the 40-watt Rhodesian beacon station ZE1AZC from 16.30 to 17.15 G.M.T. on April 14th, with signals peaking RST99. One suggestion, being mooted in amateur circles, is that Solar Cycle 20 may be following precedents in having two main peaks, spaced roughly one year apart, and offering the prospect that higher maximum usable frequencies may occur this year, than those of 1968.

### "Top Band" DX

The current world "wanderings" of Gus Browning, W4BPD, have brought several new countries briefly on to "Top Band" (1.8 MHz). His expedition to Rodriguez, in conjunction with VQ8CC, however, resulted in only one two-way contact being made on this band; this was with the British station G3XAQ. Gus Browning's 1.8MHz operation as ZD3A produced no two-way contacts, though his signals were heard in the U.K., and he heard veteran top-bander, Stewart Perry, W1BB. Incidentally, Stewart Perry recently achieved his DXCC (100 confirmed countries) on this band following a contact with HK0TU, Malpelo Islands-despite trouble, during the contact, with his coaxial feeder. He later lifted his total worked to 104 countries with a contact with VP2KK, the St. Kitts' expedition.

### **Chordal Hop Theories Gaining Support**

There is a growing feeling among some British amateurs that throughout the h.f. and v.h.f. spectrum (and possibly also at m.f.) long distances are often covered by means of "chordal hop" and related modes not requiring intermediate ground reflection points. The chordal hop theory, now attracting increasing attention in professional research and communications, was originally put forward by Hans Albrecht, following the careful measurements made by him and a large number of other Australian amateurs in the early 1950s, on 3.5, 7 and 14MHz signals received in Australia from amateurs in West Europe. Albrecht subsequently returned to Europe and suggested the name "chordal hop" to explain his idea that signals could be reflected more than once from ionospheric layers without returning to earth each time. The

apparent absence of intermediate ground reflection points is now also recognized as during transequatorial (TE) occurring propagation, which was first investigated as a result of amateur long-distance openings on 50MHz, at times when this band should have been well above the maximum usable frequency. Such mechanisms have more recently been suggested by M. Hall of the Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, as playing a significant role in v.h.f. propagation. Possibly as a result of ionosperic tilts and/or "whispering gallery" layer entrapment, it now seems likely that many of the amateur DX contacts, previously thought to be due to conventional multi-hop F2 propagation, are in fact made without intermediate ground reflection, accounting for the low path losses and high m.u.f. often observed. More precise knowledge of such propagation modes could have considerable importance for radio communication and broadcasting.

### National Field Day

The R.S.G.B. National Field Day, with all participating stations operated from tents by amateur radio clubs and R.S.G.B. groups, is being held this year over the period 17.00 G.M.T. June 7th to 17.00 G.M.T. June 8th. For many years, this event—first held in June 1933—has been the most keenly contested of all British portable events, and involves the largest number of operators. At the first event, 34 stations were operated by 18 groups; last year, when Cannock Chase Amateur Radio Society gained the coveted shield, some 150 stations were entered by about 100 groups and clubs. Contacts, on c.w., can be on any three bands from 1.8 to 28 MHz.

### **Other June Events**

A mobile rally organized by the Amateur Radio Mobile Society is being held on June 1st at the Shuttleworth Aircraft Museum, Biggleswade.

The Bristol R.S.G.B. Group, assisted by the Bristol Amateur Radio Club, are organizing for June 29th the Longleat Mobile Rally at Longleat Park, near Warminster.

A Midlands VHF/UHF Convention and Dinner—including a lecture on "a new approach to vhf/uhf receiver design" is being held at Wolverhampton on June 14th (details from P. G. Wright, 20 James Road, Kidderminster, Worcester, enclosing foolscap stamped addressed envelope).

In Brief: A new beacon station, GB3SU, operating on 70.695 MHz is located at the University of Sheffield . . . Latest F.C.C. figures put the number of amateur operators in the United States at 256,546, down very slightly on a year ago ... A.R.R.L. reports its full membership down 1% to 80,012 with worldwide membership given as 97,678 ... Membership of the International Amateur Radio Union, following the admission of societies representing Mauritius and Surinam, now stands at 80 ... U.S. amateurs, as a result of changes in the Bell System telephone regulations, can now legitimately operate "phone patches" connecting overseas stations to telephone subscribers.

# **AMPLIFIER SUPPLEMENT**

# The Vital Statistics of an Audio Amplifier

### by R. Williamson

A definition of the term "high fidelity" would be a logical opening to a discussion on high-quality amplifiers (yes, I'm sufficiently old fashioned to prefer high quality to the imported term—but high fidelity, or "hi-fi", is here to stay and I have no intention of starting a revolution to change it back again). A precise definition is quite impossible, since there is no clearly defined boundary at which "low fidelity" (*sic*) ends and high fidelity begins.\*

In the final analysis, a purely subjective judgement by the listener will decide one way or the other and so long as the human element is involved in assessing reproduced sound quality, the boundaries will continue to remain blurred. I much regret that in recent years there has been no real progress towards a more precise definition. Anyone may slap a label "high fidelity" on an amplifier despite a frequency response which, if reproduced graphically, would look something like the hind leg of an arthritic donkey.

The amplifier is the "heart" of any sound reproducing system and I intend to discuss its vital statistics, to examine the facilities one expects to find and finally, to draw attention to typical and particularly interesting design features.

### Distortion level and distortion figures

At the head of my list of vital statistics for good sound quality is the degree of non-linear distortion up to the maximum rated output. By non-linear distortion I mean any spurious harmonic and intermodulation products in the amplified signal. For these to be negligible the dynamic input/output transfer characteristic should be linear within clearly defined limits up to maximum output at all frequencies within the accepted audible range.

In the U.S.A. intermodulation products are often quoted and although some authorities might justifiably attach equal or even greater weight to this information, the practice of quoting i.m. products is not usual in the U.K.

It is here that it might be worthwhile examining a very thorny problem—that of evaluating the figures quoted. Just prior to the transistor amplifier era, valve designs had reached a very high standard, and at levels up to the rated power generated harmonics were at a very low level, and usually of a low order. The magical figure was a total harmonic distortion (t.h.d.) of below 0.1% and one could literally assume that with the best on the market, the amplifier was the strongest link in the reproducing chain. Almost, one might say—and here I cannot resist quoting my favourite advertising blurb—a "straight wire with gain".

When the change to transistors began, and using the germanium devices available at that time, designers were to some extent obliged to take advantage of the high efficiency possible with them. Not only were the early circuits virtually "transistorized" valve amplifiers, but class B output stages came back, \* Does "fidelity" need qualifying? Fidelity or infidelity!—ED. too, sometimes with driver transformers which had long since disappeared from the valve amplifier scene! Small wonder, then, that soon there were complaints that not only was the sound "different" to the best valve amplifiers, but that in most cases it was very much inferior.

However, the rapid development of semiconductor technology began to yield its own circuit techniques, and, following the concept of complementary symmetry and the publication of the well-known circuit by H. C. Lin in 1956,† transistor amplifiers began to improve. But the so-called "transistor" sound persisted and it began to be appreciated that it was primarily due to minute amounts of crossover distortion arising from the inherent asymmetry of a quasi-complementary output stage operating in the class B mode. A new generation of designers and listeners were re-discovering that there are two kinds of harmonic distortion; the even harmonic (nice) sort and the odd harmonic (nasty) sort; furthermore, the nasty sort could be extremely objectionable when caused by even minute discontinuities in the transfer characteristic at the transition point and consisted of very high order odd harmonics. It had been well understood for some time that these high order harmonics can provoke a degree of discomfort and have an unpleasant aural effect out of all proportion to their actual level in ratio to the fundamental, even though as low as the long accepted 0.1%. At least one manufacturer has suggested that this type of distortion must be as low as 0.003% if the "transistor" sound is to be eliminated.

### **Frequency response**

An audio amplifier is required to handle the audible spectrum from say 20Hz to 20kHz. Wait! Before the "let's entertain the bats as well" fraternity rush for their pens and paper, let me make a plea for sweet reason in this. We are, after all, considering high quality sound reproduction in the home and there isn't the slightest doubt that for you and me, the programme sources that are available are going to have bandwidths that are very much less than this for most of the time. Limits to the bandwidth are being imposed all along the chain to the listener's loudspeaker, and wasn't it Capt. P. P. Eckersley who wisely remarked, apropos audio bandwidth that "the wider you open the window, the more the dirt flies in!"?

Fortunately, in the present state of the art of amplifier design, an acceptable bandwidth at normal power levels presents no problem and our specification can easily be met within  $\pm 1$ dB and with no more than 3dB loss at an octave above and below the prescribed limits.

### Power bandwidth

Rather more important is power bandwidth; the amplifier must be able to handle comfortably this frequency range at or near full power without measurable degradation of the signal. This † H.C.Lin, "Quasi-Complementary Transistor Amplifier," *Electronics*, Sept. 1956. campfillier Suppliement

II

requirement is not quite so stringent at the extreme high end of the passband, and in a practical amplifier it would be acceptable for the power bandwidth to fall above 15kHz. A typical specification will indicate the limits of power bandwidth at -3dB points. Again, with modern design techniques, this modest requirement should be met without difficulty and in a typical product, the -3dB points will be well beyond these limits—although some early germanium designs might fall short of these standards.

### Transients

The ability of an amplifier to handle without degradation wavefronts with a fast rise time is referred to as its "transient" response and will be related to the upper limits of its frequency response and inherent stability. The rise time of a modern transistor design is likely to be very much faster than that occurring in the waveforms of programme sources accessible to the domestic user.

### **Damping** factor

For good frequency response and transient handling ability the speaker system must be well damped electrically. Movement of the cone of a moving-coil loudspeaker is restricted by its suspension stiffness and resistance, by air loading and electromechanical damping. While it could be argued that with a modern 'infinite baffle' speaker the inherent damping of the system is already very high and that further electromechanical damping would be superfluous, I would suggest that it is still of importance because of the large number of speaker systems that do not fall neatly into this category.

Typically, in a modern feedback amplifier, the source impedance will be a fraction of an ohm and substantially resistive. The damping factor is usually derived by dividing the actual source Z into the nominal load Z. Values of quoted damping factor vary from 20 to 150, although there is little point in deliberately aiming for values as high as this, since the speakers own resistance has to be taken into account and is effectively in series. In fact, there are good grounds for suggesting that a damping factor of not less than 15 is adequate for all practical purposes. Nevertheless, one must deplore the increasing practice of actually adding quite large amounts of passive resistance in series with the speaker circuit on some recent commercial designs, ostensibly to limit the current in the output stage when low-impedance speaker systems are used. One such model recently reviewed had a measured source Z of nearly 5 ohms at the 4- ohm speaker terminals. The measured frequency response was markedly degraded.

### **Power rating**

It is perfectly true that a mere one watt of power into an efficient speaker will generate a very healthy noise and probably more than enough for most domestic users. However, commercial speakers seem to get less and less sensitive as designers trade efficiency for quality. It is a purely personal view that to take this into account, and yet to preserve at all times the capacity of the system to handle the maximum possible dynamic range, the power rating should not be less than 10 watts per channel in a stereo system.

And this is, I feel, an opportune moment to discuss the highly deplorable bandying about of figures that seems to be the current advertising practice when referring to power handling ability. Almost any subterfuge goes, it seems, if that highly important figure in watts can be inflated. We have peak watts, music power and I.H.F. rating to mention but three popular methods of enchancing the power, and no doubt these ratings would carry some validity if everyone fully understood what they meant; unhappily, the vast majority of the lay public haven't the faintest idea what they mean.

I have one such advertisement before me at this moment and

by virtue of what it omits to say it is quite misleading. The product is variously described as a 12-watt amplifier, with 24 watts peak power, 15 watts music power and 30 watts peak (music?) power. We are also furnished with the information that power requirements can be met by using batteries if so desired.

This juggling with figures can only but utterly confuse the less knowledgeable reader, who is likely to purchase the product, attempt to use it with an inefficient 15-ohm loudspeaker and a 6-V battery supply and then wonder why it sounds like his younger sister's transistor portable with its honest 500mW power rating. One can only hope that recent legislation will offer some means of regulating this sort of advertising.

I would suggest that a straightforward measurement of the power dissipated in a specified load under continuous sine wave input and taken at the onset of symmetrical clipping, has the merit of being the least equivocal method of assessing power rating.

### Input sensitivity

The sensitivity of each of the inputs provided on an amplifier is usually expressed as the r.m.s volts "in" for maximum power "out"; but the manner of expressing sensitivity in this way can be a little misleading, as indeed can be the method of quoting the signal-to-noise ratio.

Take, for example, a 10-watt amplifier with a pickup input typically rated at 2mV for maximum output. What will not be obvious to the uninitiated is that a 20-watt amplifier with the same sensitivity and s/n ratio is actually twice as sensitive as, and has a s/n ratio 3dB better than, the 10-watt model. The reason for the increase in sensitivity is probably quite clear (the 20-watt model will need only 1mV to produce the same volume of sound from the same speaker as the lower powered amplifier) but the apparent improvement in s/n ratio might not be quite so obvious. Since the noise generated in an amplifier usually originates in the earlier low-level stages, it follows that for the 20-watt amplifier to produce 10 watts for a 2-mV input, the volume control will have to be adjusted to reduce the signal level by 3dB; and, of course, the generated noise is also attenuated by the same amount.

### Stability

The final requirement one expects of a well-designed amplifier is that it should be unconditionally stable, bearing in mind the complex load conditions presented by some modern speakers, such as those with multiple drive units and crossover networks.

In a feedback amplifier the loop gain must be tailored so that it falls below unity at frequencies where the phase shift reaches 180°. Whilst with silicon planar transistors the unrestricted passband could extend well into the megahertz region, such a range is neither necessary nor desirable.

Such an amplifier could be unduly sensitive to small reactive components in the load and even if not going into sustained oscillation, the performance could be severely degraded if the amplifier were provoked into "ringing" by steep transients in the signal.

### 'Facilities'

What facilities does one expect to find in a modern high-fidelity amplifier? While it is idealistically the aim of amplifier designers as well as the manufacturers of pickups and loudspeakers for their product to have a linear frequency response over the audible range, somewhere in the programme chain, something or somebody will let the side down and there will be introduced some imperfection that will mar the quality of the sound that emerges from the loudspeaker.

Nevertheless, the facilities we have now come to expect as a

Weight 20lb.



This is a high fidelity amplifier (.3%) intermodulation distortion) using the circuit of our 100% reliable-100 Watt Amplifier (no failures to date) with its elaborate protection against short and overload, etc. To this is allied our latest development of F.E.T. Mixer amplifier, again fully protected against overload and completely free from radio breakthrough. The mixer is arranged for  $3-30/60\Omega$  balanced line microphones, and a high impedance line or gram. input followed by bass and treble controls. Since the unit is completely free from the input rectification distortion of ordinary transistors, this unit gives that clean high quality that has tended to be lost with most solid state amplifiers.

THE VORTEXION 50/70 WATT ALL SILICON AMPLIFIER WITH BUILT-IN 4 WAY MIXER USING F.E.T.S.



Size  $14'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ 100 $\mu$ V on 30/60 ohm mic. input. 100mV to 100 volts on gram/auxiliary input 100K  $\Omega$ .

**ELECTRONIC MIXERS.** Various types of mixers available. 3-channel with accuracy within 1db Peak Programme Meter. 4-6-8-10 and 12-way mixers. Twin 2,3,4 and 5 channel stereo. Tropicalised controls. Built-in screened supplies. Balanced line mic. input. Outputs: 0.5v at 20K or alternative 1mW at 600 ohms, balanced, unbalanced or floating.

**200 WATT AMPLIFIER.** Can deliver its full audio power at any frequency in the range of 30 c/s-20K c/s  $\pm$  1db. Less than 0.2% distortion at 1 Kc/s. Can be used to drive mechanical devices for which power is over 120 watt on continuous sine wave. Input 1 mW 600 ohms. Output 100-120v or 200-240v. Additional matching transformers for other impedances are available.

**30/50 WATT AMPLIFIER.** With 4 mixed inputs, and bass and treble tone controls. Can deliver 50 watts of speech and music or over 30 watts on continuous sine wave. Main amplifier has a response of 30 c/s-20Kc/s  $\pm$  1db. 0.15% distortion. Outputs 4, 7.5, 15 ohms and 100 volt line. Models are available with two, three or four mixed inputs for low impedance balanced line microphones, pick-up or guitar.

**CP50 AMPLIFIER.** An all silicon transistor 50 watt amplifier for mains and 12 volt battery operation, charging its own battery and automatically going to battery if mains fail. Protected inputs, and overload and short circuit protected outputs for 8 ohms-15 ohms and 100 volt line. Bass and treble controls fitted. Models available with 1 gram and 2 low mic. inputs. 1 gram and 3 low mic. inputs or 4 low mic. inputs.

100 WATT ALL SILICON AMPLIFIER. A high quality amplifier with 8 ohms-15 ohms and 100 volt line output for A.C. Mains. Protection is given for short and open circuit output over driving and over temperature. Input 0.4v on 100K ohms.

20/30 WATT MIXER AMPLIFIER. High fidelity all silicon model with F.E.T. input stages to reduce intermodulation distortion to a fraction of normal transistor input circuits. The response is level 20 to 20,000 cps within 2 db and over 30 times damping factor. At 20 watts output there is less than 0.2% intermodulation even over the microphone stage at full gain with the treble and bass controls set level. Standard model 1-low mic. balanced input and Hi Z gram.

VORTEXION LIMITED, 257-263 The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19

Telephone: 01-542 2814 and 01-542 6242/3/4

Telegrams: "Vortexion London S.W.19"

# A new look at the middle power range.



Sansui 800

The middle power range, roughly that between 40 and 70 watts, has long been neglected by stereo manufacturers in the race to build receivers for the higher power – and price – ranges.

It hasn't been neglected by Sansui, however.

Working on the assumption that the middle power range is the most practi-

cal for the average home, Sansui engineers have developed two of the highest performing solid state receivers ever to enter this field.

Rated at 70 and 46 watts respectively, the new Sansui 800 and 350 bring large receiver performance and refinements within the reach of everyone.

Both incorporate the latest FET circuitry for new standards in FM sensitivity and selectivity. Both offer wider dynamic ranges, lower distortion and higher channel separation figures. Each incorporates a newly developed noise canceler and is capable of handling up to two speaker systems simultaneously. And each features the functional black window design.

For a new look at the middle – or any – power range, see your nearest Sansui dealer soon.

Sansui



Sansui 350

England: TECHNICAL CERAMICS LTD. Thornhill, Southampton Hampshire Tel: Southampton 45166 / Ireland: RADIO CENTRE 122A, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2 / West Germany: COMPO HI-FI G.M.B.H. 6 Frankfurt Am Main, Reuterweg 65 / Świtzerland & Liechtenstein: EGLI, FISCHER & CO. LTD. ZURICH 8022 Zurich, Gotthardstr. 6, Claridenhof / France: HENRI COTTE & CIE. 77, Rue J.-R. Thorelle, 77, 92-Bourg-Ia-Reine / Luxembourg: MICHAEL SHEN, EUROTEX 15, Rue Glesener / Italy: ELECTRONICA LOMBARDA S.P.A. Via Montebello 27, 20121 Milano / Austria: THE VIENNA HIGH FIDELLTY & STEREO CO. 1070 Wien, Burggasse 114 / Belgium: MATELECTRIC 199, Boulevard Leopold II Laan, 199, Bruxelles 8 / Netherlands: TEMPOFOON BRITISH IMPORT COMPANY N.V. Tilburg, Kapitein Hatterasstraat 8, Postbus 540 / South Africa: GLENS (PTY) LTD. P.O. Box 6406 Johannesburg / Southern Yemen: BHICAJEE COWASJEE LTD. Steamer Point, Aden / SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD. FRANKFURT OFFICE Schiller Strasse 31, Frankfurt Main, West Germany / SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD. 14-1, 2-chome, Izumi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan

www.americanradiohistorv.com

Aunoffice Supplement

permanent feature of a typical high-fidelity amplifier have fallen into a set pattern, and I propose to take each in turn, to describe its function and illustrate with extracts from the circuits of currently available commercial amplifiers.

### The amplifier stages

Probably the most important stage is the so-called "front end", the point at which the often minute signal from the programme source is amplified to a level which raises it well above the inherent noise of the system. It also carries out one other important function, that of equalizing the signal from the gramophone pickup.

To all intents and purposes, the signal on a modern LP disc is recorded at constant amplitude and with a velocity proportional to frequency. So when the system includes a velocity sensitive pickup, and this means the majority in use today (moving magnet, moving coil and variable reluctance dominating the field) the voltable at its output terminals will be proportional to the frequency on the disc.

The shape of this voltage curve has long been determined to an international standard, and the input stage has to introduce an inverse of this curve within close tolerance. A particular two-transistor circuit has become popular with designers—the d.c. feedback pair which I believe can be accredited to J. Somerset Murray (British Patents 80927 and 83245). Originally developed with germanium transistors to give tight d.c. "sit" points under conditions of varying temperature and using transistors with a wide production "spread" it has passed into use with modern silicon planar types. The input stage of the Heathkit TSA-12 is typical of the many variants of this type of circuit, and not only compensates for the replay curve but provides for a sensible amount of overall gain (Fig. 1).

That the input stage should contribute negligible noise to the signal is a basic requirement generally appreciated, and to this end it is common practice for the first transistor to be run at less than 0.5mA. The second transistor is normally run at a higher  $I_{ce}$  and a figure of 1–2mA is again typical. The collector load is chosen to take into account the shunting of the feedback network and a low-noise working condition is here of rather secondary importance. Suffice to say, that in respect of s/n ratio, most modern designs are satisfactory, and on the most sensitive input a -65dB figure or better should be attainable, even using modern low-output magnetic cartridges.

Since it is in overload capability that there is some variation in the standards achieved, let's examine the problem and see what is involved. Consider a typical magnetic pickup with a sensitivity of 1mV/cm/sec, which will generate from the average LP disc a signal in the region of 5mV. Allowing for the dynamic range possible on a modern recording, one must cater for peak velocities of up to 20cm/sec and this means the peak terminal voltage from the pickup may reach 20mV. With a midband overall gain for our "front end" of, say, 150, the peak signal level at the collector of the second stage will be up to 3V. The designer has to ensure that the input stage is able to handle signal levels of this magnitude without distortion, at all frequencies over the audible band and it has come to be accepted that such an input stage must be able to handle not less than + 20dB over the rated input level and preferably very much more.

An alternative to the simple two-transistor pair, and representative of a sophisticated design philosophy, is that adopted by Radford in their SCA30. Here (Fig.2) an additional buffer stage in the common collector mode has been added to the conventional pair as an impedance conversion device. This offers certain advantages, in that the second common emitter stage can now be tailored for the maximum possible gain, having now been relieved of the loading of the feedback network, and can operate at low  $I_{ce}$ .

Cambridge Audio bring a highly individual approach to the problems of input stage overload. They have abandoned the traditional concept of a feedback equalizing pair at the input, and substituted instead a straightforward linear amplifying stage with overall variable parallel feedback—the variable element being the volume control. By using a "virtual earth" amplifier in this way, a number of virtues are claimed, including a better than + 60dB overload factor and a s/n ratio that is independent of the source Z (Fig.3). The function of equalization is delegated to a later stage.

Inputs that are already at a suitably high level and equalized (such as from a tuner) are usually selected by switching, and are injected across the volume control. An alternative is to convert the front end from an equalizing stage to one of fixed linear gain, and feed the high level signal in at the same point via a passive, sometimes variable, attenuator.

On many imported models, and on some British designs conceived with an eye on the healthy export market, the volume control is sometimes replaced by, or can by switching be converted to, the controversial loudness control. This feature is guaranteed to arouse passionate feelings whenever discussed by the true apostles of the hi-fi religion, as readers will be well



Fig. 1. Input stage of the Heathkit TSA-12.







Fig. 3. Input stage of Cambridge Audio P40 and P80.

aware from Letters to the Editor published some months ago. The principles on which the action of the loudness control is based, is that the ear becomes disproportionately less sensitive to low frequencies and, to a lesser degree, high frequencies as the loudness (volume) of the sound source diminishes.

Unfortunately, its staunchest protagonists refuse to recognize the simple fact that it just doesn't always make a low-level sound more natural; for example one has only to listen to the reproduced male voice while manipulating a loudness control.

On the other hand, there is another side of the argument that should be recognized. Hi-fi is no longer the cult of the few but big business, and its products are subject to the dictates of consumer demand and market research. If evidence derived from such sources indicates that the consumer regards some form of loudness control as a desirable feature, then who are our experts and, even more important, British manufacturers to wrinkle a fastidious nose and ignore the demand? Audio amplifiers are going to be used in the home for background music, and the loudness control takes the effort out of making a pleasant noise at low volume level. Foreign competitors are aware of this, and laugh at our conservative attitudes all the way to the bank. ... If it helps to sell the product, then put the loudness control in, so long as it can be switched out by the pure at heart; and above all, spare us the scientific evidence of its desirability. Fig.4 shows the loudness control in the Sansui AU-777 and is typical.

One expects the well-dressed amplifier to have tone controls, of course. These permit some adjustment to the treble and bass ends of the spectrum relative to a midband point—which may be anywhere from 500Hz to 1kHz. The degree of variation is usually up to  $\pm 15$ dB at 15kHz and of a similar amount at 40Hz. There are, basically, two modes in which these controls operate. Broadly speaking they are related to whether the designer has opted for passive equalization or the adjustment of reactive elements in a feedback network. The feedback



Fig. 4. Sansui loudness control circuit.



Fig. 5. Tone control stage of Leak 'Stereo 30 Plus'.

type, especially that due to Baxandall, appears to enjoy the greatest popularity and that used in the Leak "Stereo 30 Plus" is a well tailored version (Fig. 5).

Whilst tone controls have a maximum slope that does not exceed 6dB/octave, it is frequently desirable, one might say almost essential, to have low-pass filter facilities that operate at a far greater rate than this and particularly at the high end of the spectrum. Objectionable noises and harmonic and intermodulation products are likely to appear in an imperfect signal above, say, 5kHz, and it is useful to be able to attenuate these rapidly. The rate of slope for these steep cut filters should not be less than -12dB/octave and to achieve these higher attenuation rates, designers either adopt a two-section RC network or in a more sophisticated approach, will use bridged-T networks in a feedback configuration. Curiously enough, designers seem to fight shy of using combinations of L and C, although Leak have included a basic half section in their "Stereo 30 Plus" with one switched turnover frequency at 6kHz. Quad, on the other hand, have gone in for a full-blooded version, very comprehensive, with three switched turnover points at 5, 7 and 10kHz (by means of a tapped inductor) and the facility of being able to vary the slope on a calibrated control up to a maximum of 25dB/octave.

It is regrettable that many amplifier manufacturers seem to regard a really effective low-pass filter as less than essential.

At the low end of the spectrum a high-pass filter is either permanently included or switchable, to limit the response below 20 or 30Hz in order to attenuate mechanical noise or "rumble" produced by the record turntable.

Paradoxically, inexpensive amplifiers which might be complemented in a budget system by a turntable of comparable cost, invariably omit this feature and response is likely to be unrestricted down to subsonic levels.

The power amplifier: Both at home and abroad, a small number of manufacturers eschew completely the principle of complementary working, possibly because originally, suitable high-voltage complementary pairs of driver transistors were somewhat thin on the ground and carried a price tag that reflected their scarcity. This inhibiting factor applied equally to n-p-n types in the germanium era and later, with silicons, p-n-p's were in short supply and somewhat costly. Rogers, for example, have opted for a driver transformer in both their Ravensbourne and Ravensbrooke. By employing a carefully designed quadrifilar wound component, it is claimed that most of the inherent disadvantages usually associated with transformer drive have been overcome. Incidentally, without exception in my experience, output transformers have disappeared entirely and designers have opted for the series push-pull transformerless output stage, irrespective of the method of phase inversion adopted. But broadly speaking, the quasi-complementary class B transformerless circuit is highly favoured.

However, right from the introduction of the first transistor amplifier, there began to be complaints (and sometimes, even approval) of the so-called "transistor sound", and discounting some of the highly subjective reasons advanced one can justifiably argue now that the main cause can usually be attributed to the inherent asymmetry of the Lin-type quasicomplementary configuration. The principal "cure" has been, so far, to rely upon the high overall negative feedback that has come to be regarded as almost mandatory with this type of amplifier. During a recent evaluation of a very expensive amplifier there was, at low listening levels, some crossover distortion audible. Yet the reproduced sine wave at approximately the same level, 200mW, showed not the slightest sign of this defect and the sum of the distortion products when measured on a distortion factor meter hardly reached our hitherto acceptable figure of 0.1%.

We are faced, then, with the problem of how to equate the subjective effects with the degree of aural "objectionable-ness" that this form of distortion provokes, and to express it in QUAD 50 is a single channel 50 Watt amplifier designed for Broadcast, Recording and other applications in the Audio industry, completely proof against misuse and giving the highest quality of reproduction.



**INPUTS** – 0.5 Vrms unbalanced with provision for an optional plug-in transformer for bridging 600 ohms lines. **OUTPUTS** – isolated providing 50 watts into almost any impedance from 4 to 200 ohms. **DIMENSIONS** –  $12\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $6\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "

Complete the coupon and post today.

Please send me full details of the QUAD 50 Amplifier
NAME
POSITION
COMPANY
ADDRESS
(BLOCK CAPITALS)
ACOUSTICAL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.,
HUNTINGDON. Telephone : Huntingdon (0480) 2561/2



for the closest approach to the original sound VIII

# NATO, RN, NASA, BBC, use Uher tape-recording equipment...



### 4000 REPORT SERIES

Three different models of the Uher 'Report' are now available.

**4000 Report** - L Specification. 2 Tracks conforming to international standards. Tape reels diam.—5". Tape speeds (ips)  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $1\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . Frequency range (cps) 40–4, 500/40–10,000 and 40–16,000/40–20,000. Dynamic volume range (db) 40 at  $\frac{1}{16}$  ips, 46 at  $1\frac{2}{16}$  ips, 50 at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ips, 52 at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ips. Wow and flutter (max  $\pm$ %) 0.2 at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ips. Recording mono. Half-track. Playback mono half-track. Power output one watt.

Monitoring via headphones or speaker. VU meter + three digit tape counter. Tape stop-start remote control, collectorless motor controlled by 8 transistors. Power supply from 6V, 12V, 24V car battery, from rechargeable accumulator or 5 type L.P. U2 batteries or mains unit. 17 transistors. Inputs : Microphone :-·1mv at 200 ohms. Radio :- 2mv at 47K ohms. Pick up :- 30mv at 1 megohm. Weight 6 lbs (approx). 125 gns.+10% tax surcharge.

**4200 Report Stereo** Affording all the advantages of the successful 4000 Report–L in size, style and specifications—plus stereo. 152 gns. +10% tax surcharge.

**4400 Report Stereo** Again with all the advantages of the 4000 Report–L — plus stereo and maximum economy of tape on four tracks without deterioration of reproduction quality. 152 gns.+10% tax surcharge.

### **ROYAL DE LUXE STEREO**

Horizontal or vertical operation. Optimal hi-fi quality. Four track operation (convertible to two track). 2 x 10 watts power output. Straight through amplifier operation. Built-in dia pilot for automatic slide projection. Switchable A-B monitoring. Mixing and echo facilities. Multi-play Syncro-play and physiological volume control. Four speeds—to mention some of its facilities. 238 gns.+10% tax surcharge.

# ... so does John Harding.

Engineer by trade, music-lover and stereo enthusiast by inclination.

He knows that Uher is chosen to record signals from space. To help train the Royal Navy in weapons systems. To capture the sounds of history being made.

He knows that Uher equipment is best for his own purposes as well.

Tough yet sensitive, compact yet versatile, it gives him the finest sound reproduction he could wish for.

The first happy gurgling of his first-born child, the racket of a machine undertest, the full grandeur of a symphony orchestra—John Harding has them all taped.

Taped by Uher because he

doesn't reckon he can do any better than that.

Professionals pick Uher equipment as the tools of their trade.

But they're equally available, equally accurate, equally satisfactory, for the discerning amateur. There's a Uher tape-recorder to meet *your* requirements.

	Bosch Limited, SR Uher Division, Watford, Herts.
	Name
	Address
1	
Q	BOSCH LIMITED A member of the Bosch Group



BOSCH LIMITED, WATFORD, HERTS. TELEPHONE: WATFORD 44233

### Wireless World, June 1969

quantitative terms. Fortunately, this is a problem that may be resolved by the adoption of techniques in transistor circuitry that will eliminate once again this particularly objectionable defect. The obvious line of attack is to try to overcome the inherent asymmetry of the orthodox quasi-complementary class B output stage, although there has developed a strong "back to class A" movement as exemplified by the two commercial models produced by the Richard Allan company.

While one cannot deny that a good class A design will eliminate crossover distortion completely, in my view this is design by expediency and metaphorically speaking, simply sweeping the difficulties under the carpet of the R and D department. The many disadvantages of class A working in a transistor amplifier, its low efficiency for example, far outweigh the short-term advantage of freedom from just one aberration in the performance of an audio amplifier.

I emphasize short-term, because already, there is evidence that designers with a more imaginative approach are developing ways to eliminate the asymmetry of the class B stage, the use of complementary "triples" as adopted in the Quad 303 being well to the fore in sophisticated elegance (Fig. 6).

Aside from the technique developed by Quad, the orthodox remedy is likely to be the adoption of full complementary working following the increasing availability of pairs of n-p-n/pn-p silicon power transistors and whilst they are still not too plentiful, the Radford SCA30 employs this technique. Models P40 and P80 from Cambridge Audio also use a complementary pair of silicon transistors in the output stage with the added refinement of constant current drive. It is claimed that this technique reduces even further the effects of any asymmetry that remains in the complementary output stage.

While the increasing use of silicon devices improved the robustness of high-quality amplifiers under a wide range of expected working conditions, it is an inescapable fact that transistors have not yet the inherent resistance to short-term overload of valves and most leading manufacturers might, in an unguarded moment, admit to some unhappy experiences following an initial attempt to introduce a transistor model.

Possibly the most important problem that designers have had to contend with, is that of "second breakdown" in transistors and principally those of the large chip area power types. This is not just simple voltage breakdown, but a thermally and electrically regenerative process initiated by certain levels of voltage and current being coincident for finite lengths of time, and is produced in the output stage of an audio amplifier by undesirable reactive load conditions. Transistor manufacturers have not been slow to develop chip construction techniques to minimize the possibility of second breakdown, but the problem is still very much with the amplifier designer and some measures of circuit protection are now regarded as essential.

Protection on a short-term basis can only be achieved by comparatively fast operating electronic circuitry. Broadly speaking, the techniques being adopted fall into two categories. First, the latching-type overload trip whereby the power supply to the output stage is cut instantly under conditions of overload and has to be reset manually. This is employed in some Japanese designs, such as the Sony TA1120 and the Sansui AU777.

Most British and European designers, on the other hand, tend to favour non-latching protection and incorporate limiting circuitry into the amplifier and/or the power supply, again employing sensing techniques either with diodes as simple voltage operated switches as in the Quad 303 or as in the Radford SCA 30 which uses transistors to monitor the emitter current of each output transistor.

**Power supplies.** In the low and medium price ranges, the designer has usually to be content with a straightforward silicon diode bridge rectifier, plus a single electrolytic smoothing capacitor. At the other end of the cost spectrum, we have the complex thyristor regulated system of the Radford which

even includes a separate zener regulated supply for the pre-amplifier stages (Fig. 7). Power supplies of such sophistication go a long way towards rendering unnecessary any need for the advertising dept. to manipulate the power rating figures. Amplifiers of this calibre are clearly in the "professional" class and invariably carry a price tag to match.

It is safe, at least, to assume that circuit techniques will continue the process of refinement, with the increasing use of integrated circuits and correspondingly fewer discrete components, especially in the small signal stages. Whilst it is an open secret that at least one familiar name in the amplifier field is seriously considering the advantages of an integrated power amplifier and loudspeaker combination, market trends indicate that "separates" in the traditional form of tuner plus preamplifier, plus power amplifier are falling out of public favour. Preamp. and power amp. combined, in one unit, are dominating the market and eventually, the stereo receiver—all three in one—will be the favoured choice, as indeed they already are in the U.S.A. and on the Continent.



Fig. 6. Output section of Quad 303 power amplifier.



Fig. 7. One half of the power supply in the Radford SCA-30.

# Audio Amplifier Data

This table of data has been drawn up by Wireless World from manufacturers' information to illustrate, by example, the particular facts and figures referred to in Mr. Williamson's survey article. On examining the details given, the

reader should be able to draw some useful conclusions. It is particularly hoped that this may be true for those who are worriedly balancing quality and cost in the midst of a bewildering variety.

d Special features	inno	These models include switched treble and runbe filters, loudness control, tape-monitor switch, and headphone ist. The 456 also covers m.w. and I.w. bands	Separate bass and treble	confrols for each channel Stereo expansion control Complete with multiplex decoder		Electronic output circuit	tionally stable with any load	D.C. coupled throughout.	below 150W Direct 25-V line output with accessory trans- former, and noise 90dB	below 30W "Loudness" contour cir- cuits which can be switched out of cirruit		111.14
Recommender retail price	3380 6180 6980 7980 8780 27580	6 14 9 (279 14 9 (288 19	6 0 3	6163 11 4 6273 1 10 6262 6	648 655 691 7 10	£64 10	£92 IS	C297 + £25 duty	(1)0 (S)	£64 10	111	641 9 6 611 9 6 624 1 9 6 624 1 3 6 624 1 3 6 77 1 3 7 7 77 1 3 7 7 7 77 1 3 7 7 7 77 1 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Dimensions in cm W × D × H	26×20×17 35×20×11 74×20×11 45×21×15 74×21×15 74×21×15 74×21×15	29×27×12 41×27×10	29 × 31 × 11	40 × 40 × 11 40 × 31 × 11 40 × 31 × 11	34 × 13 × 24 34 × 13 × 24 44 × 30 × 14	42×24× 5	42 × 24 × 5	47 × 25 × 17	47 × 18 × 4	42 × 29 × 11	34×17×7 34×17×7 34×17×7 37×21×11	32×24×11 11×22×22 31×21×12 24×18×8 24×18×1 25×120×11
Built-in f.m. tuner	<mark>s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s </mark>	Yo Yes	Ŷ	No Vo	N N N	ĉ	Ŷ	ĉ	ž	ž	°.°2°	<b>*</b> ****
Output for tape- recorder	Y Y es Y Y es Y es Y es Y es	Y es Y es	Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Y Y es Y es Y es	Yes	Yes	Ŷ	Ŷ	Yes	28 28 28	*********
High level input ensitivity (mV)		400 & 100 400	1	111	75 80 80	Ş	<b>0</b>	1.75V	009	350	111	888883
Ceramic pickup sensitivity (mV)	888888888	<mark>3</mark> 3	220	400 400 50 50	6 <del>1</del> 1	8	100	I	-1	350	100 100 5 and 400	888388
Magnetic pickup sensitivity (mV)	ผู้สูงสูงสูง ผู้สูงสูงสูง	S.E.	E	6 M M	9.5 9.5 9.5	E	m	I	1		52	NUNZOU Soos
Power bandwidth (±3dB) (Hz-kHz)	20-20 20-20 20-20 20-20 20-20 20-20 20-20 20-20	15-25 25-21	20-40 (± 1dB)	10-35 (±1dB) 20-30 (±1.5dB) 30-30	20 30 20 30 20 30	15-20	t	SE-0	0-100	15-40	20-25 20-25 18-30	20-20 20-20 40-12 30-20 30-20 30-20
T.H.D. at 10 mW output (%)		< 0.5 < 0.5	1	1.1 1	<0.5 <0.1 <0.5	c residual noise	residual noise	, F	l	0.08 (50m W)	44-	nin
T.H.D. at maximum output power (%)	0.5	< 0.5 < 0.5	0.5	<0.5 <0.5 <0.5	<0.5 <0.1 <0.5	< 0.1%	< 0.1% <	< 0.02	0.5	0.3%	<u>25</u> 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Damping factor	8999998 899988 899988 89998 89998 899	0	1	111	09009	80 (81)	80 (BΩ)	200	200	n, S.W.I6	88 88	mm
Maximum r.m.s. power/channel into recommended load (W)	nd Street, London, 8 8 8 15 15 15	N.7 25 (8(1) 25 (8(1)	East Grinstead) 20	40 (4£1) 55 (8£1) 50 (4£1)	trincham, Cheshire 18 (80) 25 (80) 25 (80)	eet, London, <mark>W.I</mark> 20	Q¥	l, Chinnor, Oxon.) 340 (4Ω)	30 (81)	ad, Norbury, Londo 18	st, London, E.C.2 4 (15Ω) 4 (15Ω) 17 (4Ω)	t, London, W.C.I) 15 (8Ω) 10 (8Ω) 15 (4-16Ω) 5 (4-16Ω) 5 (4-16Ω) 10 (8Ω)
Recommended speaker impedance (Ω)	88 Great Portla 4 4 4 4 4 8 8	Road, London, 4-16 4-16	arlwoods Road,	4 to 16 4 to 16 4 to 16	Road, Hale, Al 8 or 15 8 or 15 8 or 15	td., 6 Queen Str 8	8	71 Oakley Road 4 to 16	4 to 16	use, London Roz	-18 Clifton Stree 4-15 4-15 4-15	d., Coptic Stree 8 or 16 8 or 16 4 to 16 16 4 to 16 8 or 16 8 or 16
Valve or transistor	ustics, 184-1 T T T T T T T	Warlters T	ational, Ch T	<b></b>	, 120 Ashley T T	oratories L T	F	ronics Ltd.,	÷	Radnor Ho T	.B.) Ltd., 10	(Radio) Lt T T T
Mono or stereo	ghgate Acc	Audio Ltu S	Cord Inter	<mark>88</mark> 8	olifiers Ltd. S S	Audio Lab S	s	rston Elect	M or S	onics Ltd.,	roducts (G S S	dler & Son
Model	Arena (HI F210 T1500F T1500H T2400 T2500H T2500H T7500H T9000	Armstrong 521 426 426	Braun (Fi-C CSV250	CSV1000 CSV1000 Regie 500	Bryan Amp 9000 8000 6000	Cambridge P40	P80	Crown (Cat	0£ 96 30	Dual Electr CV40	Dulci-Lee.P 207 207M LZ220	Eagle (B. A. TSA60 VTA40 SA200 TSA10C SA100 SA100 TSA20

Wireless World, June 1969

### Aundhine stundanten

# richardson

announce the forthcoming release of their SCP 2—SIA 100 units.



The SCP 2 is similar in appearance to the SCP 1, but has plug in circuit boards and an overload factor up to +36dB. Distortion at +30dB is less than 0.1%.

The SIA 100 solid state stereo integrated amplifier will give 40 watts r.m.s. into 8 ohms.

### J. Richardson Electronics Ltd, 57, Jamestown Road, London, N.W.1. 01-267 0723 ww-118 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# STEREO CONTRO AMPLIFIER SCA 30

The SCA 30 is a transistor amplifier of advanced design providing a listening performance equal to the finest valve amplifier. The measured performance is superior to any valve amplifier.

Almost all transistor amplifiers have a characteristic "hard" sound due to the use of quasi-complementary output circuits using similar output transistors and complementary symmetry drive transistors. The differing drive conditions of the output transistors produces a dissimilar transfer characteristic in each half of the output stage, resulting in a particularly objectionable audible "crossover" distortion. This distortion can be reduced to a negligible amount theoretically by the use of feedback. Unfortunately, the distortion products are not in harmonic relationship and the audible distortion cannot be compared on a percentage basis with simple harmonic distortion as produced by good valve amplifiers.

The SCA 30 uses a true complementary symmetry output circuit using balanced npn and pnp transistors completely eliminating "crossover" distortion with its attendant listening fatigue.

The amplifier is completely stable on any input waveform and any output load and will deliver full power from 15Hz to 80kHz. It is proof against damage by any output load from open circuit to short circuit and load characteristics of any phase angle. Its protection is automatic without the need for replacing fuses or re-setting a cutout.

Its high sensitivity and signal/noise ratio make it ideal for use with low output high quality cartridges such as the ADC10E, etc.

One of the weaknesses of conventional transistor integrated amplifiers and preamplifiers is the very low input signal handling capacity to transients. This has been overcome in the SCA 30 by the use of 40 Volt transistors of exceptionally low noise factor in a feedback triple circuit in the preamplifier. The 1.5mV disc input will accept more than 100mV before overloading !

### FM TUNER FMT 3

The FMT 3 is a transistor tuner with high sensitivity and performance of matching presentation with the SCA 30 amplifier. It is available as a standard model FMT 3M (Mono) or FMT 3.S (Stereo).

An illustrated leaflet describing the SCA 30 and its matching tuner FMT 3, together with other Radford Audio products is available on request from the address below. A leaflet describing Radford Loudspeakers is also available.

Radford equipment and loudspeakers are available through accredited dealers only who have an undertaking to give after sales service, consequently goods are not available from discount houses.

Radford equipment and loudspeakers are NOT MASS PRODUCED. Every item is crafted to the highest possible standard of performance. Radford purchasers have usually had more than one Hi-Fi set. Save yourself considerable time and money by listening to RADFORD in your first demonstration.

# RADFORD HOME MARKETING DIVISION

P.O. BOX. LONDON. WIA. 2BN. Tel. 01 636 0031/3

WW-119 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Aupfliten Dyppenson

XII

# AT LAST! THE WELBROOK

A NEW STEREO AMPLIFIER (Patent applied for) DESIGNED BY IAN M. SHAW AND DESCRIBED IN THIS ISSUE



ALSO AVAILABLE: Amplifier P.C.B. Modules as used in the above amplifier, built and tested. MONO AMP. 103 £8 STEREO AMP 103 £15

STATE

A brilliant development. Produces quality hitherto unattainable at such a price.

The unique circuit eliminates distortion rise at low levels. For only

# £48

Completely enclosed panel mounting, Teak Cabinet **£4** extra

DETAILED ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST. Trade enquiries invited

WELBROOK ENGINEERING & ELECTRONICS LTD.

BROOKS STREET, STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE, SK1 3HT. 061-480 4268.

WW-120 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# series 1700

HIGH QUALITY AMPLIFIERS 10 WATTS—70 WATTS ALL TRANSISTOR



10 WATT TYPE 1700 100V OUTPUT TYPE 1746 80HM

Astronic

WW—121 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

	w. 1.1	Trem	- 10	<b>4</b> 0													ł	-	mų.	lí)su	P	"P	44		XII	i I	
Special features	l I	AM and FM tuner	Electronic overload-pro-	Switchable loudness com- pensation. Scratch and	rumble filters Switchable loudness com- pensation. Scratch and	rumble nitrers Switchable loudness com- penasion. Scratch and rumble filters. Electronic overload-protected output stages	All models stable with any load and short-circuit proof. Bench-standing or rack-mounting models	available	111	ł	1	Loudness control fitted	Case or chassis models available. Prices given are for case models		Uncondicional stabilicy with any load	Complementary symmetry	load characteristics	1008 is line input version.	l.c. pre-amp and driver stage. Short circuit pro- tection for output stage	Adjustable preset pots for each input	1	1	1	* [	1	-	1
retail price	654	1	ł	h	-	l	(49	675 642	99gn 39gn 119gn	649 10	£94 9 11	£77 5 10	659 10 669 10		867	£106	660	£127 £145 (B)	28gn	94gn	637 10	660	097	642 10	£37 10 (chassis £33 15)	£47 10 (chassis £42 10)	£64 (chassis £59 10)
w×0×H	14×18×27	55 × 15 × 22	60 × 15 × 31	41 × 15 × 28	41 × 15 × 28	50×15×31	48 × 30 × 9	48 × 30 × 9 15 × 24 × 9	63 × 24 × 16 36 × 23 × 9 63 × 24 × 16	33 × 24 × 10	37×31×12	35 × 25 × 11	34×23×12	71 × 67 × 46	29 × 16 × 9 (Q33) (2 × 32 × 16 (Q303) (Q303) 12 × 32 × 16	32 × 37 × 16	35 × 25 × 21	42 × 35 × 24	30×20× 9	41×24×16 /	31×21×17	43×19×17	30 × 33 × 17	36 × 29 × 11	30×28×13	36×25×13	37×23×13
f.m.	ź	Yes	Yes	1	I	(I	Ŷ	<mark>°z</mark>	Yes Yes	°N N	Yes	Yes	Ŷ	ĝ	² ²	°N	1	1	Ŷ	No	1	1	1	Ŷ	٥ <mark>٧</mark>	Ŷ	Ŷ
for tape-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	°Z	<mark>°2</mark>	Yes Yes Yes	Yes	Yes	ł	Yes	Tes	Yes	Yes	Ň	No	Yes	Yes	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
input (mV)	100	150	200	220	200	250	770	770	No limit into 470kΩ	270	270 and 500	250	250 and 60	250 and 60	500 500	125	200	200	200	001	I	I,	I	225	100	100	200
cur min pickup (mV)	S	150	200	220	200	250	1	11	2000	1	1	8	00	8	8	ł			00	230	ana	844	1	50 and 225	65	25 and 50	-50 and 100
riagnetic pickup sensitivity (mV)	3.5	ł	3	4	e	N	¢.	1. 10	3.5 2.5	2.5	22	m	2 and 10	2 and 10	2-5.6	1 <mark>5</mark>	(variable)		s	5	ana.	1	2	2	3.8	2 and 4	4 and 8
rower sandwidth (± 3dB) (Hz-kHz)	20-20 (主.5dB)	40-18	20-30	10-50	10-50	10 - 50	10 60	10-80 10-60	15-40	22-20	22-40	40-17	30_20 (土 IdB)	30-20 (土1dB)	20-35 (-1dB) 30-20	20-150	(- 1dB) 20 40	20-40 (-1dB)	20-20 (土 1dB)	01-01	30-20	30-20	30-20		40-10	(± 105) 20-50 (+3dB)	
10 mW 10 mW utput (%)	I			< 0.1	(at 250mW)		0.05	0.05	0.1 0.1 0.1	1	<b>6.</b> 0	(at 1 W) 0.5 (at 1 W)	0.1	0.1	< 0.03 < 0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.09	1-	1	ļ	1	1	ondon, S.E.6	1	-
T.H.D. at maximum output power (%)	0.4	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	< 0.2	< 0.2 < 0.2	1NW) 2% 2%	-	l v	1	0.1	0.1 (at 25W)	< 0.03	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	ļ	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.02	d, Catford, L	< 0.1	< 0.1
Damping	ley, Middx. 50 (8Ω)		*	20	20	20	25 (8Ω)	25 (8Ω) 25 (8Ω)	Trent, STI - 23 23 23	-	Berte	1	20	20	<mark>, 20</mark> (16Ω)	60	35	99	001	> 20	Т	- 1		I	neston Roa	ł	09
Maximum r.m.s. power/channel nto recommended load (W)	celot Road, Wemb 15 (8Ω)	7	20	30	15	8	ridge 50	100 25	Shelton, Stoke-on- 24 27 27	ndon, W.C.2)	20	0]	5	35	luntingdon 45 (811) 50	53 2HZ 45 (80)	35	100	don, E.2 12	et, Eton, Berks.) 40	ad, London, N.W.I 30 (16Ω)	75 (16Ω)	30 (16Ω)	1	o Works, 4/14 Barr	10 (15Ω)	25 (8 or 15Ω
Recommended speaker impedance (Ω)	xiom Works, Lan 4 to 16	ndon, S.E.26	10	s	s	5	t, Harston, Camb 8 or 15	8 or 15 8 or 15	., Howard Place, 4 4	I Lisle Street, Lor		80	ad, London, W.3	œ	uring Co. Ltd., H 4-16 4-200	e Road, Bristol B	16/8/4	(switched) 16/8/4 (switched)	ackney Road, Lon 8	td., 90 High Stre 4 or 8	57 Jamestown Ro. 4-16	4-16	(or 100V line)	1	ics) Ltd., Rodevc 3-16	8 and 16	4-16
or Valve or o transistor	akers Ltd., A	tain) Ltd., Lo	-	Ŧ	F	۲	17 High Stree	н н	lectronics Ltd T T	Factors Ltd.,	• •	F	td., Brunel Ro T	F	ical Manufact T	I., Ashton Val	• >	>	n Ltd., 406 H	mond & Co.	tronics Ltd.,	>	>	F	ents (Electror	F	F
Mono stered	Soodmans Loudspe faxamp 30 S	Srundig (Great Bri RV350	TV600 S	V80 M S	V 40 M	SV140	H.H. Electronic, 14 TPA50	TPA100 M TPA25 M	Korting (Europa E Stereo 700 S A500 S itereo 1000L S	afayette (Barnet	A-85T S	.R-500T S	H. J. Leak & Co. L Stereo 30 S	stereo 70 S	Quad—The Acoust Quad 33 and 5 303 Duad 50F M	Radford Audio Ltd	STA25 S	STA100 and STA100B	R.A.H. Automatic Vector 24 S	Revox (C. E. Ham Revox A50 S	J. Richardson Elec MA135 M	MA200 M	SAI70 S	SCPI SCPI (control unit)	Rogers Developm	Ravensbrook S	Ravensbourne S

XIV	PIIII	Ca	Plu	PPAci	11.91		1														Wirel	ee W	arld	Iuna	106
d Special features	Independent pre- and main	amplifiers Protection circuit in out-	put stage Stereo decoder fitted Protection circuit in out-	put stage Three speaker system	Built-and Actions Maintaine	netic pick-up cartridge As above		As above with filters and	switches	With speaker With speakers	)11		Power transistor protec-	taon circuit Each channel employs sep- arate low-, mid-, and high-range amplifiers			* 11	Balanced line mic. inputs	All f.e.t. inputs	Mains and automatic 12- volt working on mains failure. Battery kept	charged All f.e.t. inputs. With 100 volt line output £39	Uncased model £4 less	1	June	190
Recommended retail price	57gn 73gn	6110 5	695 3 6122 18 11 6127 2 11	6154 9 8 6178 10 9 6198 17 6139 19 6	£175 9 10	£ 9 5100 5 100 14 7	130	£160	£146 12 £188 1 6	(60 19 (75 18 (138 10	LÜ	1.1	£78	623	136 [29 19 6 19 18 6	2 21 21	- 0 <i>L</i> J	676	<i>C</i> 75	£84	587	(52	<u>663 15</u> 6	6 0£7	
Dimensions in cm W×D×H	29×27×11 38×28×11	43 × 33 × 15	43 × 33 × 15 40 × 33 × 15 41 × 33 × 12	40 × 33 × 13 45 × 38 × 18 43 × 37 × 13 39 × 33 × 11	62 × 40 × 30	62 × 39 × 25 46 × 79 × 14	40 ~ 31 ~ 14	40×31×14	44 × 34 × 15 44 × 35 × 15	53×13×23 38×23×13 70×23×5 54×27×13	50 × 17 × 18 63 × 38 × 18 61 × 19 × 17	46 × 32 × 15 46 × 32 × 13	45 × 28 × 13	42 × 33 × 16 32 × 25 × 10	26 × 21 × 10 28 × 19 × 9 28 × 19 × 9	31 hich	48 rack 30 × 16 × 23	1	35 × 29 × 11	45 × 29 × 16	25 × 20 × 11	38×24×11	20 × 26 × 15	38×23× 9	
Built-in f.m. tuner	²²	Ŷ	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Yes	Yes	Q	°Ž	Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes	°ZZ	°Z	°z °z	° 22		1 T	1	ł	I	I	Ň	Ŷ	Ŷ	
Output for tape- recorder	Yes *Yes	Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Y es Y es Y es	Yes	Yes		ĥ	an a	Y es Y es Y es	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	1		1	I	i	.[	Yes	Yes	Yes	
High level input sensitivity (mV)	150	140	150 150	180 180 180 180	100-200	100 200	120	200	250 180	8888	111	320	200	150	130 200 200	1mW 600Ω	30 80	1	100	1	50 (to 10V).	100	200	350	
Ceramic pickup sensitivity (mV)	140	140	150	1 20 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	1	250	2.3	s	2.5 2.1	8888	001	320		( )	808	Ŧ	11		I	1	I	to 3mV	100	20	
Magnetic pickup sensitivity (mV)	22	2	е 272 272	4444	3-5	3-5 3.5	23	0.1	2.5	445	111	7.4.5	2	2 and 2.5	5.1	1	1 I	Ŀ	ľ	1000	1	Variable up	10	ī.	
Power bandwidth (±3dB) (Hz-kHz)	20 20 20 30	20-50	35-15 30-20 20-50	20 40 20 40 20 40 20 40	35-30	50-11 30-9	30-100	001-01	30-50 20 60	30 16 30 16 30 16	20-20	(±1,-36 17-35 10-20	13-30	18 60 20 60	30-20 30-20	20 40	<b>40 -20</b> 20 -50	I	30-20	25-20	20-20 (主 IdB)	30-20	20-> 20	40-30	
T.H.D. at 10 mW butput (%)	11	1	111	1111			< 0.1	< 0.03	< 0.1	1111	ЦŦ	1,1	> 0.3	11	< 0.2 < 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1 < 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.15	< 0.1	< 0.1	1.0	
T.H.D. at maximum output power (%)	< 0.8 < 0.5	< 0.5	2.1 × ×	<pre>&lt; 0.8 &lt; 0.8 &lt; 0.8 &lt; 0.8 &lt; 0.8 &lt; 0.8</pre>	, S.W.4	- 2	< 0.15	< 0.1	< 0.2 < 0.2	ana Sera Sera	<del> </del>	<sup>≤</sup> 1 <sup>0.5</sup>	> 0.5	0.8 0.5	W.19 < 0.2 < 0.2	0.1	0.3 0.15	1	0.3 (i.m.d.)		< 0.1	ort, Cheshire 0.1	tts. 0.2		
Damping	(X) 20 (8Ω) 45 (8Ω)	24 (8Ω)	34 (8Ω) 24 (8Ω)	24 (80) 15 (80) 50 (80) 60 (80)	ad, London 30	01	> 40	> 70	× × 40	eeds 2)	W.C.2.)	30	E.1) 27.5	20 50	London, S. 40 40	20+	20+ 20+	20	20+	9	30+	ate, Stockpo 30	ansfield, No	terfield	
Maximum r.m.s. power/channel into recommended load (W)	thampton, SO9 10 18 (80) 25 (40)	25 (16Ω)	10 (16Ω) 18 (8Ω) 20 (8Ω)	32 (8(1) 48 (8(1) 55 (8(1) 22 (8(1)	M Clapham Park Ro	10	Middx.	50	30	et, North Court, L 6 15	tery Lane, London,	25 35	on Street, London, 32 33 (low)	23 (mid) 15 (high) 20 13	idway, Wimbledon, 8 10	n, London, S.W.19 200 (100Ω)	100	50	70 (100 volt line)	50	30	reet, Higher Hillg IS (8Ω)	Victoria Street, Mi 20 (80)	cington Moor, Ches	
Recommended speaker impedance ( $\Omega$ )	Thorn Hill, Sou 4 to 16 4 to 16	4 to 16	8 or 16 4 to 16 4 to 16	4 to 16 4 to 32 4 to 16 4 to 16 4 to 16	ni-lida House, 16	88	dfont, Feltham,   8	8	<b>∞ ∞</b>	d., Templar Stre	1) Ltd., 27 Chance	**	Ltd., 84-88 Nels 8 8	<mark>യ യ</mark>	., 241a The Broa 15 15	Vo/1000 or	00.1 100Ω line 7.5, 15Ω or 00 volt line	5Ω and 100 blt line	al. 100 volt	5-15Ω and 00V line	7.5 and 15 $\Omega$	t Ltd., Brooks St 8 or 15	., Radio Works, 3 to 15	et North, Whitt	
Valve or transistor	amics Ltd., T	F	>++<	<u></u>	es, Marubei T		ot Road, Be	⊢	<mark>⊢</mark> ⊢	ctronics La Hybrid Hybrid Hybrid Hybrid	reat Britair T T		Co. (Radio) T	<b></b>	ing Co. Ltd T	The Broad	⊢> ₹ 4=	>	E 00 ⊡	L I	H.	Electronic: T	dio Co. Ltd T	Queen Stre T	
Mono or stereo	chnical Cer	S	vvv	vvvv	ice and Sale	ss	) Ltd., Asco	S	ss	Fistone Ele 70 M 71 S 72 S	(A.E.G. (G S 01 S	ss	Morris & C	s N N	Manufactur S M	.td., 257/263	ΣΣ	Σ	Σ	Σ	er	ingineering S	ectrical Ra	onics Ltd., 6	
Model	Sansui (Tec AU222 AU555	AU <sup>777</sup>	250 350 400	2 000 3000A 800	Sanyo Serv. DC434	DC534 DC60	Sony (U.K.) TA1080	TA1120	STR6050FW STR6060FW	Tandberg ( Sølvsuper 10 Sølvsuper 10 Sølvsuper 10 Huldra 9	Telefunken Allegro 101 Rondo Concertino 1	V201 V250 Hi Fi	Trio (B. H. Trio KA-4000 Trio Supreme	Trio TK-2501 Trio TK-1501	Tripletone   8+8 Hi Fi Major	Vortexion L	100 Watt 30/50 watt	S.50 watt	50/70 watt	0640	20/30 watt Mixer/amplifi	Welbrook E	Whiteley El Stereo 30	Wye Electro	

Aughling Aughling

XV

A superb, all-silicon transistor, stereophonic, integrated amplifier from the manufacturers who supply the Japanese Broadcasting Network. Its performance completely justifies such a background. Power: 50W into 8 Ohm loads. Distortion: less than 0.1% at 40W into 8 Ohms. Frequency Response: 10-50,000 Hz  $\pm$  only 1 dB. The result is sheer uncompromising sound. Everything that the most critical audiophile could wish for. We make only one minor reservation . . .

with the Lux SQ I220, we cannot promise you will hear a feather drop



Please send further details and address of my nearest stockist. SHRIRO (U.K.) LTD., 8 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

NAME	
ADDRESS	
<u></u>	(W.W.1)

WW-122 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# A STEREO TUNER-AMPLIFIER for the BUDGET SYSTEM



# I27 STEREO TUNER-AMPLIFIER £43-I3-9OPTIONAL CASE As illustrated£3-17-0

If you want high fidelity in the highest class don't buy the 127 Tuner-Amplifier; it isn't meant for you. But if you want a good quality system that is a great deal better than the average radiogram, and your power requirements, as well as your budget, are of modest proportions, then this is meant for you.

The 10 watts power output, 5 from each channel, won't fill a hall, but it is more than adequate for most domestic purposes. The AM-FM Tuner incorporated is doubly attractive because, as well as covering the medium waveband, it has a performance on FM which is good enough to give excellent results on stereo radio once you add the optional M5 stereo radio decoder.

There are of course the usual facilities; pickup and tape inputs, tape recording outputs, bass and treble tone controls.

As we said at the outset, if you are after top-class hi-fi you don't want the 127, what you want is the Armstrong series 400 or series 500 models.

For details and technical specifications of all models, plus list of stockists, post coupon or write, mentioning oWW69.

ARMSTRONG AUDIO LTD., WARLTERS ROAD N.7 Telephone 01-607 3213

		_		
name	 			
address	 •••••	<mark></mark>		• <mark>••••</mark> •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
••••••	 	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	••••••••••••••••••	•••••
6WW69				_

WW-123 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Augulton Dugitania XVI Wireless World, June 1969 HI-FI, AUDIO AND TAPE RECORDER LONDON AREA **BEDFORDSHIRE Luton KENT Gravesend** Lasky's Radio GRAVESEND HI-FI CENTRE COVENTRY RADIO LTD. BENNETT & BROWN 1925 60B WROTHAM RD., GRAVESEND. 3245-3060 Also 2 Milton Road Stockist for all the leading makes of ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS (1925) Hi-Fi Audio Equipment See and hear the best and latest in Hi-Fi 33 TOTTENHAM CT. RD., W.1 207 EDGWARE ROAD, W.2 152/3 FLEET STREET, E.C.4 01-636 2605 01-723 3271 01-353 2833 equipment .at our Luton showrooms and Visit our Hi-Fi Showroom and Demonstration Room. All leading makes stocked, including Tandberg, Arm-strong, Leak, Quad, B & O, Rogers, Trufox, Ferro-graph, GKD, Record Housing, Goldring, Thorens, KEF, Goodmans, Hacker, Grundig, etc. demonstration room. Send for information on your requirements 189/191 Dunstable Road, Luton Telephone: LUTON 28201 HI-FI Centres 42-45 TOTTENMAM CT. RD., W.1 118 EDGWARE ROAD, W.2 01-580 2573 01-723 9789 E.C. CHESHIRE Stockport LANCASHIRE Bolton Stern Radio Ltd. **AUDIO CENTRE** HARKER & HOWARTH We stock the full range of Hi-Fi Tape Recorders and special Transistor Radios (Music) Ltd. of BOLTON Your leading City Audio For all leading makes of Fairbotham and Co. Ltd. and Hi-Fi Specialists Hi-Fi Equipment 58/62 Lr. Hillgate, Stockport 109 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4 Goodwin St., Folds Rd., Bolton Tel: 4872 Tel.: 01-353 5812 FULL SERVICE FACILITIES also 32 Churchgate. Tel. 26623/4 ESSEX llford North Liverpool **HI-FI MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS** LIVERPOOL'S LEADING UNIQUE RADIO LTD. C. C. GOODWIN (SALES) LTD. **Hi-Fi SPECIALISTS** HI-FI & PUBLIC ADDRESS 7 THE BROADWAY 6 THE FACADE, HIGH ROAD WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.22 TEL: BOWES PK. 0077/8 GOODMAYES, ESSEX **Beaver Radio** SEVEN KINGS 590 8277 All leading makes in stock OF WHITECHAPEL **ROYal 9898** Loughton Manchester FOR ALL LEADING AUDIO EQUIPMENT SOUND SUPPLIES RARE RECORDS LTD. (Loughton) CO. LTD. Classical Records by Mail Service STOCKISTS-LEAK, ARMSTRONG, B & O Specialists in HI-FI Equipment hampstead GARRARD, HACKER, ETC. FISHER, B & O, ROGERS, LEAK, TRUVOX HIGH FIDELITY ARMSTRONG, etc. 36 JOHN DALTON STREET 91a Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3. Tel: HAMpstead 6377 12 Smart's Lane, Loughton, Essex TEL. 01-508 2715 MANCHESTER 2 TEL: 061-832 7344/5 Romford South East We Give the Finest Hi-Fi Service in the Area ELECTRIC Lancs. High Fidelity Ltd. 81 Portland Road Romford Sound & Vision Service Ltd. 248 WILMSLOW ROAD South Norwood 78a BRENTWOOD ROAD 01-654 3200 MANCHESTER 14 ROMFORD Hi-Fi and Public Address Equipment opposite Portland Hotel TEL. ROMFORD 41644 OR COME AND SEE Rogers and other leading makes LEADING STOCKISTS OF ALL MAKES GLAMORGANSHIRE Cardiff South West TAPE RECORDER HI-FI CENTRE J. GOUGH & CO. LTD. IN MANCHESTER ---- (SHEEN) LTD-DESIGNERS OF THE FAMOUS GOUGH SPECIALISTS IN TAPE RECORDERS, ACCESSORIES, HI-FI EQUIPMENT YOUR CENTRE FOR FRIENDLY HELP, SALES AND SERVICE GODLEYS THE LARGEST STOCKIST OF HI-FI EQUIPMENT AND FOR DEMON-STRATION IN SOUTH WALES 2-10 Shudehill, Manchester 3 4 4 STATION PARADE, SHEEN LANE, SHEEN, LONDON, S.W.14 Closed Wednesdays 148-154 NORTH ROAD, CARDIFF Telephone: 28473 Tel: BLAckfriars 9432 (5 lines) GLOUCESTERSHIRE Bristol West Southport THE AUDIO & SCIENTIFIC CENTRE GUALITY AT ALL PRICE RANGES Make your Audio purchase an investment. Sound advice in all sound matters, realistically simulating home listening conditions at Britain's unique Audio Studio. Shop open 6 full days a week (Thursdays unil'T p.m.) ADVICE IS FREE, COME AND TALK TO US (Two minutes from Tottenham Ct. Rd. Tube Station) UNITED TECHNICAL SUPPLIES LIMITED 29 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.I. Tel. 01-580 5015 **BRISTOL & WEST** Hi-Fi in West Lancashire **RECORDING SERVICE LTD.** 6, PARK ROW, BRISTOL, 1. ALL LEADING MAKES OF HI-FI WAYFARERS RADIO LTD & AUDIO EQUIPMENT TAPE RECORDING AND SERVICING SPECIALISTS IN TAPE TO DISC SERVICE 18-20 BURTON ARCADE, LORD ST. SOUTHPORT Tel. 4070 PHONE: BRISTOL 20763 HERTFORDSHIRE Baldock/Letchworth/Hitchin St. Helens Established 1910 HAROLD STOTT LTD. K. M. V. Crump Ltd. H. L. SMITH & CO. LTD. **18 Westfield Street, St. Helens** - Hi-Fi Consultant Comprehensive stock of equipment

Baldock 3196

by all leading makers

287-9 EDGWARE ROAD

LONDON, W.2.

Tel. 01-723 5891

Hitchin 2354

Letchworth 4803

Agents for leading makes of Tape Recorder, etc.

Equipment Planned and Supplied,

Telephone - - ST. HELENS 26791 or 23105

DEALERS AROUND THE BRITISH ISLES



## ILIFFE BOOKS

THE TAPE RECORDER

**Second Edition** 

by C. G. NIJSEN

This book has been specially written in clear, simple, non-technical language for the rapidly growing band of enthusiasts for whom the tape recorder is as indispensable as a radio, a record player or a camera. It shows how the best possible results can be obtained from a recorder, whether it is used for pleasure or education purposes. In this second edition a chapter on cassette recorders has been added explaining the principles and the advantages of this system for the user who above all wants "simplicity of operation." Because of its practical approach, this book, by an author with many years of experience in all branches of sound recording, will be easily understood even by those new to the subject, and will assist all those reading it to improve the standard of their recording.

172 pp., illustrated, 18s. net, 19s. by post.

obtainable from leading booksellers

ILIFFE BOOKS LTD., 42 RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

15 6

# 2 big power Supplies in one small box



. that's the S.1 twin stabilised power supply from Linstead. Two completely independent supplies with enormous meters and completely protected for over load and short circuit. Design is attractive. clear, easy to operate, yet stands up to the knocks should the occasion arise.

Here is a brief specification but write to us and we will send your our illustrated leaflet giving full details.

Silicon transistors throughout — 0 to 20 v in one volt steps continuous control calibrated 0 to 1 v - Current ranges 0 to 100 mA, 0 to 5 A.



WW-124 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

### TRANSFORMERS

### DESIGNED TO CUSTOMER'S OWN SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL APPLICATIONS UP TO 100 KVA. "C" CORE, PULSE, 3 PHASE, TOROIDS, HIGH TEMPERATURE, ETC.

Samples from our standard production ranges:				
*Mains			£ s.	d.
350-0-350V. 60mA., 6.3V. 2A			2 2	0
500V. 300mA. 6.3V. 4A., 6.3V. 1A.			3 19	9
500-0-500V. 0.25A., 6.3V. 4 Act., 6.3V. 3 Act., 5V. 3A.			4 19.	9
525-0-525V. 0.5A., 6.3V., 6 Act., 6.3V. 6 Act., 5V. 6A.			5 13	6
*Low Voltage				
30-0-30V. 4A.			2 19	0
28V. IA., 28V. IA., 28V. IA., 28V. IA., 30V. 250mA.			4 15	0
*Primaries 10-0-200-220-240V.				
2014/ Transister American (10/ 10/	Mari	10	66)	
2000 Transistor Amplifier (VV.VV.	NOV	. 19	00)	
Driver			1.4	6
Mains			1 16	6
L.P. Filter, Chassis Mounting			12	6

70V & 100V Line Matching

L.P. Filter, Printed Circuit Mounting ...

Fitted with terminal panel, taps at 0.5, 2, 4 and 8W. into 15 ohms 8/6 each in 100 Lots Flying leads, taps at 1, 1, 1, 2 and 4W. into 3 ohms ...

6/9 each in 100 Lots

Prices inclusive of postage and packing, each. For small quantities, cash with order, please.

See our range of Products at the INTERNATIONAL LONDON ELECTRONIC COMPONENT SHOW HOWELLS RADIO LIMITED 061-226 3411 CARLTON ST., MANCHESTER, M14 4GT WW-125 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# SOLID STATE POWER CONVERSION

R. GILFILLAN AND CO. LTD. SOUTHDOWN VIEW ROAD WORTHING, SUSSEX

Telephone: 0903 31587/8

WW-126 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



WW-127 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

at 1 kHz. Six push buttons serve for the THE AMPLIFIER has a total output of 35 watts RMS music power (17.5 watts per channel). Total harmonic distortion is 0.5% selection of seven inputs-ceramic and low output magnetic pick-ups, radio, microphone, auxiliary, tape head outputs at 7,

and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ips and mono/stereo. Frequency response extends from 15 Hz to 30 kHz bass, treble and balance. Outputs may be fed to loudspeakers of any impedance from +1dB. Rotary controls are used for volume, 3 to 15 ohms. Case size-12 x 6 x 2 inches

ing discriminator for the best possible audio electronic fine tuning, making the tuner a delight to handle. Tuning is from 86 to 108 for adding to the mone version, or the tuner station noise suppression, built-in AFC and MHz. A plug-in stereo decoder is available may be purchased complete in steres form. THE VHF/FM TUNER uses a pulse countquality. Important features include inter high (30 x 15 x 5 cm)

THE LOUDSPEAKER is an outstanding example of attractive contemporary design

tion are incorporated. This remarkably compact unit handles up to 10 watts continuous loading and has an impedance of 4 ohms at 1 kHz. Size 9 inches diameter in which very high standards of reproducby 4 inches deep.

equipment for yourself, or write or phone Ask your dealer to demonstrate the System 2000 and judge this imaginatively designed for leaflet.

System 2000 35 watt integrated

- 25 gns 4 gns 29 gns suncharge 49,6 P.T Stereo Amplifier System 2000 F.M. Tuner Plug-in stereo decoder
- 12 gns Sinclair Radionics Limited, 22 Newmarket + 4/7 PT surcharge Svstem 2000 4 nhm loudspeaker

Road, Cambridge. Tel. Cambridge 52731

AL AL

### MINIATURE WAFER SWITCHES



each, 36/- dozen, your assortment. WATERPROOF HEATING

2 pole, 2 way-4 pole, 2 way-3 pole, 3 way

-4 pole, 3 wa3-2 pole, 4 way-3 pole, 4 way -2 pole, 6 way-1 pole, 12 way. All at 3/6

ELEMENT yards length 70W. Self-regulating mperature control. 10/- post free.

### AC FAN

Small but very powerful mains motor with 61 In. blades. Ideal for cooling equipment or as extrac-Silent but very tor. efficient. 17/6, post 4/6. Mounts from back or front with 4BA screws

CONTROL

DRILL SPEEDS



DRILL CONTROLLER Electronically changes speed from approximately 10 revs. to maximum. Full power at all speeds by finger-tip control. Rit includes all parts, case, everything and full instruc-tiona 19/6, pilus 2/6 post and runce. Or available made up a Plus 2/6 root. 29/6. Plue 2/6 post.

### QUAD RECORDING TAPE

Quadruple tape on 3 in spool giving 600 ft. Of the finest quality by very famous maker. Especially suitable for message tapes and portable equipment. Regular price 30/, per spool. Our price 7/8 plus 2/9 p. & p. or 3 for 22/8 poot paid.

post paid. You never need buy another battery for your transistor radio. Stupendous offer this month—a 6-6V Nickel Cadmium battery stack together with a mains operated charger which you mount on the back of your set. The mains first unplugs or the set remains completely portable. Offered for less than the cost of the batteries alone. ONLY 29/6 plus 3/6 post.

### TIMED SWITCH

TimeD Switch Por keeping an electrical circuit closed for a time period of up to ten minutes. Made by a very famous company for writching washing machines, but equally suitable for any appliance iamp, or heater up to 13 amp. Bpecial snip price 9/8 post free if ordered with other lightweight items totalling 45. Otherwise add 2/9 post and insurance.

MINIATURE RELAY American make-630 ohm coil 20-30 volt. operation 2 pole change over 4/6 each, 48/- doz.

INDICATOR LAMP

Panel mounting, consists of neon lamp in red Plastic lens with resistor in leads for mains operations. 2/6 each 24/- dozen.





Solve your communication problems with this new 4-Station Transistor Intercom system (1 master and 3 subs), in de luxe plastic cabinets for desk or wall mounting. Call/talk/ listen from Master to Subs and Subs to Master. Operates on one 9 v. battery. On/off switch. Volume control. Ideally suitable to modernise Office, Factory, Workshop, Warehouse, Hospital, Shop, etc., for instant inter-departmental contacts. Complete with 3 connecting wires, each 66ft. and other accessories. Nothing else to buy. P. & P. 7/6 in U.K.



Same as 4-Station Intercom for two-way instant conversation from MASTER to SUB and SUB to MASTER. Ideal as Baby Alarm and Door Phone. Complete with 66ft. connecting wire. Battery 2/6. P. & P. 4/6.

### **7-STATION INTERCOM**

(r MASTER & 6 SUB-STATIONS) in strong metal cabinets. Fully transistorised. 3jin. Speakers. Call on Master identified by tone and Pilot lamp. Ideally suitable for Office, Hotel, Hospital and Factory. Price 27 gns. P. & P. 14/6 in U.K.

www.americanradiohistory.com

### ELECTRIC TIME SWITCH

Made by Smithsthese are AC mains operated, NOT CLOCK WORK lideal for mounting on rack or shelf or can be built into box with 13A socket. 2 completely adjustable time periods per 24 hours, 5A changeover contacts will switch tircuit on or off during these periods: 59/5, post and ins. 4/6. Additional time contacts, 10/- pair.

### MOTORISED CAM SWITCH

Mini Immersion Heater, 350w. 200/240v. Bolls full cup in about two minutes. Use any socket or lamp holder. Have at bedside for tea, haby's food, etc. 18/6, post and insurance 1/6. 12v. car model also available. Made by the famous meter company Chamberiain and Hookham, these have a normal mains 200-240v motor which drives a rachet mechanism so geared to give one rachet action per minute on a wheel with 60 teelb thus scomplete revolution of the cam takes place in one hour. The cam operates is writches (6 changeover and 2 on/off thus 480 circuit changes per hour are ossible). Contacts, rated at 15 amps have been set for certain switch sombinations but can, no doubt, be altered to suit a special job. Also other synthet waters or devices can be attached to the shaft which extends ap-proximately one inch. 47/8 p. & ins. 4/6. also available.

### -THIS MONTH'S SNIP-

G.E.C. IJA SOCKETS

Opportunity to re-equip your house or workshop, or if a contractor, to stock up for future jobs. We offer bakelike 13A sockets, for flush or surface mounting made by the famous G.E.C. company and listed 6/6 each. YOU CAN HAVE A BOX OF 12. Post and ins. 4/6. (Gross or more carr. free.)

### Electric clock with 20 amp switch

Made by Smith's these units are as fitted to many top quality cookers to control the oven. The clock is mains driven and frequency controlled so it is extremely accurate. The two small dais enable switch on and off times to be accurately set-also on the cft is another time or a larm-this may be set in minutes up to 1 hour. At the end of the period a bell will sound. Offered at only a fraction of the regular price-mew and numed only 45/-, less than the value of the clock slone-post and ins. 2/9.

- -/

Where postage is not stated then orders over £3 are post free. Below £3 add 2/9, Semi-conductors add 1/- post. Over £1 post free. S.A.E. with enguirles please.

NICAD RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES

MACHINE Battery operated and with all accessories. Really fantastic offer a British made £31 outilt for only £4.19.6, brillinntly designed for speed and efficiency -caasette takes normal spool, drops.dn and out for easy loading-all normal functions-accessories include: stethoscopie carpicce-orystal microphone has on/off switch-telephone pick-up-DONT WISS THIS UNREPEATABLE OFFER-SEND TODAY £4.19.6 plus 7/6 post and insurance. Foot switch 18/6 extra. Spare Cassettes at 4/6 each, threes for 10/-.





ELECTRONICS (CROYDON) LTD Dept. WW, 266 London Road, Croydon CRO-2TH Also 102/3 Tamworth Road, Croydon



We can also offer early delivery for many sizes of screws, etc. with Metric Threads

Please send for List W2/69 (WW)

WALKER-SPENCER COMPONENTS LTD.

5, High Street, Kings Heath, Birmingham, 14. Telephone: 021-444 3155 (Sales) and 5278

WW-130 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



Why not increase efficiency of Office, Shop and Warehouse with this incredible De-Luxe Portable Transistor **TELEPHONE AMPLI-FIER** which enables you to take down long telephone messages or converse without holding the handset. A useful office aid. A must for every telephone user. Useful for hard of hearing persons. On/off switch. Volume Control. Operates on one 9 v. battery which lasts for months. Ready to operate. P. & P. 3/6 in U.K. Add 2/6 for Battery. Battery.

Full price refunded if returned in 7 days.

WEST LONDON DIRECT SUPPLIES (W.W.), 169 Kensington High Street, London, W.8



MAINS MOTOR

Precision made—as used in record decks and tape recorders—ideal also for extractor fans, blower, heater, etc., New and perfect. Bulp at 9/8. Postage 3/- for first one then 1/- for each one ordered, 12 and over post free.





3-6V 500mA size  $l_1 \times 1$  fin. dia, really powerful will deliver 1 amp for hour. Regular price 32/6 our price 17/8 each. New and guaranteed. Other voltages available, single cell 1.2V 6/6. 5 cell 6V 29/6. 9 cell, 10-8v. 47/8

### CASSETTE LOADED DICTATING





QUICK CUPPA

This has a sensor attached to a lob with the part of the sensor attached to a lob with the part of the sensor attached to a lob with the part of the sensor attached to a lob with the sensor attached by a lob attached to a lob with the sensor attached by a lob attached to a lob with the sensor attached by a lob 


THERMOSTAT WITH PROBE



Hoover heaters costing £15 and more. We have a few only. Units complete, wired ready to fit into cases, i.e. motor, impelier, 3 W. heater switching 1, 2 and 3 kW and with thermai safety cut-out. Can be fitted into any metal line case or cablact. Only need on/off switch. **59/6**. Postage and insurance 6/6. Don't miss this.

### SPRING COIL LEADS



Your third hand



The ONTOS UNIVERSAL VICE is a new type of multi-purpose, multi-position light engineering vice and stand, fully adjustable for any angle and location in any desired plane. Applications are virtually limitless within its size capacity: Le, holding P.C. boards for assembly or testing, building un modules a and remeter building up modules, as a micrometer or gauge stand, as a light general purpose vice, in the chemical labora-tory, or in fact for all those occasions tory, or in fact for all those occasions when you could use a third hand! The ONTOS TWIN TWO-IN-ONE UNIVERSAL VICE is a unique two-in-one version of the Ontos vice, with two sets of Jaws, each capable of rotation through 360° In every plane independently of each other. Positive Independently of each other. Positive locking enables any such setting to be maintained for repeti-tion work. Ideal for copying P.C. boards, assembly, soldering, bonding, welding.

bonding, welding, laboratory testing, etc. ONTOS: 67/6 plus P&P 4/6 ONTOS TWIN £5 18 0 plus P&P 4/6



**PIDAM** (Plug-in Digital and Analogue Modules) perform all the usual logic functions, but, unlike other units, can be plugged in, using their B9A bases and can be quickly connected to the required configura-tion. To help learning, the module covers are easily removable for circuit examination and sets of com-ponents are available. The 27 modules have an enormous range of use, from a

The 22 modules have an enormous range of use, from a Single MONO for a tachometer, to over 300 units in a computer interface; nevertheless, their greatest asset is extreme simplicity. Design time is cut and elaborate breadboards superseded and any reader of "Wireless World" could with **PIDAM**, build up a low cost system for his own needs. 6 NEW modules—send for free Information.

### PIDAM PLUG-IN MODULES - PRICES

NEW

Pidom

Prices range per module from 10/- to 28/- and all necessary accessories are supplied. A complete starting kit is only £21 19s. 0d. (normally £24 6s. 0d.).

### **Contil Cases**

Contil cases are mass-produced to give lowest prices yet. In 21-gauge steel. Finished hammer blue, with 18-gauge front panel supplied with easy-to-strip protective covering for easy marking out. For ease of ordering Contil cases are described by their dimensions, i.e. 755 is  $7 \times 5 \times 5$ . Individually packed, including feet and screws.



25

39/6

41/6

45/-

36/-

76/-

91/6

124/-

123/-

178/-

50

38/6

40/6

43/6

35/-

73/6

89/6

122/-

122/-

176/-

100

36/-

38/6

43/-

32/6

73/6

88/-

119/-

121/-

173/6

35/-

37/-

41/6

31/6

73/6

86/-

116/-

119/-

173/6

	CASE PRICES (All supplied with	protective	coated steel	panels)
R.E.C.M.F.	Nos. denote size in inches	1	5	10
Exhibition	755	43/6	41/6	40/6
Readers of Wire-	867/975	45/6	44/-	43/6
loss Mostel visit	1277 white or black panel	49/6	47/-	46/-
iess world visit-	1277 unpainted	40/6	39/6	38/6
ing stand No.	1277 nylon-coated	82/6	79/-	77/6
G.340 will be	16127	96/6	94/6	92/6
presented with a	161275	129/-	127/-	125/-
free model Contil	191010	130/6	127/6	125/-
instrument case.	191010D	185/6	182/6	180/-
		Postage a	nd packing	extra

Kit of five cases £11 19s. Od. including postage and packing extra, normally £14 12s. Od.



PIDAM

BROCHURE Send for this com-

"A" board shown plugged into "M" 20-way connector with "S" board supports. Note: Power supply rails at right angles to signal rails. "A" boards 8/6 each. 20-way "M" connector 9/-. "S' support 3/-pair. Less for quantitles.



10 50

CONTIL LOW COST PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

		10	20
Standard transistor board "A" Half board "B" Connectors 20-way "M" Connectors 10-way "N" "Q" Chassis "P" Chassis to fit 1277 case Printed chassis kit: including case, no for only (11 196 6d.	9/9 7/6 9/6 6/- 42/6 39/6 ormally	9/- 7/- 9/- 5/6 41/6 37/6 £14 8	8/6 6/6 8/- 5/- 39/- 37/- s. 6d.
We also stock Veroboard as below .2 Pitch, $18^{\circ} \times 4^{\circ}_{4}^{\circ}$ .15 Pitch, $177^{\circ}_{4} \times 33^{\circ}_{4}^{\circ}$ .1 Pitch, $17^{\circ} \times 33^{\circ}_{4}^{\circ}$	1 17/7 14/2 16/5	20  5/9  2/8  4/9	100 15/- 12/1 14/-

### ACCESSORIES

Flexible insulated test prods, colour red or black, at 13/- each with fine steel clips at the tip, opened by button on top. High speed resetting course including barel High speed resetting counter including bezel and socket with speed of cond 165/-...Plug in oc-relay, 24 volts, with o changeovers 17/6. Over 40 two





25,000 hour average life. PC type #" dlameter, 6" leads with resistor inside. Nine different caps available, 160-260 V, 10 at 2/10 each, 100 at 2/6 each, 1,000 at 2/2 each. 10,000 at 2/- each. Also available with 30" leads; 110 volt resistor values. PP type 12" diameter also supplied with 30° leads and 110 volt variants. 10 at 2/10 each, 100 at 2/6 each, 1,000 at 2/2 each, 10,000 at 2/- each. Neon/resistor assemblies, 100 at 9d. each, 10,000 at 8d, each. Neons only, 100 at 9d. each, 10,000 at 6d. each. Neons driven by neon oscillator for 6 to 24 volt input down to 50 mW input. Neons driven by transistors with or without alphanumeric caps.



The smallest yet, type "O". Overall diameter 1, body .7", resistor mounted externally, medlum intensity. Minimum quantity 10 at 3/10 each, 100 at 3/4 each, 500 at 3/2 cach.

Telephone: Northwood 24941

WEST HYDE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

30 HIGH STREET NORTHWOOD MIDDX.

### TRANSFORMERS

West Hyde have three trans-West Hyde have three trans-formers for transistorised equipment. TRA which provides low voltages at 2 Amps. and high voltages at ·I Amp. for driving neons or number tubes. TRB which provides 2 Amps. and TRC, a I Amp. transformer. The low voltages on TRA, TRB are 6, 10, 15, 18, 30 which can of course be connected to give 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 24 and 30 with 12-0-12 and 15-0-15.

The I Amp. trans-The I Amp. trans-former gives 6, 10, 18 voltage outputs. The TRA also gives 150-80-0-80-150. TRA at 57/6 each. TRB at 47/- each TRC at 35/6 each,

> PLEASE NOTE All products ex-stock for normal quantities. Return of post service. Minimum order £1. Fully detailed leaflets available.



WW-131 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistorv.com

A86

BI-PAK GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY	BACK	LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS
KING OF THE PAKS Unequalled Value and Quality	INTEGRATED	
SUPER PAKS BI-PAK NEW—UNTESTED Semiconductors Satisfaction GUARANTEED in Every Pak, or money back.	CIRCUITS BI-PAK MONOLITHIC DIGITAL CIRCUITS (10 lead TO-5)	G.E. TYPE PA237 2 WATT AUDIO AMPLIFIER 34/- This amplifier is capable of delivering 2 Watts power output to a 16 ohm load, the input voltage required being typically 8 mV. An 8 lead dual-in-ine package with heat transfer tab is used. A single supply line of 9 to 27 volts is required. External resistors and constitut are used for hist. Tendback and featurency restores control. No trans-
PAK NO. 120 Glass Sub-min, General Purpose Germanium Diodes 10/-	gate, 9/6 each.	formers are required.
U2 60 Mixed Germanium Transistors AF/RF 10/-	gate, 9/6 each.	G.E. TYPE PA234 I WATT AUDIO AMPLIFIER 23/- Delivers I Watt continuous power into 22 ohm load, also compatible with 8 and 16 ohm
U3 75 Germanium Gold Bonded Diodes sim. OA5, OA47 10-	NOR GATE, 9/6 each.	G F TYPE PA230 LOW LEVEL AMPLIFIER
U4 40 Germanium Transistors like OCAL AC128	NOR gate (expandable),	Audio preamplifier, high gain, 10 V peak to peak output with 12 Volt supply.
U6 40 Silicon Planar Transistors NPN sim. BSY95A, 2N706 10/-	BP320A. J-K-Binary ele-	RCA TYPE CA3020   WATT WIDE-BAND POWER AMPLIFIER 32/- DC to video power amplifier. Motor control, wide-band mixers etc.
U7 16 Silicon Rectifiers Top-Hat 750mA up to 1000V 10/-	BP332A, Dual 3-Input OR	RCA TYPE CA3035 ULTRA HIGH GAIN AMPLIFIER
U8 50 Sil. Planar Diodes 250mA 0A/200/202 10/-	BI-PAK MONOLITHIC	at 40 kHz.
U11 30 PNP Silicon Planar Transistors TO-5 sim. 2N1132 10/-	(TO-5 8 lead)	General purpose amplifier for use from DC to 600 kHz.
U12 12 Silicon Rectifiers EPOXY BY126/127 10/-	BP709C, Operational amp- lifier. 15/- each.	MULLARD TYPE TAAJIO LOW NOISE AUDIO PRE-AMPLIFIER 32/-
U13 30 PNP-NPN Sil. Transistors OC200 & 25104 10'-	BP701C, Operational amp- lifter (with Zener out-	
U15 30 NPN Silicon Planar Transistors TO-5 sim. 2N697 10/-	put), 12/6 each. BP702C, Operational amp-	G.E. TYPE 2N5306 DARLINGTON PAIR. 11/6 Very low level low noise Particularly suited for pre-amplifier input stages and low
U16 10 3-Amp Silicon Rectifiers Stud Type up to 1000 PIV 10'-	put), 12/6 each.	drive medium speed switching. hFE = 7,000 min. & fT = 60 MHz at $lc = 2 mA$ . hFE = 20,000 min at $lc = 100mA$
U17 30 Germanium PNP AF Transistors TO-51ike ACY 17-22 10/-	fier, 18/- each.	MULLARD TYPE TAA320 M.O.S. L.F. PRE-AMPLIFIER
U19 30 Silicon NPN Transistors like BC108 10/-	band amp., 14/- each.	Ultra high input resistance. Consists of M.O.S.T. input stage followed by a Di-polar transistor amplifier stage. Ideal for use with crystal pick-ups, timers etc.
U20 12 1.5 Amp Silicon Rectifiers Top Hat up to 1000 PIV. 10/-	amplifier (TG-5 8 lead).	G.E. TYPE DISTI PROGRAMMABLE UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTOR
U21 30 A.F. Germanium alloy Transistors 2G300 Series & OC71 10/-	12/6 each.	For timers, relaxation oscillators etc. J, RBB, IP, IV are programmable by means of two
U22 10 1-Amp Glass Min, Shiton Rectiners, Figur Volts	OTHER MONOLITHIC DEVICES	
U24 20 Germanium 1-Amp Rectifiers GJM up to 300 PIV. 10/-	BP424, Zero voltage switch, 8/6 each.	All the above are available with data sheets at 1/- extra per data sheet. Data sheets
U25 25 300 Mc/s NPN Silicon Transistors 2N708, BSY27 10/-	This device is a monolithic	may be purchased separately at 1/6 each, post free.
1026 30 Fast Switching Silicon Diodes like IN914 and omining 10/-	threshold detector and trigger circuit for control-	
tested. Gates, Flip-Flops, Registers, etc. 8 Assorted	ling a triac. It is designed to pulse the gate of a	Send NOW for our brand new Components Catalogue, at only 2/- post free. This
U29 10 1 Amp SCR's TO-5 can up to 600 PIV CRS1/25-600 20/-	thyristor at the point of zero supply voltage, and	catalogue is packed with information on a host of up-to-the-minute components by leading manufacturers. Included are Integrated Circuits, Silicon and Germanium
U30 15 Plastic Silicon Planar trans. NPN 2N2924-2N2926. 10/-	therefore eliminate radio frequency interference	Transistors, Diodes. Rectifiers, Resistors, Capacitors, Plugs and Sockets, etc. Please note that all goods supplied by us are brand new and guaranteed to fully
U31 20 Silicon Planar NPN trans. low noise 2N3707 10/-	when used with resistive loads.	conform to manufacturer's published specifications. DISCOUNTS: (Cash orders) Order value over £5-10 per cent; Order value over £10
U33 15 Plastic case I Amp silicon rectifiers W4000 series. 10/-	DI3D1 Silicon Unlisteral	15 per cent. Cash with order please. Post and packing 1/6 per order
Code Nos, mentioned above are given as a guide to the type of	A Silicon Planar, mono-	KINVER ELECTRONICS LTD.
device in the Pak. The devices themselves are normally unmarked	having theristor electrical characteristics, but with an	
QUALITY-TESTED PAKS   FULL RANGE OF ZENER DIODES	anode gate and a built-in "Zener" diode between	STONE LANE, KINVER, STOURBRIDGE, WORCS.
6 Matched Trans. OC44/45/81/81D 10/- 400mW (DO-7 Case)2/6 each 20 Red Boot AF Trans. PNP	gate and cathode. Full data and application cir-	Telephone: Kinver 2099
16 White Spot RF Trans. PNP 10/- 10W (SO-10 Stud)	cuits available on request.	
2 10 A Silicon Rects, 100 PIV 10/- state voltage required.	RTUL MICROLOGIC	
Z UCI 110 11800. ULA OWINALDIN IV.	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	
1 12 A 8CR 100 PIV	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead	LONDON
1     12 A SCR 100 PI     10-       3     Bil. Trans. 28303 PNP     10-       4     Zener Diodes 250mW 3-12V     10-       3     20 Mc/s Bil. Trans. NPN BSY26/27     10-       British. European. American and     British. European. American and	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp. range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each.	LONDON microphones
1     12 A BCR 100 PIV     10-       3     Bill. Trans. 28303 PNP     10-       4     Zener Diodes 230mW 3-12V     10-       3     Bill. Trans. NPN BSY26/27     10-       3     Zener Diodes 100 Normannia     10-       4     Zener Diodes 100 Normannia     10-       4     High Current Trans. OC42 Equat.     10-       4     High Current Trans. OC42 Equat.     10-	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C, to 55°C, UL900, Buffer, 10/8 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate, 10/6 each. UL923, L4, dim-fion, 14/-	LONDON microphones
1     12 A BCR 100 PIV     107-       3     81. Trans. 78303 PNP     107-       4     Zener Diodes 230mW 3-12V     107-       3     200 Mc/8 801. Trans. NPN BS Y26/27     107-       3     Zener Diodes 120mW 3-12V     107-       3     Zener Diodes 120MW 3-12V     107-       3     Zener Diodes 120WW 3-12V     107-       3     Zener Diodes 120WW 3-12V     107-       4     High Current Trans. OC12 Eqvt.     107-       2     Power Transistors 1 OC26	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C, to 5°C, UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits	LONDON microphones Quality sound—at low cost
1     12 A BCR 100 PIV     107       3     12 A BCR 100 PIV     107       3     80.1 Trans. 28303 PNP     107       4     2ener Diodes 23010W 3-12 V     107       3     2oner Diodes 2301W 3-12 V     107       3     2oner Diodes 2301W 3-12 V     107       3     2oner Diodes 1201W 3-16 V     107       3     2oner Diodes 1201W 3-16 V     107       4     High Current Trans. OC42 Eqvt.     107       2     Power Transistor 10026 1 OC35     107       5     Silicon Rects. 400 PI V 250m A     107       4     OC75 Transistor 7     107       4     OC75 Transistor 8     107	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C, to 55°C, U1.900, Buffer, 10/6 each. U1.914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. U1.923 J-8.410p-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild I.C.'s available in booklet form	LONDON microphones Quality sound—at low cost The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little
1     12 A SCR 100 PIV     107-       3     12 A SCR 100 PIV     107-       3     200 Mc/s Bil. Trans. 28303 PNP     107-       3     200 Mc/s Bil. Trans. NPN BS Y26/27     107-       3     200 Mc/s Bil. Trans. NPN BS Y26/27     107-       3     200 mc/s Bil. Trans. OC22 Eqvt.     107-       4     High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.     107-       5     Stlicon Rects. 400 PIV 250m A     107-       5     Stlicon Rects. 400 PIV 250m A     107-       6     Oc75 Transistors     107-       9     007- Trans. OC22 100V     107-       10     0 A202 Bil. Dioles Bub-min.     107-       2 Low Nolse Trans. NPN 28029/30.     107-       10     200     107-       2 Hill Prans. NPN 28029/30.     107-       2 Hill Prans	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp; range 15°C, to 55°C, UL:900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL:914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL:923 J-8: hip-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the F-alrehild I.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/8. MULLARD I.C.	LONDON microphones Quality sound—at low cost The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain.
Provide and Control of Control o	INTEGRATED CIRCUTTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 JK-tip-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild I.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/8. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS	LONDON microphones Quality sound—at low cost The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain. NEW to the range: LM300 dynamic cardioid microphone incorporating top-quality moving-
1 12 A 8 CR 1018 p1 V       107         1 12 A 8 CR 1018 p1 V       107         3 81. Trans. 78 303 PV       107         3 81. Trans. 78 303 PV       107         3 200 Mc/8 81. Trans. NPN BS Y26/27       107         3 Zener Diodes 120 37 5% To1.       107         4 High Current Trans. OC42 Eqvt.       107         5 Silicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         5 Silicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         6 QC75 Trans.NPN S N2929/30.       107         1 00 A 828 81. bioles       107         2 Low Noise Trans. NPN 28929/30.       107         8 OA81 Diodes       107         4 OC77 Transistorr       107         4 OC77 Transistorr       107         4 SW Rest. 400 P1V 200mA       107         7 Solitor Trans. NPN 28929/30.       107         8 OA81 Diodes       107         7 T Transistorr       107         7 Solitor Trans. NPN 28929/30.       107         8 UG2344 OC73 To1.       107         7 Solitor Trans. NPN 260 100 Z786       107         7 Solitor Trans. NPN 260 100 Z786       107         7 Solitor Trans. NPN 260 100 Z786       107         8 UG2344 OC73 107       107         8 203744 OC73 107       107     <	INTEGRATED CIRCUTTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J.*.tilp.flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuite for the Fairchild I.C.'s available in bookiet form priced 1/8. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243. Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TAA943. Unear AF ampli-	LONDON microphones Quality sound—at low cost The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain. NEW to the range: LM300 dynamic cardioid microphone incorporating top-quality moving- coil capsule. Gives maximum front-to-back ratio over a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elesant
1 12 A 8CR 100 P1V       107         2 12 A 8CR 100 P1V       107         3 80. Trans. 29303 PV       107         3 80. Trans. 29303 PV       107         4 Zencer Diodes 230mW 3-12V       107         3 Zencer Diodes 230mW 3-12V       107         3 Zencer Diodes 230mW 3-12V       107         3 Zencer Diodes 1203 V5% Tot.       107         4 High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.       107         5 Silicon Rects. 400 P1V 230mA       107         6 QC75 Trans.NPN 202 100V       107         10 0 A292 Bil. Dioles 80-min.       107         2 Low Noise Trans. NPN 20929/30       107         10 0 C77 Transistors       107         4 80. Rects. 400 P1V 200mA       107         7 0 C77 Transistors       107         4 80. Rects. 400 P1V 300mA       107         7 8 203744 OC75 107       107         7 8 8 203744 OC81 10       107         7 8 8 20381 OC81 10       107         7 8 8 2	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild LC.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifier, 18/6 each. TA4293, General purpose	LOONDON microphones Quality sound—at low cost The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain. NEW to the range: LM300 dynamic cardioid microphone incorporating top-quality moving- coil capsule. Gives maximum front-to-back ratio wer a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant styling, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.
1 12 A 8CR 100 P1V       107         2 12 A 8CR 100 P1V       107         3 81. Trans. 79303 PNP       107         3 2 200 Mc/8 811. Trans. NPN BS Y26/27       107         3 2 200 Mc/8 811. Trans. NPN BS Y26/27       107         4 High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.       107         5 2 Didde 2300 M 9 - 12V       107         4 High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.       107         5 8 Uicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         6 0C75 Trans.NOPS       107         10 0 A 202 811. Dioles 8 ub-nin.       107         2 Low Noise Trans. NPX 20929/30       107         1 80. Aras. NPX NDS 100 ZT8       107         7 8 0C3744 OC75 107       107         8 0 A81 Diodes       107         4 80. Rects. 400 P1V 500mA       107         7 8 203744 OC75 107       107         7 8 203744 OC75 107       107         7 8 8 203744 OC75 107       108         7 8 8 203744 OC73 107       107         7 8 8 203744 OC73 107       108         7 8 8 20381 OC81 107       108         7 8 8 20381 CO81 107       108         7 8 8 20381 CO81 107       108         7 8 8 20381 CO81 107       108         8 0 077 00 077       107 <t< th=""><td>INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild LC.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifier, 18/6 each. TA4293, General purpose amplifier, 21/- each.</td><td>LOONDON microphones Quality sound—at low cost The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain. NEW to the range: LM300 dynamic cardioid microphone incorporating top-quality moving- coil capsule. Gives maximum front-to-back ratio tyling, robust metal case, natural anodised finish. Low imp. Dual imp.</td></t<>	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild LC.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifier, 18/6 each. TA4293, General purpose amplifier, 21/- each.	LOONDON microphones Quality sound—at low cost The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain. NEW to the range: LM300 dynamic cardioid microphone incorporating top-quality moving- coil capsule. Gives maximum front-to-back ratio tyling, robust metal case, natural anodised finish. Low imp. Dual imp.
1 12 A GCR 100 P17       107         2 12 A GCR 100 P17       107         3 81. Trans. 79303 PNP       107         3 2 200 Mc/8 811 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         3 2 200 Mc/8 811 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         4 High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.       107         5 8 Uicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         5 8 Uicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         6 Willow Sill. Dioles 8 ub-nin.       107         7 8 Uicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         8 OA81 Dioles       107         8 OA81 Dioles       107         8 OA81 Dioles       107         7 8 263744 OC73       107         7 8 28344 OC73       107         7 8 283744 OC73       107         7 8 283744 OC73       107         7 8 283744 OC73       107         7 8 8 28374 OC73       107         7 8 8 28374 OC73       107         8 00 G77 Transistors       107         9 GF784	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Burlfer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild LC.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifier, 18/6 each. TA4293, General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED	LOONDON microphones         Quality sound—at low cost         Made in Britain.         New to the range: LM300 dynamic cardioid microphone incorporating top-quality moving-coil capsule. Gives maximum front-to-back ratio over a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant styling, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.         LM 300 (Cardioid) £11 10 0 £12 10 0         LM 300 (Cardioid) £11 10 0 £12 10 0         LM 2005 n       £5 19 6
1 12 A GCR 100 P17       TRANSISTOR EQVT: BOOK         2 Bil. Trans. 2030 PP       107         3 Bil. Trans. 2030 PP       107         3 Zener Diodes 250mW 3-12V       107         3 Zener Diodes 250mW 3-12V       107         3 Zener Diodes 250mW 3-12V       107         3 Zener Diodes 1002       107         4 High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.       107         5 Bilicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         6 Wilzo Bil. Diodes 8 ub-min.       107         7 BANSISTOR EQVT: EXAMPLE       107         8 Bilicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         10 0 A202 Bil. Diodes 8 ub-min.       107         10 0 A202 Bil. Diodes 8 ub-min.       107         11 8. Trans. NPN 209/30       107         12 8 263744       0C73         10 0 C77 Transistors       107         10 0 GF7845 Trans. Eqvt. 0C44       107         10 GF845 Trans. Eqvt. 0C45       107         10 GF7845 Trans. 807 M6(s. NPN       106         10 GT81 LF Low Noise Germ Trans.       107         11 FAMSISTORS Codes 20344A       107         12 GT84 Trans. NPN 2045       107         13 GT31 LF Low Noise Germ Trans.       107         10 NPN       108       2037440 CC73       107     <	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Burlfer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild I.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifier, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CIRCUTTS Audio Power Amplifier,	LOONDON microphones         Quality sound—at low cost         The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain.         New York (Stream)         New Y
1 12 A GCR 100 P1Y       107         2 11 12 A GCR 100 P1Y       107         3 81. Trans. P10de 250mW 3-12Y       107         3 Zener Diode 1W 33V 5% Tol.       107         4 High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.       107         5 Silicon Recta. 400 P1V 250mA       107         6 OC75 Transistors       107         10 0 A 202 Bil. Diodes 8ub-nin.       107         10 0 A 202 Bil. Diodes 8ub-nin.       107         11 0 A 202 Bil. Diodes 8ub-nin.       107         12 Low Noise Trans. NFN 250/2030       107         13 0 A 62 Bil. Diodes       107         14 0 C77 Transistors       107         15 0 GFT845 Trans. Eqvt. OC44       107         17 8 203710       0C71         10 GT845 Trans. Eqvt. OC45       107         17 8 203814 OC81       107         17 8 203814 OC81       107         17 8 203814 OC81       107         17 8 203844 OC44       107         10 GT31 LF Low	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Burller, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J-k-thp-floo, 14/- each. Oumples data and circuits for the Fulrchild I.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifter, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CIRCUTS Audio Power Amplifter, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C.	LOONDON microphones         Quality sound—at low cost         The London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain.         Image: Strange of Strange o
192 AGCR 1000 P17       107         193 Bil. Trans. 200 Mc/8 Bil. Trans. NPN BSY02(27)       107         3 Zener Diodes 250mW 3-12V       107         3 Zener Diodes 250mW 3-12V       107         3 Zener Diodes 100 Signature       107         3 Zener Diodes 100 Signature       107         3 Zener Diodes 100 Signature       107         4 High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.       107         5 Silicon Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         6 OC75 Transistors       107         100 C C77 Transistors       107         4 Bil. Rects. 400 P1V 250mA       107         10 A 022 Bil. Dioles 8ub-nin.       107         10 C C77 Transistors       107         10 G C77 Transistors       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Eqvt. OC44       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Str. 0064       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Str. 0064       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Str. 0064       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Str. 0045       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Str. 0064       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Str. 0064       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Str. 0064       107         10 G C78 ST Trans. Str. 0073 K 107       107         2 G784 C1 A OC78       107	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 56°C. UL900, Burller, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input gate. 10/6 each. UL923 J-k-thp-floo, 14/- comple data and circuits for the Aultention, 14/- comple data and circuits Auxiliable in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CIRCUTTS Audio Power Amplifter, 30/- each.	LOONDON microphonesQuality sound—at low costMade in BritanMade in BritanMarket in Britan
192 A GCR 100 P17       107         192 A GCR 100 P17       107         192 A GCR 100 P17       107         200 Mc/a Bil. Trans. 200 Mc/a Bil. Trans. NPN BSY627       107         3 Zener Diodes 230mW 3-129       107         3 Zener Diodes 230mW 3-129       107         3 Zener Diodes W 33V 5% T01       107         3 Zener Diodes W 33V 5% T01       107         4 High Current Trans. OC22 Eqvt.       107         5 Silicon Recta. 400 P17 230mA       107         6 OC75 Transistors       107         18 M. Trans. NPN 2502100       107         4 Silicon Recta. 400 P17 500mA       107         5 GC71 Transistors       107         6 GC75 Trans. Kpr 2000MA       107         7 8 903710 OC71       107         7 8 903744A OC81 D       107         7 8 903744A OC84 107       107         7 8 903744A OC84 107       107         7 8 903744A OC80 102       107         7 8 903	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case 78-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, C. 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input "see: 10/6 acch. UL923 J-4 fulp-floo, 14/- Complete data and circuits for the Parlentid L.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. CA3020 RCH (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Audio Power Amplifter, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of LC. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C.'s themselves we ask you to	LOONDON microphonesQuality sound—at low costThe London Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain.Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Britain.Microphone incorporating top-quality moving- coir capsule. Gives maximum front-to-back ratio wer a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant styling, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.LM 300 (Cardioid) LM 2005 , LM 200 , LM 200 , LM 100 (Onni)Dual imp. Dual imp. Dual imp. Dual imp. Dual imp. LM 300 (Cardioid) LM 200 , LM 100 (Onni)Home or overseas trade enquiries welcome. Write or ring for detailsLONDON MICROPHONE CO. LTD. 182/4 Campden Hill Road, London, W.8.
100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y         111       112 AGC4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y         111       112 AGC4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y         112 AGC4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y         112 AGC4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y         112 AGC4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 1000 P1Y       100-140C4 140C4 1	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second MULLARD 1.C. AMPLIFIERS TA293. Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA293. Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA293. General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3920 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C.* httmswitew eask you to height second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second	LOONDON microphonesJudity sound—at low costAudity sound—at low costAudity sound—at low costAudity sound—at low costMarket in BittingMarket in BittingMarke
100-140C 1 100 P17       100-140C 1 100 P17         111       112 A ASISTOR EQVT: BOOK         112       112 A ASISTOR EQVT: BOOK <td>INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input association of the secher of the secher tage of the Fairchild LC:s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 78/6 each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C.'s httmssives we ask you to height as the second the second by customers in connection with the I.C.'s htmssives we ask you to height as a sub- sume. This is only neces-</td> <td>LOONDON microphonesJulity sound—at low costAustrophone range offers you quality microphones, sood characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost.Image: Strain StrainImage: Strain Strain Strain StrainImage: Strain Strain Strain StrainImage: Strain Strain Strain Strain Strain StrainImage: Strain Strain Strain Strain Strain StrainImage: Strain Str</td>	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 15°C. to 55°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input association of the secher of the secher tage of the Fairchild LC:s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 78/6 each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C.'s httmssives we ask you to height as the second the second by customers in connection with the I.C.'s htmssives we ask you to height as a sub- sume. This is only neces-	LOONDON microphonesJulity sound—at low costAustrophone range offers you quality microphones, sood characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost.Image: Strain StrainImage: Strain Strain Strain StrainImage: Strain Strain Strain StrainImage: Strain Strain Strain Strain Strain StrainImage: Strain Strain Strain Strain Strain StrainImage: Strain Str
100.1 400 ±100 ±17       100.1 100	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 18°C. to 58°C. UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input UL924, A. "dip-flop, 14/- sed. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild L.C." available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. CA3020 General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 GCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C." http:// adding 28. towards same. This is odly necesi- sary when a number of lifferent sheets are	Loondon Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Bitain.Microphone range offers you quality microphones, good characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Bitain.Microphone range offers you quality microphones, add in bitain.Microphone range offers you quality microphones, cost. Made in Bitain.Microphone range offers you quality moving bitain in corporating top-quality moving our a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant our a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant bitain, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.Microphone incorporating top-quality moving our a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant bitain, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.Microphone incorporating top-quality moving our a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant bitain, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.Microphone incorporating top-quality moving our a frequency range of 50-15,000 Hz. Elegant bitain, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.Microphone incorporating top-quality moving bitain, robust metal case, natural anodised finish.Microphone incorporating top of 1210 0Microphone incorporating to
102.102.100 p1/       101.102 p100 p1/         112.102.100 p1/       101.102 p100 p1/         112.102.100 p1/       101.102 p100 p1/         112.102.100 p1/       101.102 p100 p1/         112.102.102 p100 p1/       101.102 p100 p1/         112.102.102 p100 p1/       101.102 p100 p1/         112.102 p100 p1/       101.102 p100 p1/         112.102 p100 p1/       101.102 p100 p1/         112.102 p100 p1/       102.102 p100 p1/         112.102 p100 p1/       102.100 p1/         112.102 p1/       102.100 p1/ <td>INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 18°C. to 58°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input Seed. Complete data and circuits for the Parlehild LC:a available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. CA3026 General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3026 General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3026 GA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C.'s htmselves we ask you to height us in the cost of height us in the cost of himselves we ask you to height us in the cost of himselves we ask you to height us in the cost of himselves we ask you to height us in the cost of himselves we ask you to height us in the cost of himselves the sheets are required.</td> <td>LOONDON microphonesJudity sound—at low costAustracteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Bitain.Judity Sound—at low costJudity Sound—at low costJ</td>	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, range 18°C. to 58°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input UL914, Dual two-input Seed. Complete data and circuits for the Parlehild LC:a available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. CA3026 General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3026 General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3026 GA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C.'s htmselves we ask you to height us in the cost of height us in the cost of himselves we ask you to height us in the cost of himselves we ask you to height us in the cost of himselves we ask you to height us in the cost of himselves we ask you to height us in the cost of himselves the sheets are required.	LOONDON microphonesJudity sound—at low costAustracteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in Bitain.Judity Sound—at low costJudity Sound—at low costJ
100 A 100 F1V	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp, rame 18°C. to 58°C. U.900, Differ, 10'6 each. U.824, Deal two-input U.824, 10'6 each. U.924, 14'thp-flop, 14/- sech. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild LC:a available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4293, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. CA3020 General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 GCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUTIS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C.; http://www.eak.you.to heights is odd/meets in therestory when a number of different sheets are required.	LOONDON microphonesJudity sound—at low costAudity sound—at low
102       102       102       102       102       102       102         11       102       102       102       102       102       102         11       103       104       102       102       102       102       102         12       200       McB Bill Trans. NPN BSY26/27       104       104       104       104         12       200       McB Bill Trans. NPN BSY26/27       104       104       104       104         2       12       Power Trans. OC22       102       104       1	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead temp rame 18°C. to 58°C. UL900, Buffer, 10/6 each. U.922, 1-K. "thp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild L.C." available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIFIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. CA3020 General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 GA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers. by adding 28. June of L.C. printed matter often re- same. The south of L.C. printed matter often re- same the south of L.C. by customers. TESTED SCR'S PIVIA 7A 16A 30A 22 - 2/6 - 39/-	LOONDON microphonesJudity sound—at low costAudity sound—at low
102 A 3CR 100 P17       107         3 81. Trans. 200 P17       107         3 200 M (c) 811 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         4 016 (c) 811 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         5 200 M (c) 811 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         5 200 M (c) 811 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         6 11 Trans. NPN SSY26/27       107         7 Corr Translotors       107         8 00 M (c) 811 Trans. OC22 I 0C33       107         7 OC4 20 Shi. Divides 8 ab-min.       107         1 0 A 302 Bhi. Divides 8 ab-min.       107         2 Low Nolse Trans. NPY 2080/30.       107         1 0 A 302 Bhi. Divides 8 ab-min.       107         2 0 C/2 Translistors       107         4 0C77 Translistors       107         5 0 GF7843 Trans. Eqvt. 0C43       107         5 0 GF7843 Trans. SQU 00/64.       107         7 0 G731 LF Low Noise Utern Trans.       107         8 0 G3744 OC71       107         7 0 S 201307 PNP 8 Shithing Trans.       107         8 0 G3744 OC71       107         7 0 S 201307 PNP Shithing Trans.       107         7 0 C11 PNP Trans.       107         8 0 G3744 OC73       107         9 0 C77 Transletors       107         10 K S 0 Germ.	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead topp mage 18°C. to 58°C. UL90, Buffer, 10'6 each. U.920, Buffer, 10'6 each. U.922, 1-k. "flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild L.C." available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TA4243, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA4263, Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. CA3020 General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C." hep-us ing this iterature by adding 2s. towards arry when a number of different sheets are required. TESTED SCR'S Ply 1 A 7A 16A 30A 20 77(6 - 30/- 20 77(6 -	LOONDON microphonesJustic sound—at low costAudity sound—at low
102 A SCR 100 P17       107         103 A SCR 100 P17       107         104 A SCR 100 P17       107         105 Bill Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         107 A SCR 106/28 UL Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         108 Di Trans. NPN SSY26/27       107         109 Di SCR 200 M (16) Bill Trans. NPN SSY26/27       107         101 Di SCR 200 M (16) Bill Trans. NPN SSY26/27       107         101 Di SCR 200 M (16) Bill Trans. NPN SSY26/27       107         101 Di SCR 200 M (16) Bill Trans. OC22 Eqvt. 107       107         101 O A SUB Trans. OC22 Eqvt. 107       107         101 O A SUB Trans. NPN SSY26/27       107         101 O C SUB Trans. SUB Mc/s, NPN       107         101 O C SUB Trans. SUB Mc/s, NPN       107         101 O C SUB Trans. SUB Mc/s, NPN <td>INTEGERATED CIRCUTS Epoxy crass T8-5 lead type, Burger 10% cech. U1994, Dual two-input rate 10% cech. U1994, Dual two-input rate 10% each. U1994, Dual two-input rate 10% each. U1994, Dual two-input rate 10% each. Complete data and chrouts for the Fairchild LC: available in booklet form priced 10%. MULLARD LC. AMPLIFIERS TA293. Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA293. Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA293. General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of LC. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the 1 for homovers and the set of heppeducing this literature by adding 28. towards aum. This is only neces- ary when a number of different sheets are required. TESTED SCR'S Plv1 A 74 16A 30A 20 7/6 - 30/- 00 16/6 10/- 15/- 36/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/-</td> <td>LOONDON microphonesJustic sound—at low costAudity sound—at low costAudity sound—at low costAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost of the cost of cost o</td>	INTEGERATED CIRCUTS Epoxy crass T8-5 lead type, Burger 10% cech. U1994, Dual two-input rate 10% cech. U1994, Dual two-input rate 10% each. U1994, Dual two-input rate 10% each. U1994, Dual two-input rate 10% each. Complete data and chrouts for the Fairchild LC: available in booklet form priced 10%. MULLARD LC. AMPLIFIERS TA293. Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA293. Operational amp- lifier, 70/- each. TA293. General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Audio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of LC. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the 1 for homovers and the set of heppeducing this literature by adding 28. towards aum. This is only neces- ary when a number of different sheets are required. TESTED SCR'S Plv1 A 74 16A 30A 20 7/6 - 30/- 00 16/6 10/- 15/- 36/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/-	LOONDON microphonesJustic sound—at low costAudity sound—at low costAudity sound—at low costAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost. Made in BritainAudity cost of characteristics—and good looks, too, at remarkably little cost of the cost of cost o
102 A 3008 100 P17       107         3 80. Trons 28000 P17       107         3 80. Trons 28000 P17       107         3 200 M (c) 801 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         4 11gh Current Trans 10 C23 1 0C33       107         5 80. M (c) 801 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107         6 11 Trans. NPN SSY26/27       107         7 Correstor       107         8 100 Carrent Trans10 C23 1 0C33       107         9 Our 7 Translotors       107         9 Our 7 Translotors       107         9 Our 7 Translotors       107         10 Cr 7 Translotors       107         10 G CF 7 Fast Transloto	INTEGERATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead type, Burger 10% each. U1984, Dual two-input see, 10% each. U1984, Dual two-input see, 10% each. U1984, Dual two-input see, 10% each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild 1.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD 1.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243, Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TAA253, General purpose amplifter, 21/- each. CA3020 RGA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGERATED CONTROL CONTROL Audio Power Amplifter, 30/- each. Owing to ther offer re- quired doy each of the form chardstown we ask you to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 2s. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. TESTED SCR'S Fly1A 7A 16A 30A 25 - 7/8 - 30/- 50 7/8 6/6 10/6 35/- 100 8/6 10/- 15/- 35/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 15/- 20/- 45/- 95/- 500 15/- 20/- 45/- 95/-	Description       Description         Description       Analysis         Descrin       Descriptin
102.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         138 BL Trans. 2008 PNP       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         148 DE Trans. 2008 PNP       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         159 DOM (no.6) Bill Trans. NPN BSY26/27       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         150 DOM (no.6) Bill Trans. NPN SN26/27       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         150 DOM (no.6) Bill Trans. NPN SN26/20       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         150 DOM (no.6) Bill Trans. 100.7 aGR 100.8 aGR 100.8 NPN SN26/20       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         150 DOM (no.6) Bill Trans. 100.7 aGR 100.8 CM 100.7 Trans. 107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         150 DOM (no.6) Bill Trans. 107.4 aGR 100.8 CM 100.7 Trans. 107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         160 GF 108 Bill Trans. 107.4 aGR 100.7 Trans. 107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17       107.4 aGR 100 P17         171 B S 203744 OC71 I 107.7 BGR 100.7 Trans. 107.7 BGR 106.8 aGF 100.7	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead typo, Burger 10% c. to 55°C. UL914, Dual two-input gate, 10% each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild I.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243. Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TAA253. Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TAA253. General purpose amplifter, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED CRUUTS Audio Power Amplifter. 30/- each. Connection with the I.C.'s humsdreave we ask yon to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. FIVIA 7A 16A 30A 25 - 7/8 - 30/- 50 7/8 6/8 10/6 45/- 100 8/6 10/- 15/- 45/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 50/- CII DECT TETERS	<section-header><section-header><text><text></text></text></section-header></section-header>
101 A SOR 100 P17       101         3 Bit Trans 2800 P17       101         3 Bit Trans 2800 P17       101         3 200 M (c) Bit Trans. NPN BSY26/27       101         4 High Current Trans. OC42 Equt.       101         5 Bit Trans. 10 C28 1 0C33       101         6 Bit Trans. NPN SN26/27       101         6 Bit Trans. NPN SN26/27       101         7 Correst.       002         9 Owner Transloom Octo 2 Low Noise Trans. NPN SN29/30       101         1 Correst.       100         2 Low Noise Trans. NPN SN29/30       101         1 Bit. Trans. NPN VCB 100 ZT86       101         1 Correst.       101         2 Corr Translotors       101         1 Correst.       101         2 Corr Translotors       101         1 Correst.       101         2 Correst.       101         2 Correst Translotors       101	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15%C. to 55%C. UL914, Dual two-input gate, 10.66 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild I.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243. Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TAA253. Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TAA253. General purpose amplifter, 21/- each. CA3020 RGA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CIRCUTS Audio Power Amplifter, 30/- each. TAA258. INTEORATED CIRCUTS Audio Power Amplifter, 30/- each. Tonnection with the I.C.'s themselves we ask yon to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. FISTED SCR'S FIVIA 7A 16A 30A 25 - 7/8 - 30/- 50 7/8 6/8 10/6 85/- 100 8/6 10/- 15/- 45/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- SIL. RECTS TESTED FIV A 30/A 30A	<section-header><section-header><section-header><table-container><table-container><table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></section-header></section-header></section-header>
101 A SOR 100 P17       101         3 Bit Trans 2800 P17       101         3 Bit Trans 2800 P17       101         3 200 M (c) Bit Trans. NPN BSY26/27       101         4 High Current Trans. OC42 Equt.       101         5 Bit Trans. NPN SN26/27       101         6 Bit Trans. NPN SN26/27       101         7 Core Transloom       102         8 Bit Trans. NPN SN26/27       101         6 Bit Trans. OC42 Equt.       101         7 Oct Transloom       102         9 Oct Transloom       102         10 Oct Transloom       101	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy crass T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15%C. to 55%C. UL914, Dual two-input gate, 10.66 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild I.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. CA3020 RGA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CURUITS Andio Power Ampliffer, 30/- each. TAA293. Unter often re- nuired by customers in connection with the I.C.'s themselves we ask yon to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy. This is only neces- sary when a number of different sheets are required. <b>TESTED SCR'S</b> FIVIA 7A 150A 30A 25 - 7/8 - 30/- 50 7/8 616 10/- 15/- 45/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 16/- 20/- 45/- SIL. RECTS TESTED FIV 750mA3A 10A 30A 50 1/- 2/9 4/3 9/6 100 1/3 3/3 4/6 15/-	<section-header><section-header><section-header><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></section-header></section-header></section-header>
101 A SCR 100 P17       101         3 80. Trans. 28080 PNP       101         3 200 Mc/s 801 Trans. NPN BSY26/27       101         4 High Current Trans. OC42 Equt.       101         5 80. Trans. NPN BSY26/27       101         6 Billeon Testis. NPN BSY26/27       101         7 Core Trans. OC42 Equt.       101         6 Billeon Testis. NPN SN205/30       101         7 Porce Trans. OC20 100Y       101         10 OA202 Bill. Diodes Sub-min.       101         10 OA202 Bill. Diodes Sub-min.       101         10 OA302 Bill. Diodes       101         10 OA202 Bill. Diodes       101         10 OA202 Bill. Diodes       101         10 OCT Translators	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15%C. to 55%C. UL912, Dual two-input gate, 10.66 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild L.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. CA3020 RGA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CRUTTS Andio Power Ampliffer, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C.'s humelves we ask yon to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. <b>TESTED SCR'S</b> FIV1A 7A 16A 30A 25 - 7/8 - 30/- 50 7/6 25/- 35/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- SIL. RECTS TESTED FIV 750mA 3A 10A 30A 50 1/- 2/9 4/3 9/6 100 1/3 33 4/6 6/6 22/-	<section-header><section-header><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></section-header></section-header>
102.4 aGR 100 P17       10	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15%C. to 55%C. UL914, Dual two-input gate, 10% each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild L.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA253. General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CIRCUTS Andio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in the factor of the sector of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. <b>TESTED SCR'S</b> FIV1A 7A 16A 30A 25 - 7/6 - 30/- 50 768 (51/6 35/- 100 8/6 10/- 15/- 26/- 55/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 16/- 20/- 25/- 500 16/- 20/- 25/- 500 17. 2/9 4/3 9/6 100 1/3 13 4/6 15/- 200 1/9 4/4 4/9 20/- 300 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 23/-	<section-header><section-header><text><text></text></text></section-header></section-header>
101 A SCR 100 P17       101         3 801 Trans 2800 PNP       101         3 200 Mc/s 801 Trans. NPN 88Y26/27       101         4 High Current Trans. OC42 Equt.       101         5 200 Mc/s 801 Trans. NPN 88Y26/27       101         6 Willson Testis. NPN 88Y26/27       101         7 Concert Transition OC42 Equt.       101         6 Willson Testis. NPN 88Y26/20       101         7 Porser Trans. OC42 Equt.       101         8 Willson Testis. NPN 2892/30       101         10 OA202 Bil. Diodes Sub-min.       101         10 OA202 Bil. Diodes Content Trans.       101         10 OA202 Bil. Diodes Sub-min.       101         10 OA202 Bil. Diodes Content Trans.       101         10 OA202 Bil. Diodes Content Trans.       101         10 OA202 Power Trans. Germ.       101         10 OA202 Power Trans. Ge	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15%C. to 55%C. UL914, Dual two-input gate, 10.66 each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild L.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. CA3020 RGA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CRUITS Andio Power Ampliffer, 30/- each. Oning to the mass of I.C. opinted matter often re- nuifed by customers in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. <b>TESTED SCR'S</b> FIVIA 7A 16A 30A 25 - 7/6 - 30/- 50 7/6 8/6 10/6 8/5/- 100 1/3 0/2 4/5 - 85/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 16/- 20/- 25/- 500 16/- 20/- 25/- 500 17/- 2/9 4/3 9/6 100 1/3 3/4 4/6 15/- 200 1/9 4/- 4/9 20/- 301-2/9 4/3 9/6 100 1/3 3/4 6/6 8/2/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 3/3 6/9 9/- 37/- 80 3/6 7/6 11/- 40/-	<section-header><section-header><section-header><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></section-header></section-header></section-header>
<ul> <li>TO A 40CR 100 PTV</li> <li>Still Trans. NPN SSY26/27</li> <li>Stom Kock Bill Trans. NPN SSY26/27</li> <li>Core Present Trans. OC42 Equt. 107</li> <li>Bulleon Bertans. Core 2 Equt. 107</li> <li>Bulleon Transtatione</li> <li>Power Trans. OC42 Equt. 107</li> <li>Bulleon Transtatione</li> <li>Power Trans. OC42 Equt. 107</li> <li>Bulleon Rects. 100 PTV 250m A</li> <li>Core 2 Transtatore</li> <li>Core 2 Power Transtatore</li> <li>Core 2 Power Transt Germ. 100-</li> <li>Core 1 Type Transt. 100-&lt;</li></ul>	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epony case T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15% to 55%. UL912, Dual two-input gate, 10% each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild L.C.'s available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD I.C. AMPLIPIERS TAA243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA253. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TAA253. Chear AF ampli- fer, 18/6 each. TAA2543. General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CIRCUTS Andio Power Ampliffer, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of I.C. printed matter often re- quired by customers in connection with the I.C.'s themselves we ask you to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy. This is only neces- sary when a number of different sheets are required. <b>FESTED SCR'S</b> FIV1A 7A 156A 30A 25 - 7/6 - 30/- 50 7/6 8/6 10/6 8/5/- 100 1/6 28/- 35/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 15/- 20/- 55/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 16/- 20/- 55/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- <b>SIL. RECTS TESTED</b> FIV 750mA3A 10A 30A 50 1/- 2/9 4/3 9/6 100 1/3 1/4 6/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 3/3 6/6 9/- 37/- 800 3/6 7/6 11/- 4/- 12/6 60/6 11/- 12/6 5/5 500 19/6 7/6 11/- 4/- 12/6 5/6 30/- 12/6 5/6 30/- 12/	<section-header><section-header><text><text></text></text></section-header></section-header>
TOTA AGCR 100 PTYThans8 BI, Trans, 29800 PP1073 200 M(of 8 BI, Trans, NPN BSY26/271074 Bigh Carrent Trans, OC42 Equt.1075 200 M(of 8 BI, Trans, NPN BSY26/271076 Billeon Tracts.ore1077 Corer Trans.store1078 OASI Diodes1079 Corer Trans.ore1079 Corer Trans.NPN SY26/3010710 Core Trans.ore10710 Core Trans.ore10710 Core Trans.ore10710 Corer Trans.NPN SY26/3010711 Core Trans.ore10712 Core Noise Trans.NPN SY26/3010713 Core Trans.ore10714 Corer Trans.ore10715 Core Trans.ore10716 Cores Trans.ore10717 Core Trans.ore10718 Core Trans.ore10719 Core Prans.ore10710 Core Trans.ore10710 Core Tr	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15%C. to 55%C. UL914, Dual two-input gate, 10% each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild LC's available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD LC. AMPLIPIERS TA4243. Operational amp- liffer, 70/- each. TA4243. Unear AF ampli- fer, 18/6 each. TA4243. General purpose amplifier, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEGRATED UCRUTS Andio Power Amplifier, 30/- each. Owing to the mass of LC. rhinted matter often re- ruired by customers in connection with the LC's humelyes we ask you to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. <b>SIL. RECTS TESTED</b> FIV 1A 7A 156A 30A 25 - 7/6 - 30/- 50 768 (51)(6 35/- 100 18/6 10/- 15/- 25/- 300 15/- 20/- 25/- 500 15/- 20/- 25/- 00 17/6 25/- 35/- 00 19/4 25/- 35/- 00 19/4 28/- 35/- 200 19/4 15/- 20/- <b>SIL. RECTS TESTED</b> FIV 33/4 46 6 52/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 25/- 300 11/2 12/6 4/3 9/6 100 13/3 4/6 6/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 25/- 300 11/2 12/6 5/6 30/- 600 3/3 6/9 9/- 37/- 500 Chochear Humes	<section-header><section-header><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><text><text></text></text></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></section-header></section-header>
101 A SCR 100 P17       107         2 800 Finan, 2000 P17       107         3 800 Finan, 2000 P17       107         3 200 M(x) 801 Trans, NPN BSY26/27       107         4 Bigh Carrent Trans, OC42 Equt.       107         5 Bill, FAK.       107         4 Bigh Carrent Trans, OC42 Equt.       107         5 Bill, FAK.       107         6 OK3 Bill, Trans, OC42 Equt.       107         7 None Facts, 400 P17 250mA       107         8 OABI Bioldes       107         8 OABI Bioldes       107         9 OC22 Framelstors       107         9 OC22 Framelstors       107         9 OC22 Fower Trans. SQU 40(A)       107         9 OC22 Fower Trans.       107         9 OC21 Form.       1004       108      <	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15%C. to 55%C. UL912, Dual two-input gate, 10% each. UL923 J-k-flp-flop, 14/- each. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild LC's available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD LC. AMPLIPIERS TA4243. Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TA4243. Unear AF ampli- fer, 18/6 each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CRUTTS Andlo Power Amplifter. 30/- each. Oring to the mass of LC. oring to the mass of LC. Thined matter often re- nulfed by customers in connection with the LC's humelves we ask you to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. <b>SIL. RECTS TESTED</b> FIV 1A 74, 150, 30A 25 - 7/6 - 30/- 500 15/- 20/- 25/- 100 3/3 4/6 15/- 20/- SIL. RECTS TESTED FIV 5/6 7/6 10/- 15/- 20/- 25/- 100 1/3 3/3 4/6 15/- 200 1/9 4/- 4/9 4/3 9/6 100 1/3 3/4 6 6/8 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 12/- SOU Chesham House EEDECATA	<section-header><section-header><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></section-header></section-header>
19 A sect 100 FIV1073 80. Trans. 28303 FNP1073 90. Mcd 801. Trans. NPN BSY26/271074 High Current Trans. 0C42 Equ. 1001004 High Current Trans. 0C42 Equ. 1001005 80.00 Rects. 400 FIV 250mA1006 0 Alb Dodes1007 0 Abose Trans. NPN NS92991001008 0.86 Lodes1008 0.86 Lodes1009 0 Abose Trans. NPN VS92991001009 0 Abose Trans. NPN VS9291001009 0 Abose Gran. Diodes Sub-min. NP91009 0 C22 Power Trans. Cerm. 1001009 0 C22 Power Trans. Germ. 1001009 0 C22 Power Trans. 1001009 0 C21 Power Trans. 100<	INTEGRATED CIRCUTS Epoxy case T8-5 lead typo, Burget 15% to 55%. UL928, Disk thp-flop, 14/- esch. Complete data and circuits for the Fairchild LC's available in booklet form priced 1/6. MULLARD LC. AMPLIPIERS TA4243. Operational amp- lifter, 70/- each. TA4243. Unear AF ampli- fer, 18/6 each. TA4243. General purpose amplifter, 21/- each. CA3020 RCA (U.S.A.) LINEAR INTEORATED CRUTTS Andio Power Amplifter, 30/- each. Oring to the mass of LC. printed matter often re- nuifed by customers in connection with the LC's themelyes we ask you to help us in the cost of reproducing this literature by adding 28. towards samy when a number of different sheets are required. <b>SETED SCR'S</b> FIV1A 7A 16A 30A 25 - 7/6 - 30/- 50 76 8/6 10/6 8/5/- 100 1/6 2/5- 35/- 100 1/6 2/5- 35/- 100 1/6 2/5- 35/- 100 1/6 3/3 4/6 15/- 200- 1/6 4/5 4/5- 200 1/6 4/6 7/6 22/- 400 2/6 5/6 7/6 12/- 500 Chesham House 150 Regent Street	<section-header><section-header><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container><table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></table-container></section-header></section-header>



Wireless World, June 1969

-	Contraction of the local division of the loc			123.04272			CONTRACTOR	1101	ACTINE D. MATTIN	910 1157 8-9 718 01490 321A
			TICATO	E180	Bre PLUS	0/-	QSIDUID	1122 90/4	ACISA S/- BCIN	4/3 OFT587 8/8 OC30 5/-
DE				E 10	0/- ruua	0/0	010 112 01	105 1010	ACTICS 8/8 DC11	5 5/- (11797010/ OC95 5/-
				EX88	7/6 PCC8	5 9/9	QV04/1 8/-	035 10/0	ACISS 6/0 DUIL	
				EY9	3/- POC8	9 9/6	R10 15/-	U37 34/11	AU100 4/- BUIL	5 3/- UE18/3 3/- UC30 //0
	KPUK			EZ35	5/- PCC1	99 9/6	R11 19/6	U45 15/6	AC157 5/- BC11	8 5/- QET874 OC38 11/6
				EZ40	7/3 PCF8	0 6/6	R16 34/11	U47 13/	AC165 5/- BC11	8 4/6 23/6 OC41 10/-
38 CH	ALCOT ROAD,	CHALK FARM,	LONDON, N.W.1	EZAL	7/3 PCF8	2 8/-	B17 17/6	U49 11/9	AC166 10 - BD11	9 9/- GET88210/- OC42. 6/9
THE MAL	INE CRECIALICE			F780	4/3 PCE9	8 8/-	R18 9/6	1150 5 6	AC167 12/- BEY!	50 4/- GET887 4/6 OC43 23/8
INE TA	LVE SPECIALISI	3	elephone 01-121-9090	E781	A & DOTES	a 0/-	R10 8/8	115-9 4/9	AC168 7/6 BFY	1 4/- GET889 4/8 OC44 2/-
GLOUCE	STER ROAD, LITT	LEHAMPTON, SUS	SEX, Littlehampton 6743	E200	SA DOPO	0 71	11/0	1178 4/9	ACISS 6/6 BPV	2 4/8 OFT890 4/8 OC44PM 8/3
		11	tast . b	ELSO	3/5 PUPS	00 01	R20 11/9	1179 9/8	10178 11/- DE18	1 51-1 OFTERS 4/8 OCAS 1/9
PI	lease forward all	mail orders to L	ittienampton	P 19 4	DUID/D PUPE	02 8/-	R02 7/0	1100 3/0	ACTIO ALI- DELO	
	Rana postal aget	al Cook and come by calls	m malatima	FW4	/800 PCF8	05 8/9	RK34 7/6	U107 18/3	ACI// 5/0 BF15	9 D/- UE109/ 9/0 UU4031 8/-
	Dave possal cost	at cash and carry by care	13 W (1003040.		10/- PCF8	0611/8	SP13C 12/6	0191 12/0	ACY17 3/- BF18	3 4/- GEA13 3/6 0046 3/-
OA2 5/9	.6B87 16/6 6U5G	5/- 19 10/A 302	16/6 DL92 4/9 ECH35	5/9 GZ30	7/- PCF8	08 12/6	SP42 12/6	U251 16/-	ACY18 3/8 BP18	0 12/- GEX 35 4/8 OC85 22/6
OB2 6/-	6BW6 129 6U7G	7/- 19AQ5 4/9 303	15/- DL94 5/6 ECH42	10/-   GZ3:	9/- PCL8	1 9/-	8P61 3/3	U281 8/-	ACY19 3/9 BF18	1 8/- GEX3610/- OC70 2/3
074 4/3	6BW7 11/- 6V6G	3/6 19 11 40/- 305	16/6 DL96 7/~ ECH81	5/9 GZ33	12/6 PCL8	2 7/-	TDD2A12/6	U282 8/-	ACY20 3/6 BF18	5 8/~ GEX45 6/8 OC71 2/-
143 4/6	6C4 2/9 6V6GT	8/- 20D1 13/- 306	13/- DM70 6/- ECH83	8- 0234	10/- PCL6	3 9/-	TDD4 8/3	U301 11/-	ACY21 3/9. BTX.	34/400 GEX 55 15/- OC72 2/-
145 5/-	808 3/9 av 1	3/8 9004 90/5 907	11/0 DW71 7/8 ECHRA	71- 0.222	14/8 PC1 6	4 7/8	THAB 10/-	11399 14/-	ACY22 3/8	40/- GEX 66 15/- OC73 16/-
LARON RI	600 111 AX #417	8/ 00100 14/ 08g	9/- DWA/250 ECI 80	RIA TAD	CRARI DOLO		TH092 7/	11403 8/8	ACY28 4/- BY10	0 3/6 GT3 5/- OC74 9/6
IAIGI II-	acted 10/8 avad	10/0 0011 19/ 1001	10/4 0/2 0/2 0/1 00	CIU HAD		0 0/0	T D0200 8/0	11404 7/4	AD140 7/8 BV1/	1 11/8 M1 9/10 0075 9/-
100 4/8	OCDOG 18/0 OI /19	12/0 2011 10/ 1021	1V/0 0/0 ECL02	0/- HL2	1/0 FCLC	0 0/0	112020 8/8	214000 810	10140 PL DV10	10/4 Ma 8/10 0074 0/4
1D5 6/9	OCH8 0/- 7B8	10/8 2021 17/0 0783	10/- D W 4/300 ECL83	9/- HLI	SC 4/- PULS	8 10/-	UABC80 D 9	04020 0/8	ADIAS OF DIN	
1D6 9/8	6CW4 12/- 7B7	7/- 20P3 18/- 6060	5 6 8/8 ECL84	12/- HL2:	2 10/6 PEN	0 7/-	UAF42 96	VF2 3/0	AD101 8/- DI1	4 6/6 UAS 0/6 UC11 2/6
1FD1 6/-	6D3 7/8 7C6	6/- 20P4 18/6 7193	10/6 DY86 5/9 ECL85	11/- HL2:	BDD5/- PEN-	15DD	UB41 6/6	VP2B 9/6	AD162 9/- HY12	16 6/8 UA9 2/8 UC78 3/-
1FD9 3/9	6D6 3/- 7H7	5/8 20P5 18/- 7475	4/- DY87 5/9 ECL86	8/- HLA	DD	12/-	UBC41 7/8	VP4B 10/6	AF102 18/- BY12	17 7/8 OA47 2/- OC78D 3/-
166 6/-	- 6FI 8/9 7R7	12/- 25A6G 7/8 A1834	20/- ESOF 24/- ECLL8	00	19/6 PEN	18 4/-	UBC81 7/-	VP13C 7/-	AF114 4/- BY23	14 4/- OA70 3/- OC79 8/-
1H5GT 7/-	- 6F6 12/6 787	20/- 25L6GT 5/6 A2134	10/- E83F 24/-	30/- HL4:	DD8/- PEN.	83 9/8	UBF80 5/9	VP23 2/8	AF115 3/- BY23	16 4/- OA73 3/- OC81 2/-
114 2/6	6F60 4/- 7V7	\$1- 95 V5 6/- A3049	15/- E88CC 12/- EF22	12/6 HN3	9 27/4 PEN	194	UBF89 6/9	VR75 24/-	AF116 3/- BY23	18 4/- 0A79 1/9 OCS1D 2/-
11 D5 5/-	6F19 3/8 7V4	AR DAVED BIR ACOPE	N E180F 17/8 FF36	3/8 HVP	0 8/0	11/6	UBL91 9/-	VR105 5/-	AF117 2/9 BYY	23 20/- OA81 1/9 OC81M 5/-
ILNS SI-	4F13 3/6 00UE	7/- 195740 A/-	10/4 E1148 10/4 EE37A	7/- HVB	24 BIO PEN	ISSIDIO	LICON 5/A	VR150 5/-	AF119 3/- BYZ	10 5/- 0A85 1/6 0C82 2/3
INFOT 7/9	6F14 15/- 0D7	01- 0575 71- ACOPE	S/ EASO 1/8 EF30	5- 1W9	5/8 0/8 E Lord	10/2	NOC84 8/-	VT61A 7/-	AF124 7/8 BVZ	1 5 - 0A86 4/- 0C82D 2/3
ALSOUS A FIG		1010 05700 010 DD	10/8 P+74 19/ EE40	Q/Q T38'41	SEA LIA DEN	4 10/8	TICCOS AIA	VIIIII 9/9	AF125 3/8 BV2	12 5/- 0400 9/4 0083 9/-
180 0/0	0 0F10 9/0 10C1		NAIO EATO LOI- EFAU	0/8 1144	SOU DID FEN	0/010/0	UCC80 0/0	VUII 00 10/-	AF196 7/. BV7	12 6/- 0 401 1/0 0004 3/-
184 4/8	OF1/ LE/6 10C2	10/- 3001 0/0 ACOFE	A4/8 FADCOU 0/- EF41	0/0 IVI4/	000 0/- FER		UCTOU 6/0	VU120 12/-	AP107 914 BV7	15 0/- 0 ANT 1/8 0004 0/-
185 3/9	6F18 7/6 10D1	8/- 30C15 13/8 AC/PE	N (D) EAC91 8/- EF42	3/0 K BC	32 20/5 402	0 11/0	UCH21 9/-	VUIZUAIZ/~	AF12/ 0/0 DIA	E 4/ 04100 0/ 00120 10/
104 0/9	6F23 13/3 10D2	14/7 30C17 12/6	19/6 EAF42 8/9 EF50	2/6 KF3	12/6 PFL	00 12/+	UCH42 9/9	VU133 7/-	AF139 11/- CU12	E 4/- UA162 2/- UC139 12/-
105 6/9	6F24 11/9 J0F1	15/- 30C18 8/9 AC/PE	N (7) EB34 7/8 EF04	10/- KL3	5 11/6 PL33	18/6	UCHEI 6/8	W76 0/9	AP173 10/0 CUN4	H 4/- UA200 1/- UC140 19/-
2D21 5/6	6F28 10 6 10F9	9/- 30F5 13/6	19/6 EB41 4/6 EF73	6/6 KLL	32 21/7 PL36	9/8	UCL82 7/-	W8131 6/-	AF1/9 13/6 GD4	0/0 UA202 E/- UC109 3/0
3.4 3/6	3 6F32 3/- 10F18	7/6 30FL1 15/- AC/TH	1 EB91 2/3 EF80	4/6 KT2	5/- PL81	7/3	UCL83 10/-	W107 7/-	AF180 9/6 GD5	5/6 0A210 9/6 OC170 2/6
3A5 10/-	- 6G6G 2/6 10LD11	10/- 30FL12 16/-	10/- EBC3 20/6 EF83	9/8 KT8	34/6 PL81	A 10/6	UF41 9/-	W729 10/-	AF181 14/- GD6	5/8 OA211 13/8 OC171 8/4
3B7 5/-	- 6H6GT 1/9 10P13	13/- 30FL14 12/6 AC/TP	19/6 EBC41 8/6 EF85	5/3 KT3	2 5/6 PL82	6/8	UF42 9/-	X41 10/-	AFZ12 5/- GD8	4/- OAZ20012/- OC172 4/-
3D6 3/9	6J5G 3/9 10P14	12/6 30L1 6/- AC/VP	210/6 EBC81 5/9 EF86	6/- KT4	19/6 PL83	6/6	UF80 6/9	X61 5/9	ASY27 8/6 GD9	4/- OAZ20110/6 OC200 4/4
304 6/6	3 6J6 3/- 12A6	3/8 30L15 13/9 ATP4	2/3 EBC90 4/- EF89	4/9 KT4	20/- PL84	6/8	UF85 6/9	X65 5/-	ASY28 6/6 GD10	0 4/- OAZ202 9/- OC201 5/6
305GT 6/-	- 6J7G 4/9 12AC6	7/- 30L17 13/- AZ1	8/- EBC91 5/6 EF91	3/3 KT6	1 12/- PL30	2 12/-	UF86 9/-	X66 7/6	ASY29 10/- GD11	4/- OAZ203 9/6 OC202 4/6
384 4/9	SJTOT BIR 12ADB	6/- 30P4 12/- AZ31	8/9 EBF80 6/- EF93	2/8 KT6	4/- PL50	0 12/-	UF89 6/3	X81M 30/6	AV100 26/- GD1:	4 - 0.AZ204 9/- 0C203 4/6
944 5/8	SKAGT 5/- 19AFA	7/8 30PAMR AZ41	7/8 EBE83 8/- EE97	10/- KT6	3 17/3 PL50	1 19/8	UL41 9/8	¥63 5/-1	BA102 9/- GD14	10/- OAZ205 9/- OC204 5/6
SPACE 8/0	6K70 9/- 12AT6	4/8 17/8 BL63	10/- EBE89 6/3 EE98	10/6 KT7	12/6 PL50	0 98/0	UL46 12/6	7329 13/8	BA115 2/8 GD14	8/- OAZ206 9/- OC205 7/6
KT1443 4/0	8K70T 4/8 19AT7	3/9 30 P12 13/- C1 23	18/A EBL91 11/- EF183	AL KTT	3 7/6 PL90	15/-	TTT.RA B/B	Transistors	BA116 9/- GD16	4/- 0AZ20710/6 OC206 10/-
53740 7/8	AKAC 91- 10ATTA	A/0 20P10 19/- CVA	10/8 EC63 19/8 EF184	B/- KTH	90/- 010	7/0	ITMRO 5/-	and diadas	BA129 2/6 GET	102 4/- OAZ210 7/- OC812 8/-
5Y007 8/9	AVANT 71- 104117	AIS 20211 15/- CVIC	10/6 EC54 8/- EU00	AR KTY	TAL DIA DYA	14/-	TIRIC 10/8	90225 10/8	BA130 2/- GET	103 4/- 0AZ213 7/- OCP71 27/6
01301 0/0	at 1 10/2 10, 10	5/4 20 DI 10 16/- CV91	5/0 ECTO 4/0 E190	2/0 V T 11	140 10/ FA4	14/-	UTITE 7/-	ONADA BI-	BCV10 5/- OFT	05 0A722418/8 8¥1/8 8/8
07,3 8/-	- 0L1 19/0 12AV0	0/0 30FL13 10/- C131	1/0 ECTU 4/8 EL32	JOI NIW	1021V/- P132	8/0	1170 341	010007 AIR	PCV10 5/-	18/- OC10 95/- 8¥841 10/-
0240 6/9	OLOUI 7/8 IZAX/	4/6 30FL14 10/- D63	0/- ECHO 10/3 EL33	IZ/- KIW	03 0/8 PT32	8/0	1000 14/*	0110000 A 4/0	BOV22 B/- OFT	111 0C00 \$/- V + 102 15/-
6/30L2 12/6	6L7GT 12/6 12AY7	9/9 30PL15 10/- D77	2/3 EC92 6/6 EL34	9/6 KTZ	41 6/- PY80	0/3	0012 4/0	2N2309A 4/3	DOVOI AIR	15/8 DCD2 5/ MATIO 7/0
6A8G 5/8	6L18 0/- 12BA6	6/- 30A0 10/- DAC32	7/- ECC31 15/6 EL35	10/- 1793	3/9 PY81	0/3	UYIN 9/-	2N3121 DU/+	DUISS 4/0	10/0 0023 D/- MATIOU 7/9
6AC7 3/-	- 6L19 19/- 12BE6	5/9 35L6GT 8/- DAF91	3/9 ECC32 4/6 EL37	17/3 LN1	2 6/6 PY82	5/-	UY21 9/8	233703 3/9	DUISS D/- GET	13 4/- MAII01 8/8
6AK5 4/6	6LD20 8/6 12E1	17/- 35W4 4/6 DAF96	6/- ECC33 29/1 EL41	9/3 LN3	9 9/- PY8:	5/8	UY41 6/9	2N3709 4/-	BCY39 4/8 GET	11517/- OC25 5/- MAT120 7/9
6AK6 6/-	- 6N7GT 6/6 12J7GT	6/6 35Z3 10/- DCC90	10/- ECC34 29/8 EL42	9/9 LN3:	9 15/- PY88	6/3	UY85 5/6	2N3866 20/-	BCZ11 3/8 GET	16 6/6 OC26 5/- MAT121 8/6
6AL5 2/3	6P1 12/- 12K5	10 - 35Z4GT 4/9 DD4	10/6 ECC40 9/6 EL81	8/- LN3:	9 15/- PY30	1 12/8	U10 9/-	AA119 3/-	BC107 4/- GET	119 4/- OC28 5/- ZE12V7 1/9
6AM4 16/6	16P25 12/- 12K7GT	5/9 35Z5GT 6/- DDT4	8/3 ECC81 3/9 EL83	6/9 LZ32	9 6/6 PY80	0 6/6	U12/14 7/6	AA120 3/-	MATCHED TRANS	USTOR SETS
6AM6 3/3	6P26 12/- 12K8GT	7/8 50 A5 21/10 DF33	7/9 ECC82 4/6 EL84	4/6 MHI	4 8/3 PY80	1 6/6	U16 15/-	AA129 3/-	LPIS (ACTIN ACT	54 AC157 A 1120) 10/8
6405 4/9	6P28 25/- 1207GT	4/6 50B5 6/3 DF91	2/9 ECC83 4/6 EL85	7/6 MHI	4 12/6 PZ30	9/6	U17 5/-	AAZ13 3/6	1	CA5 BIR
BAR6 90/-	-1807G 6/- 128A7G	T 50C5 6/3 DF96	6/- ECC84 5/6 EL86	8/- MHI	D6 7/8 0P21	5/-1	U18/20 10/+	AC107 3/-	1-OCELD and 9-	0.091 7/8
SATS 4/-	607GT 8/8	6/9 50CD6G 41/- DF97	10/- ECC85 5/- EL91	2/6 ML6	6/- 00V	03/10	U19 34/6	AC113 5/-	1 -0C89D and 2-	0080 8/8
GAUG 5/-	- 6R7G 7/- 128C7	4/- 501.6GT 6/- DH63	6/- FOC88 7/- EL95	5/- MU1	2/14 4/-	27/8	U22 7/9	AC114 8/-	1-0C83D and 2-	0083 8/6
BAVE MB	687 11/- 12807	3/- 72 6/6 DH76	4/6 ECC189 8/6 EM71	14/- MX4	0 12/6 0875	20	U25 13/-	AC126 2/-	STC 1 watt 7-	ar Diodes 24v. 27v 30.
6B80 9/6	8 HRATOT 7/- 128H7	3/- 85A2 8/6 DH77	4/+ ECC80412/6 EM80	5/9 N78	38/4	10/6	U26 11/9	AC127 2/-	9 8. 1 9. 19. 1	A. 19. 20. 3/8 anab
RRAR AID	8 69C741T 6/6 12917	4/8 90AG 87/8 DHR1	10/9 ECU807 27/- EM81	8/9 N290	25/	2010			0.01.4.01. 196.11	OV. ANTI, NUT. OFO CACD.
BRES AIN	6807 8/- 12917	4/9 90 AV 87/8 DK 20	71. ECF80 6/6 EM81	6/- P61	2/8 All go	odsare	new and suble	ct to the stand	ard 90 day guarante	e. We do not handle manufacturers'
8000 1/0	8 68H7 3/- 199070	T7/6 900'G 34/- DE 40	10/- ECF82 6/6 EM85	11/- PAR	C80 7/3 secon	de nor re	elects, which an	e often descril	ed as "new and test	ed" but have a limited and unreliable
AD 14 610	0 6917 8/8 109P7	5/- 00CV 33/6 DK01	SIR ECTER OL. EMST	7/8 PC86	9/6 life	Busines	a hours Mon I	Ti. 9-5.30 D. 00	. Sate, 9-1 p.m.	
6 B O 8 4/8	1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9/- 00C1 18/- DK00	7/0 ECE804 EV51	A/9 PCR	9/8 Term	e of hu	siness Cash	rith order on	v. Post/packing 6	, per item. Orders over \$5 post/
6 D Q 0 4/0	- 49N70T A/8 1497	0/8 15000 14/8 DV04	7/- A0/- EVel	71. PC0	8/3 pecki	ng free	All orders ch	ared on day o	receipt. Any nare	el insured against damage in transit
ABB7 010	8 69070T 6/- 1497	18/- 150(9) 5/0 DI 90	6/- ECH21 12/6 EV82	8/3 PC03	8/8 for or	ly 6d	extra. Comple	te catalogue n	valves, transistors	and components with conditions of
812D9 8/0	ATLACT 19/_ 18	19/8 201 90 - D1 25	4/9 ECH33 99/8 12V84	7/6 200	0 8/3 anle	rice 10	d post free N	o enquiries an	swered unless S.A.E	enclosed for reply.
0.0 K8 8/-	00.461 12/- 10	TCLA 101 TA- DT49	TO DOLLAS CALS DINS	110 ICH	o ore entres	ALLE IN	at post trees at		and a second designed	the second s





"NEW LOOK" MELDOY SIX MED. AND LOOK WAVES. WITH SPEAKER AND EARPIECE. 6 transistors and 2 doades. Push-pull output. tuning condenser, high "U" farrita rod aariel. 3]in speaker, and personal earpiace for private listening. 6] x 4 x 2in. Building Costs 69/6. P. & P. 4/3. Plans and Parts list 2/. (Ifsee with parts). 2/- (free with parts)

AND THANKLEN BAND. O THAS istors and 2 diades. Fernie rod and talescopic aerials. speaker. Size  $7_{2}^{1}x$  x  $5_{2}^{1}x$  1 jin. Building Costs 79/6.P. 8/ 4/6. Plans and Parts list 2/- (free with parts). Carrying Strap 1/8 extra.

AND EARPIECE. 5 transistors and 2 diodes, ferrite rod aerial, tuning condenser, moving coil speaker, etc.  $5\frac{1}{2}x$   $1\frac{1}{2}x$   $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Total Building Costs 44/6. P. & P. 3/8. Plans and Parts list 1/8 (free with parts).

RADIO EXCHANGE CO. LTD. Dept WW. 61 High Street, Bedford. 'Phone 0234 52367

Total Building Costs 69/6, P. & P. 4/6 Plans and Parts list 2/- ffree with parts). Personal Europiece with switched socket for private listening. 5/- extra ferrite rod merfall, moving coil speaker. 6½ x 4½ x 1½in. Total Building Costs 47/8. P. & P. 3/9. Plans and Parts list 1/6 (tree with parts).

speaker. Auspaced ganged tuning condenser etc. Size 9 x 7 x 4in Total Building Costs £5/19/6. P. & P. 7/8. Personal earpiece with switched socket for private listening 5/- extra. Plans and Parts list 3/- (free with parts

www.americanradiohistorv.com


www.americanradiohistorv.com

WW-133 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

be sent to shops

d Components.





EST.







# SPECIALIST SUPPLIERS OF TRANSISTORS IN TYPES TO SUIT ALMOST ALL NEEDS

- HIGHLY COMPETITIVE PRICES
- WIDE RANGE OF COMPONENTS
- BAILEY AMPLIFIER PARTS-KIT-BUILT
- POWER SUPPLY KIT
- PEAK SOUND PRODUCTS
  - AS ADVERTISED

# **EVERYTHING BRAND NEW AND TO** THE ADVERTISED SPECIFICATION NO SURPLUS

1969 CATALOGUE now ready. Send 1/6 for your copy. COMPONENT DISCOUNTS. 10% ion total order over £3.0.0. 15% on total order over £10.0.0. unless stated otherwise. POSTAGE AND PACKING on orders up to £1, add 1/-; over, post

OVERSEAS ORDERS WELCOMED. Carriage charged at cost.

(Dept. WW5) 32A ST. JUDES ROAD, ENGLEFIELD GREEN, EGHAM, SURREY Telephone: Egham 5533 (STD 0784-3)

Tower Hamlets, Londo



www.americanradiohistory.com



L.T. TRANSFORMERS Prim. 240v. Sec. 14v. 1 amp 10/-

ea. P.P. 2/6. ELECTRIC SLOTMETERS (1/-) 25 amp. L.R. 240v. A.C.

85/- ea. P.P. 5/-. QUARTERLY ELECTRIC CHECK METERS, 40 amp 240v. A.C., 20/- ea. P.P. 5/-.

SPEAKER SYSTEM (20×10×10 in.). Made to spec. from 3 in, board. Finished in black leathercloth. 13×8 in. speaker with twin tweeters complete with cross-over. 50c/s-20k/c. £7.10. P.P. 10/-. PHOTOMULTIPLIERS 6262 and 6262b. £15 ea.

RELAYS H.D. 2 pole 3 way 10 amp, contacts, 12v.w. 7/6 ea.

LIGHTWEIGHT RELAYS (with dust-proof covers) 4 c/o contacts. 12v. 100 ohm. or 24v, 500 ohm 7/6 ea.

# LATEST RELEASE OF **RCA COMMUNICATION RECEIVERS AR88**



**BRAND NEW** and in original cases—A.C. mains input. 110V or 250V. Freq. in 6 bands 535 Kc/s-32 Mc/s. Output impedance 2.5-600 ohms. Complete with crystal filter, noise limiter, B.F.O., H.F. tone control, R.F. & A.F. variable controls. Price £87/10/each, carr. £2.

Same model as above in secondhand cond. (guaranteed working order), from £45 to £60, carr. £2.

\*SET OF VALVES: new, £3/10/- a set, post 7/6; SPEAKERS: new, £3 each, post 10/-. \*HEADPHONES: new, £1/5/- a pair, 600 ohms impedance. Post 5/-.

AR88 SPARES. Antenna Coils L5 and 6 and L7 and 8. Oscil-**AR50 SFARES.** Antenna Colls L3 and 6 and L7 and 8. Oscillator coil L55. Price 10/- each, post 2/6. RF Coils 13 & 14; 17 & 18; 23 & 24; and 27 and 28. Price 12/6 each. 2/6 post. By-pass Capacitor K, 98034-1,  $3 \times 0.05$  mfd. and M.980344,  $3 \times 0.1$  mfd., 3 for 10/-, post 2/6. Trimmers 95534-502, 2-20 p.f. Box of 3, 10/-, post 2/6. Block Condenser,  $3 \times 4$  mfd., 600 v.,  $\pounds 2$  each, 4/- post. Output transformers 901666-501 27/6 each, 4/- post.

4/- post. \* Available with Receiver only.

S.A.E. for all enquiries. If wishing to call at Stores, please telephone for appointment.



PATTRICK & KINNIE

81 PARK LANE · ROMFORD · ESSEX

ROMFORD 44473

# MARCONI SIGNAL GENERATORS

# TYPE TF-144G

Freq. 85Kc/s-25Mc/s in 8 ranges. Incremental: +/- 1% at 1Mc/s. Output: continuously variable 1 microvolt to 1 volt. Output Impedance: 1 microvolt to 100 millivolts, 10 ohms 100mV-1 volt-52.5 ohms. Internal Modulation: 400 c/s sinewave 75% depth. External Modulation: Direct or via internal amplifier. A.C. mains 200/250V, 40-100 c/s. Consumption approx. 40 watts. Measurements:  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$  in. The above come complete with Mains Leads, Dummy Aerial with screened lead, and plugs. As New, in Manufacturer's cases, £40 each. Carr. 30/-. DISCOUNT OF 10% FOR SCHOOLS, TECHNICAL COLLEGES, etc.

3-B TRULOCK ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N.17

Phone: Tottenham 9213

ADVANCE TEST EQUIPMENT: VM76 Valve Voltmeter, £78 each; VM78 A.C. Millivoltmeter (transistorised) £55 each; VM79 UHF Millivoltmeter (transistorised) £125 each; J1B Audio Signal Generator £30 each; TT1S Tran-sistor Tester (CT472) £37/10 each. 10 per cent Discount for schools, colleges, etc. on the above items. Carr. 10/-, extra per item. HRO RECEIVER. Model 5T. This is a famous American High Frequency superhet, suitable for CW, and MCW, reception crystal filter, with phasing control. AVC and signal strength meter. Freq. range 50 kc/s. to 30 mc/s., with set of nine coils. Complete HRO 5T SET (Receiver, Coils and Power Unit) for £30, plus 30/- carr. COMMAND RECEIVERS; Model 6-9 Mc/s., as new, price £5/10/- each, post 5/-. INDICATOR UNIT TYPE CRT.26: complete with CV1526 Cathode Ray Tube (3EG1).  $(3 \times CV138; 3 \times CV329; 1 \times CV858; 2 \times CV261; 6 \times Crystals)$ . Complete with brilliance and focus controls. Sultable for converting into a small oscilloscope  $(10 \times 8 \times 6 \text{ in., wr. 15 lb.})$  £5 each. Post 10/-. COMMAND TRANSMITTERS, BC-458: 5.3-7 Mc/s., approx. 25W output, directly calibrated. Valves 2 × 1625 PA; 1 × 1626 osc.; 1 × 1629 Tuning Indicator; Crystal 6,200 Kc/s. New condition—£3/10/- each, 10/post. (Conversion as per "Surplus Radio Conversion Manual, Vol. No. 2," by R. C. Evenson and O. R. Beach.) NIFE BATTERIES: 6 v. 75 amps., new, in cases, £15 each, £1 carr.; 4 v. 160 amps, new, in cases, £20 each, £1 10/- carr. L.R.7 Cells, only 1.2 v. 75 amps., new, £3 each, 12/- carr. The above batteries are low resistance designed to give a heavy surge for starting and can be stored for long periods without any effect to AIRCRAFT RECEIVER ARR. 2: Valve line-up 7 × 9001; 3 × 6AK5; and 1 × 12A6. Switch tuned 234-258 Mc/s. Rec. only £3 each, 7/6 post; or Rec. with 24 v. power unit and mounting tray £3/10/- each, 10/- post. their performance. FUEL INDICATOR Type 113R: 24 v. complete with 2 magnetic counters 0-9999, with locking and reset controls mounted in a 3in, diameter case. Price 30/- each, postage 5/-. ROTARY CONVERTERS: Type 8a, 24 v D.C., 115 v A.C. @ 1.8 amps, 400 c/s 3 phase, £6/10/- each, 8/- post. 24 v D.C. input, 175 v D.C. @ 40mA output, 25/- each, post 2/-. UNISELECTORS (ex equipment): 5 Bank, 50 Way, 75 ohm Coil, alternate wipe, £2/5/- each, post 4/-**CONDENSERS:** 150 mfd, 300 v A.C., £7/10/- each, carr. 15/-. 40 mfd, 440 v A.C. wkg., £5 each, 10/- post. 30 mfd, 600 v wkg. D.C., £3/10/- each, post 10/-. 15 mfd, 330 v A.C. wkg., 15/- each, post 5/-. 10 mfd, 1000 v, 12/6 each, post 2/6. 10 mfd, 600 v, 8/6 each, post 5/-. 8 mfd, 1200 v, 12(6 each, post 3/-. 8 mfd, 600 v, 8/6 each, post 2/6. 4 mfd, 3000 v wkg., £3 each, post 7/6. 2 mfd, 3000 v wkg., £2 each, post 7/6. 0.25 mfd, 32,000 v, \$7/10/- each, carr. 15/-. 0.25 mfd, 2K v, 4/-each, 1/6 post. 0.01 mfd. MICA 2.5 Kv. Price £1 for 5. Post 2/6. Capacitor: 0.125 mfd, 27,000v wkg. £3.15.0 each, 10/- post. FREQUENCY METERS: BC-221, meter only £30 each, BC-221 complete with stabilised power supply £35 each, carr. 15/-. LM13, 125-20,000 Kc/s., £25 each, carr. 15/-. TS.175/U, £75 each, carr. £1. TS323/UR, 20-450 Mc/s., £75 each, carr. 15/-. FR-67/U: This instrument is direct reading and the results are presented directly in digital form. Counting rate: 20-100,000 events per sec. Time Base Crystal Freq.: 100 Kc/s. per sec. Power supply: 115 v., 50/60 c/s., £100 each, carr. £1 CT.49 ABSORPTION AUDIO FREQUENCY METER: freq. range 450 c/s-22 Kc/s., directly calibrated. Power supply 1.5 v.-22 v. D.C. £12/10/- each, carr. AVO MULTIRANGE No. I ELECTRONIC TEST SET: £25 each, carr. £1. OSCILLOSCOPE Type 13A, 100/250 v. A.C. Time base 2 c/s.-750 Kc/s. Bandwidth up to 5 Mc/s. Calibration markers 100 Kc/s. and 1 Mc/s. Double Beam tube. Reliable general purpose scope, £22/10/- each, 30/- carr. COSSAR 1035 OSCILLOSCOPE, £30 each, 30/- carr. 15/-. CATHODE RAY TUBE UNIT: With 3in. tube, colour green, medium persis-tence complete with nu-metal screen, £3/10/- each, post 7/6. APNI ALTIMETER TRANS./REC., suitable for conversion 420 Mc/s., com-plete with all valves 28 v. D.C. 3 relays, 11 valves, price £3 each, carr. 10/-. RELAYS: GPO Type 600, 10 relays @ 300 ohms with 2M and 10 relays @ 50 ohms with 1M., £2 each, 6/- post. 12 Small American Relays, mixed types £2, post 4/-. GEARED MOTORS: 24 v. D.C., current 150 mA, output 1 r.p.m., 30/- each, 4/- post. Assembly unit with Letcherbar Tuning Mechanism and potentio-meter, 3 r.p.m., £2 each, 5/- post. CALIBRATION TACHOMETER Mk. II: Maxwell Bridge Type 6C/869, £25 each, £2 carr. Actuator Type SR-43: 28 v. D.C. 2,000 r.p.m., output 26 watts, 5 inch screw thrust, reversible, torque approx. 25 lbs., rating intermittent, price £3 each, post 5/-. ROTAX VARIAC & METER UNIT: Type 5G.3281. Reading 0-40 v., 0-40 mA and 0.5 amps., all on 275 deg. scales, £30 each, £2 carr. **HEWLETT PACKARD TYPE 400C:** 115 v./230 v. input 50/60 c/s. Freq. range 20 c/s-2 Mc/s. Voltage range: 1mV-300 v. in 12 ranges. Input impedance 10 mcgohms. Designed for rack mounting, £30 each, carr. 15/-. SYNCHROS: and other special purpose motors available. British and American ex stock. List available 6d. TCS MODULATION TRANSFORMERS, 20 watts, pr. 6,000 C.T., sec. 6,000 ohms. Price 25/-, post 5/-. MARCONI NOISE GENERATOR TF-987/1; Used to determine noise factor of a.m. and f.m. receivers. Designed for 230 v. a.c. operation. In used condition, \$20 each, carr. £1. 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. MARCONI TF-956 (CT.44) AUDIO FREQUENCY ABSORPTION WATTMETER; Large clear 6in. scale. 1 microW. to 6W. £25 each. Carr. 15/-. FOR EXPORT ONLY: B.44 Trans-ceiver Mk. III. Crystal control, 60-95 Mc/s. AMERICAN EQUIPMENT: BC-640 Transmitter, 100-156 Mc/s., 50 watt output. For 110 or 230 v. operation. ARC 27 trans-ceivers, 28 v. D.C. input. Also have associated equipment. BC-375 Transmitter. BC-778 Dinghy transmitter. SCR-522 trans-ceiver. Power supply, PP893 (GRC 324, Filter D.C. Power Supply F-170/GRC 32A: Cabinet Electrical CY 1288/GRC 32A; Antenna Box Base and Cables CY 728/GRC; Mast Erection Kits, 1186/GRC; Directional Antenna CRD.6; Comparator Unit, CM.23; Directional Control CRD.6; 567/CRD and 568/CRD; Azimuth Control Units, 260/CRD. Test Set URM.44, complete with Signal Generator TS.622/U. MARCONI DIVERSITY RECEIVERS; Consisting of 2 x CR.150's and associated equipment. \$175 each. Carr. £5. MARCONI DEVIATION TEST SET TF-934: Freq. 2.5-100Mc/s. Can be extended to 500Mc/s. Deviation range 0-5, 0-25 and 0-65 Kc/s. £35 each, carr. £1 CANADIAN C52 TRANS/REC.: Freq. 1.75-16 Mc/s on 3 bands. R.T., M.C.W. and C.W. Crystal calibrator etc., power input 12V. D.C., new cond., complete set £50. Used condition working order £25. Carr. on both types £2/10/-. Transmitter only £7/10/- (few only) Carr. 15/-. Power Unit for Rec., new £3/5/-. Used power units in w\_rking order £2/5/-. Carr 10/-. Control Ur TS.622/U. VARIABLE POWER UNIT: complete with Zenith variac 0-230 v., 9 amps.; 24in. scale meter reading 0-250 v. Unit is mounted in 19in. rack, £16/10/- each, 30/- carr. AVOMETERS: Model 47A, \$10 each, 10/- post. Model 7, \$12/10/- each, 10/-post. Excellent secondhand cond. (Meters only-batteries and leads extra, at cost.) DECADE RESISTOR SWITCH: 0.1 ohm per step. 10 positions. 3 Gang, each 0.9 ohms. Tolerance  $\pm 1\%$  £3 each, 5/- post. 90 ohms per step. 10 positions, total value 900 ohms. 3 Gang. Tolerance  $\pm 1\%$  £3/10/- each, 5/- post. SOLENOID UNIT: 230 v. A.C. input, 2 pole, 15 amp contacts, £2/10/- cach post 6/-. CONTROL PANEL: 230 v. A.C., 24 v. D.C. @ 2 amps., £2/10/- each, carr. 12/6. AUTO TRANSFORMER: 230-115 v.; 1,000 w. £5 each, carr. 12/6. 230-115 v.; 300VA, £3 each, carr. 10/-. **TELESCOPIC** ANTENNA: In 4 sections, adjustable to any height up to 20 ft. Closed measures 6 ft. Diameter 2 in. tapering to 1 in. \$5 each + 10/- carr. Or \$9 for two + \$1 carr. (brand new condition). **OHMITE VARIABLE RESISTOR:** 5 ohms, 5½ amps; or 2.6 ohms at 4 amps. Price (either type) £2 each, 4/6 post each. POWER SUPPLY UNIT PN-12B: 230 v. A.C. input, 395-0-395 v. output @ 300 mA. Complete with two  $\times$  9H chokes and 10 mfd. oil filled capacitors. Mounted in 19in. panel,  $\pounds/10/-$  each,  $\pounds1$  carr. COAXIAL TEST EQUIPMENT: COAXWITCH—Mnftrs. Bird Electronic Corp. Model 72RS; two-circuit reversing switch, 75 ohms, type "N" female connectors fitted to receive UG-21/U series plugs. New In ctns., £6/10/- cach, post 7/6. CO-AXIAL SWITCH—Mnftrs. Transco Products Inc., Type M1460-22, 2 pole, 2 throw. (New) £6/10/- each, 4/6 post. 1 pole, 4 throw, Type M1460-4. (New) £6/10/- each, 4/6 post. TX DRIVER UNIT: Freq. 100-156 Mc/s. Valves 3 x 3C24's; complete with filament transformer 230 v. A.C. Mounted in 19in. panel, £4/10/- each, 15/- carr. POWER UNIT: 110 v. or 230 v. input switched; 28 v. @ 45 amps. D.C. output. Wt. approx. 100 lbs., £17/10/- each, 30/- carr. SMOOTHING UNITS suitable for above £7/10/- each, 15/- carr. TERMALINE RESISTOR UNITS: type 82A/U, 5000W, freq. 0-3.3 KMC Max VSWR 1.2 Type "N" female connectors, etc. Brand new, £30 each, carr. 15/-. **DE-ICER CONTROLLER MK. III:** 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 v., 12 r.p.m.; geared to two 30-way stud switches and two Ledex solenoids, 1 delay relay etc., sealed in steel case ( $4 \times 5 \times 7$  ins.) £3 each, post 7/6. PRD Electronic Inc. Equipment: STANDING WAVE DETECTOR: Type 219, 100-1,000 Mc/s. (New) £65 each, post 12/6. FREQUENCY METER: Type 587-A, 0.250-1.0 KMC/SEC. (New) £75 each, post 12/6. FIXED ATTENUATOR: Type 130c, 2.0-10.0 KMC/SEC. (New) £5 each, post 4/-. FIXED ATTENUATOR: Type 1157S-1, (new) £6 each, post 5/-. MODULATOR UNIT: 50 watt, part of BC-640, complete with 2  $\times$  811 valves, microphone and modulator transformers etc. \$7/10/- each, 15/- carr.

ALL GOODS OFFERED WHILST STOCKS LAST IN "AS IS" CONDITION UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

CALLERS BY TELEPHONE APPOINTMENT ONLY



3-B TRULOCK ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N.17 Phone: Tottenham 9213

Wireless World, June 1969

# a complete stereo system for 28 gns



system is beautifully finished in polished teak The new Duo general-purpose 2-way with matching vynair grille. It is ideal for wall or shelf mounting either upright horizontally

SPECIFICATION

Garrard Changes from £7.19.6d. p & p 7/6d. Cover and Teak finish Plinth £4.15.0d. 7/6d.

THE DUETTO Integrated Transistor Stereo Amplifier 9GNS.

The Duetto is a good-looking quality amplifier, attractively styled and finished. It gives superb reproduction previously associated with amplifiers costing far more. SPECIFICATION :-

SPECIFICATION: A Watts per channel into 10 ohms speakers. INPUT SENSITIVITY: Suitable for medium or high output crystal cartridges and tuners. Cross-talk better than 30Ma at 1Kc/s CONTROLS: 4-position selector switch (2 pos. mono & 2 pos. stereo) dual ganged volume

TONE CONTROL: Treble lift and cut. Separate on/off switch. A preset balance control



# THE RELIANT Solid State General Purpose Amplifier

TRANSISTORS: 4 silicone and three germanium

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{TRANSISTURS: 4 since and three germanium.} \\ \mbox{MAINS INPUT: } 220/265 volts. \\ \mbox{SIZE: } 10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''. \\ \mbox{PRICE: } 6\frac{1}{2} \mbox{ guineas in teak finished case. Less teak case } 5\frac{1}{2} \mbox{ guineas. } 7/6d, p \& p. \\ \mbox{MIKE TO SUIT (CRYSTAL): } 12/6d, + 1/6d, p \& p. \\ \mbox{8}'' \times 5'' \mbox{ speaker 14/6d, + 3/- } p \& p. \\ \end{array}$ 



THE VISCOUNT Integrated High Fidelity Transistor 131GNS. SPECIFICATION:

OUTPUT: 100 watts per channel into 3 to 4 ohms speakers (20 watts monaural). INPUT: 6-position rotary selector switch (3 pos. mono and 3 pos. stereo). P.U., Tuner, Tape and Tape Rec. Sensitivities; All Inputs 100MV into 1.8M ohm. FREQUENCY RESPONSE; 40Hz-20KHz + 2db.

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: 40Hz-20KHz + 2db, TONE CONTROLS: Separate bass and treble controls. TREBLE 13db lift and cut at 15KHz. BASS 15db lift and 25db cut at 60Hz. VOLUME CONTROLS: Separate for each channel. AC MAINS INPUT: 200: 240v. 50-60Hz. SIZE: 124" x 8" x 24" in teak-finished case. Built and tested. p & p 7/6d.

Goods not despatched outside U.K. Terms: C.W.O. All enquiries RADIO & TV COMPONENTS (ACTON) LTD. 21A High Street, Acton, London, W.3. Orders by post to our Acton address please, also at 323 Edgware Rd., London, W.2

www.americanradiohistory.com





# present PA. 25-15 A NEW **25 WATT** POWER AMPLIFIER MODULE

# Unsurpassed for power and quality

25 WATTS RMS INTO  $15\Omega$ 

Based on a design by Reg Williamson and described in Hi-Fi News for their Twin Twenty Mk. II. this designerapproved power amplifier module is for the specialist seeking the very finest possible standards of audio reproduction. It has a conservatively rated output of 26.6 watts R.M.S. into 15 ohms and withal, is exceptionally compact and robust. The sub-miniature output transistors are housed between the underside of the baseboard and outer shield which serves also as heat sink. The power bandwidth is 20 to 20.000 Hz at less than 0.25% distortion at 20 watts. Total distortion at 1 KHz for full power of 26.6 watts into 15 ohms never exceeds 0.05%. The PA.25-15 incorporates the very latest semiconductor devices in a fully complementary Class B configuration. Details of the required power supply unit available very shortly.

#### A superb specification

Output at 1 KHz into 15 ohms-26.6 watts R.M.S. Acceptable to speakers from 8 to 15 ohms # Frequency response at 1 wattto speakers from 6 to 15 of more arrequency response at 1 water 20 Hz to 120 KHz (-3d8) Power bandwidth for -1d8 at 20 watt at less than 0.25% distortion—20 Hz to 20 KHz Imput sensitivity for 26.6 watts output—500 mV into 500 K ohms Signal to noise ratio better than -80d8 Power requirements -68 volts DC

£11.15.0 (add 2/6 p.p. if ordered direct)

# PEAK SOUND ES.10-15 **BAXANDALL SPEAKER**

as described in 'Wireless World'

This is a true high-fidelity speaker which. within its range, is equal to some of today's finest instruments. With a 10 watt R.M.S. load capacity. frequency response from 60 to 14.000 Hz (10 Hz-10 KHz ± 3dB) and 15 Dimpedance. this Baxandall triumph is supplied exactly to the designers' approval. The Peak Sound KIt is supplied complete and ready for immediate assembly, and includes Afrormosia teak finished cabinet size 18" x 12" x 10". This is the speaker that Hi-Fi News described as 'Rolls-Royce'.



Equaliser assembly 36/- (p.p. 1/6): Speaker Unit 42/9 + 10/2 P.T. (p.p. 5/-); Cabinet Assembly £6.3.6 + 12/8 P.T. (carr. 8/6). X-over for woofer if required 22/6(p.p. 3/6).

£10.2.3 + £1.2.9 (carr. 12/6)

# **OTHER PEAK SOUND PRODUCTS**

PA.12-15 medium power 12 watt power amplifier module-£5.19.6 (p.p. 2/6). Power unit PU.45 for same. "Cir-Kit" adhesive copper strip for circuit building. SCU. 400 high fidelity pre-amp/tone control unit

From your usual dealer or direct in case of difficulty. Trade enquiries invited.

PEAK SOUND (HARROW) LTD. 32 ST. JUDE'S ROAD, ENGLEFIELD GREEN, EGHAM, SURREY.

Telephone: Egham 5316



Tel. 01-743 0899

# R.S.T. VALVE MAIL ORDER CO. BLACKWOOD HALL, 16A WELLFIELD ROAD STREATHAM, S.W.16

ACT9 500/-	ECLL800 30/-	PL508 29/-	300/-	12AE6 9/6	20415 6/-
ARP38 13/-	EF9 20/-	PL309 29/-	X R13/200	12AT6 4/9	20416 6/6
BT19 60/-	EF39 8/-	PT15 15/-	7.66 15/-	12AU7 5/9	2N347 9/6
BT79 57/-	EF41 10/-	PX4 14/-	Z319 25/-	12AX7 6/3	2N555 12/6
BT89 67/-	EF80 5/-	PX25 12/6 PX32 10/9	Z800 20/-	12BE6 6/3	AC127 7/6
CBL31 16/-	EF86 6/6	PY33 10/9	Z801 30/-	12E1 20/-	AC128 6/6
CCH35 15/-	EP89 5/6	PY81 5/9 PY89 5/3	Z803U 15/- 0A2 8/3	12K7GT 7/-	ACY19 8/6
CV74 80/-	EF92 2/6	PY83 7/-	OB2 6/-	12Q70T 6/-	ACY21 6/-
CV82 50/-	EF98 15/0	PY500 18/6	0%4 4/6	13E1 190/-	AD140 13/6
CV315 80/-	EF183 6/6	PY800 9/6 PY801 9/6	1B3GT 7/3	24B1 110/-	AF114 7/-
CV 370 300/-	EF804 21/-	PZ30 10/-	1Z2 25/-	25Z4 6/3	AF116 7/-
CV372 57/-	EFP60 10/-	QF41 400/-	2[)2] 6/6 9(29 A 140/-	25Z5GT 8/-	AF117 7/- BV100 5/8
CV408 50/- CV428 45/-	EH90 7/6	45/-	2C43 70/-	27M1 72/6	GET571 5/-
CV429 350/-	EL34 10/6	QQVO3/10	2E26 20/-	30C15 15/-	GET8/5 6/-
CV1144 60/-	EI.36 9/3	27/6	2K23 160/-	30F5 17/-	NKT214 4/-
140/-	EL41 10/6	105/-	80/-	30FL1 18/-	NKT216 7/6
CV1522	EL81 9/-	QQV04/15	3A5 7/-	301.15 17/-	NKT217 8/-
CV1526 80/-	EL94 4/9	QQV06-40A	3B240M	30P19 15/-	NKT228 6/-
CV2155 32/6	EL86 8/3	100/-	110/-	30PL1 18/-	NKT404 19/8
CV2306 350/-	EL90 6/3	90/-	110/-	30PL14 15/-	NKT675 6/-
CV2312 35/-	EL95 0/0 EL360 94/m	QQ05/10	3B28 40/-	35L6 9/-	NKT677 5/-
CV400310/-	EL820 8/-	0970/20 5/8	3C24 60/→ 3C45 65/→	35W4 4/6	OC16 20/-
CV4005 8/-	EL821 7/8	Q875/20 5/6	3D21A 35/-	3574GT 8/6	OC19 17/6
CV4006 18/-	ELL80 20/-	Q875/60	3E21 7/-	4X150D 200/-	OC20 15/- OC24 15/-
CV4014 7/-	EM34 21/-	Q883/3 7/3	4C35 300/- 4CX250B	50C5 6/3	OC25 11/-
CV4015 10/-	EM80 7/6	Q892/10 4/-	240/-	50CD6G	OC26 7/6
CV4024 6/-	EM84 7/6	Q895/10 5/6 Q8108/45	4X150A	80 7/6	OC29 15/-
CV 4031 7/-	EN32 25/-	15/-	4X150D	85A1 25/-	OC35 11/6
CV4033 7/-	EY51 7/6	Q8150/15	200/-	85A2 7/3 88L 160/-	OC44 4/6 OC45 4/-
CV4044 12/- CV4045 10/-	EY83 8/6	QS150/30	180/-	90AG 45/-	OC71 4/6
CV4046 90/-	EY84 9/-	09150/20	5B/254M	90AV 45/ 90C1 19/-	0072 6/-
CV 4048 12/6	EZ40 8/3	20/-	5B/255M	90CG 25/-	OC75 6/-
CV 4064 30/-	EZ41 9/6	Q8150/45	37/6	90CV 25/-	0076 6/-
CY30 12/6	EZ80 5/6 EZ81 5/6	QS150/80	5C22 320/~	150B3 8/6	OC78 6/-
DAF91 4/6	GT1C 57/6	20/6	5U4G 5/8	801 9/6	0C81 4/-
DCC90 10/6	GU20 100/~	Q81209 7/3 QV03-12	5V4G 8/-	803 35/-	OC815 5/6
1.000/-	GY501 15/-	12/-	57301 6/-	811 35/-	OC81DM
DET19 6/6	QZ30 10/-	QV04-7 12/6 QV05-25 9/-	6/30L2 15/-	813 75/- 813USA	OC82 6/-
DET20 2/6 DET22	GZ34 11/-	Q Y06-20	8AK5 5/-	120/-	OC82D 6/-
110/-	GZ37 15/-	27/6	6AL5 3/-	705A 10/- 723A/B	OC83 6/~ OC169 5/~
DET23 110/-	HL41DD	180/-	6AM6 3/6	160/-	OC170 7/-
DET24	13/6	R10 15/-	6AQ4 4/-	725A 240/- 829B 60/-	OC171 8/- OC200 7/6
DET25 15/-	KT61 17/8	R18 7/6	6AQ5 6/3	833A 360/-	8X642 3/6
DF91 4/-	KT66 21/-	R19 7/9	6A87 15/-	837 17/6 808A 15/-	XA101 3/6 XA111 3/6
DF96 7/6	KT67 45/-	80/-	GAT6 4/9	872A 57/6	XA112 4/6
DH77 4/9	(7C8)	RG3/1250	0AU501 20/-	931A 72/6	XA125 5/-
DK32 7/9	KT81	81M2 32/6	6B4G 20/-	955 3/-	XA142 8/-
DK92 9/-	KT88 30/-	811E12 70/-	6BA6 5/-	2030 15/-	¥A143 8/→
DK96 7/9	KTW61 8/6	B130P 40/-	6BH6 9/-	5651 7/3	TUBES
DL00 25/-	10/-	8P41 3/6	6BJ6 9/- 6BK4 21/6	5654 8/-	1CP31 120/-
DL94 6/9	M505 600/-	STV280/40	6BN6 7/8	5687 10/-	3BP1 50/-
DL96 7/6	ME140015/-	25/-	6BQ7A 7/-	5691 25/-	3DP1 40/-
DL816 30/-	ME150125/-	STV280/80 95/-	6BR8 12/6	5702 15/-	3FP7 29/-
DL819 30/-	ML4 17/8	SU2150 12/6	6B87 25/-	5749 10/-	3GP1 40/-
DY87 6/6	N78 19/-	8U2150 A	68W7 13/-	5784 35/-	5CP1 55/-
DY802 9/6	PC86 11/6	T41 17/6	6C4 5/-	5842 65/-	5FP7 35/-
E180F 17/6	PC97 8/9	TD03-5	6CD6G 24/-	5876 60/-	88L 80/-
E810P 50/-	PC900	TD03-10	6CH6 7/6	5893 150/-	ACR22 80/-
E182CC 22/6 EABC80	PCC84 6/6	TRA1 29/8	6CW4 12/-	5890 10/-	C27A 160/-
6/6	PCC85 8/-	T%40 40/-	6D4 15/-	5963 10/-	CV966 35/-
EAF42 10/- EB91 3/-	PCC89 10/8 PCC189 10/8	U19 35/-	6 PK6 9/- 6 P23 16/-	6057 10/-	CV1526 40/-
EBC33 8/6	PCF80 6/9	U25 15/8	6F33 19/6	6059 18/-	CV1588 35/-
EBC41 9/9 EBC90 4/9	PCF86 9/- PCF20016/-	U26 15/6	6350 4/-	6060 8/-	DH3/91
EBF80 7/6	PCF201 15/6	U191 13/9	6J76 6/-	6062 14/-	E4504/B/16
EBF83 9/-	PCF80015/-	U404 7/8	6K70 2/- 6K80 3/-	6063 7/-	76/-
EBL21 12/-	PCF802	UABC80 6/6	6L6G 7/9	6045 9/-	ECR35 50/-
EBL31 27/6	9/9	UAF42 10/8	GLGWGB	6067 10/-	MW6-2 60/-
ECC40 17/4	PCH200	UCH42 10/6 UCH81 7/-	68Q7M 7/6	6072 12/	096 80/-
ECC70 15/-	12/6	UCL82 7/6	6Q7G 6/-	6111 12/6	O9L 80/-
FOC81 6/-	PCL82 7/9 PCL83 10/3	UCL83 10/-	68J7M 7/-	6146 27/6	VCR97 35/-
ECC83 6/3	PCL84 8/6	UI.84 7/-	681.7GT 6/-	9003 9/-	50/-
ECC85 5/-	PCL85 9/3	UI'6 21/-	6NN/GT 5/6	9004 2/6	VCR138A
ECF80 6/6	PD500 29/-	UUA 21/-	6X4 4/6	Transistors	VCR139A
ECF82 6/6	PENB420/-	UY41 8/6	6X50 4/6	18113 4/6	35/-
ECH35 11/6 ECH42 11/-	PEN45DD 12/-	VL9631 30/-	705 15/-	18131 4/3	80/-
ECH81 5/9	PFL200	VP4B 25/-	7C6 15/-	2152 4/3	VCR517A
ECL80 7/-	PL36 10/9	VR105/30 6/6	787 45/-	2G381 5/-	VCR517B
ECL82 7/-	PL81 8/-	VR150/30	774 8/6	20382 6/-	46/-
ECL83 10/3	PL82 8/6	WSIM 12/8	11E3 70/- 12AC6 10/-	20401 5/-	VCR517C 46/-
TAC POO 01-	1 1 10.4 11				141

Valves tested and released to A.R.B. specification if required.

SEND S.A.E. FOR LIST of 6.000 TYPES

Express postage 9d. per valve. Ordinary postage 6d, per valve. Over £5 postage free. Tel. 01-769 0199/1649

Monday to Saturday 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Closed Sat 1-30-2-30 p.m. Complete range of TV Tubes available from £4.5.0.

**B & K FREQUENCY ANALYZER TYPE2105.** 47-12,000 c/s in eight ranges directly read on large illuminated scale. Selectivity variable in five db steps. Accuracy better than 1%. **£225**. Carriage £2. **B** & K LEVEL RECORDER TYPE 2304. A high speed recording instru-ment designed for the measurement of reverberation time, noise level and the frequency response of microphone and loudspeakers. £325. Toudspeakers. E325. SOLATRON OSCILLOSCOPE TYPE CD 642.2. Laboratory type screen dia. 51n., band width DC 12 mc/s. Rise time approx. 30µ secs. sensitivity approx. 100 cm/s -65v./cm.with  $\times 1, \times 10, \times 100$  multipliers and fine expansion control. Controlled tricker up 7 modultion f130 Cortiage fine expansion control. Controlled bright up, Z modulation. £130. Carriage 40/-. SOLATRON OSCILLOSCOPE TYPE 7115.2. Frequency range up to 7 mc/s, maximum sensitivity 3 mV/cm. The time base circuit gives switch speeds from 3 cm u/secs. to 0.3 cm/s without expansion and variable expan-sion of up to ×10 is also incorporated. Planastron circuit in the time base pro-vides further delay variable for 10 µ/secs. to 10 m/seconds. The double beam display is obtained by a beam switching technique providing single beam, alternate switch or chotter switching. £85. Carriage 30/-BOONTON STANDARD SIGNAL 40/ instruments upon request. switching. 285. Carriage 30/-. BOONTON STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATOR MODEL TS497. (Military version of civil model 80.) Frequency 2-400 mc/s in 6 ranges. AM., 400 and 1,000 c/s and external modula-tion. Provision for pulse modulation. Piston type attenuator 0.1µ-100 mV separate meter for modulation level and carrier level. Precision flywheel tuning. 117v A.C. input. With instruction manual 655. Carriage 30/-. 117v A.C. input. With manual, £95. Carriage 30/-. MARCONI SIGNAL GENERA-TOR TYPE TF 144G, 85 kc/s.-25 Mc/s. Excellent laboratory tested condition. with all necessary accessories with in-struction manual, £45. P. & P. 15/-. MARCONI SIGNAL GENERA-TOR TF 801/A. 10-300 Mc/s. in 4 bands. Internal at 400 c/s. I kc/s. External 50 c/s to 10 kc/s. Output 0-100 db below 200 mV from 75 ohms source. £85. DITTO but 801/A/I with additional high level output. £89. Both P. &. P. 20/-, including necessary con-nectors, plugs, and instruction manual. BOONTON "Q" METER TYPE nectors, plugs, and instruction manual. BROADBENT MICROWAVE SIGNAL GENERATOR TYPE 903. Frequency range 6,800-11,000 mc/s, directly calibrated. Pulse rate 40-400 c/s and X 10 multiplyer, delay 3-300 U/sec. Width .05 to 10 U/sec. Input for external syncronisation and modu-lation. Output delayed and undelayed syncronised directly calibrated attenue syncronised directly calibrated attenu-ator. £85. Carraige 30/-.

DAWE VALVE VOLT METER TYPE 613B. Range 0.03v to 300v in nine ranges. Frequency 20 c/s to 2 mc/s. 4in. rectangular meter, 250v A.C. 50 c/s £17/10/-. Carriage 30/-.

50 c/s £17/10/s. Carriage 50, 3 SOLATRON LABORATORY REG-ULATED POWER UNIT MODEL SRS 151 A. Variable voltage, positive output: 20-250v; 250/500v x 300 mA Imetered). Negative output 0-170v output: 20/2509; 250/5009 x 300 mA (metered). Negative output 0-1709 output 1709. Up to 0.5 amps. Two separate 6.39 and 5 amp outputs. Volts -mA meter switch, H.T. Safety cut-out. 200/2509. A.C. 50 c/s. £45. Carriage 30/-.

MARCONI VIDEO OSCILLATOR MARCONI VIDEO OSCILLATOR TF 885A. Sine wave output 25 c/s to 5 Mc/s in 2 bands, Squarewave output 50 c/s to 150 c/s in 2 bands, Freq. accur.  $\pm 2^{ul}_h \pm 2$  c/s. Power supply 100[125/ 200/250 v. A.C. **455**. (Dicto but 25/12 mc/s in 3 bands/885A/1). **485**. Carriage

AIRMEC FREQUENCY STAND-ARD METER TYPE 761. 10¢, 100¢, 10k¢, 100k¢, 1Mc. £80. Carriage 30/-.

PRECISION VHF FREQUENCY METER TYPE 183. 20-300 Mc/s with accuracy 0.03% and 300-1,000 Mc/s with accuracy 0.3%. Additional band on harmonics 5.0-6.25 Mc/s with ac-curacy + -2x10-4. Incorporating curacy +  $-2 \times 10^{-5}$ . Incorporating calibrating quartz 100 kc/s +  $-5 \times$  $10^{-6}$  120/220 v. A.C. mains. £85.

All overseas enquiries & orders please address to: COLOMOR (ELECTRONICS) LTD.

170 Goldhawk Rd., London, W.12.

BRÜEL & KJAER The following three instruments are supplied with all leads, accessories, spares and comprehensive instruction and maintenance manuals.

> POLARAD UHF SIGNAL GENERATOR. Frequency 950 mc/s/ GENERATOR. Frequency 950 mc/s/ 2,400 mc/s in one range. Attenuator 0.1 mV-200 mV. Sync. selector internal square wave, sin., positive and negative rate multiplyer XI & X10. Pulse rate 30-420 c/s. Pulse delay 2.5-350 u/sec. Pulse width .5 microsec (incorporating square wave switch). Modulation: C W F M, internal square wave, external positive and negative. £110. Carriage 30/-. As above but frequency 3,830-11.050 mc/s, counter read out, pulse delay XI, X10 and X100 at 2.20 microsecs. Pulse rate X10, X100, X1,000 at 1-10 c/s. £165. Carriage 30/-.

COSSOR OSCILLOSCOPE TYPE 1049. £45. Carriage 30/-.

Fuller descriptions of the following 5

SOLATRON STORAGE OSCIL-LOSCOPE TYPE QD 910.

SIGNAL GENERATOR TYPE 62 COMPLETE WITH P.S.U. MICROWAVE SPECTRUM ANA-LYZER TYPE SA 18 MANUFAC-TURED BY RACAL

DAWE STORAGE OS SCOPE TOGETHER TRACE SHIFTER. OSCILLO-

TRACE SHIFTER.
"S" BAND SIGNAL GENERATOR No. 16 MADE BY SPERRY. 7.9-11 cma (2727-3797 mcs.). Power output .001 micro watts—1 mW. at 72 ohms. Modulation: A unmodulated CW, B square wave modulated by internal free running modulator with PRF variable from 400c to 4kc. C Square wave modulated by internal modulator triggered by external source either sine or square, 20-100v. sine or 20-100v. p. to p. £85, P. & P. 30/-

BOONTON "G" MELEK ITTE 160A. Frequency range 50 kc/s to 50 mc/s. "Q" range 0-250 with mul-tiplier of 2.5. Main tuning capacitor 30-500pF with separate ± 3pF inter-polating capacitor. Power supply 220/250vAC, £75. Carriage 30/-.

AVO VALVE TESTER MODEL 3. AVO VALVE TESTER MODEL J. Measurement of mutual conductance 0-300v., panelled 0-400v., grid 0/-100v, Filament 0/126v. Insulation 0/10m ohms. Rectifying valves and signal diodes can be tested under load con-ditions, short circuiting of electrodes and cathode insulation can also be measured. Complete with data honk and cathode insulation can also be measured. Complete with data book Carriage 30/-. €45.

NAGARD OSCILLOSCOPE TYPE DE 103, £85, Carriage 10/-.

PORTABLE SONTRANIC OSCIL-LOSCOPE 211n. tube 220/250v. A.C., £22 10s. Carriage 30/+.

422 10s, Carriage 30/\*\*
HEWLETT-PACKARD MODEL
5248 ELECTRONIC COUNTER.
Without plug in unit this instrument
will measure frequencies from 10 c/s to
10-1 mc/s and periods of from 0-10 kc/s.
Frequencies are read in kc/s with the
decimal point automatically positioned, and time is read in seconds, milliseconds
or microseconds again with the decimal
point automatically positioned. Registration is in eight places, first six on neon
lamp decades, last two on meters. Self
check facility from internal 100 kc/s and
I or microseconds again admited the decimal of the d cneck tacility from internal 100 kc/s and 10 mc/s frequency standards. Full details and price on request. Plug in unit for extra range, 100/220 mc/s, is an optional extra. **£22/10/-**. Carriage 15/-

RF WATT METER PM16. Frequency 0.2-500 mc/s, 3 ranges 0-150, 0-600, 0-1,500w. Impedance 51.5 ohms. "N" type connector. £75. Carriage 40/-.



AR8 5/- AR712 3/6 AR712 3/6 AR712 3/6 AR712 3/6 AR712 3/6 AR74 2/3 AZ31 9/6 BD78 40/- BT33 16/- BT33 16/- BT33 35/- CV102 3/- CV103 4/- CV103 4/-	<b>VES</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b>	G/371K 57/6 G1/370K 20/- G50/2G 20/- G120/1B 35/- GU30 28/- GU30 28/- GZ32 9/6 GZ34 11/6 H130 3/6 H1L23 D5/- H1L41 4/- HV102 9/- KT#63 4/- KT#63 4/- KT#61 8/6 KT#67 45/- KT71 7/6	PY83 8/6 PY88 7/- PY800 9/- PY801 9/- QQV03-10 19/- QQV06-40 85/- QV06-40 40/- Q8150-15 7/6 Q895/10 5/- Q81202 8/- QV04/7 8/- QZ04-16 R10 17/8 R17 8/6 R19 7/6	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	VR150/30         6/-           6/-         6/-           VU39         6/-           W119         9/-           X85         5/-           X66         7/6           X118         8/-           X118         8/-           X118         8/-           X113         8/-           Z800U         29/-           Z800U         29/-           Z800U         29/-           Z800U         29/-           105GT         6/-           106GT         6/-           1LA6         6/-           1LC65         7/-	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3Q4 & 8/-\\ 3Q6GT & 6/-\\ 384 & 5/9\\ 33V4 & 6/8\\ 4D1 & 4/-\\ 5A174G & 5/-\\ 5B252M & 6/2\\ 5B252M & 5/-\\ 5B252M & 5/-\\ 5B252M & 35/-\\ 5B252M & 35/-\\ 5B25M & 35/-\\ 5B$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6AM6 & 3/-\\ cAN5 & 20/-\\ cAN5 & 20/-\\ cAN5 & 10/-\\ cAQ5 & 5/6 \\ cAQ5 & W & 9/-\\ cAS7G & 14/-\\ cAS7G & 14/-\\ cAS7G & 14/-\\ cAS7G & 14/-\\ cBC & 5/6 \\ cB4G & 15/-\\ cBCT & 12/6 \\ cBC & 5/3 \\ cBC & 7/-\\ cBCT & 4/-\\ cBCT & 4/-\\ cBR7 & 9/- \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 6EA8 & 9/-\\ 6EU7 & 7/-\\ 6F923 & 13/-\\ 6F9G & 4/-\\ 6F7 & 6/-\\ 6F8G & 5/-\\ 6F8G & 5/-\\ 6F12 & 4/-\\ 6F13 & 5/-\\ 6F13 & 5/-\\ 6F13 & 20/-\\ 6F32 & 20/-\\ 6F33 & 20/-\\ 6F33 & 20/-\\ 6J3 & 7/-\\ 6J3 & 7/-\\ 6J4 & 3/-\\ 6J6 & 3/6\\ 6J6 & 6J6 & 6/-\\ 6J7G & 5/-\\ 6J7 & 8/-\\ 6J7 & 8/-\\ \end{array}$	68.J7 5/- 68.J71: 8/6 68.J71: 8/6 68.J71: 8/6 68.J71: 8/6 68.J70: 6/6 68.J70: 7/6 68.J70: 7/6 68.970: 7/6 68.970: 7/6 68.6 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5	COLOR BURNERS COLOR COLO	AOR WITE 4 NTEE 957 5/- 958 4/- 1622 17/- 1622 17/- 1622 17/- 1622 17/- 1623 5/- 991 8/- 1929 4/6 102- 1029 25/- 4043C 35/- 4043C 35/- 5048 8/- 5048 8/- 5058
(matched pairs) 120/- CV315 (single) 50/- CV31 7/6 D41 3/3 D77 3/- DA100 26 DAP95 7/6 DD495 7/6 DD41 4/- DET20 2/- DF91 3/- DF92 2/6 DF96 7/6 S/- DF92 2/6 DF96 7/6 S/- DF93 6/- DF93 6/- DF97 6/6 ESBOC 8/- ES9UC 5/- ES9UC 7/-	ECLISP2         6/-9           POLLSS         10/-9           POLLSG         3/-6           EF37         3/-6           EF37         8/-           EF39         6/-           EF40         9/8           EF41         9/8           EF40         4/6           EF85         6/6           EF86         6/3           EF89         4/-           EF91         3/-           EF92         2/6           E/183         6/5           E/183         6/5           E/184         7/-           EL31         15/-           EL33         5/-           EL34         10/3           EL35         5/-           EL42         11/-           EL50         8/-           EL41         10/3           EL43         9/9           EL84         9/9           EL84         9/9           EL84         9/9	K T78 7/- K T78 27/- K T88 27/- N141 8/- N14 8/- N78 25/- OR3 8/- OR3 6/- OR3 6/- OR3 6/- OR3 6/- OZAA 5/- PA1 7/- PA1C87/8 PC86 10/3 PC07 9/- PC900 9/3 PC780 8/3 PC780 9/6 PC782 8/9 PC780 8/3 PC780 19/- PC7802 8/-	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	TRANSIS           0C28         12/6           0C29         12/6           0C29         12/6           0C33         10/-           0C34         12/6           0C41         6/-           0C42         5/-           0C44         6/-           0C42         5/-           0C71         3/-           0C72         5/-           0C73         5/-           0C74         5/-           0C75         5/-           0C81         5/-           0C82         5/-           0C83         5/-           0C84         5/-           0C81         5/-           0C82         5/-           0C83         5/-           0C84         5/-           0C84         5/-           0C84         5/-           0C133         3/-           0C132         7/6           0C14         5/-           0C12         10/-           0C14         9/6           0C14         5/-           0C170         5/-	STORS,         ZE           OCI22         7/8           OC200         7/8           OC200         7/8           OC201         10/-           OC202         12/8           OC203         10/8           OC204         17/8           OC205         17/8           OC206         17/8           OC207         10/7           OC208         10/7           OC209         10/7           OC2010/7         10/6           AC120         6/8           AC212         4/7	NER         DIOC           AD149         16/           AEY1115/-         AEY1115/-           AEY1115/-         AEY1115/-           AEY1115/-         AEY1115/-           AEY1115/-         AEY116           AF115         6/-           AF116         6/6           AF117         5/-           AF118         10/-           AF126         6/-           AF127         6/-           AF128         6/-           ASY38         6/6           AS232         3/-           BCY31         8/-           BCY31         8/-           BCY31         8/-           BCY31         8/-           BCY31         8/-           BCY31         8/-           BCY31         1/-           BY215         20/-	DES, ETC. BYZ16 15/- CRS1/20 9/6 CRS1/20 9/6 CRS1/20 9/6 CRS1/20 9/6 CRS1/20 9/6 CRS1/20 9/6 CRS3/20 6/- CRS3/20 6/- CRS3/20 10/- CRS3/20 11/6 CRS2/025 15/- CRS3/40 12/6 CS4B 25/- CRS3/40 12/6 CS4B 25/- CRS3/40 4/6 CS4B 25/- CFT105 8/6 CS4B 25/- CFT105 8/6 CS4B 25/- CFT105 8/6 CS4B 25/- CFT105 8/6 CS4B 25/- CFT105 8/- CFT105 8/- CFT05 8/- CF	JK10B 15/- JK11A 12/6 JK20A 17/6 JK21A 12/6 JK21A 12/6 JK100B15/- MAT100 8/6 MFF10211/- MFF103 9/6 MFF103 9/6 MFF10310/6 RAS308 AF 12/6 RAS31010/6 RAS3010/6 XS101 15/- ZR11 5/- ZR11 5/- ZR11 5/- ZR11 5/- ZR11 5/- ZR11 5/- ZR11 5/- ZR11 5/- ZR16 e ZZ Range $\delta/-e$ ZJ range $\delta/-e$	707 7/- 777 5/- 774 9/3 724 4/6 9/- 1016 2/6 1019 9/- 1201 230/- 1201 230/- 1201 230/- 1201 230/- 1201 4/6 12017 4/6 12017 4/6 12017 4/6 12017 4/6 12017 4/6 12017 10/- 121804 6/- 121804 6/- 121804 3/- 121701 6/- 121701 6/- 121701 6/- 121701 7/- 121701 6/- 121701 7/- 121803 3/- 1221 17/- 121701 6/- 121701 7/- 12807 5/- 12807 4/- 12807 4/- 12807 4/-	$\begin{array}{c} 30PL114/*\\ 30PL1316/-\\ 30PL1415/-\\ 33A/101K\\ 9/-\\ 35LGOT8/-\\ 35KJOT8/-\\ 35Z310/-\\ 35Z310/-\\ 35Z3JO/-\\ 35Z3JO$	5704 9/- 5726 7/- 5726 7/- 5726 7/- 5726 7/- 6057 10/- 6060 8/6 6064 7/- 6063 9/- 8073 8/- 8020 30/- 8013A 35/- 8020 30/- 8013A 35/- 8020 30/- 9001 3/- 9001 3/- 9001 3/- 9002 4/6 9004 2/6 9004 2/6 9005 2/6 9004 2/6 9005 2/6 9006 2/6 9006 2/6 9007 3/- 9007 3/-
n: 17202:18/- E1148 2/6 EA760 6/- EAC90 6/- EAC91 3/- EH011 2/- EHC31 8/- EHC31 8/- EHC31 8/- EHC38 8/- EC33 8/- EC39 4/- EC90 4/- EC91 8/- EC33 15/6 EC40 10/9 ECC41 0/9	EL91 5/- EL95 5/3 EL95 5/3 EL95 5/3 EL95 5/3 EL96 5/3 EM90 7/- EM91 5/- EM91 8/- EM97 1/- EN92 5/- EN92 5/- EN92 5/- EN92 5/- EN92 5/- EN92 5/- EN92 5/- EN92 5/- EN92 5/- EX40 7/6 EZ40 7/6 EZ40 7/6 EZ40 7/6 EZ40 5/- FW4/5006/- FW4/5006/- FW4/5006/-	PCF80614/6 PCF80614/6 PCF80614/6 PCL81 8/- PCL82 7/- PCL82 10/3 PCL84 8/6 PCL85 8/6 PCL86 8/6 PF1.20013/- PL81 8/- PL81 8/- PL83 6/9 PL84 6/6 PL500 13/6 PL84 6/6 PX4 14/- PX25 12/6 PY33 9/3 PY80 6/- PY81 5/6	RG1-240 A         28/-           28/-         3/3           STV280/40         60/-           STV280/80         90/-           SU2150 A         10/-           TD04-20         70/-           TP22         5/-           TT11         3/-           TTZ50         5/-           TTR31         45/-           TZ2002         4/-           TZ2002         4/-           TU218         6/-	UL41 9/9 UL44 9/9 UU5 7/- UV31 10/6 UY34 7/- UY35 5/9 V236A/1K V1285 3/9 V1285 3/1K V1285 3/- V123 3/- V123 3/- V129 7/6 K105/30 6/- K105/30 6/- I Irre. C.(	1LH4 4/- 1R5 6/- 1R4 5/- 1R5 4/6 1T4 3/- 2A3 5/- 2U21 4/9 3A4 4/- 5R4VGA 4/- 5R4VGA 4/- 3B7 5/- 3B24 14/- 3B26 3/- 3E29 50/- OTHERS IN 5 OTHERS IN 5 COTHERS IN 5 COTHE	6Z40         7/7           6AB7         4/-           6AC7         3/-           6AC7         3/-           6AC7         6/-           6AC7         7/-           6AC7         6/-           6AC8         7/-           6AL50         7/-           6AL50         7/-           6AL50         7/-           6AL50         7/-           6AL50         7/-           6AL50         7/-           6AL60         7/-           6AL60         7/-           6AL60         7/-           6AL9         7/-           6AL9         7/-           6A10         7/-           6A10         7/-	6B R8 10/- 6B W6 13/6 6B W7 13/- 9C4 3/6 6C50 2/6 6C50 2/6 6C6 4/- 6C60 6/6 6C16 9/9 /CW4 13/- 6D8 3/- 6E5 8/- Cathode & P. up r 23 post	6K4GT 8/- 6K7 8/- 6K7 2/- 6K7G 2/- 6K8G 4/- 6K8G 4/- 6K8GT 7/3 6K2G1 8/- 6L6 0/- 6L6 0/- 6L6 0/- 6L6 0/- 6K7G 4/- 687 7/- 68A7 7/- 68A7 7/- 68A7 7/- 68A7 7/- 68A7 7/- 68A7 7/- 68A7 7/-	128117 3/- 12837 4/- 12817 4/- 12817677/- 12817677/- 128175 5/8 1487 5/- 13D5 5/8 1487 15/- 19AQ5 5/9 1962 12/8 1963 40/- 1964 20/- 1964 20/- 1964 20/- 1964 20/- 1964 20/- 1964 20/- 1964 20/- 20A1 35/- 20A1 35/- 20A1 35/- 20A 35/- 20B 20B 20B 20B 20B 20B 20B 20B 20B 20B	35/A         707-           3183 A         2776           319 A         2776           310 A         307-           713 A         307-           715 B         507-           717 A         370-           803         307-           803         307-           803         307-           803         87-           803         87-           804         87-           805         87-           807         87-           807         87-           807         87-           807         87-           807         87-           807         87-           807         87-           808         87-           809         87-           843         57-           864         4/6           955         2/6           956         2/7-	0007C 330/ Special Vier. ACT9 £8 CV103170/ CV2339 £20 K300 £12 K300 £12 K377 £12 K307 £12 K377 £12

"S" METER FOR H.R.O. RECEIVERS. Brand new, (2/10/-, Carriage paid U.K.

SUB-MINIATURE "PENNY SIZE" METERS. lin. round, flush ring nut mounted 500µA FSD, calibrated 0-1 mA. 20/-. P. & P. 3/-.

#### MOVING IRON METERS

15 VAC 24in, round panel	27/6
500 VAC 24 in. round clip fix	25/-
50 amp 21 in. round panel	19/-

#### D.C. MOVING COIL METERS

300mA 21 in. square pane!           20-20mA 2 in. Round panel           30-0-30mA 21 in. round panel	22/6 17/6 20/-
70-150v 2 in, square, black dial luminous hand and figures 250v 24 in, round panel	12/6 22/6
200µA. 2in. round panel, sealed calibro-30	22/6
200µA. 2§in. round panel	30/-
5 mA. 2in. round panel sealed 5 mA. 2in. round clip-fix panel or proj 10-0-10 mA. 2‡in. round panel	20/- 17/6
75 mA. 2±in. plug in	14/-
100 mA. 1±in. proj.	17/6
100 mA. 1±in. round panel	17/6
100 mA. 2½ in. round panel	19/-
500 mA. 2½ in. round panel	17/6
2 amp. 2in. round panel	22/6
25 amp. 3‡in. round proj	27/6
50 amp. 2‡in. round panel	27/6
0-1.5 V & 0-150 V 3 terminals round panel	27/6
20 VDC 2in. square panel	19/-
100 V 4in. round panel	25/-
150 VDC 4in. round panel	25/-
150-0-1500 mA. 3§in. round panel 1.5 KV with res. 2in. round panel <b>R.F. METERS</b>	25/- 27/6
120 mA. 21 in. round panel	32/-

P. C. RADIO LTD.

170 GOLDHAWK RD., W.12

01-743 4946

#### **ELECTRONIC ANTENNA CHANGEOVER SWITCH**

Automatically transfers antenna for TX to RX and vice versa without the use of relay or any moving part. Operates from 3.5 mcs to 28 mcs. No loss of transmitting power and provides gain of 2 6Db in receiving sensitivity, with built-in power supply unit for 220/250v AC. Our own manufacture Full description and price upon request.

With built-in power supply unit for 220/250v AC. Our own manufacture. Full description and price upon request.
 MINIATURE METERS. General Electric I jin. round flush, clip mounted: 25 mA D.C., 20/-, P. & P. 75 mA.D.C., 18/-, 3/-,
 FURZEHILL SENSITIVE VALVE VOLTMETERTYPE378 B/2. Accurate measuring AF and MF voltages up to 250 kc/s in the ranges 10mV (full scale) to 100v. (full scale). Logarithmetically divided. A db scale provided for 0-20 db, 0 db being ImV. Automatically set zero for every range. A jack is provided for monitoring the Input signal if required. 220/250v. A.C. £27/10/-. R 116 AM/FM HIGH CLASS COM-MTUTER RECEIVER STATION. Complete with original power supply, unit. £55. Carriage 30/-. PYE 4 CHANNEL H.F. TRANS-MITTER RECEIVER STATION. Comprising PTC 941 Crystal-controlled Receiver 1.6-14 mcs. Sensitivity 1
 microvolt for IW, output at all fre-quencies at 10D5 K/N and PTC 931 60W Transmitter for RT. CW and MCW operation with push-button ontrol for selection of any one of four pre-set channels. Full details and specification on request.
 PYE RANGER TYPE PTC 8002. FM mobile radio telephone. Frequency range 68-174mHz on any spot, fre-receiver. Power supply, 6, 12, 24 V DC, Positive or negative earth. £45.
 P. & P. 30/-.
 ALLTEST & COMMUNICATION EQUIP-

SPARES FOR AR.88D. RECEIVERS. Ask for your needs from our huge selection.

SMALL 28V MOTORS. 150/200mA approx. 4,000 r.p.m. Ideal for small fans, running models, miniature drills, grinders, etc. 12/-. P. & P. 2/-.

MECHANICAL TIMED DELAY RELAYS. Coil resistance 150 ohms, working from 12-40v D.C. Adjustable delay within range of few seconds. 17,-P. & P. 3/-.

HIGH SPEED ULTRA SENSITIVE PLUG IN RELAYS with two separate windings each of 1685 ohms. 12/-. P. & P. 2/-.

UNIVERSAL GALVANOMETER SHUNTS. 25/-, P. &. P. 3/-,

#### FOR EXPORT ONLY

53 TRANSMITTER made up to "as new" standard. All spares available. COLLINS TCS. Complete installa-

POWER SUPPLY UNITS FOR C42 & C45, 12v and 24v.

R.C.A. TRANSMITTER TYPE ET 4336. 2-20 Mc/s., complete with M.O., Cryst. mult. and speech ampl. Fully tested and guaranteed. All spares available

BC 610 E & BC 6101 TRANS-MITTERS. Complete with speech amplifier BC 614E. Aerial tuning unit BC 939A, exciter units, tank coils, ect. Fully tested and guaranteed. All spares available

No. 19 HIGH POWER SETS. By introducing RF Amplifier the output increased to 25 watts. Complete installations supplied.

HOURS

All overseas enquiries & orders please address to:

COLOMOR (ELECTRONICS)

170 Goldhawk Rd., London, W.12

Tel, 01 - 743 0899

BUSINESS



Open 9-12.30, 1.30-5.30 p.m. except Thursday 9-1 p.m.

Installation Kits for CII/R210 Sets

tions and spare parts.

C42 & C45. 12v and 24v. RECEIVERS R 210.

Wireless World, June 1969





www.americanradiohistory.com

A100



www.americanradiohistorv.com









SEMICONDUCTORS
BRAND NEW FULLY GUARANTEED A SELECTION FROM OUR MAY CATALOGUE LISTED BELOW
A SELECTION FROM OUR MAY CATALOGUE LISTED BELOW DIODES 4 RECTIFIERS TRANSISTORS IN461 16 20374 36 # Provn 26 40251 176 BF180 86 INKT215 56 IN764 16 20374 36 # Provn 26 40251 176 BF181 86 INKT215 76 IN764 16 20374 36 # Provn 26 40254 106 BF187 76 INKT215 16 IN764 16 20467 16 20467 16 20457 106 BF187 76 INKT215 16 IN764 216 20467 16 20467 16 20457 106 BF187 76 INKT215 16 IS010 1 - 20470 4 2 No153 16 - 40361 126 BFX10 356 INKT215 46 IS010 1 - 20470 4 2 No153 16 - 40367 126 BFX10 356 INKT215 46 IS010 1 - 20470 4 2 No153 16 - 40367 126 BFX10 356 INKT215 46 IS012 1 - 20470 4 2 No153 16 - 40367 186 BFX10 356 INKT215 46 IS012 1 - 20470 4 2 No153 16 - 40367 186 BFX10 356 INKT215 46 IS012 1 - 20470 4 2 No153 16 - 40467 166 BFX30 157 - INKT281 36 IS120 2.6 2N919 36 2N1350 106 ACI07 6 - BFX44 86 INKT403 157 - IS132 2.6 2N919 36 2N1359 6 - ACI75 36 BFX66 87 INT INKT631 6 - IS132 12 - 20471 36 2N1392 66 ACI75 356 BFX66 87 INT INKT631 6 - AAL19 2 - 204113 186 2N1392 66 ACI75 356 BFX66 87 INT INKT631 6 - AAL19 2 - 204113 186 2N1393 66 ACI87 12 - BFX88 77 INT INKT634 F 57 - AAL19 2 - 204113 86 2N1394 316 ACI88 12 - BFX88 77 INT INKT644 F 57 - AAL19 2 - 204113 186 2N1394 316 ACI88 12 - BFX88 77 INT INKT644 F 57 - BA105 27 - 20410 46 2N1445 76 ACY20 37 - BFY19 46 INKT785 16 - BA105 27 - 20410 46 2N1445 76 ACY20 37 - BFY19 46 INKT785 16 - BA105 27 - 20410 46 2N1445 76 ACY20 37 - BFY19 46 INKT785 16 - BA105 27 - 20410 46 2N1445 76 ACY20 37 - BFY19 46 INKT785 16 - BA105 27 - 204104 57 IZ6 ACY20 37 - BFY19 46 INKT785 16 - BA115 176 2N1307 76 2N1367 126 ACI19 3 - BFY19 46 INKT785 16 - BA115 16 2N1307 76 2N1367 126 ACI19 3 - BFY25 46 - INKT0641 - BA115 16 2N1307 76 2N1367 126 ACI10 8 - BFY25 46 - INKT0641 - BA115 16 2N1307 76 2N1367 126 AC140 8 - BFY25 46 - INKT0641 - BA115 16 2N1307 76 2N1367 126 AC140 8 - BFY25 46 - INKT0641 - BA115 16 2N1307 76 2N1367 126 AC140 8 - BFY35 46 - INKT0641 - BA115 16 2N1307 76 2N1367 126 AC140 8 - BFY35 46 - INKT0641 - BA115 16 2N1307 76 2N1367 46 AF125 20 - BFY35 46 - IN
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS         FAIRCHILD           RCA         30/-         CA3020         27/6           LS00         11/-         Buffer         LS00           CA3011         20/-         CA3021         42/6           CA3012         25/-         CA3022         35/-           CA3013         30/-         CA3023         32/6           CA3014         30/-         CA3036         25/-           CA3018         30/-         CA3036         25/-           CA3019         30/-         CA3036         25/-           CA3018         30/-         CA3036         25/-           CA3019         20/-         TAA263         18/6           Linear AF Amplifier         TAA231         25/6           GA3014         30/-         CA3036         20/-           CA3019         20/-         TAA241         72/6           DATA         AND         APPLICATION         SHEETS         TAA320           FOR         RCA         DEVICES         2/-         TAA320
GENERAL ELECTRIC         27/6           MCZ24P         Quad 2 Input Gates         19/6         PA230         Low Level Amplifier         27/6           MCZ89P         Hex Inverter         19/6         PA234         Audio Amplifier         26/6           MC790D         Dual JK Flip Flops         32/6         PA237         2 Watt Audio Amplifier         26/6           MC799D         Dual JK Flip Flops         32/6         PA237         2 Watt Audio Amplifier         26/6           MC799G         Dual JK Flip Flops         32/6         PA237         2 Watt Audio Amplifier         26/6           ZENER DIODES         I HYRISTORS         1 AMP: 50V 5/-, 100V 5/6, 200V 7/6, 400V 9/6         3 AMP: 50V 5/-, 100V 5/6, 200V 7/6, 400V 9/6         3 AMP: 50V 6/-, 100V 5/6, 200V 8/-, 300V 9/-, 400V 10/6
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
SEND 6d. STAMP FOR CATALOGUE Post and Packing for Components 1/6 per order A. MARSHALL & SONS (LONDON) LTD. 26 CRICKLEWOOD BROADWAY, LONDON, N.W.2 01-452 0161/2/3 CALLERS WELCOME

ORG	AN B	UILDER	<b>S</b> !		
SILICON N.P.N. TRANS	UITS	SUITABI	LE FOR	R FREQUE	ENCY
Latest list of transistor stock. A NKT11 9/3 NKT401 NKT12 7/3 NKT402 NKT72 5/- NKT403 NKT73 5/- NKT404 NKT124 8/6 NKT405 NKT125 5/9 NKT405 NKT125 5/9 NKT405 NKT125 5/9 NKT453 NKT210 5/9 NKT453 NKT211 5/- NKT603 NKT212 5/- NKT613 NKT213 6/6 NKT674 NKT214 4/6 NKT671 NKT215 5/- NKT703 NKT216 10/- NKT717 NKT215 5/- NKT73 NKT224 4/6 NKT614 NKT223 5/9 NKT734 NKT225 4/6 NKT105 NKT237 5/- NKT105 NKT237 5/- NKT105 NKT237 5/- NKT105 NKT238 4/6 NKT104 NKT243 14/- NKT32 NKT244 3/- NKT133 NKT243 14/- NKT33 NKT243 14/- NKT33 NKT243 14/- NKT33 NKT243 3/9 NKT703 NKT243 3/9 NKT703 NKT243 3/9 NKT703 NKT243 3/9 NKT703 NKT243 3/9 NKT703 NKT243 3/9 NKT703 NKT243 3/9 NKT203 NKT243 3/9 NKT203 NKT243 3/9 BC108 NKT243 3/9 BC108 NKT273 3/9 BC770 NKT274 11/6 BFX30	$\begin{array}{c} \text{ll brand-r} \\ 18/-3 \\ 19/3 \\ 16/-1 \\ 13/3 \\ 14/9 \\ 13/3 \\ 40/-1 \\ 13/3 \\ 40/-1 \\ 13/3 \\ 40/-1 \\ 13/3 \\ 40/-1 \\ 12/6 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-1 \\ 5/-2 \\ 11/6 \\ 22/3 \\ 3/-1 \\ 4/6 \\ 22/3 \\ 11/6 \\ 21/6 \\ 13/3 \\ 11/6 \\ 21/6 \\ 13/3 \\ 11/6 \\ 21/6 \\ 13/3 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11/6 \\ 11$	new and to m BFX84 BFX85 BFX86 BFX87 BFX88 BFY50 BFY51 BFY52 BFY53 BFY50 BSX60 SX19 BSX70 2N106 ZN107 ZN10 ZN107 ZN107 ZN107 ZN107 ZN107 ZN107 ZN107 ZN107 Z	$\begin{array}{c} \text{anufactu}\\ 6/6\\ 8/-\\ 8/-\\ 8/-\\ 4/6\\ 29/6\\ 4/6\\ 29/6\\ 4/6\\ 16/-\\ 3/9\\ 5/-\\ 3/-\\ 3/-\\ 3/-\\ 3/-\\ 4/6\\ 10/-\\ 4/6\\ 5/-\\ 6/6\\ 8/6\\ 8/6\\ 8/6\\ 8/6\\ 8/6\\ 8/6\\ 8/6$	rers specific 2N2219 2N2219A 2N2221 2N2221 2N22221 2N2222A 2N2222A 2N22368 2N2369A 2N2484 2N22905 2N2369A 2N2905A 2N29	ations. 10/9 12/6 7/3 8/6 10/- 10/9 12/6 9/3 4/6 5/6 10/9 20/9 20/9 20/9 20/9 20/9 20/9 20/9 5% 10/-
Unmarked transistors (tested) 2N753 1/6, BSY28 1/6, BSY LIGHT SENSITIVE TRAN ORP12 CADMIUM SULI 9/- each.	) similar ( 65 1/6, O ISITORS PHIDE	io: C44 1/6, O S (similar to LIGHT-SE	C71 1/-, OCP71 NSITIV	OC72 1/ ), 2/- each. E RESIST	rors
GIANT-SIZE SELENIUM 6ma AT 0.6 VOLTS FROM 67mm. diameter 10/- each, 50	M DAYL	R CELLS IGHT! 37mm. 2 for		DUCE UI	<b>р то</b>
MULLARD POLYESTER (           0·001μF 400V            0]0015μF 400V            0·0018μF 400V            0·0022μF 400V            0·0012μF 400V	CAPACI 3d. 3d. 3d. 3d. 3d. 3d.	FORS FAR           0·15μF         10           0·22μF         10           0·27μF         10           1μF         12	8 <b>BELOV</b> 60V 60V 60V 25V	V COST PI	CE1 6d. 6d. 6d. 1/-
RECORD PLAYER CART GP 67/2 Mono 15/-, GP 91/2 GP 94/1 Ceramic 25/	RIDGES 3 Compat	6. COMPL	ETE W 93/1 C	ITH NEEI rystal Stere	DLES. 25/-,
TRANSISTORISED SIGN. KIT 10/-, CAR REV. COU	AL INJE	CTOR KIT IT 10/-,	10/-, SI	GNAL TR	CER
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{VEROBOARD} \\ 2\frac{1}{9} \text{ in.} \times 1 \text{ in.} 0.15 \text{ matrix} \\ 3\frac{3}{9} \text{ in.} \times 2\frac{1}{9} \text{ in.} 0.15 \text{ matrix} \\ 5 \text{ in.} \times 3\frac{3}{9} \text{ in.} 0.15 \text{ matrix} \\ 5 \text{ in.} \times 2\frac{1}{9} \text{ in.} 0.15 \text{ matrix} \\ 5 \text{ in.} \times 2\frac{1}{9} \text{ in.} 0.15 \text{ matrix} \\ 7 \text{ in.} \times 2\frac{1}{9} \text{ in.} 0.15 \text{ matrix} \\ 8 \text{ pot Face Cutter 7/6 Pin Ins} \\ 8 \text{ special Offer! Spot Face C} \end{array}$	1/3 3/3 3/11 3/11 5/6 11/- sert Tool Sutter and	17 in. × 3 3≹ in. × 2 3≹ in. × 3 5 in. × 2 5 in. × 3 9/6 Termir 1 5 2½ in. ≈	$ \begin{array}{c}     in. 0.1 \\     al Pins 3 \\     \times 1 in. \end{array} $	5 matrix matrix matrix matrix matrix 8/6—36. boards, 9/9	14/8 4/2 4/9 4/7 5/6 only!
PAPER CONDENSERS, SILVER-MICA, Ceramic, F types and values, 10/- per 10 <b>RESISTORS</b> . Mixed types 1,000. Wire-wound resistors. Transistors. Mixed, unmarke	Mixed ba Polystyren ). and value 1 watt to ed, mainly	ags $0.001\mu$ F e Condense es, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 w o 10 watts. y O.K. 7/6	to 0.5µ ers. Well att. 6/6 Mixed va for 50.	F, 12/6 pe l assorted. per 100, 55 alues. 20 fo	r 100. Mixed /- per r 10/
12 VOLT TRANSISTORI NORMAL PRICE! 8 watt 18 in. Batten type £3/19/6. IDEAL FOR CAMPING ( LIGHT FOR VERY LITTI	ISED Fi 12 in. to OR CAF	LUORESC ube. Reflect AVAN HO RENTI	ENT L tor type	IGHTS. I £2/19/6, 19 S! A BR	HALF 5 watt
ELECTROLYTIC CONDE $0^{2}5\mu$ F $3 \text{ volt}$ $4\mu$ F $1\mu$ F $6 \text{ volt}$ $4\mu$ F $1\mu$ F $20 \text{ volt}$ $5\mu$ F $1^{2}5\mu$ F $16 \text{ volt}$ $6\mu$ F $2\mu$ F $3 \text{ volt}$ $8\mu$ F $2\mu$ F $3 \text{ volt}$ $8\mu$ F $2^{2}5\mu$ F $16 \text{ volt}$ $8\mu$ F $3^{2}2\mu$ F $25 \text{ volt}$ $10\mu$ F $3^{-2}\mu$ F $4 \text{ volt}$ $20\mu$ F	NSERS 12 volt 25 volt 6 volt 3 volt 12 volt 50 volt 6 volt 25 volt 6 volt 25 volt 6 volt	25μF 25μF 1 25μF 2 30μF 30μF 1 50μF 1 50μF 2 64μF 100μF 320μF	6 volt 2 volt 5 volt 6 volt 6 volt 6 volt 5 volt 9 volt 9 volt 4 volt	320μF 1 400μF 6 All at 1/- 20 asso (our sele 10/-	each.
Orders by post to:					
G. F	TT, NE		KD ORTH,	STAFFS.	
Please include suitable amou Stamped addressed envelope For customers in Birmingh Exchanges, 231 Alum Rock R	int to co must acco am area oad, Birm	ver post an ompany any goods may ingham 8.	d packin enquirie be obt	g. Minimu es. ained from	m 2/ Rock

	CHINNOR, OXON				Tel: Kingston Blount 476	
KITS	MAIL ORDER				READY BUILT MOBILE P.S. UNITS	
omplete 2 metre transmitte Metered, 6 or 12 volt heater. £19 18 6d., inc. spare set of va	r. 68H6. 68H6, QQVO3-10, QQVO3-10 Built into case 6 in. x 5 in. x 6 in. Ives and 8 MHz crystal. Delivery 21 days	):			12 volt DC input. 300v DC 150ma output. or 175v at 100a. Built on aluminium chassis 6 in. x 4 in. x 24 in. x 14 in Oroidal transformer (21 in. x 2 in. x 1 j in.) mounted on top of chassis. Postage 4/6 £6 18	•
Less P.S.U. and Mod. QV03-10.2 metre TRANSM 6BH6-6BH6-QQV03-10-QQV30- relay 6 or 12 volt. Less Cryst Delivery 7 days	TTER KIT 10. 6 or 12 volt heaters. Inc. Valves A al 8 MHz. Modulator. PSU & Chassis. Postare J	E 6 £4	17	6	HEAVY DUTY COMPACT 12v DC in. 390v DC 200ma out.: or 160v. at 145ma. Built on chassis 8 in. x 5 in. x 2 in. with Toroidal transformer (2 in. h. x 2 in. w. x 2 in.) and large heat sink mounted on top of chassis. Postage 6/6 £8 18	
A metre version as above. C 2 metre version as above. C 2 metre transmitter kit. 68H6- volt heaters. Include AE relas Full circuit and point to point Chassis Crystal (8MH2), Modula Or less spare set of valves: C9 I 4 metre version as above: 21 Skeleton mains power unit 350ma, 50v at 50ma and 6.3 at 6 under chassis, 2 chokes, Bridg unit. C's & circuit	belivery 21 days. -68H6-QV03-10-QV03-20a. 6 or 1 -69H6-QV03 and kit of spare valve: wiring Instructions. Items not includece for or PSU. Delivery 7 days. Postage 4/ 8 6d. days delivery. kit. Primary 100 to 240v AC. Sec 500v a amp. Transformer, 4] x 4 x 4 plus 1] i e rectifier (solid state) complete plug i Postage 10/	2 5. 56 £12	18	6	DE LUXE DUAL OUTPUT 12v DC in. 400v DC 200ma out plus 250v at 150ma: or 200v only. on relay version. Built con aluminium chassis 8 in. x 5 in. x 24 in. with Toroldal transformer (34 in. h. x 21 in. w. x 21 in.) and heat sink mounted on roop of chassis. All above available with inputs and outputs relay controlled at 376 extra. All units are fully fused. Transformers are completely potted. Negative or positive earth without change, complete and working with 3 months Guarantee. Delivery 21 days. Outputs are measured with mobile vehicles. With static vehicle they will be a little lower.	
As above but with Valve Rectifi OBILE SOLID STATE MOI Skeleton Q V03-10/OC35-N and P.P. Output transistors, int Transformers only Q003-202 as above. Transformers only. De Luxe 12 volt input. 15 w printed circuit boards. 10-70	er Postage 10/ DULATOR KITS KT404 Translstor, Mod. kit. Transformay Postage 3/ Postage	6 £4	12 17 5 17 5	6 0 6 0	READY BUILT CONVERTERS 1 metre converter AFZ 12 1st RF amp, AFZ 12 2nd RF amp: AFZ 12 osc-multipler GEX 66 mixer: or equivalent transistors of equal per- formance. Built on primd circuit, VIII operate from 8 to 14 volt neg. or post earth. Space inside case (5 In. X 2 In. X 6 In.) to take battery for perchance. If Adjustable from 12 to 29 MHz. Crystal supplied Is in this bord, but cannot be specified at this price. Low noise figure. Guaranted for 3 month. Delivery 14 days. Gareg ABP70. Transistoriaed 70cm converter. GM0290a grounded base RE ann. GM0290a mixer. Two troubling circuits at 423 Mc/s. (Catho-	
driver. Push Pull NKT404/00 (includes P.A. winding) to mate talk 300-3500 Hz. Average win	35 output. Complete with transforme h QQV03-20a. Inc. tallored mike, press t ring time 20 minutes. Less chassis.	o	17	4	deon) VHF crystal 4g db. noise figure. Built on copper clad fibre glass laminate and housed in 4g in. X 3g in. X 2 in. diecast box. IF 28-30 MHz ex stock: 12 volt DC operation. Post paid £14 17	
Standard Model 12 volts inpu on pre-tested wired and dipp driver. P.P. NKT404/OC35 out	t, 15 watts output. OC71 amp. OC72 am ed. printed circuit board. NKT404/OC3 put. Including transformer to suit QQV0.	p. 15 3-	15	0	Toroldal for transitor P.S.U. 21 in. x 21.n. x 11 in. 280 volt at 150ma plus sec. tap. 12v DC in. Potted, bridge rec. Inc. circuit. Postage 2/6 61 7 Toroldal for transitor supplies. With secondary tap up to 390V 200ma Toroldal for transitor supplies. Concern provided Postage 2/6 62 7	
QC200 mod. compressor, NK amp and Rx audio amp. NKT driver. P.P. NKT404 Mod. and J Pre-tested wired and dipped press to talk. 300-3500 Hz. Less Built with selected radlotelept tions and circuits. Negative of otherwise stated.	amplifier dual purpose kit, relay switched 723 emitter follower, NKT23a Tx moc 23 emitter follower, NKT404 Tx and R kudio output. Complete with transformer printed circuit board. Inc. tallored mik- chassis. <u>Postage</u> (4) cone components. All kits include Instru- positive earth. Delivery ex stock unle	d. d. x s. 6 £4 c- ss	18	6	Capacitor: V/MA MKB2 4/1 250V 2/6 Valves QOV03-10 6/6 QOV03-20a/C1134 38/6 QOV03-20a/C1134 38/6 TD03-5/DET 23. 2000 Mtz Disc Seal triode 12/6 ECC88 5/r, 6AM4 8/6, 12AX7 3/6m 6AQ5 2/6 Postage, large type 1/- and small type 6d. each. All valves guaranteed for 3 months.	
POPULAR	KITS Postage 4/	6 63	15	0	Postage packing insurance 2/6 unless otherwise stated. 12 volt Ledem Switch 10 position double bank including 10 coils and formate Postage 1/9 12.	
HEAVY DUTY DE LUXE DUAL Based on ready built units le	Postage 6/ Postage 6/ ss chassis. All components, Toroidal tran	6 £6 5-	18	6	Orders and deliveries for BIRMINGHAM area can be collected from GAREX	

AMAT	RONIX	LTD (W	W)
TRANSIST           RE-MARKS           AD161/162           AD55000           B-50000           BD121           BC107B           BC168B           BC168C           BC169C           BF178           BF225           NOTES.01           Why PE = 9.	5/- BFY51 0/- IS44 1/3 IS557 8/- MC140 2/8 SF115 2/- TIS60M 2/3 TIS60M 2/3 TIS61M 9/- 2N706 4/- 2N29260 17 AD161/2 art	NO         SECONI           4/-         2N30           1/4         2N37           4/-         2N39           2/10         2N40           7/-         2N42           4/8         2N42           4/1         2N42           2/7         2N42           2/7         2N42           2/6         2881           2/6         2881           2/6         2881	S.         NO           55         16/6           07         4/3           94         2/10           33         5/8           58         4/7           35         2/10           39         2/10           32         2/10           32         2/10           32         2/10           32         2/10           32         2/10           32         2/10           32         2/10           32         2/10           34         2/10           35         2/10           36         2/10           37         2/10           36         2/10           37         2/10           38         2/10           39         2/10           39         2/10           30         3/2           30         3/2           31         3/2           32         2/10           36         3/2           37         3/2           38         3/2           39         3/3           39         3/
With the E = 5 BF115; 2N3 2N4289 is h VEB SI pnr 800 p.l.v. 50 with insulat <b>MOSFETS</b> <b>Chan</b> , depl 7.5mA/V ty ruggedised NF 3.5dB ty Only 15/-	9 min. at 10 - 5 94 - mini 3704 i-gain Si pnp; b substitute fo DmA TV rect.; ed collector fo hi-slope, etion, 40488/ p. at 100MH 3N140 dual-g p. at 200MHz.	2N4291 = nhi 2N4295 is hi r Ge types; J MC140 is 3W or easy heat low cross m A, improved iz, 7/6. ME tate; 12mA/V Sim. Mullard	ni 3702; -reverse 8557 is npn Si sinking. od., N- 40468, M554C, ' typ., BFS28.
INTEGRAT in-line 1W a TO-5 push- TAA320, M TAB101, tra TAA263, 3-s	ED CIRCUIT udio amp, with uli amp., usa DST-input impensistor quad for tage low level a	*8—PA234, ne h data, 24/-; 0 hble to 6MH2 dance converta r ring modulato .f. amp., 16/8.	w dual- CA3020, 28/-; er, 15/-; or, 21/-;
AMPLIFIEI efficient transtandby curr euitry, no ad AX2 9V, 300 12/6; AX3 9 input, 22/6; 15 ohms, inp 12mA stand	R PACKAGES formerless class rent, reversible justnents. mW in 10-20 oh V, 800mW in 8 AX4 24V, 5V ut 100mV in 40 by current and	<ul> <li>Component</li> <li>B power anip polarity, similarity, similar</li></ul>	kits for bs. Low ple cir- usable, in 20K 4W in 8V with t. Uses

AD161/2 output pair with sillcon low-level stages. Still only 30/-.

Still only 30/-. MINI MAINS TRANSFORMERS— $1^* > 1^$ 

396 Selsdon Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 ODE

# HANDBOOK OF TRANSISTORS, SEMICONDUCTORS. INSTRUMENTS AND MICROELECTRONICS

D

١

۱ĥ.

In this time-saving, up-to-date handbook you get not only practical, applicable in-formation, but also full coverage of back-ground material and technical nomenclature.

by Harry E. Thomas 150/-Postage FREE

RADIO AMATEUR'S HANDBOOK 1969 by A.R.R.L. 45/-. Postage 4/-.

SEMICONDUCTOR POWER CIR-CUITS HANDBOOK by Motorola. 20/-. Postage 1/-.

PRINCIPLES OF COLOUR TELE-VISION SYSTEMS by C. R. G. Reed. 50/-. Postage 1/-.

MICROWAVE SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES AND THEIR CIRCUIT APPLICATIONS edited by H. A. Watson. 210/-, Postage FREE.

FET PRINCIPLES, EXPERIMENTS AND PROJECTS by Edward M. Noll. 40/-. Postage 1/-.

PRINCIPLES OF PAL COLOUR TELEVISION by H. V. Sims. 21/-. Postage I/-.

TRANSISTOR POCKET BOOK by R. G. Hibberd. 25/-. Postage 1/-.

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DATA BOOK by Motorola. 50/-. Postage 1/-. CATALOGUE 2/-

# THE MODERN BOOK CO. BRITAIN'S LARGEST STOCKIST of British and American Technical Books

19-21 PRAED STREET,

WW-136 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

LONDON, W.2 Phone PADdington 4185 Closed Sat. 1 p.m.

www.americanradiohistorv.com

#### BAILEY 30W AMPLIFIER

All parts are now available for the 60-volt single supply rail version of this unit. We have also designed a new Printed Circuit intended for edge connector mounting. This has the component locations marked and is roller tinned for ease of assembly. Size Is also smaller at 4jin. by 22in. Price in SRBP material 11/8d. In Fibreglass 14/8d. Original Radford design. SRBP 12/-. Fibreglass 16/-. This does not have component locations marked. locations marked.

#### BAILEY 20W AMPLIFIER

All parts in stock for this Amplifier including specially designed Printed Circuit Boards for pre-amp and power amp. Mains Transformer for mono or stereo with bifilar wound secondary and special 218V primary for use with CZ6 Thermistor, 35/6d., post 5/-.

Trifilar wound Driver Transformer, 22/6d., post 1/-. Miniature Choke for treble filter, 10/6d., post 6d. P.C. Board Pre-Amp 15/-., post 9d. Power Amp. 12/6d., post 9d.

Reprint of "Wireless World" articles, 5/6d. post free.

#### DINSDALE IOW AMPLIFIER

All parts still available for this design including our new power amp. P.C. Board with power transistors and heat sinks mounted directly to P.C. All parts for stereo cost approximately £24. Reprint of articles 5/6d., post free.

#### LINSLEY HOOD CLASS A AMPLIFIER

Parts now available for this unit including special matt black anodised Metalwork and all power supply components.

PLEASE SEND S.A.E. FOR ALL LISTS.



The firm for "quality".

Personal callers welcome, but please note we are closed all day Saturday.

#### WW-137 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

							<u> </u>	-		_	
	ICEC		r r			<b>n</b>		DA			те
NEW FR	ILEN										
						•	V				
RESISTORS				Prices-	per ohmie	value	each	10 off	2	5 off	100 off
high stabulty, carbon nim, low noise.	Capless construct	ion, molecular	termination	Submini	re (0·3W) ature (0·1	W)	1/- 10d.	8/9		8/9	66/8
Dimensions (nm.): Body: 1W; 8×2-	8			ELECT	ROLYTI	C CAP	CITORS (M	1ullard.) —1	0% to +5	0%.	
± w : 10 × 4 ·: Leads : 35	3			Submir 4V	iature (a	all values	in μF) 32	64	125	950	400
10% ranges; 10 Ohms to 10 Megohms	E12 Renard Series	).	1	6-4V	**	6.4	25	50	100	200	320
5% ranges; 4.7 Ohms to 1 Megohm Prices—per Ohmic value	(E24 Renard Series)	).		10V 16V	* *	. 4	16	32	64	125	200
each	10 off	25 off	100 off	25V		1.6	6.4	12.5	25	50	80
W 10% 2d.	1/6	3/3	10/4	40V		1	4	8	16	32	50
W 10% 21d.	1/9	3/8	11/7	Price		1/4	1/3	1/2	1/-	20	1/2
W 5% 3d.	2/-	4/-	12/10	Small (	all values	ln μF)	800	1.050	0 00		0.000
Subminiature Polyester film, Modular fo	r P.C. mounting. H	fard epoxy res	in encapsula-	6-4V			640	1,000	1.60	0	3,200
tion. Radial leads.				10V			400	640	1,00	0	1,600
Prices—per Capacitance value $(\mu F)$				25V			160	400	64 40	0	1.000
each	10 off	25 off	100 off	40V	8.8	3 A	100	160	25	0	400
0.05	6/-	12/6	41/8	Price			64	100	16	0	250
0·1	7/1	15/6	51/-	POLYE	STER C	APACIT	ORS (Mulla	rd)		•	-)
0.2 1/2	10/-	20/10	68/6	Tubular 0:15 //F	10%.16	0V:0.01, 2 HE 1/-	0.015, 0.022µ	F. 7d. 0.033. 0	047 µF, 80	d. 0.068, (	0·1 μF. 9d.
Polystyrene film, Tubular, Axial leads	. Unencapsulated	$\pm 5\%$ or $\pm 1$	pf tolerance,	400V: 1	.000. 1,50	0, 2,200.	3,300. 4.700p	F. 6d. 6.800	F. 0 01. 0	015. 0 02	2 μF. 7d.
Prices—per Canacitance value (1111F)				2/3 0·4	7 uF 2/8	47 μF, 90	d. 0.068, 0.1 μ	F, IId. 0.15	μF, 1/2. 0·	22 μF, 1/	6.0·33 μF.
10, 12, 15, 18, 22, 27, 33, 39, 47, each	10 off	25 off	100 off	SEMIC	ONDUC	TORS:	OA5. OA81. 1/	9. 0C44. 0C4	6. OC71. OC	81, OC81	D, OC82D.
56, 68, 82, 100, 120, 180, 220, 270, 330, 390 5d.	3/7	7/9	24/-	2/-, OC	4CV21	2/3. AC	C107, OC75, C	OC170, OC171, OC171, OC131,	2/6. AF1	15, AF11	6, AF117,
470, 560, 680, 820, 1,000, 1,500 6d.	4/-	8/8	26/8	OC23, O	C28, 8/3.	a) a. 001	10, 1/2. 0020	0, 3/-, 0010	, s/s. oc	40, <i>1</i> /-,	003, 0/~.
2.200, 3,300, 4,700, 5,600 7d.	5/-	10/10	33/4	SILICO	N RECT	1 500 PT	(0.5A): 170 P	P.I.V., 2/9. 40	0 P.I.V 3	/ 800 I	P.I.V., 3/3.
22,000 9d.	6/9	8/-	45/4	5/ 800	P.I.V.	5/		200 F.I.V., 3	400 P.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	000 F.L.V.,
POTENTIOMETERS (Carbon)	v potational poles	Body die	lin Spindle	PRINT	ED CIRC	UIT BO	DARD (Vero)				
2in, × 1in. Tolerance, 20%.	v rotanonal noise.	pouy dia.,	ann. isprittore,	0.1 Mat	ix: 3Hn.	$\times 24$ in.	$3/3.510.\times 2$	n. 4/6. 311	n.×31in3	/11.5in.×	3/in., 5/6,
Linear 1K to 2M (IW at 40°C)							5) - UMBERS 4076			0111. A	veallie wight

Logarithmic and Linear: 5k + 5k to 1M + 1M. Prices per ohmic value each 10 off 25 off 100 off 8/- 70/- 162/6 575/-SKELETON PRE-SET POTENTIOMETERS (Carbon) High quality pre-sets suitable for printed circuit boards of 0 1 in. P.C.M. 100 ohms to 5 Megohams (Linear only). Miniature: 0.3W at  $70^{\circ}$ C.  $\pm 20^{\circ}$ , below  $\frac{1}{2}M$ ,  $\pm 30^{\circ}$ , above  $\frac{1}{2}M$ . Horizontal (0.7 in  $\pm 0.4M$ .) or Vertical (0.4 in.  $\times 0.2$  in. P.C.M.). Subminiature: 0.1W at  $70^{\circ}$ C.  $\pm 20^{\circ}$  below 2.5M,  $\pm 30^{\circ}$ , above.

# **DUXFORD ELECTRONICS (PE)** 97/97A MILL ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

SEND S.A.E. FOR 1969 CATALOGUE

Telephome : CAMBRIDGE (0223) 63687

(Visit us at our new Mail Order, Wholesale and Retail Premises) MINIMUM ORDER VALUE 5/-C.W.O. Post and Packing 1/6

DIOTRAN SAL P.O. BOX WARE, HE TEL. WARE	ES Nowhere In the world, as f know, can you buy retail work of the second second to a second second second wanufacturers' surplus stoo can fulfil any requirements petitive prices. S.A.E. for f	ar as we semicon- asers of .ks, and at com- ull lists.
OVER 3 MILLION SILICON ALL TORS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDI	LOY & GERM. TRANSIS- IATE DELIVERY.	THYRISTORS (S.C.R's) TESTED, BRAND NEW AND CODED: TO-5 CASE
MAN UFACTURERS END OF PR           TRANSISTORS           Type and Construction           A I Germ A.F. NPN T0-1           = AC127, NKT773, AC1!           A 2 Germ. A.F. PNP T0-5           = ACY17-21, NK237-245           A 3 Germ. A.F. PNP T0-1           = AC247, NKT771, AC1!           A 4 Germ, A.F. PNP T0-1           = AC4445, NKT771, ISA           A 5 Germ. R.F. PNP T0-1           = AC128, NKT271, 2G3           A 6 Germ, N.F. PNP T0-1           = AC116-7, KNT667, 2G           A 6 Germ, A.F. So2-PNP           = AC371-89, AC727-31,           A 9 Sil. Alloy PNP T0-5           = 25301-55, BC717-29, BC           A 10 Sil. Alloy PNP T0-2           = 25301-35, DC200-202           All Sil. Alloy PNP T0-2           = AS11-325, DC200-202           All Sil. Alloy PNP T0-2           = AS121-325, DC200-202           All Sil. Alloy PN T0-2           = AS121-325, DC200-202           All Sil. Alloy PN T0-2           = AS121-325, DC200-202	ODUCTION SURPLUS.           Qty.         Qty.         Qty.         Qty.           Price         Price         Price         Price           State         Price         Price         Price           State         100         500         1,000         1000           State         1         63         65         640           State         61         63         65         640           ASY54         61.10         64.10         67.10         660           G301-3         61.10         64.10         67.10         660           417         63.10         615         625         6200           CY1-75         62         67.10         612.10         640           OC71-75         62         67.10         612.10         6100           CY30-34         62         67.10         612.10         6100           ideal for low cost production work and         6100         ideal for low cost production work and         6100	Type No. PIV Amp Each 2N1595 50 1 7/6 2N1596 100 1 8/- 2N1596 100 1 10/6 2N1597 200 1 10/6 2N1598 300 1 13/- BTX30-500 500 1 22/6 BTX30-500 600 1 22/6 BTX30-600 600 1 22/- TO-48 CASE (STUD) Type No. PIV Amp Each 2N682 50 16 13/- 2N685 200 16 19/6 2N688 400 16 32/6 2N688 400 16 32/6 2N688 400 16 32/6 2N689 500 16 50/- 2N690 600 16 50/-
I/- TESTED TRANSISTORS I/- each ONE PRICE ONLY PNP. NPN. each SILICON FLANAR I/- EACH BC108 2N696 2N1132 2N220 25733 BC109 2N697 2N1613 2N3707 2N3391 BFY50 2N706 2N1711 2N3711 TIS44 BFY51 2N708 2N2905 2S103 2N2905 BFX86 2N930 2N2925 2S103 2N2907 BFX86 2N930 2N2924 2S104 2N28907 BFX88 2N1131 2N2926 2S732 2N3702 From Manufacturers' Over-runs- 2N3703 Unmarked	TO-18 METAL CAN SILICON PLANAR TRANSISTORS. VERY HIGH QUALITY 9% good. Type 2N706 BSY27 (27.10 per 500 pieces; él2.10 per 1,000 pieces. HIGH QUALITY SILICON PLANAR DIODES. SUB-MINIA- TURE DO-7 Glass Type, suitable replacements for 0A200, 0A202, BAY38, ISI30, IS940, 200,000 to clear at 64 per 1,000 pieces, GUARAN- TEED 80% GOOD.	2N692         B00         16         62/-           TO-46         CASE         (STUD)           Type No.         PIV Amp         Each           2N1771         50         4.7         9/-           2N1772         100         4.7         9/-           2N1774         200         4.7         9/-           2N1774         200         4.7         12/-           2N1775         300         4.7         16/-           2N1777         400         4.7         12/-           2N1778         500         4.7         12/-           2N2619         600         4.7         30/-           BTY79-500         150         4.7         12/-           BTY79-500         20         2.7         14/-           BTY79-400         400         4.7         20/-
GERM.         PNP         AND         NPN         TRANSISTORS           TESTED,         UNMARKED SIM.         TO:1/6 EACH           AC125         ACY22         ACY36         NKT677         OC81           AC125         ACY27         KKT141         NKT777         OC81           AC127         ACY28         NKT142         NKT773         CG302           AC127         ACY28         NKT141         OC74         2G302           AC128         ACY171         OC64         2G302           ACY30         NKT713         OC74         2G303           ACY30         ACY31         NKT814         OC71         2G308           ACY30         ACY34         NKT215         OC72         2G374           ACY32         ACY34         NKT215         OC75         2G374	FULLY TESTED DEVICES AN QUALITY GUARANTEED-SURP TO REQUIREMENTS OA202 Silicon Diode. Fully Coded. 150 PIV 250mA Qty. Price 330 per 1,000 ORP12 Cadmium Sulphide Cell. 1-24 9/ each: 25-99 7/ each; 100-999 6/- 1,000 up 5/6 each, Made in Holland. BY100 SIL. RECT'S 800 PIV S50 mAp 2/ 1-49 2/6 each; 50-99 2/3 each; 100-999 1/00 up 1/10 each. Fully Coded. 1st	Dus         Sub-Min. Plastic           I Amp Sil. Rect.           Type No. PIV           bieces.           N4001           sources.           iN4002           100           iN4003           200           iN4003           iN4003           400           iN4004           2)9           iN4005           iN4005           000           iN4005           000           iN4005           iN4005           010           iN4007           i/0000           i/000
TRANSISTOR EQVT. BOOK 2,500 cross references of transistors—British, Eur American and Japanese. A must for every transisto Exclusively distributed by DIOTRAN SALES. 15/-	ropean, or user. EACH. Vast mixed lot of subm prising of Silicon, Gern Bonded types plus some Lowest of Low Price. 1,000 pieces £3.0,0. 5,000 piec	niature glass dlodes. Com- , Point Contact and Gold Zeners. 500,000 available at ces £13.10.0. 10,000 pieces £23.
Post and Packing costs are continually rising. Please towards same. <b>CASH WITH ORDER PLEASE.</b> QUANTITY QUOTATIONS FOR ANY DEVICE BY RETURN.	add I/- OVERSEAS QUOTATIO LISTED MENTS TO ANYWHERE	ONS BY RETURN SHIP-

WE ARE BREAKING UP COMPUTERS
COMPUTER PANELS (as shown) 2ln. × 4in. 10 for 10/- + 1/6 p. & p. Guaranteed min. 35 transistors; 25 for £1 p. & p. 3/6 min. 85 transistors; 100 for 65/- p. & p. 6/6. min. 350 transistors; 1,000 for £30 + carr.
SPECIAL OFFER: 500 TO18 transistors on boards for £4 + 4/6 p. & p.
POWER TRANSISTORS sim. to 2N174 ex. eqpt. 4 for 10/-, p. & p. 1/6.
Above on Finned Heat Sink, £1 for 4 + 5/- p. & p.
PANELS with 2 power transistors sim. to OC28 on each board + components. 2 boards (4 × OC28) 10/-, p. & p. 2/
TRIMMER POTS on $2^{\circ} \times 4^{\circ}$ bds. + other components. 100 $\Omega$ , 500 $\Omega$ , 15K, 20K. Please state requirements. 5 for 10/- + 2/- p. & p.
OVERLOAD CUT OUTS, Panel mounting in the following values 5/- each: 2, 3, 4, 7, 10 amp/
TRANSISTOR         COOLERS         TO5.         7/6         doz.           TO3, 18/- doz., TO18.         8/- doz., p. & p. 9d.         90
MINIATURE GLASS NEONS. 12/6 doz.
150 PIV. 10 amp. <b>DIODE BRIDGE RECTIFIERS</b> on <b>FINNED HEAT SINK.</b> 12/- + 2/- p. & p. ea. Above at 150 PIV. 20 amps. fl ea. + 3/6 p. & p.
LONG ARM TOGGLE SWITCHES, ex. eqpt. SPST 13/6 doz. DPST 15/- doz. P. & p. all types 2/- doz.
New Mixed DISC CERAMIC CAPACITORS. 150 for 10/- $+ 1/6$ p. & p.
LARGE CAPACITY ELECTROLYTICS           44in2in. diam. Screw terminals.           All at 6/- each + 1/6 each p. & p.           4.000mF         72V d.c. wks.           6.000mF         45V d.c. wks.           10.000mF         25V d.c. wks.           10.000mF         25V d.c. wks.           10.000mF         25V d.c. wks.           125,000mF         12V d.c. wks.
AN EVEN BETTER BUY AT 35/- EXTRACTOR/BLOWER FANS (PAPST) 100 C.F.M. 41 × 41 × 21n. 2800 R.P.M. 200/250 volt A.C. 35/- each. P. & p. 5/6.
KEYTRONICS, 52 Earls Court Road,

A108





£15.15.0

SLIDEWIRE

BRIDGE

**GUARANTEED** 

#### TRIACS TYPE 40432

Gated bi-directional Silicon Thyristors with integral trigger. The trike will control up to 1440 watts at 240V mains fre-quency. Buppled complete with heat sink, data sheet and application sheets for motor control and dimmer circuits 37/6 each.

#### UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTORS 2N2646

Power dissipation 300m W R.M.S. Base-to-Base voltage 35V max. Peak emitter current 2-0A. Suitable for triggering of thyristors. 12/6.

The following leaflets are available free of charge: TRANSISTORS AND INTEGRATED CIRCUITS with full specifications and prices of over 200 types POWER RECTIFIERS AND ZENER DIODES

#### MULTIMETERS TYPE 108-IT

24-range precision portable meter. 5,000 o.p.v. D.C. Volts 2.5-10-50-230-500-2500/V. A.C. Volts: 10-30-100-230-500-2500 V. D.C. current 0.5-5-05-300 m.A. Resistance: 2,000-230,000 ohms-2 -20 megohrm. Power output calibration for 600 ohms lines E6/5/s. P.F.7/6. Dimensions: 71m. x 6in. + 31in. Weight 3jib.

#### TYPE MEI6

D.C. Voltage range 0-0.51-05-020-500V. A.C. Voltage range 0-10-50-250-500V. D.C. current ranges: 500µA-10-100mA. Resistance ranges: 100µA-100µTh = 100µTh =

WHEN ORDERING BY POST PLEASE ADD 2/6 IN £ FOR HANDLING AND POSTAGE. NO C.O.D. ORDERS ACCEPTED, ALL MAIL ORDERS MUST BE SENT TO HEAD OFFICE AND NOT TO RETAIL SHOP.

BRAND



VALVES

FIRST QUALITY



CI-5 SINGLE BEAM

 
 Partor
 E87/10/0

 Partor
 Prequest.

 Partor
 Partor

 Partor
 Partor
 Partor

 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor

 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor

 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor

 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Partor
 Parto 

 of thyristors: 12/6.
 Collect voit Sumant for unget up
 All

 0.43
 6/ GAXS 5/ 6EV (6)
 12/ 

 0.43
 8/6
 GAXS 5/ 6EV (6)
 35/ 

 0.62
 6 GAXS 5/ 6EV (6)
 66/ 67/ 

 0.63
 6/ 6AXS 5/ 6FV0 (6)
 6/ 6/ 6/ 

 0.63
 6/ 6AXS 5/ 6FV0 (6)
 6/ 24/- AC/YP215/- DL93 4/- EC88 11/-11/- AC2/FL 9/- DL94 6/6 ECC33 10/-12/- AFX203 DL95 7/6 ECC34 8/-280/- 90/- DL96 7/- ECC44 8/-20/- AF256 DL810 15/- ECC70 17/-20/- AF258 DL819 27/- ECC81 6/-60/- 17/6 DY86 6/- ECC82 5/9 60/- AV6 7/6 DY86 6/- ECC83 5/6 17/6 AZ1 10/- DY802 9/- ECC85 5/-40/- AZ31 9/- E55L 52/6 ECC88 7/6 7/6 AZ12 10/- E89CC 20/- ECC88 11/-8/- AZ50 10/- E89C 20/- ECC88 11/-8/- AZ50 10/- E89C 20/- ECC88 11/-27/6 CL3 15/- E83F 20/- ECC83 16/-27/6 CL3 15/- E83F 20/- ECC83 16/-27/6 CL3 15/- E83F 20/- ECC89 11/-27/6 CL3 16/- E89C 2/6 ECC89 11/-25/-25/-8/6 11/-10/-10/-35/-60/-5718 EF83 EF85 EF86 5751 5763 5796 5814A 5840 5842 5847 5847 5887 5888 6080 6060 6060 6064 6073 6074 6073 6074 6073 6074 6074 6080 6146 8146 8360 EF86 EE89 FP91 EF92 EF93 EF94 EF94 EF96 EF97 EF98 EF183 EF184 EF804 EF814 EF804 EF814 EF814 EF814 EL36 EL34 EL41 EL42 280/-10/-25/-35/-35/-35/-30/-40/-70/-80/-90/-90/-80/-90/- $\begin{array}{c} 3(6\\ 10)^{-}\\ (1)^{-}\\ (2)^{-}\\$ 6386 6807 6883 ELSI E1.83 E1.84 E1.85 E1.86 E1.90 E1.95 E1.360 E1.803 E1.821 E1.822 EM.34 EM.35 BECAUSE OF INCREASE IN PURCHASE TAX AND IMPORT RESTRICTIONS WE ARE FORCED TO INTRODUCE A SUR-CHARGE OF 1d. PER SHILLING. THIS SURCHARGE MUST BE ADDED TO THE TOTAL OF EACH ORDER. 
 6922
 12/6
 DAP41
 10/ E130L100/ ECH42
 12/ 

 6923
 85/ DAP91
 4/6
 E180C0
 3/ ECH45
 13/ 

 6933
 85/ DAP91
 4/6
 E180C0
 3/ ECH45
 13/ 

 6933
 85/ DAP95
 8/6
 E180F
 17/6
 ECH45
 3/ 

 7025
 3/ DAP95
 7/ E182C23/ ECH48
 9/ 

 7199
 15/ DC90
 8/ E186F
 22/ ECL80
 8/6

 7581
 10/ DC90
 8/ E180F
 57/6
 ECL81
 7/6

 7581
 29/6
 DET23'
 EA52
 8/5
 ECL84
 10/ 

 7591 A
 20/0
 DET24'
 EABC806
 ECL84
 10/ 20/ 

 9003
 9/ DH101
 9/ EB733
 8/ 22/0
 2/ 

 42134
 10' DK32
 7/8
 EB740
 6/ 2/-< EM80 EM81 EM84 EM87 EN32 EN91 EY51 EY50 EY80 EY83 EY88 EY86 EY87 EY88 E Y88 E Y91 EZ40 EZ41 EZ80 EZ81 EZ81

#### Head Office:

### 44a WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.2

Tel.: PARK 5641/2/3 Cables: ZAERO LONDON Retail branch (personal callers only) 85 TOTTENHAM COURT RD., LONDON W.2. Tel: LANgham 8403

A.R.B. Approved for inspection and release of electronic valves, tubes, klystrons. etc.

WE WANT TO BUY:

723A/B; 2K25; 4C35—50/- paid subject to test. Please offer us your special valves and tubes surplus to requirements.

WW-138 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistorv.com

Please send foolscap s.a.e. for full list of valves, tubes and semiconductors

FG17 FW4/

# Here's money-making repair data for over including 148 PAGES ON COLOUR

RADIOAN

TELEVISI

SERVI

MOL

(At

TELEY

1967 - 1968 MODELS

TELET

1966-MOD

VII.

(III) CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

**R**13

łł TO

PRINTED PANEL DIAGRAMS

CI3 8-5V

12 10 12 A35 Fase (54) Fase

#27...

Se of Pat of The The

COMPONENT

LAYOUT DIAGRAMS tables & waveform graphs

JUST OUT!

New 12th Edition of

Electrical Engineer's

64

12

REFERENCE

by 75 leading experts.

Guilds, etc.

BOOK

2.0

R130

as.

TELEV

SER

di the

\*\*\*\*

北

# from 1969 right back to 1965 RADIO & TV

This big RADIO & TV SERVICING repair library will help you speed up your repair work and increase your earnings. Packed with circuits, repair data and vital information it covers all the popular 1965-'69 TVs. Radios, Radiograms, Car Radios, Record Players and Tape Recorders-including the latest data on COLOUR TV. Written by a team of Research Engineers, Radio & TV Servicing will speed up your repair work year after year. Examine this latest edition at home FREE FOR A WEEK.

All aspects of Colour TV are covered-from installation to static convergence. The vital information in the colour section makes this repair library invaluable to the service Engineer.

#### RADIOS · RADIOGRAMS TVs . **RECORD PLAYERS** · CAR RADIOS TAPE RECORDERS

#### SERVICING DATA ON ALL THESE MAKES:

SERVICING DAIA ON ALL IHESE MAKES: Aiwa, Alba, Baird, Beogram, Beolit, B.R.C., Bush, Carousel, Cossor, Dansette, Decca, Defiant, Dynaport, Dynatron, Eddystone, Ekco, Elizabethan, Ever Ready, Ferguson, Ferranti, Fldelity, G.E.C., Grundlg, H.M.V., Kolster-Brandes, Hitachi, Invicta, McMichael, Marconiphone, Masteradio, Motorola, Murphy, National, Newmatic, Pam, Perdio, Peto-Scott, Philips, Portadyne, Pye, Radiomobile, R.G.D., Regentone, Roberts' Radlo, Sanyo, Sharp, Smith's Radiomobile, Sobel, S.T.C., Sony, Standard, Stella, Stereosound, Teletron, Thorn, Trans Arena, Ultra, Van Der Molen, World Radio. Van Der Molen, World Radio. Send no money-just post coupon below-there's no obligation to buy.



To: Buckingham Press Ltd., 18-19 Warren Street, London W.1. Please send RADIO & TV SERVICING—4 volumes, without obligation to buy if you accept my application. I will return the books in 8 days or post: 

Tick (V) D Full cash price of £16. or

Г Here ⊂ 20 deposit and 16 monthly payments of 20, paying £17 in all. □ Also send me on 2 days triat Electricat Engineer's Reference Bank Cash price £6 6s. (or 12/- dep. 12 monthly payments of 10, paying £6 12s, in all) If you are under 21 your father must fill in coupon 

(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)	Risses 6 ab
Address	Figuse lick
	/Myjour prop
	Rented
	 uaturni
	Furnished at
Occupation	. Temporary add
	Mr. Hone of I
Signature	 Mrs.

www.americanradiohistory.com

WW-139 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

CONDENSERS. 8 mfd. 600 v. Brand New. Cornell Dubilier Paper Condensers, 4in x 3 jin. x 1 jin. with fixing clips. 7/6 ea. P. & P. 2/-.

SLYDLOK FUSES 15 amp., 1/6 ea., 15/- per doz.

HEADPHONES. 5 amp. 1/3 ea. 13/- Doz. P. & P. ea. 12 2/-. DLR5 Bal. Armature, 9/6. P. & P. 3/-. M/Coil with ear muffs and wired M/C mic., 12/6. P. & P. 3/-. No. 10 Assembly M/Coil with M/Coil Mic., 12/6. P. & P. 3/-.

SMALL MOTORS. 12-24 v. D.C., reversible, with gears attached, 10/- ea.; with blower attachment, 10/-; ea.; each item post 2/6.

TRANSMITTER. BC 625, part of T/R. SCR522. For spares only. Chassis only. Complete with valves *except* 832s and Relay. 21/- ea. Carr. 4/-. 832 valves 7/6 ea. P. & P. 2/- ea. valve, used.

**SIEMENS HIGH SPEED RELAYS.** Type H69D, 500+500 ohms, **5**/- ea.; Type H96E, 1,700+1,700 ohms, 7/6 ea. Carr. 1/-.

TELE L" TYPE FIELD TELEPHONES. These telephones are fitted in strong steel case complete with Hand Gen. for calling each station. Supplied in new condition and tested. 50/- per pr. Carr. 7/6.

MORSE KEYS. No. 8 assembly complete with leads, terminals and cover, 6/6 ea. Carr. 2/6.

**VIBRATORS.** 12 v. 4 pin MALLORY TYPE 6634C. 6/- ea. 12 v. 7 pin Plessey Type 12SR7. 7/6 ea. Carr. 1/6.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC COUNTERS. Register up to 9999, coil res.  $300\Omega$ . 5/- ca. Carr. 1/-. not re-setable. Ex-equipment. Open type.

LIGHTWEIGHT HEADSET (part of "88" W. Set Equipt.) complete with Boom mic., carbon made to highest Ministry Spec. Moving coil earpieces. Our price 20/- ea. Carr. 3/-. Also Super Light-weight hand set, 10/- ea. Carr. 2/-.

200 AMP. 24 v. D.C. GENERATORS. Type P3 ex-Air Ministry, £9 ea. Carr. £1.

Generators. Type 02. 3,000 watts, 30 v. D.C. £6 ea. Carr. 15/-.

Rotary Convertors. Type 8. D.C. Input 24 v., A.C. Output 115 v. 400 c/s, 3 phase, 1.8 amps. £5 ea. Carr. £1.

Invertors. Type 201A (5UB6300). D.C. 25/28 v. r.p.m. 8,000, A.C. 115 v. 1600 c/s, single phase. £10 ca. Carr. incl. All above items ex-gov. stock, in used condition.

CONDENSERS. .1 mfd. 1,500 v. Sprague, paper. 9d. ea., 7/6 doz. .1 500 v. 5/6 doz. postage on 12 of ea. item 2/-.

HEAVY DUTY TERMINALS. Ex-equipt. Black only, will take spade terminals and wander plug. 1/6 pr., 15/- doz. pairs. P. & P. 1/6 ea. doz.

FATIGUE METERS. 24 v. D.C. Consisting of  $6 \times H96D$  Relays. 500  $\times$  500  $\Omega$ .  $6 \times$  300  $\Omega$  Electro Mag. counters, etc. \$2/10/- ca. Carr. 6/-.

AMERICAN AUTOPULSE 24 v. PUMPS for mounting between carb. and main fuel tanks as auxiliary pump. New-30/- ea. P. & P. 5/-. 7 g.p.h. Size 7in × 2½in. × 2½in.

Telephone Hand Generators. No. 26 A.N. In wooden case. 7/6 ea. P. & P. 4/6.

S.T.C. MINIATURE SEALED RELAYS, TYPE 4184 G D,  $700\Omega$  24 v. (will work efficiently on 12 v. D.C.) (ex-equipment). 2 C/overs. 7/6. P. & P. 1/-. 6 or more post paid.

SMALL D.C. MOTORS.  $2in \times 1\frac{1}{2}in. \times 1\frac{1}{2}in.$ Rated 24 v., will work on 12 v.  $\frac{1}{2}in.$  length drive shaft. Ideal for model makers, etc. 10/6 ea.

ł



Tel. BIRKENHEAD 6067 Terms Cash with Order.



A111

DININENTS

Advertisements accepted up to JUNE 6 for the JULY issue, subject to space being available.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

DISPLAYED SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED: 26 per single col. inch. LINE advertisements (run-on): 7/- per llne (approx 7 words), minimum two lines. Where an advertisement includes a box number (count as 2 words) there is an additional charge of 1/-. SERIES DISCOUNT: 15% is allowed on orders for twelve monthly insertions provided a contract is placed in advance.

BOX NUMBERS: Replies should be addressed to the Box number in the advertisement, c/o Wireless World, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. No responsibility accepted for errors.

## BBÇ ENGINEERING DIVISION (CODING OFFICE, COMPUTER PROJECTS)

requires an

# ASSISTANT (Technical)

for work on the classification and standardisation of components and the preparation and maintenance of stores inventories involving the use of computer based procedures. A good knowledge of the principal forms and characteristics of electronic components and materials is essential, together with the ability to correlate data and to work logically and accurately. An interest in computer applications is necessary and a suitable qualification in electrical engineering is desirable. The post is based in London.

Commencing salary £1,400 p.a. to £1,550 p.a. in a scale having a maximum of £1,775 p.a. (includes London Weighting). Write for application form to Engineering Recruitment Officer, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA, quoting reference No. 69.E.2097 W.W. 2165

# Your Chance to Run a New Field Workshop

Honeywell's new computer field workshop is a beckoning new venture. Full of expansion potential and unlimited opportunities for someone to apply and develop new ideas. It could be you . . . if you can meet these needs:—

WE NEED an Engineer to organise and run this new field workshop which will be concerned with the repair of Computer Sub Assemblies, both Electronic and Mechanical. He will be based at our Greenford, Middlesex office.

YOU NEED to be in the 20 to 35 age bracket, have previous experience in electronic repair work, a good knowledge of transistor circuits, particularly flip flops and stabilised power supplies, plus the ability to construct any special equipment necessary under the guidance of a Senior Engineer. Some experience of typewriter or teleprinter type mechanics would be an advantage.

This out of the ordinary job will interest applicants from the Radio and TV industry or ambitious engineers who have Laboratory Technician experience.

For further information please phone John Chatterton at 01-568 9191 ext. 738 or Brian Burge on ext. 635. Or you can write to Honeywell Ltd., EDP Field Service, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

🕉 Honeywell

# TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNICAL OFFICERS

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

THREE POSTS for men or women, normally aged at least 23, in the Lines Section of the Telecommunications Branch at New Scotland Yard.

DUTIES include provision, development and maintenance of line communications and associated equipment, and are essentially of a co-ordinating and planning nature.

QUALIFICATIONS: O.N.C. in Engineering (including a pass in Electrical Engineering A), or City and Guilds Intermediate Certificate in Telecommunications Engineering (old syllabus, i.e. subject No. 50) plus Radio II, or Intermediate Telecommunications Technicians' Certificate (new syllabus, I.e. subject No. 49) plus Certificates in Mathematics B, Telecommunications Principles B, and Radio and Line Transmission B, or equivalent standard of technical education. At least 5 years' appropriate experience essential.

SALARY (Inner London): £1,244 (at age 23)—£1,472 (at 28 or over on entry); scale maximum £1,646. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, WIX 2AA, or telephone 01-734 6010, Ext. 229 (after 5.30 p.m. 01-734 6464 "Ansafone" service), for application form, quoting S/7169/69. Closing date 28th May 1969.

2167

# V.H.F. TELEVISION RELAY & COMMUNAL AERIAL SYSTEMS

We are planning a considerable expansion of our activities and have the following vacancies:

# I. A SENIOR ENGINEER

to have control of all aspects of systems design, planning, estimating, installation and commissioning.

# **II. ENGINEERS**

capable of undertaking either:

- (a) System planning and estimating.
- (b) control of installation work.
- or (c) test and commissioning duties.

Candidates for these appointments must have a good background of practical experience in this field of work, and an up-to-date knowledge of techniques and equipment.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be sent to:

# BRITISH RELAY

The General Manager, Special Services Division, British Relay House, 41, Streatham High Road, S.W.16

# APPOINTMENTS



A112

are required to work on calibration, fault-finding and testing of telecommunications measuring instruments. The work is varied and will enable technicians with experience of r.f. circuits to broaden their knowledge of the latest techniques employed in the electronics and telecommunications industries by bringing them into contact with a wide range of the most advanced measuring instruments embracing all frequencies up to u.h.f.

Entrants may be graded as Testers, Test Technicians or Senior Test Technicians according to experience and qualifications. Our expanding production programme geared to our recognised export achievement provides security of employment combined with good prospects of advancement, not only within these grades, but into other technical and supervisory posts within the Company.

Salaries are attractive and conditions excellent. A Pension Scheme includes substantial life assurance cover provided by the Company. Assistance with removal may also be given in appropriate cases. Please apply in writing, giving brief details including age, experience and salary to:

> The Recruitment Manager, Marconi Instruments Ltd. Longacres, St. Albans, Herts.



Member of GEC-Marconi Electronics Limited

#### THE GENERAL POST OFFICE has vacancies for RADIO OPERATORS II at its

#### COAST RADIO STATIONS

Applications are invited from men between 21 and 35 years of age who must hold either the Postmaster General's First or Second Class Certificate of Competence in Radiotelegraphy or an equivalent certificate issued by a Commonwealth Administration or the Irish Republic.

The posts which will be temporary in the first instance, carry a salary scale of £765-£1,129, depending on age at entry, but successful applicants will be eligible to enter the open competitive selection for permanent appointment to be held in the late summer of 1969.

Applicants should write to: The Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Union House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1, or telephone 01-432 5628 for further information. 2163

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON Telecommunications Technician

Applications are invited for the post of TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN in the Borough Architect's Department for servicing ground-to-air equipment at Luton Airport. Applicants experienced in the servicing of Decca 424 Radar, Marconi AD 21OC Direction Finder, Mufax facsimile reproduction equipment and I.L.S. equipment and holders of the appropriate H.N.C. certificates preferred.

Duties will involve shift working. Commencing salary within Technician Grades 4/5/6 (£1,055-£1,715 per annum) according to qualifications and experience. Housing accommodation considered. Reasonable removal expenses paid.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk, Town Hall, Luton, Beds., to whom completed applications should be returned as soon as possible.

2168

The 5 GeV Electron Synchrotron NINA situated at Daresbury Laboratory in north-west Cheshire, is being used for research into high energy physics by university and resident groups.

This is a complex facility and work here offers a challenging opportunity for men interested in devising and developing new devices and techniques in many cases in completely new fields. A

# **TECHNICAL OFFICER**

is required to join the Group responsible for the development and operation of the Synchrotron. He should be prepared to undertake development work on various projects and carry out this work with a high degree of personal responsibility. He should also be prepared to spend some of his time (at present 50%) as a member of the operating crew on a three shift basis.

Applicants should be at least 26 years of age and must have served a recognised engineering apprenticeship or have had comparable training. They must also possess an O.N.C. or equivalent in Electrical Engineering or Applied Physics and have experience in electro-mechanical and electrical work. Some electronic and high vacuum work would be an advantage.

Starting salary will be assessed according to age, qualifications and experience on the scale £1,347-£1,565 (this scale is under review). A shift allowance (at present  $14\frac{1}{2}$ % of salary) is paid in addition to salary.

Write for application form quoting reference DL/298/M to:





Personnel Officer, Science Research Council, Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory, Daresbury, Nr. Warrington.



# STAR Mobile Radiotelephone expansion

Only four months after its introduction to world markets the new Star mobile radiotelephone equipment has received orders in 25 important export countries.

The outstanding success of this advanced radiotelephone equipment is creating new career opportunities in home and export marketing for Area Sales Managers.

Experience in sales or service of mobile radiotelephones or communications equipment is desirable.

These positions are a first-class opportunity for marketing men with drive and imagination and offer excellent possibilities for high earnings and advancement.

Please write giving details of your experience to:



# BROADCASTING ENGINEERS

required by

# INTERTEL

in Vision Control and Video Tape. Colour experience desirable. Applicants should be prepared to travel extensively throughout Europe if required. Applications, giving details of qualifications, age and experience should be addressed to:

Head of Technical Operations INTERTEL (VTR STUDIOS) LTD. WYCOMBE ROAD, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX The current expansion programme of our Flight Simulator Division entails the consolidation of a newly-formed Standards policy. We need a

# STANDARDS ENGINEER

Applicants should be qualified Engineers with a minimum qualification of H.N.C. a degree is preferred. They should have had a minimum of twelve months experience in an established Standards Organisation. The primary task will be to co-ordinate a Standards Policy within the Division and to liaise with other Standards Engineers within the Redifon group of Companies. He will also act as Secretary to the Standards Committee. Also a:

# COMPONENTS ENGINEER

Qualifications to H.N.C. standard are preferred. A good knowledge of Component Technology and the market is essential. He will liaise with the Standards Engineer and with Design Engineers to provide an advisory service in the selection of electronic components in use throughout the Division. He will also advise and co-ordinate in the testing and evaluation of components when this is necessary.

These positions will carry excellent salaries, high job interest, good working conditions.

A contributory pension scheme coupled with free life assurance is in operation also a sick pay scheme.

Applications should be made, quoting reference DEV2, to:



2164



2162



designing Radio Receivers, Record Players, Radiogramophones and High Fidelity Equipment of the highest quality, invites applications for additional staff.

ASSISTANT RADIO ENGINEER Circuit Design ASSISTANT AUDIO ENGINEER Circuit Design DESIGNER DRAUGHTSMAN

Good salary, prospects and working conditions. Pension Scheme. Apply, stating qualifications to:

Technical Director. Hacker Radio Limited, Norreys Drive, Cox Green, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

2203



area. 5-day week, good salary, commission and car allowance or vehicle supplied. Colour training will be arranged. Apply to: Branch Manager, Radio Rentals, 21 King Street, TWICKENHAM. 2172

SALES MANAGER required by High Fidelity equipment manu-

facturer. Commercial experience and ability

to work on own initiative essential. Knowledge of Hi-Fi and experience of customer

liaison desirable. Apply, stating age, experi-

ROGERS DEVELOPMENTS (Electronics)

Limited, 4/14 Barmeston Road, Catford, S.E.6.

Telephone: 01-698 7424/4340,

T.V. ENGINEERS RADIO RENTALS have a vacancy for a top grade Engineer in the TWICKENHAM

ence and salary required to:

# BATH EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE

# **OPERATIONAL AND** MAINTENANCE ENGINEER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for a post as Operational and Maintenance Engineer with the B.E.T.S. Duties will include the operation, testing and maintenance of a comprehensive range of video and audio equipment at the Studio centre in Bath.

Further information and forms of application can be obtained from: The Secretary, Bath Educational Television Service, Northgate House, Bath, BAI 5AL.

2171

# RADIO TECHNICIANS

Vacancies to be filled by October, 1969

A number of suitably qualified candidates are required for unestablished posts, leading to permanent and pensionable employment (in Cheltenham and other parts of the UK, including London). There are also oppor-tunities for service abroad. Applicants must be 19 or over and be familiar with the use of Test Gear, and have had practical Radio/Electronic workshop experience. Preference will be given to such candidates who can also offer "O" Level GCE passes in English Language, Maths and/or Physics, or hold the City and Guilds Tele-communications Technician Intermediate Certificate or equivalent technical qualifica-tions. A knowledge of electro-mechanical equipment will be an advantage. Pay according to age, e.g. at 19—£869; at 25—£1,130 (highest age pay on entry) rising by four annual increments to £1,304. Prospects of promotion to grades in salary range £1,217-£2,038. There are a few posts carrying higher salaries.

carrying higher salaries. Annual Leave allowance of 3 weeks 3 days

rising to 4 weeks 2 days. Normal Civil Service sick leave regulations apply.

Application forms available from: Recruitment Officer (RT 3),

**Government Communications Head-**

Government, Connection quarters, Oakley, Priors Road, CHELTENHAM, Glos, GL52 5AJ. 2175

#### A115

# APPOINTVIENTS

# **TEST ENGINEERS**

Engineers are required for final test of solid state R/F prototype and pre-production equipment operating at U.H.F. and microwave frequencies.

These positions would be ideally suitable to ex-service radio/radar personnel, television service engineers. etc., with experience of transistorised circuitry.

\*The Company offers first-class holiday, sick payment and welfare facilities, including an excellent group pension and insurance scheme. The two modern establishments are located at Bushey and Hemel Hempstead, Herts., within easy access of the M.1.



Ether Engin

Apply in writing, quoting reference WW RM2 to: Personnel Officer, Ether Engineering Ltd., Park Avenue, Bushey, Herts.

1 S S M

# PRODUCTION TEST ENGINEERING

Due to our successful Research and Design work many exciting new projects are entering a production phase and we require Engineers and Technicians to participate in this work.

Minimum qualifications required are a basic understanding of Transistor circuitry enabling testing to specification to be carried out on our Data Processing and Servo Control Systems, etc.

Electrical Engineering Certificates an advantage, but not essential if experience in a similar activity can be offered.

Apply:



Personnel Officer RECORDING DESIGNS LTD. Blackwater Station Estate Blackwater, Camberley, Surrey Telephone Camberley 24622

# SENIOR FIELD ENGINEER

Required for Computer and Data Processing Peripheral units, to operate from London, there are excellent prospects for a man with good electro-mechanical practice who can show initiative and can write clear factual reports. A car and operating expenses and good salary are offered to the right man.

# DRAUGHTSMAN— CHECKER

Required for electro-mechanical work. Promotion prospects are good for a man with proved ability and initiative.

# AUDIO EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER

Required for work connected with Public Address, sound recording and reproducing and Cinema Projection Equipment. Applicants must have a good experience of Technical Audio work.

Apply in writing to The Chief Engineer, Westrex Co. Ltd., 152, Coles Green Road, London, N.W.2. or telephone 01-452 5401 Extension 12.



2176



# POST DESIGN SERVICES

A116

Our POST DESIGN SERVICES SECTION at Wandsworth has a vacancy for a man with a basic theoretical and practical knowledge of radio. He would also need the ability to prepare written technical leaflets from laboratory information and a knowledge of M.O.T. Post Design procedure would be an advantage.

Applications in writing please to:--The Personnel Officer, REDIFON LIMITED, Broomhill Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18.



# Radiomobile CAR RADIO DESIGNERS

#### Do you :-

Have a Degree or HND/HNC in electronics? Have experience in radio receiver design, not necessarily car radio?

Like the idea of working with a dynamic design team and seeing your project through to production?

Have ideas for using microcircuits?

# IF YOUR ANSWER TO MOST OF THESE QUESTIONS IS YES

WHY NOT TELEPHONE ME, Peter Wilding (Engineering Manager) on 01-452 0171— (Reverse charges of course). On any weekday

or send me your career details-

We need people like you—and will pay well for the right men—or women



# **COMMISSIONING ENGINEERS OR TECHNICIANS**

Experienced in servicing or testing digital equipment. Training on Equipments given where necessary.

# **PROTOTYPE WIREMEN**

Experienced on electronic rack wiring, but desiring more varied work.

These vacancies are in a team commissioning an advanced system of machine tools on line to a computer. They involve installation, test, evaluation and maintainance of machine tools and automatic conveyors.

> Please write for Company brochure and application form to Mr. K. Oxenham, Head Office Personnel Officer,

MOLINS MACHINE COMPANY LIMITED 2 Evelyn Street, London SE8

www.americanradiohistory.com

#### **TECHNICAL AUTHORS**

Technical Publications Contractor has vacancies A lechnical Publications Contractor has vacanties in their Home Counties offices and on site for personnel to be engaged in the preparation of manuals for a wide range of electronic and allied equipment to Ministry and Commercial require-ments. Applications are invited from practising or aspiring authors with relevant experience. Box No. 5052 5052

### ELECTRONIC SERVICE ENGINEERS

required by OLYMPIA BUSINESS MACHINES for their London workshops to work on a range of electronic calculators. A good salary and working conditions are offered.

Also required: Young Men with strong interest in electronics but without complete experience will be trained. Courses are available through this company. Day release for selected trainees. Please apply in writing to:

D. H. Smith, Olympia Business Machines Company Ltd., 299a Edgware Road, London, W.2. 7199

# TECHNICIAN

Applications are invited for the post of technician to maintain computer systems, to construct computer hardware, and to assist in the general running of a small electronics laboratory.

Suitable qualifications are experience in electronic equipment, construction and maintenance of electro-mechanical devices and an interest in the subject generally.

Salary range £847-£1,400. Superannuation scheme.

Apply in first instance by letter, stating briefly personal details and relevant experience, to Mr. J. A. Payton, Centre for Computing and Automation, Imperial College, London, S.W.7. 2201

### CHIEF

# SOUND RECORDIST

**SOUND RECORDIST** required by the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION for its Radio Division which is responsible for the production and fast trans-sion of radio programmes on magnetic tape and overseas. Programmes vary from brief interviews to hours per week, in some 30 languages. The Chief Sound Recordist will have control of a staff of maintenance engineers and sound recording operations. His duties will include the management of recording studios and copying equipment. He will supervise recording by outside equipment. He will supervise recording by outside the contractors and liaise closely with the GPO about and line facilities to overseas territories. He will be responsible for the planning, design and installa-tion of such new facilities as may be required by advances in the medium. Salary £1,850-£2,355 per annum.

Per annum. Please send postcard for application form to Manager (PE/A/185/EW). Department of Employ-ment and Productivity, Professional and Executive Register, Atlantic House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4. Closing date for completed application forms 4 June 1969. 2207

# **Tradesmen and Technicians**

Applications are invited from competent men who are attracted by the opportunity to work overseas for a year or two (with generous leave and free air passages), earn an attractive salary and qualify for tax concessions.

Our immediate vacancies are as follows :-

Suitable applicants would be ex-RAF or FITTERS civilian trained fitters with Flight Instrumen-INSTRUMENT tation experience in 1st and 2nd line (Ref. FT1) servicing associated with Lightning and Jet Provost aircraft. Suitable applicants would be ex-RAF or RN FITTERS trained fitters with 1st and 2nd line servicing WIRELESS experience of Airborne communication (AIR) (Ref. FTW/A) equipment, P7R 175, ARC 52, TACAN and IFF MK 10 Suitable applicants would be ex-RAF or RN FITTERS trained fitters with 1st and 2nd line servicing RADAR (AIR) experience of Airborne Radar equipment, (Ref. FTR/A) AI 23B, TACAN and IFF.MK 10. Suitable applicants would be ex-RAF or RN FITTERS RADIO/RADAR trained fitters who have received a formal course on TACAN, IFF, VHF/UHF and (Ref. FTR/R) PTR 175 and are experienced at 1st and 2nd line servicing level. Suitable applicants would be ex-RAF or RN FITTERS trained fitters with experience of servicing ELECTRICAL and maintaining Airfield ground servicing (GROUND) vehicles and equipment. (Ref. FTE/G) Suitable applicants would be ex-Service or LABORATORY civilian trained technicians who are familiar TECHNICIAN with the use of electronic, radio and radar (Ref. LTN) test equipment. They would be required to assist Electronic Instructors in the laboratory.

Please apply, quoting the appropriate reference, to :

THE PERSONNEL MANAGER AIRWORK (OVERSEAS) LIMITED BURLINGTON ARCADE **BOURNEMOUTH** . HANTS



# A117

APPOINTMENTS

# APPOINTMENTS

# **ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS**

A118

Service Engineers required for Offices, throughout the United Kingdom, of well-known Company manufacturing Electronic Desk Calculating Machines. Applicants should possess a sound knowledge of basic Electronics with experience in Electronics, Radar, Radio and 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 the Service Manager, Sumlock Comptometer Ltd., 102/108 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.



# NORWICH CITY COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

The Department of Electrical Engineering of the Norwich City College offers students who have studied Physics and Mathematics at Advanced level in the G.C.E. and passed in one subject, a modern sandwich course for the Higher National Diploma in Electrical and Electronic Engineering. Subjects studied include Computation, Statistics, Economics and Law, Electronics, Control, Telecommunications, Power and Machines. Well balanced and interesting industrial training with pay will be arranged as required. The course is approved for major grant awards by Local Authorities.

Accommodation will be arranged by the College if desired.

Enquiries about the course starting in September 1969 should be made to:

E. Jones, B.Sc., Ph.D., C.Eng., M.I.E.E., Head of Department of Electrical Engineering, Norwich City College, Ipswich Road, Norwich, Norfolk. NOR 67D. 2184

# **Computer Engineering**

NCR requires additional ELECTRONIC, ELECTRO-MECHANICAL ENGINEERS and TECHNICIANS to maintain medium to large scale digital computing systems in London and provincial towns.

Training courses will be arranged for successful applicants, 21 years of age and over, who have a good technical background to ONC/HNC level, City and Guilds or radio/radar experience in the Forces.

Starting salary will be in the range of £900/£1150 per annum, plus bonus. Shift allowances are payable, after training, where applicable. Opportunities also exist for Trainees, not less than 19 years of age, with a good standard of education, an aptitude towards and an interest in, mechanics, electronics and computers.

Excellent holiday, pension and sick pay arrangements. Please write for Application Form to Assistant Personnel Officer NCR, 1,000 North Circular Road, London, N.W.2, quoting publication and month of issue.

Plan your future with **NCR** 

# **Electronic Technicians**

Ampex Quality Control Department now has vacancies for electronics technicians. Successful applicants will be responsible for fault finding and testing a complete range of sophisticated magnetic recording equipment.

Experience gained in the electronic industry or radio or television servicing would be an advantage or a qualification of O.N.C. standard.

Attractive salary based on qualifications and experience will be paid and the company operates an excellent range of Life Assurance and Pension Schemes, etc. Please write or telephone for application form to the Personnel Officer, Ampex Electronics Limited, Acre Road, Reading,

(Tel.: Reading 84411).



Looking for a change?

# APPOINTMENTS



## (Salary up to £1600)

The rapidly expanding Echo and Post Limited, a member of the progressive Thomson Organisation, has a vacancy for an engineer to maintain the equipment in the Teleprinter and Type Setting departments.

Applicants should preferably have served an apprenticeship with a light engineering company, and have had experience in the maintenance of Teleprinters and Printer equipment. A working knowledge of electronics would be an advantage.

The many attractive features of employment include:  $37\frac{1}{2}$  hour week. 3 week holiday. Contributory Pension Scheme, subsidised canteen and pleasant working contions in the most modern newspaper office in Britain.

Apply in writing giving brief details of age and experience to:

Production Manager, Echo and Post Ltd, Mark Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, or

Telephone Hemel Hempstead 2211 extension 340







Progressive Electronic Component Manufacturers, situated in the Lake District, require a Techniciah to work in close conjunction with Electronics Engineers and Physicists, in the development, and subsequent production, of precision glass components.

The successful applicant should be capable of working on his own initiative. A knowledge of Laboratory workshop practise and basic physics would be advantageous.

Assistance given in finding local accommodation.

Applications, stating age, experience etc., to be sent to:

The Personnel Manager, Oxley Developments Company Limited, Priory Park, Ulverston, North Lancashire.

2183



APPLICANTS MUST BE UK RESIDENTS 2208

REDIFFUSION

# **COLOUR TELEVISION FAULTFINDERS & TESTERS**

We have a number of vacancies in our Production Test Departments for experienced faultfinders and testers.

Knowledge of transistor circuitry and experience with Colour Receivers together with R.T.E.B. Final Certificate or equivalent qualifications required.

These will be staff appointments with all the expected benefits. Applications to:

> Works Manager, Rediffusion Vision Service Ltd., Fullers Way South, Chessington, Surrey (near Ace of Spades). Phone: 01-397 5411

#### SITUATIONS VACANT

A FULL-TIME technical experienced salesman required for retail sales; write giving details of age, previous experience, salary required to-The Manager, Henry's Radio, Ltd., 303 Edgware Rd., London, W.2. [67]

ELECTRICAL & GENERAL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED, of Wimbledon, S.W.19, require engineers for testing Public Address Equipment. Phone: (01) 947 0222. [2187

EXPERIENCED ENGINEER required for repair and calibration of electronic test equipment.—Apply A. J. Whittemore (Aeradio) Ltd., Bizgin Hill Aerodrome, Kent. Tel.: Bizgin Hill 2211. [2199

EXPERIENCED TV Engineer required. Permanent position, good salary. Transport available if required. This is an addition to staff to cope with expanding TV service. REM RADIO, 79 Church Road, Ashford. Tel. Ashford 5336 (Middlesex). [79

REDIFON LTD. require fully experienced TELE-COMMUNICATIONS TEST ENGINEERS and ELECTRONICS INSPECTORS. Good commencing salaries. We would particularly welcome enquiries from ex-Service, personnel or personne' about to leave the Services. Please write giving full details to-The Personnel Manger, Radifon Ltd., Broomhill Road, Wandsworth, S.W.18. [26]

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. CHIEF ELEC-TRONICS TECHNICIAN required in Department of Chemistry to take charge of electronics workshop concerned with development and construction of new electronic equipment for use in research and teaching laboratories, and with maintenance and repair of wide range of electronic instruments and equipment. Considerable experience necessary. Paper qualifications in appropriate field desirable. Salary £1,294-£1,475 per annum. Superanniation. Write to the Bursar (Ref. B.211) The University. Sheffield S10 2TN. [2186]

WE HAVE VACANCIES for Four Experienced Test Engineers in our Production Test Department, Applicants are preferred who have Experience of Fault Finding and Testing of Mobile VHF and UHF Mobile Equipment. Excelent Opportunities for promotion due to Expansion Programme. Please apply to Personnel Manager, Pye Telecommunications Ltd., Cambridge Works, Haig Road, Cambridge. Tel. Cambridge 51351, Extn. 327

WEST London Aero Club invite "A" and "B" saty equipment to commence Radio Workshop. Alternative propositions may be considered. Write full details to--White Waltham Airfield, near Maidenhead, Berks. [68]

#### ARTICLES FOR SALE

A MPMETERS. 6 in. Dial Flish Type. A.C. or D.C. 15, 30 or 50 amp. New & Boxed. Ex-Gov., 45/- ea. Post-Paid. H. W. ENGLISH, 469 RAYLEIGH RD., HUTTON, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX. [86]

**B**RAND NEW MINIATURE ELECTROLYTICS with long wires, 15 volt .5, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200 mfcs., 7/8 per dozen postage 1/-. The C.R. Supply Co., 127 Chesterfield Rd., Sheffield S8, [370]

BUILD IT in a DEWBOX quality plastics cabinet, 2 in. x 2j in. x any length. D.E.W. Ltd. (W), Ringwood Rd. FERNDOWN, Dorset. S.A.E. for leafiet. Write now-Right now. [76]

New MOTOR GENERATORS. 12 volt input. 240v. output. 200w, £3 17s. 6d. H. duty Twin 400w, £6 10s. 0d. C. paid. C.O.D. 3/6 ext. S. O'Brien. 1 Hightown, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs. [358]

THE IDEAL PANEL Mounting Meter Movement for any Sensitive Test Meter, etc. 200 Micro Amp F.S.D. 4% X4% in clear plastic case. Our special price only 39/6. P. & P. Free. Limited number only. Walton's Wireless Stores. 55A Worcester Street. Wolverhampton. [71]

# STAVELEY-SMITH CONTROLS LIMITED SERVICE ENGINEERS

Vacancies exist for both Marine and Industrial Electronic Service Engineers in the London area.

The Marine Engineer will be required to service Radio, Radar, and Navigational Aids on shipping in the docks and other locations in the South East.

The Industrial Engineer will be required to service and install a very wide range of equipment in Printing, Hospitals and handling industries. He must be willing to travel around from his base as work demands.

Applicants must be either ex-seagoing personnel and/or experienced Industrial Service Engineers, resident near London preferably Essex for the the Marine Engineer and West or North for the Industrial.

All applicants must hold clean driving licence and be willing to travel.

All positions are Staff, with contributory Superannuation.

Apply in writing, stating experience to:-**68** Grosvenor Street, MANCHESTER, 1, or phone London 01-592 0252, Mr. Walton. 2211



Age should preferably be between 20 and 30 Contributory pension scheme Re-location assistance

Newmarket Road, Cambridge Tel: 0223 61222

A121



**APPOINTMENTS** 

/ H \

# H. C. D. Research Limited require **ENGINEERS**

who are interested in Linear Semiconductor Techniques

for **CRYSTAL OSCILLATORS R.F. POWER AMPLIFIERS AUDIO & VIDEO MODULATORS** 

TRANSMITTERS

Excellent working conditions in modern factory and laboratory.

APPLY: J. H. R. Manners, Chief Engineer, H.C.D. Research Limited,

179 Junction Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex Telephone: 04446 2967

# APPOINTMENTS



A122

RADIO & TELEVISION SERVICING RADAR THEORY & MAINTENANCE

This private College provides efficient theoretical and practical training in the above subjects. One-year day courses are available for beginners and shortened courses for men who have had previous training.

Write for details to: The Secretary, London Electronics College, 20 Penywern Road, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Tel.: 01-373 8721.

# BOURNEMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY FULL-TIME COURSE

# UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXTERNAL HONOURS DEGREE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

G.C.E. 'A' level entry or O.N.C.(Eng.) or O.N.D.(Eng.) entry

Next session's course commences September, 1969. Details from The Principal, Room E7, College of Technology, Lansdowne, Bournemouth BH1 3JJ. Tel: 20844 APPROVED LODGINGS ARRANGED EARLY APPLICATION IS DESIRABLE





# RUTHERFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

B.Sc. ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (Honours and Ordinary)

B.Sc. PHYSICAL ELECTRONICS (Honours and Ordinary) M.Sc. ADVANCED EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS

Further details of these and other courses and of residential accommodation available, may be obtained from Administrative Officer, Rutherford College of Technology, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, NEI 8ST quoting WW 693 2194

# TRANSISTOR ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

NEWMARKET are expanding their applications laboratory which deals with device evaluation, customer circuit problems, micro circuit design, etc.

There are now, interesting openings for qualified and unqualified engineers who have some experience in transistors.

WRITE or TELEPHONE, in confidence, and give Mr. Towers, Marketing Manager, details of your age, qualifications and experience.

# AT NEWMARKET TRANSISTORS LTD. EXNING ROAD, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK. TEL. NEWMARKET 3381 or

On Stand E201 at the R.E.C.M.F. Exhibition, Olympia.

CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION EQUIPMENT. We have a quantity of industrial and broadcast television equipment for disposal at reduced price. Write for list.—J. D. Jackson Electronics, Eggleston Works, Lombard Street, Newark. Tel.: 5718. [2200

CONNOISSEUR Mono Disc Cutter 334-45-78 rpm. Variable Groove cut Heated Stylus. Complete with -Connoisseur pre-amp Leak Stereo 20 power amp, Swarfe removal vacuum motor. £150. John (Films) Ltd., East St., Brighton 1.

HOW to Use Ex-Govt. Lenses and prisms. Booklets. Nos. 1 & 2, at 2/6 ea. List Free for S.A.E. H. W. ENGLISH, 469 RAYLEIGH RD., HUTTON, BRENT-WOOD, ESSEX. [87

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS at lowest rate GT Type PA234 1 Watt Audio Amplifier. Few only at 17/6d. each including data. P. & P. C.W.O. JEF ELEC-TRONICS, 12 York Drive, Grappenhail, Warrington. Lancs. Mail Order only. [376]

L ARGE SCREEN colour T.V. projectors, Cintel Model 20630, 6 ft. picture from RGB video inputs. Good condition but require assembly. Spare CRT's. Offers as seen. Box W.W. 371 Wireless World.

NUT DRIVERS in 22 sizes B.A. A/F & N.M. Send S.A.E. FOR LISTS to Bargain Spot, 268 London Rd., Croydon. [368

R ESEARCH OSCILLISCOPE. D.C. to 50 Mcs. Rise Time 7 Nano seconds, Normal Sweep 2 seconds to 5 Nano seconds. Sensitivity 25 millivolts/cm. 0.1 micro seconds delay sweep. Strobe sweep. Square and triangular wave outputs. .100 Mcs. marker. Single shot. New condition. Quarter of list price. West, 2 Lordship Lane, Letchworth, Herts (Letchworth 4536). [2173

TESTED TRANSISTORS, ACY28/OC81 6d. each, 30 for 10/-, post 1/-,-Bell, 59 Fairfield Drive, Monkseaton, Northumberland. [374

UFO DETECTOR CIRCUITS, data, 10s. (refundable). Paraphysical Laboratory (UFO Observatory), Downton, Wilts. [369

### F.E.T. PRE-AMP

Impedance matching module: Z in 2M, Z out < IK. 25Hz  $\rightarrow$  200kHz  $\pm$  IdB. Distortion <0.2% at 500mv into 3K. 25/each (45/- pair) post free (U.K.), c.w.o. W. T. MORRIS, I Birch Drive, Shawbury, Shrewsbury.

# BRING AND BUY SALE

A bring and buy sale will be held in H.M.S. MERCURY, near Petersfield, Hants, on SATURDAY 14th JUNE.

Amateurs wishing to dispose of unwanted items of equipment or components are invited to bring them along.

Talk in stations will be actived on 2, 4, 80 and 160 metres (g3BZU) from 1100 BST and sale will commence at approx. 1430 BST. Members of the Royal Naval Amateur Radio

Members of the Royal Naval Amateur Radio Society who will be attending are invited to inform the Secretary as soon as possible. 2195

# EDUCATIONAL COMPUTERS

For all materials connected with the educational use of the computer. Advisory department staffed by qualified science and mathematics teachers, free to educationists and amateurs. Digital computers, analogue computers and peripherals bought and sold. Realistic prices.

COMPUTER TRAINING PRODUCTS Lordship Lane, Letchworth. Letchworth 4536

#### TEST EQUIPMENT --- SURPLUS AND SECONDHAND

SIGNAL generators, oscilloscopes, output meters, wave voltmeters, frequency meters, multi-range meters, etc., etc., in stock.-R. T. & I. Electronics, Ltd., Ashville Old Hall, Ashville Rd., London, E.11. Ley. 4986. [64

# RECEIVERS AND AMPLIFIERS

EDDYSTONE Communications Receiver 840 C. A.C. or D.C. mains. As new, £45, o.n.o. WALLOP 252, HANTS.

EDDYSTONE S770R Rx. 19-165 Mc/s. 4 yrs. old. £75 o.n.o 4 CROMPTON AVE., BLACKPOOL TEL. BLACKPOOL 64680 (AFTER 6 p.m.). [2190

H RO Rx5s. 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.

A123

# **APPOINTMENTS**

# ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS

# Marconi

Can offer you

# NON-TIED HOUSING IN A NEW TOWN ATTRACTIVE SALARY **ANNUAL SALARY REVIEWS GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS 37-HOUR WORKING WEEK**

At Basildon we have a number of vacancies for technical test staff to work on advanced aeronautical electronic systems, maintenance and building of test equipment and other major projects. These positions will be of particular interest to men with experience of transmitters, receivers, aerials, closed circuit T.V. or digital systems.

Please telephone or write for an application form to:-

Mrs. B. Bridgen, Personnel Officer, The Personnel Dept., The Marconi Company Limited, Christopher Martin Road, Basildon, Essex. Phone: Basildon 22822.



# NEW GRAM AND SOUND EQUIPMENT

CONSULT first our 70-page illustrated equipment catalogue on Hi-Fl (5/6). Advisory service, generous terms to members. Membership 7/6 p.a.-Audio Supply Association. 18 Blenheim Road, London, W.4. Association. 01-995 1661. [27

GLASGOW.--Recorders bought, sold, exchanged; cameras, etc., exchanged for recorders or vice-versa.--Victor Morris, 343 Argyle St., Glasgow, C.2. [11]

#### TAPE RECORDING ETC.

IF quality, durability matter, consult Britain's oldest transfer service. Quality records from your suitable tapes. (Excellent tax-tree fund raisers for schools, churches.) Modern studio facilities with Steinway Grand.—Sound News, 18 Bienheim Road, London, W.4. (28)

TAPE to disc transfer, using latest feedback disc cutters: EPs from 23/-; s.a.e. leaflet.—Deroy, High Bank, Hawk St., Carnforth, Lancs. [70]

#### VALVES

VALVE cartons by return at keen prices; send 1/-for all samples and list.-J. & A. Boxmakers, 75a Godwin St., Bradford, 1. [10

#### FOR HIRE

FOR FOR hire CCTV equipment including cameras, monitors, video tape recorders and tape—any period. -Details from Zoom Television, Amersham 5001. [75

#### ARTICLES WANTED

BEC2 TELEVISIONS urgently required or convertible models, large or small quantities. Rother Rentals, 10 Wellgatz. Rotherham, Yorkshire. Telephone Rother-tata 175

WANTED, all types of communications receivers and test equipment.—Details to R. T. & I. Electronics, Ltd., Ashville Old Hall, Ashville Rd., Lon-don, E.11. Ley. 4986. [63]

WANTED, televisions, tape recorders, radiograms, new valves, transistors, etc.—Stan Willetts, 37 High St., West Bromwich, Staffs. Tel. Wes. 0186. [72

WANTED: Back numbers of Wireless World, prefer-ably bound, up to October 1941. Box W.W.2192 Wireless World.

#### VALVES WANTED

WE buy new valves, transistors and clean new com-ponents, large or small quantities, all details, quotation oy return.-Waiton's Wireless Stores, 55 Worcester St., Wolverhamoton. [62

WANTED Scrap Valves type TY5-500, TY6-800, ESA1500, ESW1500. 16p13. BR1126. TYS 5 3000. TY7-6000. Good price paid for valves still under vacuum. Electronic Heat Co. 01 654 7172. [339

#### SERVICE & REPAIRS

ON YOUR STAFF, but not on your payroll; commis-sloned technical writing of all types to your precise requirements. Box W.W, 347 Wireless World.

#### CAPACITY AVAILABLE

A IRTRONICS, Ltd., for coil winding, assembly and wiring of electronic equipment, transistorised sub-unit sheet metal work.—3a Walerand Rd., London, S.E.13. Tel. 01-852 1706. [61]

A SSEMBLY and wiring of electronic equipment undertaken. Racks, panels. P.C. Boards. Cable-forms, etc. A.I.D. standards.—Derdon Electrics, Coventry. Tel.: 28110. [373

ELECTRONIC and Electrical Manufacture and Assembly. Prototypes and short production runs. East Midlands Instrument Co. Ltd., Summergangs Lane, Gainsborough, Lincs. Tel. 3260. [362

FULL or Partial Manufacturing or Assembly Capacity available for small Electronic Units,-J. D. R. Ltd., 9 Mallow Street, London, E.C.1 01-253 3661. [332

FACTORY has capacity for wiring. assembly, P.C. Boards. etc., in W.1. Excellent standard of work. Tel. 437-1578 [363]

METALWORK, all types cabinets, chassis, racks, etc., to your own specification, capacity available for small milling and capstan work up to lin bar.-PHILPOTT'S METALWORKS, Ltd., Chapman St., Loughborough. [17] r. bar.-St.. [17

W<sup>E</sup> have immediate capacity for wiring and assembly of all types of electrical and electronic equipment. —Reselec, 33 Snowdrop Way, Widmer End, Nr. High Wycombe, Bucks.

#### TECHNICAL TRAINING

BECOME "Technically Qualified" in your spare time. Suaranteed diploma and exam. home-study courses in radio. TV. servicing and maintenance. R.T.E.B., City & Guilda. etc., highly informative 120-page Guide-free.-Chambers College (Dept. 837K), 148 Holborn, London, E.C.1. [16]

CITY & GUILDS (Ecctrical, etc.), on "Satisfaction or Refund of Fee" terms. Thousands of passes. For details of modern courses in all branches of elec-trical engineering, electronics, radio, T.V. automation, etc.; send for 132-page handbook-free.-B.I.E.T. (Dept. 152K), Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston, Berks. [13]

P.M.G. Certificates, and City & Guilds Examinations. Also many non-examination courses in Radio, TV and Electronics. Study at home with world famous ICS. Write for free prospectus to ICS. Dept. 443, Intertext House, London. S.W.11. [25]

R ADIO officers see the world. Sea-going and shore appointments. Trainee vacancies in Sept. and Jan. Grants available. Day and boarding students. Stamp for prospectus. Wireless College, Colwyn Bay. [80]

TV and radio A.M.I.E.R.E., City & Guilds, R.T.E.B.; certs., etc., on satisfaction or refund of fee terms; thousands of passes; for full details of exams and home training courses (including practical equipment) in all branches of radio, TV, electronics, etc., write for 132-page handbook—free; please state subject.—British Institute of Engineering Technology (Dept. 150K). Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston, Berks. [15

#### TUITION

ENGINEERS.—A Technical Certificate or qualifica-tion will bring you security and much better pay. Elem. and adv. private postal courses for C.Eng., A.M.I.E.R.E., A.M.S.E. (Mech. & Elec.). City & Guilds, A.M.I.M.I., A.I.O.B., and G.C.E. Exams. Diploma courses in all branches of Engineering— Mech., Elec., Auto. Electronics. Radio. Computers, Draughts, Building. etc.—For full details write for FREE 132-page guide: British Institute of Engineer-ing Technology (Dept. 151K). Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston, Berks. [14

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL Education Committee. College of Technology. Principal: E. Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C. FULL-TIME courses for P.M.G. certificates and the Radar Maintenance certificate.—Information from College of Technology, Queen's Gardens, Kingston upon Hull. [18]

SERVICE ENGINEERS -up-date your technical know-ledge of Radio TV & Electronics thro' proven home-study courses. Details from ICS, Dept. 442, Inter-text House, London. SW11. [24

#### BOOKS, INSTRUCTIONS, ETC

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. Balley, 167a. Moffat Road, Thornton Heath. Surrey, CR4-8PZ. [66]



PLESSEY PLUGS & SOCKETS Mk. IV. 2way Brand New 10/6 pr. Cleaned ex-eq. 7/6 pr. 4way Brand New 10/6 pr. Cleaned ex-eq. 7/6 pr. 12way Cleaned ex-eq. 11/- pr. 12way Cleaned ex-eq. 11/- pr. I2way Cleaned ex-eq. II/- pr. Coax. Brand New 7/6 pr. Cleaned ex-eq. 5/- pr. RELAYS 3,000 Series 5 k/ohms, 2 pole make H.D. contacts, 3,000 Series 5 k/offins, a point international series of the series of t Transistor, 23005, NK 1403/322 at 6/6 each. All brand new stock. **COURTENAY TIMER** unit. Accurate I sec. timer variable mark space ratio. Input I2V AC or DC Heavy duty relay contacts to switch external equip-ment e.g. flashing lights. Chassis mounting size  $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  in. Tested with circuit diagram. 22/6 each CRT-modern replacement for the VCR138A. Blue trace with PDA available, 27/6 each. Bases 3/6 each. EHT RECTIFIERS. Brand New. T36 EHT 20-3/6 ea. T16 HT 80-6/6 ea. T36 EHT 80-6/6 ea. T36 EHT 240 EMI RECITIERS. Brand New. 130 ETT 20-3/0 ea. TI6 HT 80-6/6 ea. T36 EHT 800-6/6 ea. T36 EHT 240 —12/6 ea. DIODES new CV448/425, 1/- each. TRANSFORMERS. All 200/250 inputs 18 v. 6 amp and 12 v. ‡ amp. Separate windings 18/6 each. 18 v. 12 amps at £3 each. TRANSFORMERS. 3 kV. 4.5 mA. 4 V. 0.5 amp X2, 4 V. 1.1 amp. Brand new, £5 each. Ex eq. £3/10/- each. 350-0-350 80 mA., 5 V. 2 amps X2, 21/- each. 6.3 V. at 2 amps X2, 10/6 each. 350-0-350 at 1 amp. Standard input. £3/10/- each. CHOKES. 5 H., 10 H., 15 H. up to 120 mA., 8/6 each. Large quantity LT, HT, EHT transformers. Your requirements please. PHOTOCELLS equivalent to OCP71 2/6 each. METROSILS. Ideal pulse suppression, 2/- each. METROSILS. Ideal pulse suppression, 2/- each. EH.T. CONDENSERS. 7.5 kV. working. 0.1 mfd, 5/6 each: 0.25 mfd 8/6 each. E.H.T. CONDENSERS, 7.5 kV. working, 0.1 mtd, 5/6 each; 0.25 mtd 8/6 each. BrandNew 5 kv working 2 mtd 22/6 ea; 0.25 mtd 10/6 ea. VISCONOL EHT Condensers. Brand New. 0.015 8K v 6/6 each. 0.002 15K v 8/6 ea. 0.01 2 K v 5/- ea. Cash with order. Post paid over 10/-. FOR CALLERS. Always a large quanticy of com-ponents, transformers, chokes, valves, capacitors, odd units, etc. at 'Chilkmead' prices. Callers welcome 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. any day. Post paid over 10/-. CHILTMEAD LTD. 22, Sun Street, Reading, Berks. Off Cumberland Road (Cemetery Junction) Tel. No. Reading 65916 (9 a.m. to 10 p.m.)

655.


SWANCO PRODUCTS LTD.
OSNAP AMATEUR RADIO SPECIALISTS OSPQQ
NEW EQUIPMENT g s. d.
Sommerkamp F-Series Equipment: FB-dc-500 double conversion superhet 160-10 metres 130 0 0 FL-dx-500 88 B/A M/GW transmitter, 240 watts PEP 145 0 0 PL-dx-2000 linear amp. 1200 watts PEP 100 0 0 Sommerkamp FT-dx-150 transceiver 80-10 metres. 215 0 0 Sommerkamp FT-dx-500 transceiver 80-10 metres. 250 0 0
Swan 230C Transceiver 80-10 metres   216   0   0     Swan 200C transceiver 80-10 metres   263   0   0     Swan 230-XC Power supply a.c.   65   0
Eddystone Radio Ltd. Eddystone Radio Ltd. Eddystone RA12 Arnateur band receiver 160-10 metres 143 0 0 Eddystone 840 Communications receiver 143 0 0 Eddystone 840 Editor transformed Communications receiver. 59 10 0 Eddystone EB35 shortware & F.M. receiver 66 13 4 Eddystone EB36 abortware brosscast receiver 56 5 0
Trio Communications Equipment:   Trio 75-500 88B Transceiver with a.c. PBU & with   Split frequency V.F.O.   Trio 8R50E Communications receiver   42   Trio JE500SB Amateur Band Receiver 80-10 metres   69 10
Lafayette Receivers: Lafayette HA500 Armateur Band Receiver 80-6 metree 44 2 0 Lafayette HA600 solid state receiver 45 0 0
Hallicrafter Equipment:   86   15   0     SX130 Communications receiver   86   15   0     SX122 Communications receiver   148   5   0     SX144 Amateur hand receiver   137   5   0     HT46   88   transmitter (works in transceive with 8X)   16   7   0
Moselef Electronics (Beams):   27   50     TA-327, Tri-band three-element beam   19   50     TA-327, Tri-band dipole   11   11     V-31r, Tri-band dipole   11   11     TP-3Jr, Wire trap dipole   6   15
Park Air Electronics:   80 0   0     2-Metre Transmitter (complete with Mic., etc.)
Swanco/CSE Equipment:   43   7   0     2-AB Receiver.   44   0   0     Type 2.A.T.M.A. Aerial   9   15   0     Type MM2 Microphone   2   17   11
G-WHIP Antennas: G-Whip Mobile Antenna Range. Lightweightdesign. Heilcal wound. Superior performance. S.A.E. Illus- trated Brochure and Prices.
Codar Radio Company:   f   d   f   s   d     CB. 70A receiver   \$ 10   0   CR.458B receiver   10   6     SE.30 preselver   \$ 18   6   A 75 transmitter   16   16     SE.30 preselver   \$ 18   6   A 75 transmitter   16   16     SE.30 preselver   \$ 10   0   CR.458B receiver   16   10     SE.30 preselver   \$ 10   0   2.0   0   0   0     Red10 Q Multiplier   \$ 17   6   12.768 P8U   12   10   0     Red10 Q Multiplier   \$ 17   6   12.768 P8U   12   10   0     C40 Control Unit   6   15   0   T.28 Receiver   17   6     C4.5X Receiver   16   17   6   17   6
Partridge Electronics:   Shure Microphones:   s.   d.     Joyntick Btandard   5   2   6   Shure 201   5   12   6     Joyntick De-luxe.   6   5   0   Shure 201   5   12   6     Joyntick De-luxe.   6   5   0   Shure 202   6   0   0     Type 3 Tuner   2   15   0   Shure 401   12   15   0     Type 4 Tuner   5   5   0   Shure 2755K   5   0     Type 4 RF Tuner   6   17   6   8   6   15   0
Echellord Communications: f a. d.   B1/44 Metre Tx30 0   Mobile AntennaN 7   Mobile AntennaN 7   Cl/44 Metre Tx40 0   Extra Colls
SECOND-HAND EQUIPMENT Many items in stock, including: Eddystone EC10, 827, AR88D, AR88LP, HRO, R200, 8R550, 9R69, DX40U, VFO-1U, DX100U, LG300, LG50, Panda Cub, KW Vauguari, lafayette Starffite, eds. Your enquiries, please. Fuil service facilities—Receivers re-aligned, Transmitters Serviced, etc.
SWANCO PRODUCTS LTD.
Dept. W 247 Humber Avenue
COVENTRY
Telephone:   Hours: Mon. Tues., Wed., Fri, Sat., 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.     Coventry 22714   Thurs. 9 a.m. to 12 noon



**BEST PRICES · BEST PRICES** 

EXCLUSIVE OFFERS
LATEST TYPE, HIGHEST QUALITY 78 INCHES HIGH × 30 INCH DEEP TOTALLY ENCLOSED 19 INCH RACK
MOUNTING DOUBLE SIDED CABINETS
taving the following unique jeatures
the cabinets will take rack panels both nides. that is back and front and they are drilled and tapped all the way down every ju., for this purpose.
Fitted "Instantit" (World Patents) factors and the second rack Panel monas both vertically and horizontally these allow the rack panels to be rack panels to be rack panels to be rack panels to be rack panels are fitted with pro- jecting compo- nents and it is desired to enclose them by doors.
All edges and corners rounded. All interior fittings, tropicalised and rust proofed and passivated. Built-in Eable Ducts-removable. & Puthated and Insect Proofed tops. & Detachable side panels. & Full length Instantly detachable doors fitted espaguolette boits available if ordered with cabinets. & Made in California, U.S.A., cost the American Govern- ment £107 before devaluation. 'inished in grey primer and almost new condition.
OUR PRICE £26 10 0 (Carriage extra).
(Full length doors £5 each extra). You do not require doors if you are going to mount panels ront and back and do not wish to enclose them.
40-page list of over. 1,000 different items in stock available—keep one by you.
Computer Tape Recorder Reproducers of highest quality,
hr apsend, in 5 H. (knimeta - Inii Genialis and price on request.   k Narda Ultra-sonio Cleaner £9 10   g (B.C. Binding Machine £9 10   g (B.C. Binding Machine £25 0   g (B.C. Binding Machine £21 10   g (B.C. Binding Machine £20 0   g (B.C. Binding Machine £21 10   g (B.C. Binding Machine £20 0   g (B.C. Binding Machine 20 0   g (B.C. Binding Machine 21 10   g (B.C. Binding Machine 23 10   g (B.C. Binding Machine 24 10   g (B.C. Binding Machine 24 10   g (B.C. Binding Machine 24 10   g (C. Binding Machine 24 0   g (B.C. Binding Machine 24 0   g (C. Binding
☆ Marcial in L2 350 Beceiver 23,52 Bics £73 0 ☆ Aro Geiger Counters new
All goods are ex-Government stores.
we nave a large quantity of "bits and pieces" we cannot list-please send us your requirements we can probably help-all enquiries answered.
P. HARRIS

WESTBOURNE 65051

www.americanradiohistory.com



17" Types £5.19.0 19" Types £6.19.0 21" Types £7.15.0 23" Types £9.10.0 19" Panorama £8.10.0 23" Panorama £11.10.0 19" Twin Panel £9.17.6 23" Twin Panel £12.10.0 Carriage and insurance 12/-

DEIMOS LTD

TAPE RECORDERS FOR

throughout manufactured by Britain's largest C.R.T. manufacturers. They are guaranteed to give absolutely superb performance with needle sharp definition screens of the very latest type giving maximum Contrast and Light output; together with high reliability and very long life.

"Century 99" are a complete range of tubes in all sizes for all British sets manufactured 1947-1968.

2 YEARS FULL REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE WW-143 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



## 18 CHURCHDOWN ROAD MALVERN, WORCS. Tel. MAL 2100

AMERICAN

TEST AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

★ GENERAL CATALOGUE AN/103 1/- ★

## all branches of Radio, Television and Electronics-one of these courses will help YOU to get a higher paid job. Why not fill in the coupon below and find out how? Courses include: RADIO/TV ENG. & SERVICING

AUDIO FREQUENCY

**TRAIN TODAY** 

FOR TOMORROW

Start training TODAY for one of the many first-class posts open to technically qualified

men in the Radio and Electronics industry.

ICS provide specialized training courses in

- CLOSED CIRCUIT TV
- ELECTRONICS-many new courses
- ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE
- INSTRUMENTATION AND SERVOMECHANISMS
- COMPUTERS
- PRACTICAL RADIO (with kits)
- PROGRAMMED COURSE ON ELECTRONIC FUNDAMENTALS

Guaranteed Coaching for:

C. & G. Telecom. Techns' Certs. C. & G. Electronic Servicing R.T.E.B. Radio/TV Servicing Cert. Radio Amateur's Examination P.M.G. Certs. in Radiotelegraphy General Certificate of Education Start today - the ICS way INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS Dept. 230, Intertext House, Stewarts Rd., London, S.W.8. Please send FREE book on Name WW-144 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



oniv



WW-147 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

www.americanradiohistorv.com

or electronic components - by ret



WW-149 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



## **INDEX TO ADVERTISERS** Appointments Vacant Advertisements appear on pages 111-123

Grampian Reproducers, Ltd.....

A1 Factors	124
Adoota Products Ltd	er ii
Advance Electronics, Ltd	0, 41
Akurate Eng. Co., Ltd.	107
Ampex G.B., Ltd.	57
Amplivox, Ltd.	10
A.N.T.E.X., Ltd.	27
A.P.T. Electronics	26
Arrow Electric Switches, Ltd.	11
Associated Automation, Ltd.	53
Associated Electronic Engineers, Ltd	30
Avo, Ltd.	1
Avon Communications & Electronics, Ltd	74
Barrett, V. N.	127
Barnet Factors, Ltd.	36
Bedco, Ltd.	55
Bentley Acoustical Corporation Ltd.	88
BIFT	38
Bi-Pak Semiconductors	86
Bi-Pre-Pak, Ltd.	93
Black, J. 124, Bosch, Ltd	viii
Britec, Ltd.	36
Brown, N. C., Ltd.	42
Buckingham Press, Ltd.	110
Bulgin, A. F., & Co., Ltd Edit.	295
Bullers Ltd.	58 72
Dargess Houdels Co., Edu.	
C.B.S. Laboratories, Ltd.	82
Cooper, R. G. Co., Ltd.	50
C.R.E.I. (London)	37
C. & S. Antennas, Ltd.	4
Daystrom, Ltd.	4
Diemos, Ltd.	126
Diotran, Ltd.	108
Dolby Laboratories, Ltd.	108
Dymar Electronics, Ltd.	39
Edia Studios, Ltd	127
Elcom & Co., Ltd.	46
Electronic Brokers. 104,	105
Electronics (Croydon), Ltd	84
Electrovalue	92
Electro-Winds, Ltd.	84
English Electric Valve Co., Ltd. 3.5	7.9
Enthoven Solders, Ltd.	67
Erie Electronics, Ltd	14
Gardners Transformers, Ltd	16
Garage Gifts, Ltd.	125
Garex, Ltd.	107
Gilfillan R. & Co., Ltd.	82
Glaser L & Co Ltd	123
Globe, Scientific, Ltd.	88
Godleys, Ltd.	127

Greenwood, w. (London), Ltd	Pyc 1. V. I., Ltd 40
Hall Electric, 1 td. 18	Q Max (Electronics), 1 td.
Harris Electronics (London), Ltd	Quality Electronics, Ltd
Harris, P 133	Quartz Crystal Co., Ltd
Hart Electronics 107	
Harversons Surplus Co., Ltd	Racal Instruments, Ltd 4
Hatfield Instruments, Ltd	Radford Electronics, Ltd x
Henrys Radio, Ltd 102, 103	Radio & TV Components, Ltd
Hewlett-Packard, Ltd	Radio Components Specialists
Hollord, F., Co., Ltd	Radio Exchange Co
Howells Padio I td 92	Radionic Products, Ltd
Howland-West 59	Padon Industrial Services 1 td 26
nowialia west	Rank Audio Visuale 1 td
ICS IId 44.126	Render Instruments 65
lliffe Books 68 127	Richardson, J. Electronics I td
I.M.O. (Electronics). Ltd. 87	Roband Electronics, Ltd
Industrial Instruments, 1 td	Rola Celestion, Ltd
Instructional Handbook Supplies	R.S.C. Hi-Fi Centres, Ltd
	R.S.T. Valves
Jackson Bros. (London), Ltd	a said a said a said
	Samsons (Electronics), Ltd 100
Kelly Acoustics Ltd	Sankyo Seiki Mig. Co., Ltd
Keyswitch Relays, Ltd Cover ii	Sansui Electric Co., Ltd.
Keytronics. 108	Service Trading Co.
Kinver Electronics, Ltd	Shriro U.K. Ltd
Taslada Dadia 144 00	Shure Electronics 1 td 22
Lasky's Radio, Ltd	Sinclair Radionics, Ltd 83
Lawson rupes. 1td 29	S.M.E. Ltd. 75
Levell Electronics 1 td	Smith, G. W. (Radio), Ltd
Light Soldering Developments, 1 td 52, 56	S.N.S. Communications, Ltd 54
Linstead Electronics, Ltd. 82	Solatron Electronic Group, Ltd 17, 19
London Central Radio Stores 128	Specialist Switches, Ltd
London Microphone, Ltd	Starman Tapes
L.S.T. Components	S.T.C. Radio Division
Lyons, Claude, Ltd. 12	Sugden, J. E
	Sutton Electronics, Ltd
Marconi (Instruments), Ltd	Swanco Ltd 125
Marshall, A., & Son (London), Ltd 106	Swanco, Blattici i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Mayco Products, Ltd	Teonex, Ltd
Millis, W	Thorn A.E.I. (Radio Valve & Tubes), Ltd
Milo International 20.21	Tinsley, H., & Co., Ltd
Modern Book Co	Trickett
Monks, K., Audio, Ltd., 26	Trio Corporation
Motoroala Semiconductors, Ltd	United-Carr Supplies 1 td
M.R. Supplies, Ltd	United Electronics 125, 126
Mullard, Ltd 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 78	Universal Book Co 128
Multicore Solders, Ltd Cover iv	
W. H. Myal, Ltd	Valradio, Ltd
	Varian, A. G
Neco Electronics (Europe), Ltd	Vero Electronics, Ltd
Newmarket Transistors, Ltd	Vitality Bulos, Ltd.
Nombrex, Ltd	vonexion, Etd
OC ut Eleventic Contenes I ed	Walker-Spencer Components
Offect Electronic Systems, Ltd 12/	Watts, Cecil E., Ltd
Ormohet Ltd 127	Webber, R. A., Ltd
Orley Developments I td 72	Welbrook, Ltd. xii
Oney Detelopments, Etd	Wel Components, Ltd
Parker A B 82	Welwyn Tool Co
Patrick & Kinnie 94	West Landen Direct Supplier
P.C. Radio, Ltd	Whiteley Elec Padio Co. Ltd
Peaksound (Harrow), Ltd	Wilkinsons I. (Croydon) I td
Pembridge College, The	transmond as forey and a manifest transmission of the
Pinnacle Electronics, Ltd 25, 43	Yukan 125
Plessey Pacific, Ltd 23	
Politechna (London), Ltd 42	Z. & I. Aero Services, Ltd 109

PAGE 36	Pye Telecommunications, 1 td	PAGE 29
73	Pye T.V.T., Ltd.	46
18	Q Max (Electronics), Ltd.	56
52	Quality Electronics, Ltd.	74
107	Quartz crystar Co., Etu	120
124	Racal Instruments, Ltd.	45
2 103	Radio & TV Components Ltd	Xi
18, 49	Radio Components Specialists	127
126	Radio Exchange Co.	88
82	Radiospares, Ltd.	126
58	Radon Industrial Services, Ltd	28
126	Rank Audio Visuals, Ltd	40
127	Richardson, J. Electronics Ltd.	xi
87	Roband Electronics, Ltd.	69
127	R.S.C. Hi-Fi Centres, Ltd.	89
	R.S.T. Valves.	98
33	Samsons (Electronics), Ltd.	100
70	Sankyo Seiki Mfg. Co., Ltd.	73
ver ii	Sansui Electric Co., Ltd.	101
86	Servo & Electronic Sales, Ltd.	127
	Shriro U.K., Ltd.	XV
92	Sinclair Radionics, Ltd.	83
38	S.M.E., Ltd.	75
51	Snith, G. W. (Radio), Ltd	54
82	Solatron Electronic Group, Ltd 1	7, 19
128	Specialist Switches, Ltd.	127
97	S.T.C. Radio Division	80
12	Sugden, J. E.	74
71	Sutton Electronics, Ltd.	126
106	Swanco, Ltd	125
124	Teonex, Ltd.	72
106	Thorn A.E.I. (Radio Valve & Tubes), Ltd	76
0, 21	Trickett	75
26	Trio Corporation	24
58	United-Carr Supplies, Ltd	54
6, 78	United Electronics	126
ver iv		
74	Valradio, Ltd	8, 44
72	Vero Electronics, Ltd	13
34	Vitality Bulbs, Ltd.	58
/4		0.4
127	Walker-Spencer Components.	126
35	Webber, R. A., Ltd.	72
72	Welbrook, Ltd.	X11 68
03	Welwyn Tool Co.	70
94	West London Direct Supplies	85
8,99	Whiteley Elec. Radio Co., Ltd.	6
69	Wilkinsons, L. (Croydon), Ltd.	92
5, 43	Yukan	125

Printed in Great Britain by Southwark Offset. 25 Lawington Street, London. S.E.I. and Published by the Proprietors, LUPP, TRENETGAL PUBLICATIONS LTD., Dorset House, Stamford St., London, S.E.I. telephone 01-925 5333. Wireless World can be obtained abroad from the following: Attarkalia and New Zaalayn: Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., LNDA: A. H. Wheeler & Co. CANADA: The Worn Dawson Subscription Service, Ltd.: Gordon & Gotch Ltd. Sourni Arntoz: Central News Agency, Ltd.: William Dawnod & Sona (S.A.) Ltd. Ustrue Tarkes: Eastern News Co., 306 West Lifth Street, New York 14. NONDITIONS OF SALE AND BUPPLY: This periodical is sold aubject to the following conditions, namely that it shall not., without the writen consent of the publishers first given, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of by way of Trade at a price in excess of the recommended maximum price shown on the cover; and that it shall not, we vert.



WW-002 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



491

527



3585

4950

233

3552

4895

EXTRUSOL is a new concept in solder for solder machines, baths and pots used in the electronics industry.

32

34

EXTRUSOL is a very high purity solder which is also substantially free of oxides, sulphides and other undesirable elements.

The percentages of impurities in **EXTRUSOL** are considerably lower than those quoted in national or company specifications, thus providing a solder more suitable for use in the electronics industry.

EXTRUSOL can be released under AID authority and conforms with USA QQ-S-571d

## ADVANTAGES OF EXTRUSOL

20/80

1. Less dross on initial melting

V

275

- 2. More soldered joints per pound of solder purchased
- 3. Less reject joints
- 4. Improved wetting of electronic components and printed circuit boards
- 5. More uniform results

ALL EXTRUSOL IS COMPLETELY PROTECTED BY PLASTIC FILM FROM THE MOMENT OF MANUFACTURE UNTIL IT IS USED



High melting point solder to B.S. Grade 5S

A section of a typical cast solder bar. Note the surface dross and general contamination.

H.M.P

A section of an EXTRUSOL bar with the plastic coating removed showing no dross or contamination.

565-574

296-

301

EXTRUSOL is supplied in 1-lb. and 2-lb. Trapezium Bars and Pellets in different alloys with strictly controlled tin contents to suit the appropriate soldering machines, baths and pots. Bars are available for automatic solder feed.

Ask for full details on solders, fluxes, soldering chemicals, on your company's notepaper.

MULTICORE SOLDERS LTD., HEMEL HEMPSTEAD HERTS. PHONE HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, 3636. TELEX 82363



www.americanradiohistorv.com