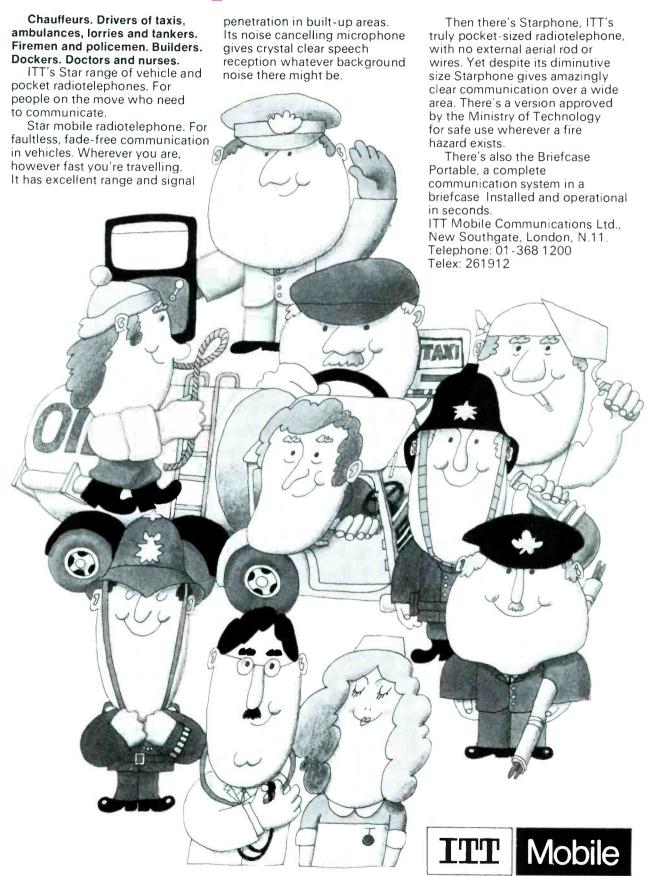


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## 7V r.m.s. Sine or Square from 1Hz to 1MHz

FREQUENCY:

1 Hz to 1 MHz in 12 ranges. Accuracy  $\pm~2\% \pm~0.03$  Hz.

SINE WAVE OUTPUT:

7Vr.m.s. reducible to < 200 $\mu$ V with R  $_{s}=$  600 $\Omega$  at all levels.

DISTORTION:

< 0.1% up to 5V output, < 0.2% at 7V from 10Hz to 100kHz.

AMPLITUDE STABILITY:  $<\pm$  1% variation with frequency up to 300kHz.

SQUARE WAVE OUTPUT: 7V peak reducible to  $< 200 \mu V$ . Rise time < 150 nS.

SYNC. OUTPUT:

>1V r.m.s. sine wave in phase with the main output.

SYNC. INPUT:

 $\pm$  1% frequency lock range per volt r.m.s. input.

SIZE & WEIGHT:

7" high  $\times$  10\frac{1}{4}" wide  $\times$  5\frac{1}{2}" deep. 10 lbs.

type TG2000 £42 type TG200D £45 type TG200M £52 type TG200DM £55

Prices include batteries with 400 hour life. Mains power units are £10 extra.

Types TG200 and TG200M generate only sine waves. Types TG200M and TG200DM have a meter calibrated 0/2V, 0/7V and --14/+6dBm. Types TG200 and TG200D have a calibrated control instead of a meter.



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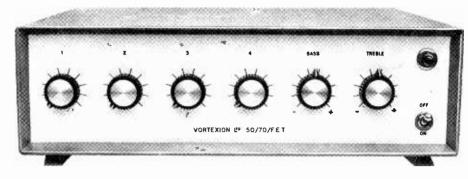
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# Vortexio

### 50/70 WATT ALL SILICON AMPLIFIER WITH BUILT-IN 4-WAY MIXER USING F.E.T.S.

This is a high fidelity amplifier 0.3% intermodulation distortion) using the circuit of our 100% reliable 100 Watt Amplifier 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  $2-30/60\Omega$  balanced line microphones, 1-HiZ gram input and 1-auxiliary input followed by bass and treble controls. 100 volt balanced line output or  $5/15\Omega$  and 100 volt line.

### 50/70 WATT ALL SILICON AMPLIFIER WITH BUILT-IN 5-WAY MIXER USING F.E.T.s.

This is similar to the 4-way version but with 5 inputs and bass cut controls on each of the three low impedance balanced line microphone stages, and a high impedance (10 meg) gram stage with bass and treble controls plus the usual line or tape input. All the input stages are protected against overload by back to back low noise, low intermodulation distortion and freedom from radio breakthrough. A voltage stabilised supply is used for the pre-amplifiers making it independent of mains supply fluctuations and another stabilised supply for the driver stages is arranged to cut off when the output is overloaded or over temperature. The output is 75% efficient and 100V balanced line or  $8-16\Omega$  output are selected by means of a rear panel switch which has a locking plate indicating the output impedance selected.

100 WATT ALL SILICON AMPLIFIER. A high quality amplifier with 8 ohms-15 ohms or 100 volt line output for A.C. Mains. Protection is given for short and open circuit output over driving and over temperature. Input 0.4 V on 100K ohms

THE 100 WATT MIXER AMPLIFIER with specification as above is here combined with a 4 channel F.E.T. mixer, 2-30/60Ω balanced microphone inputs, 1-HiZ gram input and 1-auxiliary input with tone controls and mounted in a standard robust stove enamelled steel case. A stabilised voltage supply feeds the tone controls and pre amps, compensating for a mains voltage drop of over 25% and the output transistor biasing compensates for a wide range of voltage and temperature. Also available in rack panel form.

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**200 WATT AMPLIFIER.** Can deliver its full audio power at any frequency in the range of 30 c/s-20 Kc/s ± 1 dB. 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 100-120 V or 200-240 V. Additional matching transformers for other impedances are available.

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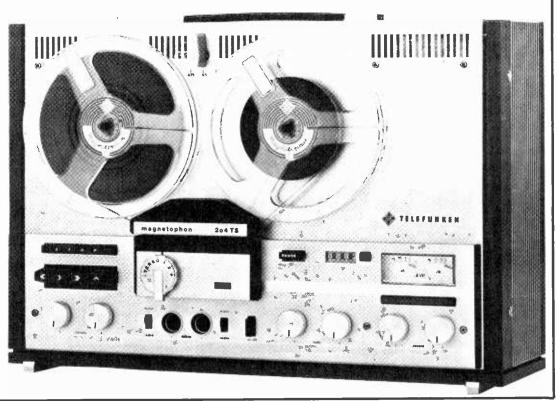
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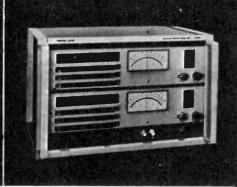


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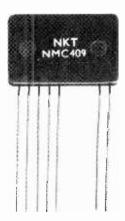
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Size: 0.60" x 0.60" x 0.25". One-off price £2.50.



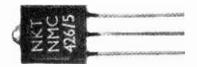
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Optoelectronic Solid State Logic Indicator

This microcircuit is designed primarily to indicate visually the state of a binary logic circuit but can be used in any circuit calling for a visual indication of the existence or absence of a d.c. voltage at a test point. Completely self contained it only requires three connections to a nominal 5V d.c. supply, to earth and to the test point. The light display is a gallium arsenide phosphide solid state diode lamp with virtually unlimited life. The NMC 426 incorporates an internal d.c. amplifier enabling the light to

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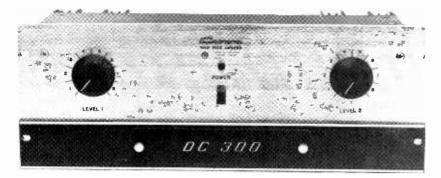
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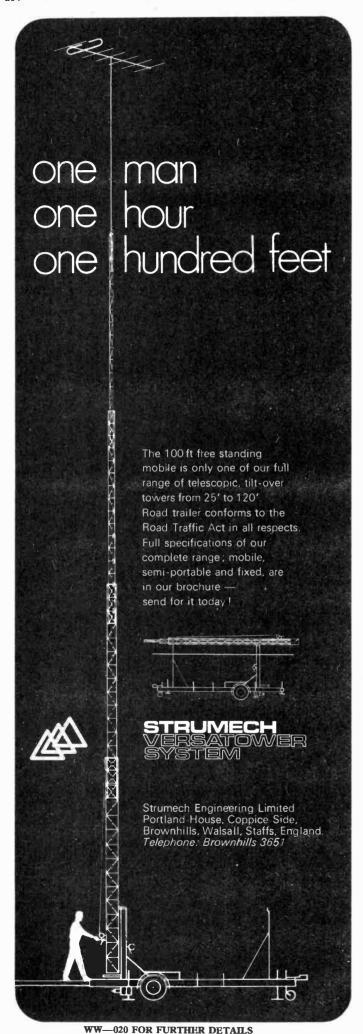
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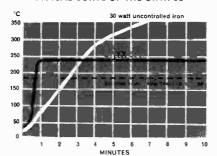
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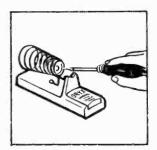


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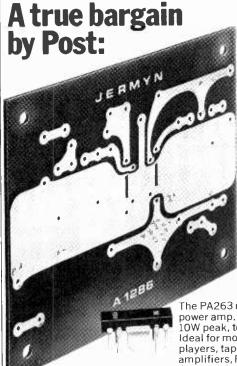
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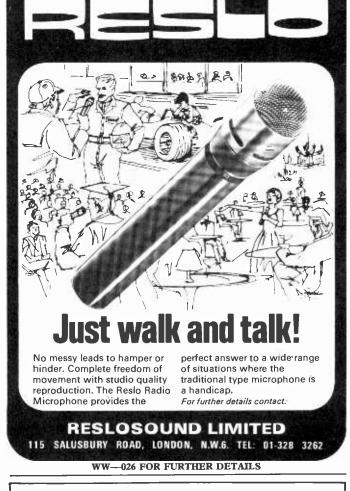
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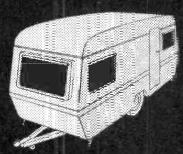
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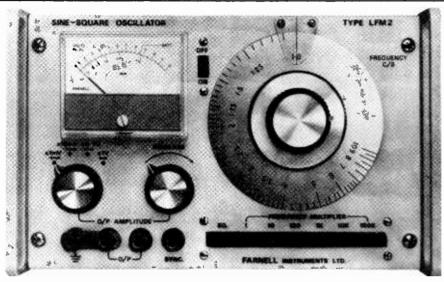
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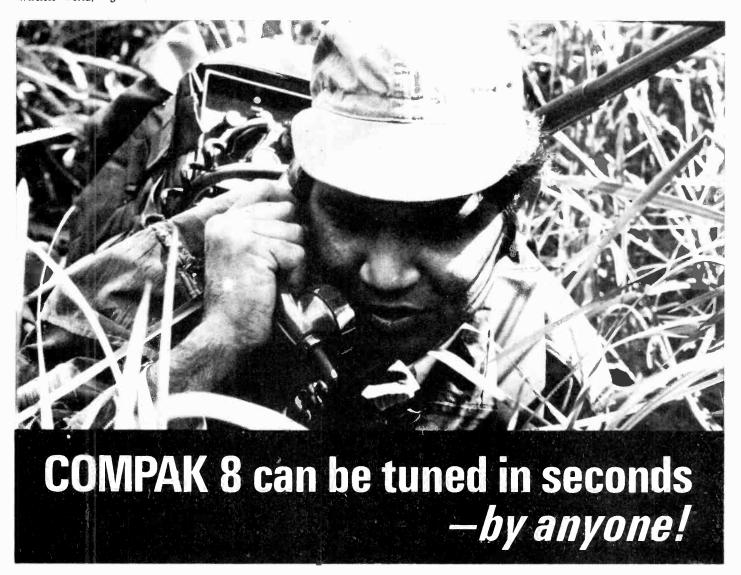
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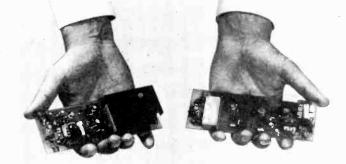
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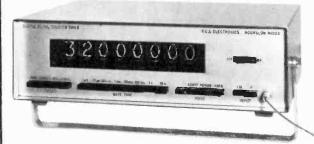


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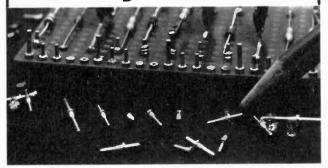
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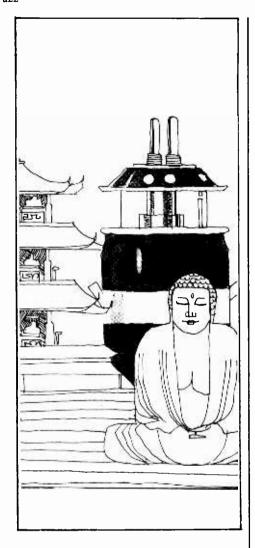
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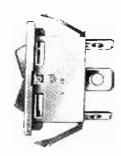
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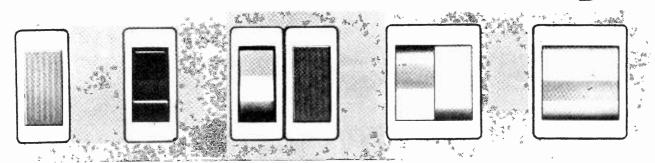
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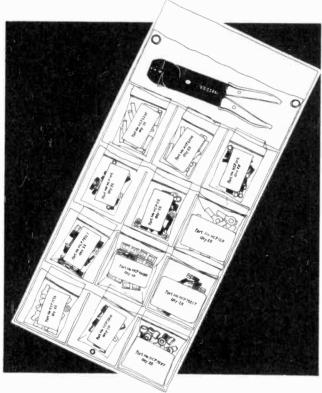
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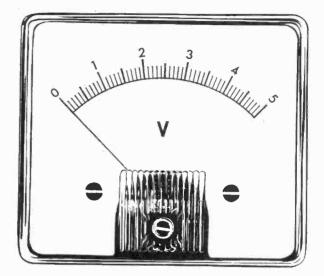
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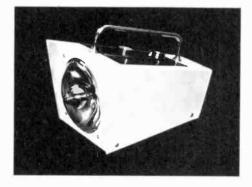
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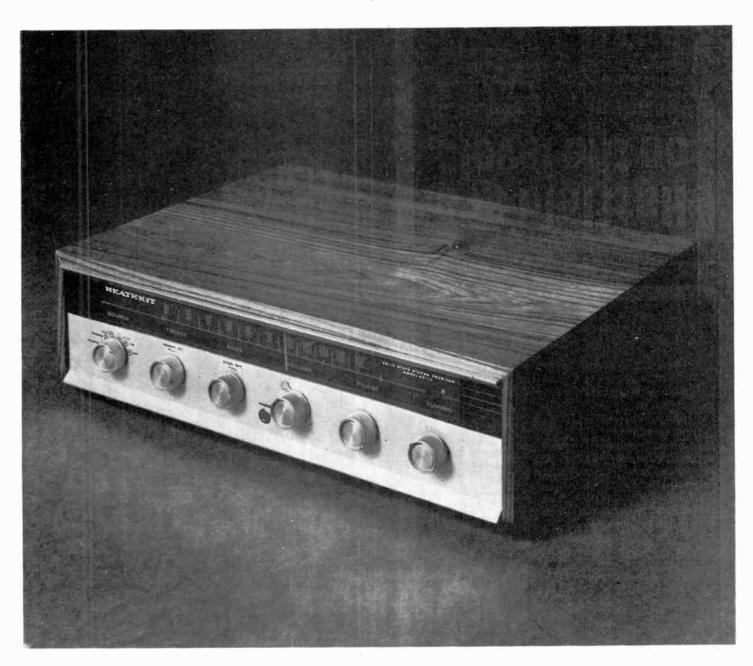
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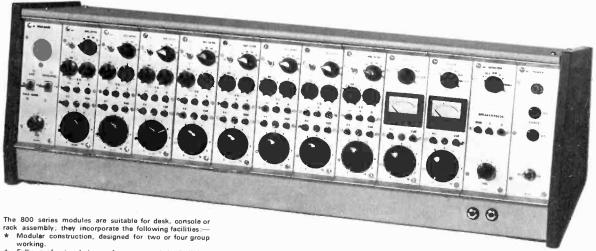
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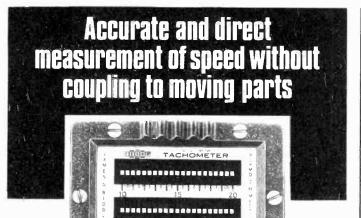
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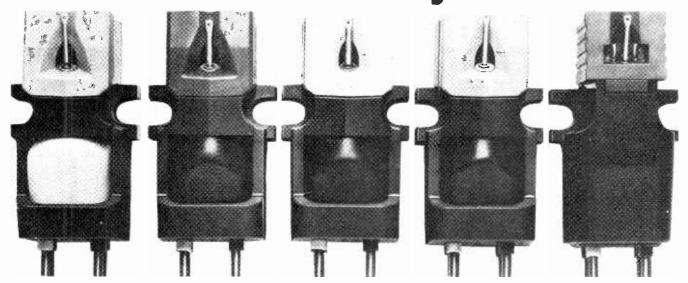
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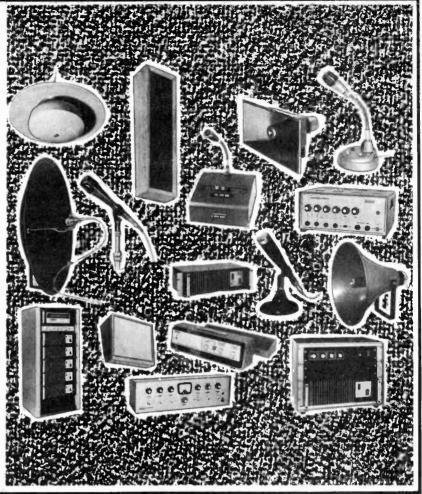
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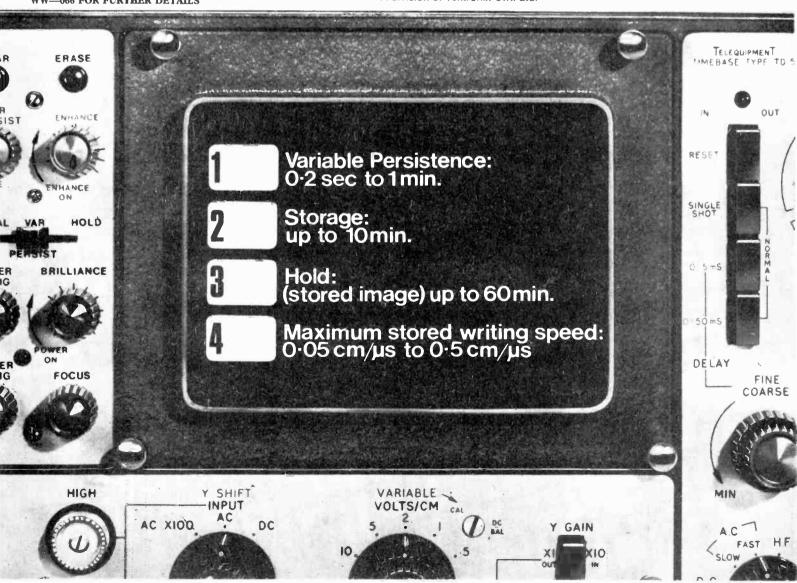
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Sixty-first year of publication

August 1971

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#### IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

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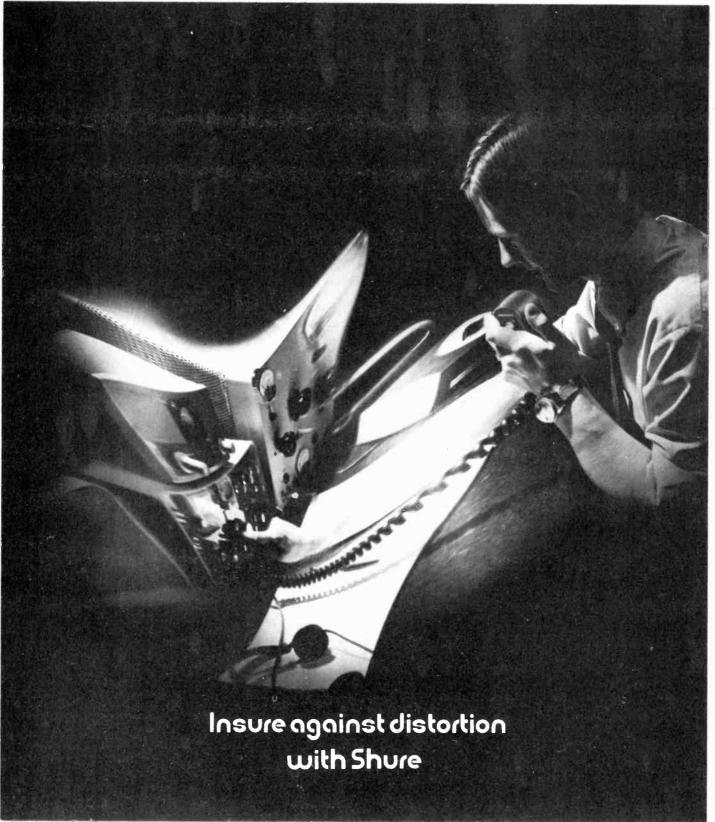
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#### Wasted R & D

One aspect of research and development costs which we did not consider in our discussion on value for money in R & D in the June issue is highlighted in a report just issued by the Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation\*. It is called 'On the Shelf and surveys industrial R & D abandoned for non-technical reasons. The main conclusion of the survey, which analyses 53 shelved projects belonging to 20 companies in the UK, is that the failure to make an adequate market assessment before research and development is the most common reason for firms having to abandon technically viable projects. Eight of the companies or divisions (mostly unnamed) are classified as 'electrical and electronics' and, in fact, a third of the 53 abandoned projects were electronic. Incidentally, the nationality of five of the eight companies is given as U.S., one European and two U.K. Together they employ about 1,500 graduate R & D staff and about the same number of technicians and support staff. Details are given of case studies (some under disguised names) and together they raise important questions central to the management of R & D. With hindsight, some projects should never have been started; in others development resources were exhausted beyond the point of economic justification.

There are apparently three main points of project rejection, which can occur for technical or non-technical reasons. Projects can fail first to measure up to initial selection criteria for development expenditure; secondly, to measure up to citeria of satisfactory development at a periodic progress review; and thirdly, a fully developed prototype can fail to measure up to the conditions required for marketing. Probably most of the projects described in the report were rightly shelved, although we question the attitude of one research director interviewed who stated that the onus is on the individual at the bench to force his own project through; 'He must know how to sell, what to sell, when to sell and who to sell to'. This attitude which, according to the survey is not untypical of research directors and other senior personnel interviewed, lays a tremendous burden on the initiators of a project and may well inhibit progressive thinking.

One of the aims of the study was to assess what steps firms took after the 'shelving' decision to gain some commercial return from the accummulated, but abandoned, know-how. It is this aspect of shelving which we consider is of paramount importance, for it can turn to good effect what would otherwise be wasted R & D. Of the 53 shelved projects reviewed only six were subsequently economically exploited by three of the 20 companies. Sometimes the resurrection occurred as a result of changed circumstances but only one firm, incidentally Rolls-Royce, had a regular system of project reappraisal. While this aspect of research should not be overlooked by individual companies, it is of paramount importance to organizations undertaking research on behalf of others. In this regard we were particularly interested to learn during a recent visit to the Cranfield Unit for Precision Engineering (see 'Electro-optical Gearbox' in this issue) that written into all its research contracts is a clause permitting the use in any field not competing with the originating company's activities of know-how resulting from research projects.

While it can be said that all R & D efforts contained an element of fruitless endeavour, there must come a point when this proportion is no longer acceptable as inevitable and it is seen that avoidable wastage has begun to occur.

\*The Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation, of 162 Regent St, London W1R 6DD, was set up last year, with industrial backing, to study the economics of innovation and R & D in industry. 'On the Shelf' is its first report.

### Dual-trace Oscilloscope Unit—1

by W. T. Cocking\*, F.I.E.E.

In this series of articles the development of a unit which enables two signals to be observed simultaneously on almost any cathode-ray oscilloscope will be described and the series will conclude with full details of the final design. In all design work there is compromise and it is necessary to obtain a good balance between conflicting requirements. Sometimes there are several different ways of obtaining a required performance and a designer naturally starts by considering the one which he thinks most likely to be satisfactory. Sometimes, his first choice is a good one; at others, he ends up with something entirely different.

Usually, he says little or nothing about his unsuccessful attempts and only his successful design is presented for all to see. It occurred to the writer that a detailed account of the development, including the unsuccessful arrangements, would be of general interest and might be of some educational value. It is usually true that one learns more from one's mistakes than from one's successes. It might be true that one could learn more from other people's mistakes than from their successes, if one knew about them!

In the course of the development, a great variety of problems was met and some were a little unusual. For example, a continuous control of gain was considered desirable and provided by far the most difficult of all problems. In fact, the final choice of circuit was made almost entirely to suit the requirements of gain control.

#### Requirements

The first step in design is always to formulate the requirements clearly. The designer does this in the light of his experience of what is practicable. He knows, for instance, that it will probably be difficult to obtain a voltage amplification of 100 times with a bandwidth of 25 MHz from two transistors, He knows, too, that it will probably be easy to obtain a gain of 4 times with a bandwidth of 10 MHz from only one transistor and that it might not be too hard to get a gain of 10 times. The designer has this sort of information available from his past experience but there are always gaps in his knowledge, and then he has to carry out some experiments to see what can be done,

or else a theoretical analysis. This usually takes longer, but is generally more valuable.

Coming now to the particular (that is, to the dual-trace unit), the first thing is to decide what it must do. Its purpose is to enable two different signals to be displayed so that they can be viewed simultaneously on the screen of the c.r.o. They cannot, of course, be actually present simultaneously, for the tube has only one electron beam. There must be two separate signal channels and an electronic switch to switch the input of the c.r.o. from one to the other and back again repeatedly at an adequately high speed. Persistence of vision coupled with the persistence of the c.r.t. screen makes the traces appear to be present simultaneously.

Both traces are, of course, displayed by the same horizontal deflection of the beam, and so the two signals must be of the same frequency or harmonically related. Also, if the two traces are separated to appear one above the other, the maximum input to the oscilloscope for each signal can only be one half of the normal. The screen cannot be stretched to accommodate two normal size traces!

#### **Experiment**

It is not necessary for the switching frequency to be synchronized to either the signals or to the oscilloscope timebase. Here, for brevity, we are anticipating a little. In reality, at this stage we did not know what would happen, so we rigged up an electronic switch and fed the same sinewave signal to both sides to find out what did happen. This is what we did find. For signals from about 200 Hz to perhaps 1 MHz the best results are obtained and the operation is easiest when the electronic switch is triggered by the oscilloscope timebase. No spurious effects are then observable, the two signals are displayed alternately on successive sweeps and the switching occurs during flyback. It was found, however, that for the display of higher frequencies, the timebase frequency became too high for the electronic switch to operate properly. It was found, too, that at lower frequencies flicker quickly became intolerable. The cure for both is the same, to use an unsynchronized switch. At low frequencies, the switching frequency is made much higher than the signal frequency. Switching occurs 100

times or more during each signal cycle. If, by accident, the frequencies are integrally related, or there is some unintentional synchronizing action by stray coupling, the traces appear dotted. Flicker is not now any worse than in a normal oscilloscope display. At high frequencies, the switching frequency is made much lower than the signal frequency. One signal is then displayed for ten or more sweeps before the other is switched on, but as long as the switching frequency is above a few hundred Hz one does not notice this.

Unsynchronized operation can be used for all signal frequencies, but peculiar effects occur at certain relations between the signal and switching frequencies. They are in the nature of stroboscopic effects and can be most disturbing. To minimize them the ratio of the frequencies must be very large or small and a fine control of switching frequency is necessary.

In the light of these early experiments it was decided that synchronized operation would be used for most signals, but that an alternative pulse generator would be provided for low- and high-frequency signals. It should be noted also that synchronized operation demands that the oscilloscope has a pulse or sawtooth output available from its timebase.

It was noticed, too, in the experiments that it is impossible to use the internal synchronization of the oscilloscope. With unsynchronized operation of the switch, the timebase invariably locks to the switch frequency and not to the signal.

On its most sensitive range the average oscilloscope needs no more than 1 V peak-to-peak of signal for full screen deflection. Many oscilloscopes need less. It was decided that the dual-trace unit should have an overall gain of unity, with a maximum signal output of 1 V. The oscilloscope used in the development was the Marconi Instruments TF 1330. This is now an oldish model but its performance is quite adequate for most general purposes. It has a 3-dB bandwidth up to 15 MHz and an input impedance of 1  $M\Omega$  shunted by 30 pF.

When using the dual-trace unit, the input attenuator of the oscilloscope cannot be employed unless the unit is made capable of handling large signal amplitudes. In any case, the two signals to be observed may have very different amplitudes. It follows that each channel must have its own input

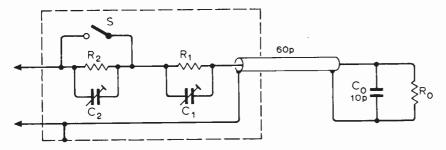


Fig. 1. A passive probe designed to give attenuations of 3:33:1 and 10:1 according to the position of the switch and to reduce the capacitance of the cable and oscilloscope in the same ratios.

attenuator. If it were not for one thing, amplification of the signals would be unnecessary. This thing is cable capacitance. A minimum of 3 ft of coaxial cable is needed for the input. If this is ordinary 75- $\Omega$  cable its capacitance will be about 60 pF. Special low-capacitance cable can be used, but is less readily available, and even then its capacitance is unlikely to be under 30 pF. The usual practice is to use a passive probe which attenuates the signal to  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the input and at the same time reduces the capacitance by the same amount. This is eminently practical, but necessitates an amplifier with a gain of 10 times to make up for the loss.

At this stage we did not know what gain and bandwidth would be practicable. We felt that the minimum requirement was a 3-dB bandwidth of 5 MHz and that it should be as much greater as proved reasonably practicable. We felt it might be hard to get a gain of 10 times with a bandwidth of more than this, and decided that a compromise was desirable. What we initially decided was this. There would be an input probe with an attenuation of 1/3.33. With a total cable plus unit input capacitance of 70 pF, this would give a probe input capacitance of 70/3.33 = 21 pF about. For the next range, a resistance would be switched in series to give an attenuation of 1/10, making the capacitance 7 pF.

The arrangement is sketched in Fig. 1, where  $R_0$  and  $C_0$  are the input resistance and capacitance of the dual-trace unit. The attenuation is

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{R_0}{R_0 + R_1}$$

when the switch is closed and

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{R_0}{R_0 + R_1 + R_2}$$

when it is open. If  $\alpha=3.33$  and  $R_0=100$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_1=233$  k $\Omega$  and if  $\alpha=10$ ,  $R_1+R_2=900$  k $\Omega$ , whence  $R_2=667$  k $\Omega$ . These are non-standard values, but can be obtained from the combination of two or three preferred values. With an amplifier gain of 3.33 times, a 1-V input with S closed will give 1-V output. A 3-V input with the switch open will give  $(3/10) \times 3.33 = 0.99$  V = 1 V output.

The combination of this with one 10:1 attenuator in the unit would provide ranges of 1 V, 3 V, 10 V and 30 V, which would suffice for many, if not most requirements. The input resistance would be  $333 \, k\Omega$  on

the 1 V and 10 V ranges and 1  $M\Omega$  on the 3 V and 30 V ranges.

Frequency compensation of the potential divider requires that all time constants be alike. If the cable capacitance is  $C_c$ , this means

$$(C_0 + C_c)R_0 = C_1R_1 = C_2R_2$$

and there must be trimmers  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  in the probe to enable these capacitances to be adjusted precisely. Easy adjustment requires a square-wave signal of suitable repetition frequency. Adjustment is carried out for a square corner to the signal. If  $C_1$  or  $C_2$  in Fig. 1 is too small the square-wave has rounded corners as shown at (a) in Fig. 2, whereas if it is too large there is overshoot as at (c). The correct adjustment gives the square corners (b). If the input signal is a good one, the adjustment is remarkably easy to carry out.

A square-wave generator is not always available, of course, but the switching circuits of the dual-trace unit will, in fact, be operated by a square-wave generator and it was felt that this could be arranged to provide the signal for adjusting the attenuator. At this stage, this was merely noted as a possibility.

At this point it may be advisable to say why  $100 \, \mathrm{k}\Omega$  was selected for  $R_0$ . It is usual for an oscilloscope to have an input resistance of  $1 \, \mathrm{M}\Omega$ . This arose originally because this was about the highest stable value which could readily be provided with valve circuits. It is actually on the low side when the c.r.o. is used to investigate valve circuits, and a 10:1 probe is often used to

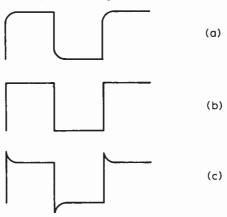


Fig. 2. With the capacitors  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  properly adjusted a square wave is correctly reproduced (b). Too small capacitance gives rounded corners (a) while too much capacitance gives overshoot (c).

bring it up to  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$  when the signal is large enough.

Most transistor circuits are of a good deal lower impedance and 1  $M\Omega$  is ample for them. It is more important to reduce capacitance than to increase resistance. The use of high value resistors is to be avoided as far as possible because they are more likely to be unstable than lower values and are certainly more affected by surface leakage in damp weather.

It is important that the input resistance  $R_0$  be substantially defined by a resistor and not by a semiconductor. If  $R_0$  is  $100 \, \mathrm{k}\Omega$ , this means that the input resistance of the first stage should not be less than  $5 \, \mathrm{M}\Omega$  if its effect is to be small. This input resistance is usually highly variable. Of course, if a field-effect transistor is used a much higher input resistance is obtainable, but at this stage we had not decided which would be used and we initially chose values which would suit a bipolar transistor.

#### Signal Control

It will be noted at this point that we had tentatively decided on an amplifier gain of 3.33 times because we thought that this should be easy to obtain. We note that the scheme worked out has two disadvantages. One is that, as already mentioned, the input impedance varies with the range. The other is the practical difficulty of including a switch, two resistors and two trimmers in a probe head without making it unwieldy. Further, with one range control on the probe and the other in the instrument, one must remember to note the setting of both to determine the actual range employed.

It would clearly be more convenient for the probe to give constant attenuation for then it need contain only one resistor and capacitor and the input impedance would be the same on all ranges viz. 1 M $\Omega$  and 7 pF. Two attenuators in the instrument would singly and in combination provide ranges of 1, 3, 10, 30 V; the attenuators having ratios of 3.33:1 and 10:1, under the control of a range switch. The possibility of this depends on being able to obtain a stable gain of 10 times from the amplifier with an adequate bandwidth, and at the start we did not know whether this was reasonably practicable. The gain control range required is, of course, unaltered and remains at about 3.5:1, for it has only to fill in the gaps in the attenuator steps.

Whatever the input stage, protection against overloading is required. Few transistors are rated for more than 6 V reverse base bias and there is always the possibility that the probe will be connected inadvertently to the 240 V supply mains of 340 V peak value or 360 V if 6% high. Protection is obtained by connecting two diodes back to back across  $R_0$ , as shown in Fig. 3. On the lowest range  $R_1$  is always in circuit and limits the current to 360/233:1.54 mA. This is the maximum diode current and few diodes will drop more than 1 V at this current.

The signal amplitude is 0.3 V p-p and we hope that, even without bias, silicon diodes will not conduct on it. The circuit

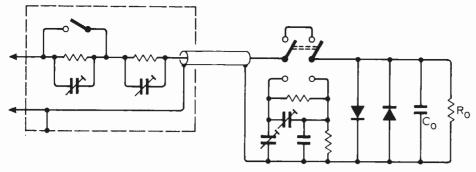


Fig. 3. This diagram shows the probe of Fig. 1 connected via the cable to a further attenuator of 10:1 ratio and diodes arranged to protect the amplifier against overloads.

has now grown to the form of Fig. 3.

One other decision had to be made. This was whether to make provision for a d.c. input. In any case, a series capacitor would be provided for a.c. only. The writer's experience is that a d.c. input is used only rarely and that when it is wanted it often cannot be used, because the same input range cannot be used for d.c. and a.c. together unless the two are comparable in magnitude. The input circuits become complicated if a bipolar transistor is used because of the base supply voltage. It was decided, therefore, to make provision for a.c. inputs only.

The capacitor can be inserted in series with the cable at the output end and the effective resistance is  $333~\mathrm{k}\Omega$  on the 1 V and 10 V ranges and 1 M $\Omega$  on the 3 V and 30 V ranges. The drop in response (i.e., the sag) at a time t after the application of a unit step is simply t/CR. For a 50-Hz square wave,  $t=10~\mathrm{msec}$ . If  $C=0.5~\mu\mathrm{F}$  and  $R=333~\mathrm{k}\Omega$ , the sag is  $10^{-2}/(5\times10^{-7}\times3.33\times10^5)=1/16.65=0.06=6\%$ . This is as much as should be tolerated and  $0.5~\mu\mathrm{F}$  is the minimum capacitance to be used. For a 1 M $\Omega$  input resistance, a  $0.22~\mu\mathrm{F}$  capacitor can be used to give a sag of 4.5~%.

For the initial experiments we did not build the full arrangement of Fig. 3 but used only the simplified system of Fig. 4. The probe must always be screened, of course, and for bench work it proved essential to screen the capacitor to prevent hum pick-up.

At this stage of the proceedings we had solved in principle the input circuit problems and could define the amplifier requirements more closely, which were:

- 1. To operate into an output load of 1 M $\Omega$  shunted by 55 pF (30 pF oscilloscope input capacitance plus 20 pF for 1 ft cable plus 5 pF strays)
- 2. To provide an output of at least 1 V p-p 3. To give a voltage amplification of 3·33 times (N.B. It was noted that if it should prove possible to obtain an amplification of 10 times this might be adopted and the attenuator system altered).

- 4. To have a continuous gain control of at least 3-33:1.
- 5. To be able to handle an input of up to 1 V p-p (so that full output could be obtained with the gain control at minimum). 6. To include a shift control so that the traces could be moved vertically and independently on the screen. A range of  $\pm 0.5 \text{ V}$  at the output would be sufficient.
- 7. The gain and shift controls to have no interaction.
- 8. The whole amplifier to be stable and easy to set up.

With regard to the last item, it was considered that as this is a piece of test equipment, which will normally be used under laboratory conditions, it would suffice to take the temperature range as  $\pm 12.5^{\circ}$ C =  $\pm 22.5^{\circ}$ F about a mean of 65°F. This covers room temperatures of  $42.5-87.5^{\circ}$ F.

The mean room temperature is thus 18.3°C. The internal case temperature, which is the ambient of the transistors, is higher than this by what is at present a completely unknown amount, but it will vary with the room temperature and by the same amount. Transistor junctions will be higher than the ambient by an amount depending on their dissipation. Most small transistors have a thermal resistance between junction and case of about 0.5°C/mW. Anticipating a little, few, if any, transistors will dissipate more than 20 mW and so their junctions will not be more than 10°C above the ambient. No great attention need thus be paid to temperature.

In what follows, we shall assume at first that all junctions are at 25°C because this is the figure for which transistor characteristics are usually quoted. Corrections can be applied later. Because of the low power needed in this case, no dangerously high dissipation will occur, and the only important thing to watch is that the case is adequately ventilated. Apart from this the only effect of choosing the wrong design temperature is to change slightly the required bias voltages and as they may in any case have to be adjustable to allow for other

200k 0·5 μ 100k

Fig. 4. Simplified probe used in experimental work, and input coupling capacitor to remove d.c.

variations, the result is likely to be trivial.

Before concluding this part, it will be well to say something about the output stage which is controlled by the electronic switch. The arrangement referred to earlier, which was used for some experimental tests, is shown in Fig. 5. The transistors  $Tr_1$  are the output transistors of the two signal channels, and they are switched by  $Tr_2$  which have square waves applied in opposite phase to their bases; when  $Tr_{2a}$  conducts  $Tr_{2b}$  is cut off and vice versa.

When a  $Tr_2$  is cut off the  $Tr_1$  to which it is connected operates as a normal amplifier with collector load  $R_c$  and emitter resistor  $R_E$ . When a  $Tr_2$  is conductive it drains sufficient current through  $R_E$  to cut off the  $Tr_1$  to which it is connected.  $Tr_{1a}$  and  $Tr_{1b}$  have a common load resistor  $R_c$  and in this way the signals from the two channels are alternatively routed to the oscilloscope.

The oscilloscope input capacitance is about 30 pF and 1 ft of coaxial cable adds 20 pF. With 5 pF for strays, the total capacitance is 55 pF. If  $R_c$  is 330  $\Omega$ , then at 5 MHz, the response is

 $-20\log\left[1+\omega^2C^2R^2\right]$ 

$$= -10 \log [1 + 0.57^{2}] = -1.22 \, dB.$$

At 10 MHz, it is -3.61 dB. This is very reasonable as a starting point.

If  $R_E = R_C$  the gain will be unity, or nearly so.

With a minimum supply of 10.5 V, maximum output demands that  $V_{CE}$  be one-half of the supply voltage and so  $I_C = 5.25/0.66 = 7.95$  mA. The emitter is then 2.625 V above earth and the base about 0.65 V higher, or about 3.3 V. The maximum signal output will then approach 5.2 V p-p. The collector dissipation will be  $5.25 \times 7.95 = 41.8$  mW. Each transistor  $Tr_1$  operates for only 50% of the time, however, so each has a mean current of 4 mA and a mean dissipation of 21 mW in round figures.

Experimentally, it was found unnecessary to operate at quite such a high current and the decision was made to set  $V_B$  at 2.7 V,

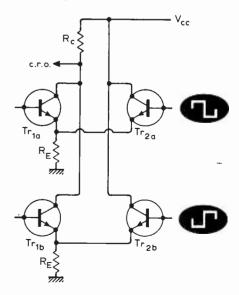


Fig. 5. This diagram shows the two output stages  $Tr_1$  of the two signal channels. These are turned on and off alternately by transistors  $Tr_2$  which are in turn driven on and off by push-pull square waves on their bases.

making  $V_E = 2.05 \text{ V}$ , and  $I_C = 6.21 \text{ mA}$ . Consequently,  $V_{CE} = 10.5 - 4.1 = 6.4 \text{ V}$  and the dissipation is 39.9 mW. With  $V_{cc} = 13.5 \text{ V}$ , if  $V_E$  is unaltered the current is unchanged and so  $V_{CE}$  rises by 3 V to 9.4 V and the dissipation to 58.4 mW. The maximum mean dissipation is thus 29.2 mW.

Typically, the thermal resistance is  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C/mW}$ , and  $V_{BE}$  changes by  $2\,\text{mV/}^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Thus  $V_{BE}$  falls by  $1\,\text{mV/mW}$  for a constant ambient temperature. The change of mean dissipation with  $V_{cc}$  is  $29.2-21=8.2\,\text{mW}$  and so  $V_{BE}$  decreases by  $8.2\,\text{mV}$  when  $V_{cc}$  is at its maximum, and  $V_E$  rises by the same amount and  $V_{CE}$  drops by twice this, or  $16.4\,\text{mV}$ . The current rise is  $0.0082/0.33=0.0249\,\text{mA}$ . At  $V_{cc}=13.5\,\text{V}$ , therefore,  $I_C=6.235\,\text{mA}$  and  $V_{CE}=9.4-0.0164=9.384\,\text{V}$ , making  $P_c=58.5\,\text{mW}$ . The change is quite negligible.

The normal output is 1 V p-p maximum. It is desirable to design for twice this to ensure a factor of safety; this is  $1 V_p$ . The base of  $Tr_1$  swings from 1.7 V to 3.7 V with respect to earth, since the bias is set at 2.7 V. To cut-off  $Tr_1$ , therefore,  $Tr_2$  must draw sufficient current through  $R_E$  to bring the emitter of  $Tr_1$  at least 3.7 V above earth. The current must thus be at least 3.7/0.33 = 11.2 mA. The BC107 transistor has a  $V_{EB}$  rating of 6 V maximum. Thus,  $V_E$  must not exceed 6+1.7=7.7 V and so  $I_{c2}$  must be under 7.7/0.33 = 23.3 mA.

If  $Tr_2$  is saturated with a high supply voltage (13.5 V),  $V_{CE2} \approx 0.2 \text{ V}$ , and the total resistance must be greater than 13.3/  $23.3 = 0.57 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ . A resistance of more than  $570-330 = 240 \Omega$  must be included in the collector circuit to limit the current. If the current is to exceed 11.2 mA on low supply voltage (10.5 V), the resistance must not be greater than  $10.3/11.2 = 916 \Omega$ , so the collector resistance must be under 916 – 330 =  $586 \Omega$ . This assumes that the base current is negligible, which may not be true under saturated conditions. We thus see that the collector resistance of  $Tr_2$  must lie between 240  $\Omega$  and 586  $\Omega$ , and 470  $\Omega$  would seem a suitable choice.

With a conventional bistable driving  $Tr_2$  at its base, the bistable output will vary from

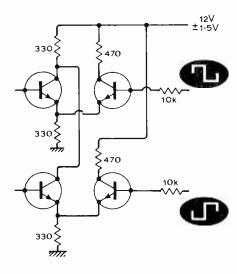


Fig. 6. The circuit of Fig. 5 redrawn with component values and protective resistors in the base and collector circuits of the switching transistors.

about 0.2 V to perhaps 2 V below  $V_{cc}$ . It may be less than this, but taking this figure, the maximum will be 11.5 V. The emitter voltage of  $Tr_2$  will be at least 3.7 V, so the effective base-emitter drive will be 11.5-3.7=4.8 V. If we arbitrarily limit the base current to 0.5 mA, a series resistor of 9.6 k $\Omega$   $\approx 10$  k $\Omega$  must be placed in series with the base of  $Tr_2$ . The resistor can, in fact, be a little less than this because the above figure includes the output resistance of the bistable which is likely to be 1.5-2.5 k $\Omega$ .

The output stages and their switching transistors are shown in Fig. 6 with the above calculated circuit values. A final decision, of course, depends on a trial. We might find, for example, that  $10\,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  base resistors make the switching speed too low and we may have to think again.

So far the supply voltage has been considered but little. It is, however, obvious that with the low signal voltage no high voltage supply is needed. The output stage could, in fact, be designed for a 6-V supply. As will appear later, the amplifier really demands more and the decision was made quite early to adopt a nominal 12 V supply. It was desired to avoid a stabilized supply and so a tolerance of  $\pm 1.5$  V on the supply was allowed. It was thought that this would be sufficient to cover a  $\pm 6\%$  mains voltage and component tolerances.

### High-speed cassette duplicator

A tape speed of 1.9m/s (75 i.p.s.) is used in a new cassette duplicating system, intended for schools, libraries and the like which is being produced by Ampex. The equipment consists of a master unit which plays back the master tape to five slave duplicating units. Each duplicating unit will handle 45, sixty-minute playing time cassettes, in one hour; all tracks are duplicated at the same time. The sequence of events goes something like this: With a cassette in position a slave unit will carry out the recording in 45 seconds; it then takes 17 seconds to rewind the tape which is done at 3.8m/s (150 i.p.s.); finally the cassette is ejected and a new one is automatically loaded, accounting for a further five seconds. The system, which has five slave units, will therefore produce five duplicated cassettes every 67 seconds.

The tape transports employ vacuum servo columns. The tape is pulled out of the cassette into vacuum chambers and against the heads. The result is close tape-to-head contact and precise and gentle tape handling despite the very high tape speed. The bandwidth of the electronics is 320kHz.

#### **Announcements**

An S-band air surveillance radar, the AR-15, has been introduced by Plessey which replaces the AR-1 introduced in 1965, of which over 100 (valued at approximately £10M) are now in service throughout the world. The AR-15 is available in both static and air transportable versions. It uses fully variable polarization, low noise parametric amplifiers, tunable magnetrons, digital moving target indication, background averaging techniques for clutter suppression, and multi p.r.f. integration for best target response.

Ericsson Marine, the newly formed marine communications department of the Ericsson Group, has set up a marine training school for ships' radio officers at the Norway Trade Centre in Pall Mall London. The first three-week course, for Cunard officers, began on 5th July, Initially, courses will be confined to experienced ships' radio officers and electronic technicians to familiarize them with the company's equipment.

A new collective call sign, GZXV, has been allocated to Ericsson Marine. It will be principally used to facilitate 'all ships' calls in the operation of the Ericsson Marine service to shipowners.

A course of eight evening lectures on video recording systems starts at Norwood Technical College, Knight's Hill, London, SE27. OTX. On 19th October. Fee £2.

The Service Division of Marconi Instruments Ltd has been appointed as an approved **repair and calibration centre** for the Salford Electrical Instruments range of multirange test instruments. Both companies are in the GEC Group.

Eight of Canada's major civil airports are to have Marconi 'bright' radar displays, type \$3006, incorporated into their air traffic control systems. The value of the order is in excess of £100,000.

The Carrier Corporation, of California, has announced an agreement in principle for the acquisition of Reliance Controls Ltd, of Swindon, Wiltshire, formed in the 1930s. Bowmar Instrument Corp., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, at present own 55% of the Reliance share capital and Booker McConnell Ltd of London, 45%. The transaction will involve approximately £0.25M.

Hamlin Electronics Inc., reed switch manufacturers of Wisconsin, U.S.A., have acquired Inter-Market Services Ltd, and re-formed it as Hamlin Electronics Ltd. The new company will market the complete range of Hamlin reed switches and power packs in the U.K. and Scandinavia, as did Inter-Market Services.

Servicing of test gear of all types is offered by a new service introduced by S. C. Murison, 9 Leas Road, Warlingham, Surrey CR3 9LN. (Tel.: 01-820 3830.)

Pye Telecommunications Ltd has appointed the Hallicrafters Company, of Illinois, exclusive U.S.A. distributor of its land mobile radio equipment.

UK Solenoid Ltd, rotary switch and contractor manufacturers, are moving from Hungerford, Berkshire, to 115 London Road, Newbury, Berkshire. (Tel: Newbury 5991.)

T.E.M. Sales Ltd, of Crawley, Sussex, have been appointed distributors for R.E.M. Inc., of California.

## Ten Practical F.E.T. Source-follower Circuits

by J. O. M. Jenkins\*, M.Sc.

Virtually every source-follower configuration can be covered from ten basic circuits, and by considering the related parameters a designer can obtain consistent performance despite inherent device variations. It is true to say that insufficient knowledge and a paucity of written matter has rather inhibited the use of f.e.ts in circuit design. This is regrettable, as the high input impedance and low output impedance of the field-effect device suits it to impedance transformations with bipolars.

There are two basic connections for source followers—with gate feedback and without gate feedback, and for simplicity these are taken separately.

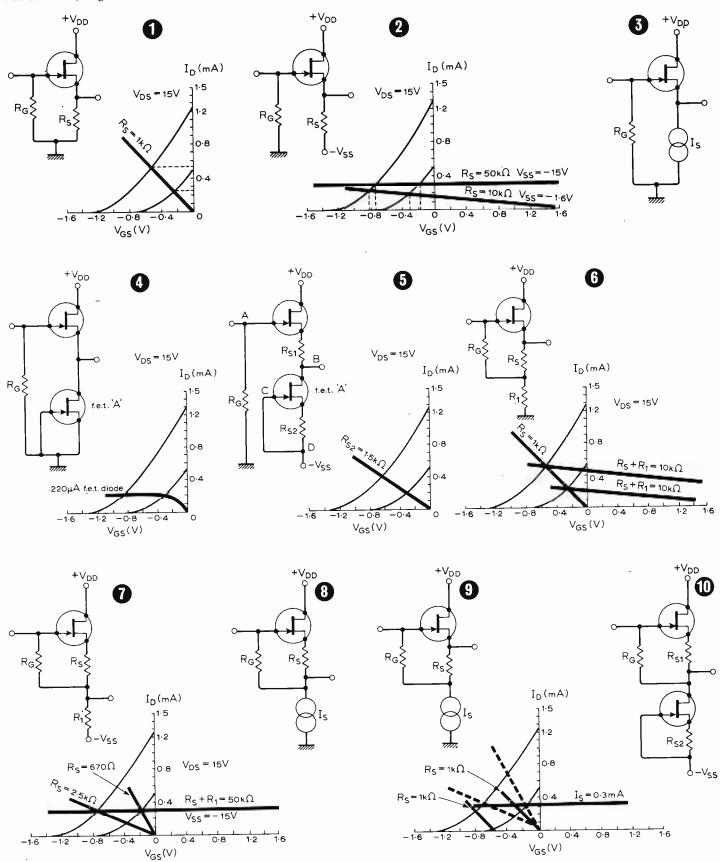
#### Biasing without feedback

- 1. A self-bias arrangement in which the voltage drop across  $R_S$  biases the gate through  $R_G$ . Since no gate-to-source voltage  $(V_{GS})$  can be developed when  $I_D=0$ , the self-bias load line will pass through the origin. Using the 2N4339 as a standard for this and the other configurations, the quiescent drain current lies between 0.25 and 0.55mA when  $R_S=1 \, \mathrm{k}_{\, \Omega}$ . Hence the quiescent output voltage lies between 0.25 and 0.55V.
- 2. A similar arrangement to the above with a negative supply  $(-V_{SS})$  added. This provides an advantage over the first arrangement: namely that the signal voltage can now swing negatively to approximately  $-V_{SS}$ . The two bias lines shown are for  $V_{SS}=-15V$  and  $V_{SS}=-1.6V$ . In the first case the quiescent output voltage lies between +0.18 and +0.74V; in the second between +0.3V and +0.82V.
- 3. Here a current source improves drain-current  $(I_D)$  stability, hence the bias load line will be horizontal when  $I_D$ = constant current. For  $I_D$  = 0.3mA the quiescent output voltage is between +0.15 and 0.7V.
- 4. This is similar to 3, except that the current source is now f.e.t. A which allows constant current, the value of which corresponds to a  $V_{GS}=0$  volts. It will be seen that f.e.t. A loses current linearity as its  $V_{DS}$  approaches zero, so that this technique can only be used to bias f.e.ts which have a significantly higher pinch-off voltage than the f.e.t. forming the current source.
- 5. By using a pair of matched f.e.ts, one as a source follower and the other as a current source, the operating drain current  $(I_{DQ})$  is set by  $R_{S2}$ . In this case  $(1.5 \, k_{\,\Omega})$  the drain current can be in the range 0.2 to 0.42mA (as shown by the intercepts). However, as the f.e.ts are matched  $V_{GS1} = V_{GS2}$ ; and since  $I_{D1} = I_{D2}$ , by making  $R_{S1} = R_{S2}$  the voltage across A-B will equal the voltage across C-D, which in this case is zero. This arrangement exhibits zero or near-zero offset, and if the f.e.ts are temperature matched at the operating  $I_D$ , the arrangement will provide zero or near-zero temperature drift.

#### Biasing with feedback

The following circuits appear in the same sequence as before for comparative purposes. In each case  $R_G$  is returned to a point such that almost unity feedback is provided to the lower end of  $R_G$ . If the value of  $R_S$  is selected so that  $R_G$  is returned to zero d.c. volts (except for 6), then the input/output offset is zero.  $R_I$  is usually much larger than  $R_S$ .

- 6. This arrangement is suitable for a.c.-coupled circuits, and with  $R_S << R_I$  provides near unity feedback. The bias load line is set by the value of  $R_S$ . The output load line, however, is the sum of  $R_S + R_I$ . The feedback voltage  $(V_{FB})$  at the junction of  $R_S / R_I$  is determined by the intercept of this  $R_S + R_I$  load line with the  $V_{GS}$  axis. Quiescent output voltage is  $V_{FB} V_{GS}$ .
- 7. Here  $R_S$  can be trimmed to provide zero offset. Reference to the graph shows that  $R_S$  will be between  $670_{\Omega}$  and  $2.5k_{\Omega}$  (and very much less than  $R_I$ ). The source load line intercepts the  $V_{GS}$  axis at  $V_{SS} = -V_{GG} = -15$ V. Note that this load line is not perfectly flat; it has a slope of -1/50k because the current source is not perfect, having a finite impedance however high.
- 8. Here  $R_I$  is replaced by the ideal current source, and as this has theoretical infinite impedance, the load line is now perfectly flat.
- 9. By taking the output from the top of  $R_S$ , output impedance is reduced, and  $R_S$  must be trimmed if the circuit is to operate effectively. The constant-current load line ( $I_S = 0.3$ mA) and the effect of a  $1k_Q$  source resistor is shown to provide an offset voltage between 0.2 and 0.75V. The intercept of the  $R_S$  load line and the  $V_{GS}$  axis sets the voltage ( $V_{FB}$ ) at the junction of  $R_S$  and the current source. For  $R_S = 1k_Q$ ,  $V_{FB}$  will lie between -0.1V and -0.45V. Since  $V_{FB}$  appears at the gate, it must be zero if the d.c. input impedance of the circuit is to be preserved. This can be done by trimming  $R_S$  (dotted line) the biasing, then reverting to that of circuit 8.
- 10. This is identical to circuit 5 except that feedback is added to raise the input impedance.



#### Summary

Circuits 1, 4 and 6 can accept only positive and small negative signals, as the source resistors are to ground. All other circuits can handle large positive and negative signals inhibited only by the available supply voltages and device breakdown voltage. Circuits 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 employ current sources to improve  $I_D$  stability and improve gain. Of these 4, 5 and 10 employ f.e.ts as current sources. Circuits 5, 7 and 10 employ a source resistor,  $R_S$ , which may be selected to provide a quiescent output voltage equal to zero. Circuits 5 and 10 use matched f.e.ts.  $R_S$  is selected to set  $I_D$  near the specified low-drift operating current. The input-output offset voltage is zero.

### Simple Crosshatch and Dot Generator

A generator developed from the circuit published in the September 1968 issue which is cheap enough to install permanently in a colour television receiver

by A. W. Critchley\*

The crosshatch pattern of white lines has proved to be the best type of pattern to carry out the convergence adjustments on a television receiver, although white dots are sometimes used. Either pattern is possible with the circuit described by means of a changeover switch or link.

The generator has four disadvantages as can be expected with such a simple device: the receiver has to be synchronized by a transmitted programme; the pattern position on the screen depends on the type of pulses feeding the generator; the pattern can occur during some of the

\*Television Equipment Division of E.M.I. Electronics Ltd.

flyback time causing a foldover; and the horizontal lines may not be evenly spaced. The latter three disadvantages are not very serious provided that the pattern is stationary and the lines are fewer in number than the normal crosshatch pattern of some twenty-six in each direction.

#### Waveforms

The waveform required from the generator consists of two independent sets of pulses representing the vertical and horizontal lines of the crosshatch. Vertical lines are some 200ns wide with a repetition every 5us or so, but occurring only during the active, or scanning, line time, of the pic-

ture which is approximately 52*u*s for 625 line systems). Horizontal line pulses last for one such active line and recur once every thirty-two lines or so, also only during the active line-times of the picture. The repetition rates of these horizontal pattern lines are not important provided that they occur only during the picture time and they are steady. The actual number of crosshatch lines is continuously variable in both directions over a three to one range.

Vertical lines: These are generated by a multivibrator which is permitted to run only during the active lines of the picture

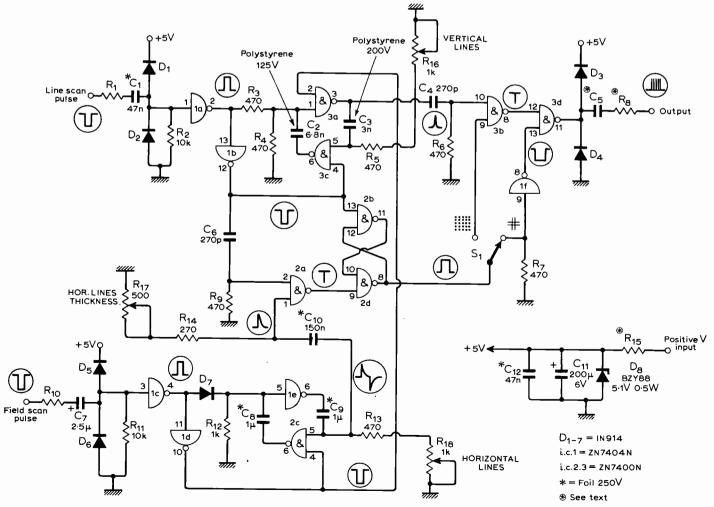


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the crosshatch generator.

as both line and field blanking are applied to prevent any pattern during flyback time. This blanking depends on the widths of the timebase pulses used and varies from receiver to receiver. It is likely that the blanking will not be perfect and some foldover of the pattern is to be expected depending on the receiver.

Horizontal lines: The basic oscillator is a multivibrator which is driven by field flyback pulses. The output square wave is differentiated to form a pulse of about 6411s duration and is used to open a gate which is also fed with narrow linefrequency pulses. The output of this gate will consist of one narrow line pulse for every period of oscillation which is given the timing of the trailing-edge of the line-flyback driving pulse by differentiation before the gate. This timing is also the start of the active-line—as near as can be obtained by simple means. An R-S bistable is triggered by this single pulse and is thereby turned 'on' at the start of the active line. The 'off' input of the bistable is fed with continuous line driving pulses which start at the end of the active line and finish before the 'on' pulse. The net result is an output from the bistable of one active line once per period of oscillation of the multivibrator.

The effect of varying the oscillator frequency is to cause a 'shuffling' of the horizontal lines as the optimum frequencies are passed through with a relatively

smooth variation in the number of horizontal lines obtained. These lines are always of the correct length.

#### Circuit description (Fig. 1)

 $C_1$ ,  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$  and  $R_1$  form an excess-voltage protection circuit for the negative-going line-scan input pulses. Integrated circuit 1a amplifies and clips this signal to give clean rectangular positive-going pulses into i.c. 1b. This pulse is also fed to an attentuating network consisting of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  which together form one timing resistor for the vertical line multivibrator i.c. 3a and 3c.

 $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are virtually in parallel when the input to the network is low during the picture time and the multivibrator then oscillates normally. When the input from i.c. 1a is high the multivator is prevented from oscillating because the potential at the input of i.c. 3a is such as to turn it off. R<sub>3</sub> is really an isolating resistor to remove the shunting effect of the low-impedance output of i.c. 1a from the timing resistor  $R_4$ , but since the parallel combination of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is low, then the value of  $C_2$  is correspondingly higher than  $C_3$ . By this means the oscillator always has the same conditions at the start, of every picture line.  $C_2$  and  $C_3$ , with  $R_5$  and  $R_{16}$  form the rest of the multivibra-

The output from i.c. 1b is also used to help to control the starting and stopping of the multivibrator and in fact improves the linearity of the first space in the crosshatch pattern. There is a feed of field scan pulses to i.c. 3a to inhibit the multivibrator during the field flyback time.

The field-scan negative-going pulse is used to drive the horizontal line multivibrator i.e. le and 2c in the same manner as for the vertical oscillator except that the value of  $C_8$  has to be kept low because of its physical size. Therefore the input resistor is replaced by a diode to provide automatic isolation of the timing resistor from the gate output.

Both the multivibrators generate approximately square waves and both of them feed differentiating networks. The vertical line network of  $C_4$  and  $R_6$  provides a positive-going pulse of some 200ns width at the input to i.c. 3b—the negative-going pulses being ignored by this gate because they merely turn the gate 'on' harder than it already is whereas the positive-edges turn it 'off' as required.

A similar network of  $C_{10}$  and  $R_{14}$  with  $R_{17}$  generates the positive-going  $64\mu s$  pulse at the input to i.c. 2a. The other input to i.c. 2a is the positive-going pulse with the timing of the line-scan drive pulse trailing-edge, which is obtained by yet another differentiating network  $C_6$  and  $R_9$ .

The negative-going output of i.c. 2a, which is one narrow line pulse for every cycle of oscillation of the multivibrator, feeds the bistable input of i.c. 2d. The other side of the bistable is fed from i.c. 1b with cleaned-up negative-going line-scan flyback pulses. Integrated circuit 2d provides the output of positive-going single active lines, or horizontal lines of the pattern, and these are combined with the vertical lines in i.c. 3d, via i.c. 1f, to form a crosshatch of 4V peak-to-peak positivegoing pulses at i.c. 3d. output. To enable a single-pole switch to be used—or a simple link-for switching to dots-the invertor If has to be used in the feed to i.c. 3d and its input has a low value resistor  $R_{\gamma}$  to earth so that when dots are selected the input of i.c. If is virtually earthed and so its output is 'high' and permits i.c. 3d to act as an invertor for the dot signal from i.c. 3b.

The simple multivibrators used in this generator have the very poor stability factor of some 30% change in the period of oscillation per volt of supply.

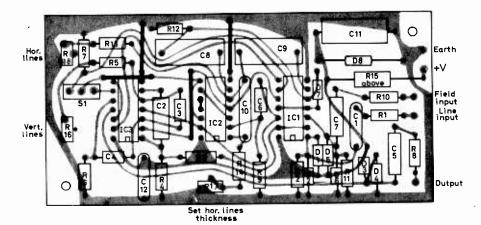


Fig. 2 (Upper) Photograph of the printed circuit board shown actual size (101 mm in length). (Below) Drawing of the component side of the board.

#### Construction and testing

Construction should present little difficulty if the printed circuit board illustrated in Fig. 2, is employed. Normally the amount of testing required for such a unit is very small especially with integrated circuit construction since the unit either works or it doesn't. However in the case of this crosshatch generator the supply arrangement and the various connections need to be optimized.

The value of  $R_{15}$ , the zener series resistance should be chosen to allow some 20mA through the zener diode whilst the complete generator takes 40mA making a total of 60mA at 5.1 V.

Next the line pulse resistor  $R_1$  should be chosen to give between 2.5 and 4 V

peak-to-peak at  $C_1$ . When this is so there should be an output from the generator, with the switch set to crosshatch, which can be fed into the luminance amplifier.  $R_{16}$  can then be adjusted to give a suitable number of vertical lines.

For optimum results on the receiver, the colour should be turned off, the brightness increased and the contrast decreased, so that the receiver remains synchronized and the crosshatch appears on top of the picture.

For the best results the output signal should be fed into the luminance amplifier after the detector output amplifier stage, where the video is positive-going for white.  $R_8$  determines the crosshatch amplitude. Feeding into the amplifier before the sync. separator does cause a slight problem with vertical sync. if the horizontal lines occur just before the field sync. pulse. However adjustment of the number of horizontal lines should prevent trouble in which the receiver 'chases its own tail'.

The field input resistor  $R_{10}$  is chosen to give a peak-to-peak reading of 2.5 to 4 V at  $C_7$ . The polarity of  $C_7$  depends on the input source. If the line & field pulse sources do not exceed the i.c. supply voltages—at any time—then the protection diodes are not necessary and should be omitted. This should be observed by means of an oscilloscope.

When the field input pulses are correct the output should contain horizontal lines as well as vertical lines, but they will probably be jittering about and  $R_{18}$  should therefore be adjusted. On turning this control clockwise the lines will be observed to get wider apart, and fewer in number, in reasonably smooth steps with certain positions of vertical jitter. It should be a simple matter to find several positions where the pattern is stationary.

 $R_{17}$  can now be set so that the horizontal lines are not of double thickness, but at the same time none are omitted. The optimum setting may vary slightly with different settings of  $R_{18}$ . The setting of  $R_{16}$  may also slightly affect the jitter.

If the generator output resistor  $R_8$  is sufficiently high then the removal of the generator's supply should cause no noticeable effects on the normal picture in which case this is a simple means of switching the crosshatch pattern off. Otherwise the output feed will have to be removed instead of switching off the supply.

The input and output connections may be made with ordinary insulated wire as all feeds are of relatively low impedance, but care should be taken with the run of the output lead due to stray capacitance reducing the amplitude of the vertical

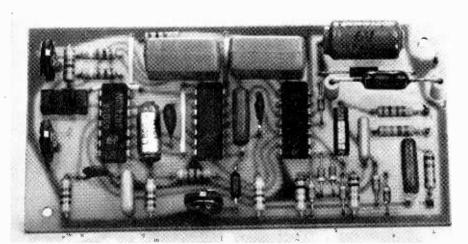


Fig. 3. The prototype.

lines. If this happens then  $C^4$  should be increased in value slightly.

#### **Appendix**

Operation of crosshatch generator with B.R.C. 3000 series colour receivers

 $R_1$  should be  $3.3k\Omega$ ,  $R_{10}$  should be  $8.2k\Omega$ ,  $R_8$  should be  $12k\Omega$ ,  $R_{15}$  the zener resistor, is  $470\Omega$ , 3W—stood away from the board and  $C_5$  should be 150nF.

Line pulse: Chrominance board, Junction of  $C_{337}$ ,  $R_{359}$  and  $R_{362}$ . Solder the lead to the end of  $R_{362}$  nearest the back of the receiver.

**Field pulse:** Field Scan board. Solder the wire to the top pin of the  $R_{427}$  (field hold potentiometer).

**Output:** I.F. Board.  $L_{117}/R_{127}$ . Solder the wire to the end of this combination nearest to the front of the receiver (above  $VT_{105}$ )—keep the length fairly short.

Earth: Convenient point on the i.f. board. +30V. P.U. board. Solder the lead to the  $5\Omega$  resistor on the top of the lower board—the end which goes to the positive end, of  $W_{620}$ . This lead should be taken via a suitably placed on/off switch to the generator.

#### Method of operation

Turn off the colour, turn down the contrast, and turn up the brightness a little. The potentiometers should be adjusted for optimum results. Note that the horizontal lines upset the field timebase at certain settings because the crosshatch signal is put into the video chain before the sync. separator and the field timebase tends to chase 'its own tail'.

The Line and Field pulses should be 2.5 to 3.5 V p.p. at the inputs to the i.c's when the generator is switched on and about 2 V when off.

Both these waveforms are fairly wide and thus there is no visible fold-over or flyback.

The pattern is still visible under no-transmission conditions but the video noise masks the crosshatch and renders it unusable.

A worthwhile modification to the receiver would be to replace  $R_{423}$  on the field scan board by a  $470\Omega$  potentiometer (from earth) with a  $1.8k\Omega$  resistor in series. The potentiometer slider is then the field output point. The voltage at this point should be set to be less than 5 V p.p. The input capacitor and diodes on the generator field input can be deleted if this is done. The series resistor should be retained but changed in value to  $220\Omega$  or so, to protect the i.c.—otherwise  $D_5$  could be retained instead.

A further improvement would be a series-regulator in the supply to the generator instead of the zener arrangement in order to reduce the supply impedance and thereby eliminate the slight tilting of the vertical lines at the right-hand-side of the picture which occurs when the zener supply is used. Each vertical section between horizontal lines is tilted by about a line thickness and whilst the effect does not affect the observation of convergence errors, the pattern does not look good.

### **Square-root Circuit**

### Using dual silicon-gate m.o.s.f.e.t. to give 1% accuracy

B. L. Hart\*, B.Sc., M.I.E.R.E., M.I.E.E.E., and A. Cheetham\*, M.Sc., M.I.E.R.E.

There are various ways of achieving the square-root operation—for instance the biased diode and multiplier techniques.† However, a simple low-cost approach is made possible by the capability to make an f.e.t. with an accurate square-law transfer characteristic, and of making pairs with their electrical parameters almost identical.

Consider the circuit arrangement shown below, in which the direct-coupled differential amplifier has a d.c. and low-frequency small-signal voltage gain  $A_v$ , and  $Tr_1$  constitutes two matched p-channel enhancement-mode devices of a dual m.o.s.f.e.t. unit. One of the devices— $Tr_{1a}$ —is in the feedback network of the amplifier and passes the input current I; the other— $Tr_{1b}$ —is connected in series with the output of the amplifier and passes a small constant current derived from the interconnection of the integrated bipolar transistor pair  $Tr_2$ . Transistor  $Tr_{1b}$  cancels out part of the amplifier output voltage.

As  $Tr_1$  operate with drain-gate straps, each has a voltage-current relationship of the form

$$I_{SD} = \Psi (V_{SG} - V_T)^2$$

where  $I_{SD}$  is the source-drain current,  $V_{SG}$  is the source-gate voltage,  $V_T$  is the threshold voltage, and  $\Psi$  is the device constant (a function of material type, doping, geometry). (The order of the subscripts for I, V corresponds to positive values of these quantities for a p-channel enhancement device.).

For simplicity in a first-order approximation assume that  $Tr_1$  have identical  $V_T$ 's and identical values of  $\Psi$ . Assuming  $A_v \gg 1$  and ignoring the input current, feedback action ensures that

$$I_{SD1} = I = V_I/R = \Psi (V_{SG1} - V_T)^2$$
 (1)  
If  $\sqrt{I_{SD2}/\Psi} \leqslant V_T$  then  $V_{SG2} \approx V_T$  (2)

But,

$$V_O = (V_{SG1} - V_{SG2}) (3)$$

Using equations (1) and (2) in (3)

$$V_O = \sqrt{V_I/\Psi R} \tag{4}$$

For the special case  $\Psi R = 1$  volt,

$$V_O = \sqrt{V_I}. (5)$$

The successful practical realization of equation (4) depends on the choice of  $Tr_1$ .

Now for  $V_I \approx 0$ , the amplifier output voltage is approximately  $V_T$ ; thus for maximum range in  $V_O$  m.o.s.f.e.ts with a low  $V_T$  are required. This suggests the use of devices made by the silicon gate process. Preliminary measurements indicated a  $V_T < 1.5$  V and a  $V_T$  matching of a few millivolts for the two devices of the recent silicon-gate dual m.o.s.f.e.t. type ME1202 (Marconi-Elliott Microelectronics) so this was used. The amplifier can be any good quality operational amplifier: a Burr-Brown type 3057/01 was used. Values for  $V_{EE}$  and  $R_B$  were chosen so that  $Tr_2$  (SL301-A, Plessey) in the "current mirror" configuration supply a current  $I_{SD2} \approx V_E/R_E \approx 5\mu$ A.

A convenient way of operating the circuit, and the one used for the tests reported here, is to set  $V_I$  at a point  $V_I^*$  in the middle of the desired input operating range, then adjust R so that a precision digital voltmeter indicates  $V_O = V_O^* = \sqrt{V_I^*}$ . This ensures  $\Psi R = 1$  in equation (4) and hence the validity of equation (5) at the "set" point

A selection of the results obtained with one of the units is given in the table, in which the fourth column records the error  $\varepsilon$ 

$$\varepsilon = \left| (V_O - \sqrt{V_I}) / \sqrt{V_I} \right| \times 100\%.$$

To obtain the readings shown the circuit was set up at  $-V_I = -4.000$  V. For a 20-V input range the maximum departure from

square-root law behaviour is less than 1%. Other readings (not given) show this to be true also when the circuit is set up at  $-V_I = -9.000 \text{ V}$ .

Test results showing accuracy of square-root circuit

-V <sub>1</sub>	$\sqrt{v_i}$	$V_o$	ε
-0.5000	0.7071	0.6960	1.6%
-0.7500	0.8660	0.8692	<b>↑</b>
-1.000	1.000	1.009	
-2.000	1.414	1.424	
-4.000	2.000	2.000	< 1%
-9.000	3.000	2.998	1
-16.00	4.000	4.009	
-20.00	4.472	4.492	<b>+</b>
-25.00	5.000	5.073	1 · 4%

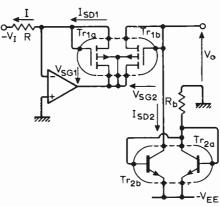
<sup>\*</sup> Set-up point

Throughout  $V_I$  has been taken as a positive quantity—the circuit extracts the square root of the magnitude of an applied negative signal. To find the root of the magnitude of a positive voltage the circuit must be preceded with a unity-gain inverting amplifier.

#### Correction

Audio sweep generator

F. H. Trist has asked us to make some additions to the circuit of his suggested sweep generator (page 337, July issue). In the v.c.o., a 10-k $\Omega$ resistor should be connected at the junction of the 10-µF coupling capacitor with the following resistor and to earth. In the output level amplifier, a 470- $\Omega$  resistor should be connected between the negative input of the i.c. and earth. The three level-control resistors in the feedback loop should be reduced by three orders of magnitude. In the frequency-to-voltage converter, a  $10-k\Omega$  resistor should be connected between the negative input of the second i.c. and earth. In this circuit, we apologise for showing the X-output incorrectly connected. It should be taken from the wiper of switch  $S_e$ , and the common connection of the capacitors earthed.



Using a m.o.s.f.e.t. with an accurate squarelaw characteristic in a feedback loop is the basis of this simple square-root circuit.

<sup>\*</sup>North East London Polytechnic

<sup>†</sup>C. A. A. Wass. "An introduction to electronic analogue computers". Pergamon: 1956

### News of the Month

### Scientific fellowship for authors

A scientific fellowship, worth over £750, is to be awarded by the Butterworth Group to commemorate 25 years of scientific publishing. The Fellowship, to be presented annually from October, 1972, is designed to allow would-be authors to take time off from their work to write a book. By this means, each year, Butterworths hope to encourage a work on some aspect of a physical or biological science, or its application. Proposals will be judged both on academic merit and relevance to current research.

Candidates should work in a British university or institute or in an industrial laboratory of similar standing. Depending on the amount of work involved, the fellowship will be tenable for a period of three to twelve months, and during this time advances against royalties will be made to cover the loss of normal income. In addition an award of £750 will be made on acceptance of the manuscript.

The fellowship will be awarded by Butterworth's Scientific Advisory Board whose members are: Professor Sir Harold Thompson, C.B.E., F.R.S., (Department of Physical Chemistry, University of Oxford); Professor D. H. R. Barton, F.R.S., (Department of Chemistry, Imperial College, London); J. A. Charles

(Department of Physics, University of Bristol) and Professor J. L. Harley, F.R.S., (Department of Forestry Science, University of Oxford).

Applications must be submitted by 1st October, 1971 and must be backed by a head of department. It is expected that the fellow will be selected in the same month. Applicants should write for more information and entry forms to The Scientific Publisher, Butterworth Group, 88 Kingsway, London WC2B 6AB.

### Atlantic air traffic control by satellite

Further steps towards using satellite communication links for air traffic control are being taken with the award of a study contract to the Marconi Company by the Department of Trade and Industry. Under the contract Marconi's Radio and Space Communications Division will prepare a detailed analysis of the ground-based parts of a possible aeronautical satellite system for the North Atlantic. This will entail a detailed study of the ground equipment

necessary to relay several different types of information between aircraft and ground via satellite and to determine the best way of putting the study into practice.

Aircraft over the North Atlantic are under the control of oceanic air traffic control centres and the present system is under the jurisdiction of several centres including Gander in Newfoundland, Prestwick in Scotland, New York and Santa Maria (Azores). Aircraft report to these stations using normal h.f. radio, to give position information derived from their own on-board navigational instruments.

Improvements to the system are made continuously to cope with the demand of increasing transatlantic air traffic and it is in anticipation of the time when current methods are no longer effective, that consideration of satellite systems is being undertaken on both sides of the Atlantic.

#### Computer telegram system

The Post Office has placed a £3.25M order with Pye/T.M.C. for a computer-controlled telegram routing system which will replace electro-mechanical systems in 1973 at Cardinal House, Farringdon St, London. It will be the largest system of its type in the world and will be controlling the receipt and dispatch of the 21 million international telegrams handled in Britain every year.

Initially the equipment will receive telegrams for transmission abroad from international area offices throughout the country and will perform all the necessary switching and routing automatically. The same process will apply to telegrams received from abroad which will be automatically routed to the appropriate area office. Eventually the system will convert addresses on incoming telegrams to the telex address (if there is one) so that the message can be immediately sent over the telex network.



#### Radar at Heathrow

Marconi Radar Systems has received an order from the Ministry of Defence (Aviation Supply), on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry, to supply a high-power, 50cm transmitter/receiver to replace radar equipment at Heathrow Airport which has been in service for twelve years. The new transmitter/receiver (type S2020) is a self-contained 500kW 50cm equipment designed for use in coherent moving target indication systems and will be installed towards the end of the year. The power amplifier stage is a three-cavity klystron valve, with a typical life of 30,000 hours.

(left) S2020 radar for Heathrow

### Surveillance system for Southampton docks

An extensive surveillance system is to be installed to provide increased safety to shipping using the port of Southampton. The scheme is being carried out by the British Transport Docks Board. Decca Radar and Marconi Communications Systems have been awarded contracts totalling over £0.25M.

Decca Radar are to equip two unmanned radar stations, at Hythe and Calshot, from which data will be transmitted by microwave link to six 400mm displays in the operations room at the port communications centre. At Calshot and Hythe the radar stations will consist of 7.6m scanners mounted at a height of 33m. Remote control of both stations will be effected by microwave link to the port communications centre. The six displays to be installed by Decca in the operations room will be able to receive data from either unmanned station (two normally being fed from Hythe and four from Calshot). The Decca computerassisted measurement system will be provided for all six displays, and a Deccaspot system will be available on all pictures received from Calshot. The former system uses a small Honeywell computer to enable rapid and accurate measurements to be made of any point, such as a ship's position, relative to any other point on the display. Deccaspot, a method employing a series of bright spots on the display to depict with great accuracy any permanent feature required. will be used to delineate the centre of the navigation channel from Southampton Docks.

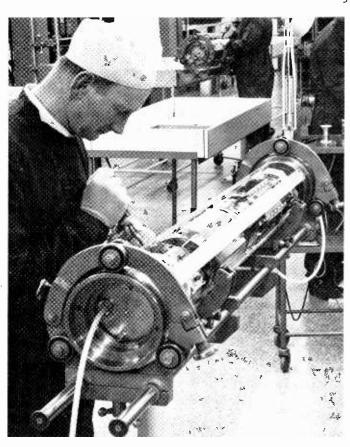
Desk-top optical mark reader

Interscan Data Systems (U.K.) Ltd, normally associated with complex and expensive, optical character recognition machines, have announced a new low-cost relatively simple document reader. The new reader—there are two versions—can be operated by a company for as little as £2,000 per year. Once loaded the reader will continue to operate all day without attention.

The machine, called o.m.r. (optical mark reader) reads characters on special forms and gives an output in computer compatible code. As long as the characters are put in the correct position on the form they can be machine or hand printed.

The reading head, which is made to mechanically scan the rows of characters, consists of two photodiodes which simultaneously read the upper and lower halves of the characters. Only vertical sections of the characters are sensed, horizontal marks being redundant. The reading head also contains two magnetic proximity sensors which provide clock

Submarine cable repeaters being manufactured in an S.T.C. plant under clinical conditions. Repeaters of this sort will be used on a new £22M transatlantic cable (CANTAT-2) which will run from Widemouth Bay in Cornwall to Halifax in Nova Scotia. The 14MHz coaxial cable will carry 1840 simultaneous telephone conversations: Repeaters will be fitted at intervals of about six nautical miles. S.T.C. have been awarded the contract by the Post Office and it is calculated that the cost is about £6 per circuit per mile.



pulses, when a character is under the reading head, from castellations machined into a piece of metal mounted parallel to the moving reading head.

Document size can vary from 50  $\times$  100mm to 216  $\times$  280mm and the reading speed is up to 20 characters per second. The makers say that the equipment costs less than a paper tape station to hire and has ten times the throughput. To another piece of equipment the machines electronically look like a Teletype machine and therefore can be easily interfaced with other data processing equipment or the output can be recorded on a casette tape recorder.

### Motorists' laser warning system

Scientifica and Cook Electronics are working hard to find new applications for the laser. Recently they described a system, which could be used on small airfields, employing a laser to provide a visible glide path to assist landing aircraft.

Another idea, and apparently a good one, entailed fitting photocell detectors on the nose of aircraft and connecting them to the aircraft's intercom system. The idea being that the control tower staff could contact an aircraft on the airfield very quickly in an emergency using a modulated laser beam regardless of the channel selected on the aircraft's radio.

An extension of this idea has resulted in photocells being fitted to a motor car, the cells being connected directly to the a.f. stage of the car's radio so that it is possible to transmit warning messages to motorists by using a diffused laser beam directed down the centre of the carriageway. Trials have shown that this idea works well in practice.

### One-plus-one equals party line privacy

One-plus-one is the name given to a new piece of equipment which is to be installed on an experimental basis at 10,000 locations up and down the country by the Post Office. It enables two subscribers to share a line to a telephone exchange with complete privacy and if desired both subscribers can use their telephones at the same time.

A filter is fitted at the point where the line from the exchange divides to go to the individual telephones. One of the telephones operates in the normal manner at audio frequencies and does not require any additional equipment. Two carrier frequencies are used for the second telephone, 40kHz for send and 64kHz for receive. Equipment at the exchange and at the subscriber's premises carries out the necessary modulation and demodulation functions. Electronic equipment at the subscriber's end is powered by a small nickel-cadmium battery which is trickle charged over the line from the exchange. The system was designed by G.E.C's Telephone division laboratories at Aycliffe.

### Letters to the Editor

The Editor does not necessarily endorse opinions expressed by his correspondents

#### Ceramic pickup equalization

Without reflecting on other parts of Mr. Burrows' article in the July issue I am appalled at his ability to read out of context.

His quotation from my book 'Pick-ups: Key to Hi-Fi' is given as a myth about 'electrical loading affecting the mechanical operation' of a pickup.

But the quotation clearly mentions correction by electrical means (via element capacity), of a mechanically accomplished equalization. It has nothing to do with damping mechanical resonances at all. It seems this myth belongs to Mr. Burrows. JOHN WALTON,

Windsor,

Berks.

I was interested in the excellent article by Mr. Burrows (July issue) basing the mechanical/electro independence of pickups on low energy conversion. This is the first time that I have seen this direction of approach.

However, it is only fair to point out that hosts of manufacturers other than Leak imply by instruction booklet or text or input circuit design that an approximation to velocity characteristics is achieved by connecting a piezo pickup across the relatively low value load of an R.I.A.A.-equalized input.

Surely the point of the exercise is that all quality amplifiers are deliberately equipped with R.I.A.A. low-level inputs so that the advantage can be taken of the optimum performance at the present state of the art provided by the magnetic cartridge?

The lack of simple solid-state, high resistance inputs prior to the f.e.t. obviously made it necessary for manufacturers to suggest a simple artifice to accommodate the minority of 'lower-fi' piezo users. Since the f.e.t. has become more commonplace and less costly, manufacturers who consider that the piezo cartridge is being treated unfairly are yielding designs with an f.e.t. input solely for piezo cartridges or in addition to the usual R.I.A.A.-equalized input. The piezo input is typically  $2M\Omega$ , and with this kind of cartridge mild bass roll-off is not always amiss.

In my judgment it is debatable whether manufacturers would have very much

call for an amplifier with a specifically engineered piezo input possibly requiring adjustment to suit the cartridge used. The hi-fi enthusiast is a magnetic man for various reasons, and now that magnetic species of surprisingly high quality (in terms of the three main parameters of tracking performance, frequency response and crosstalk) are available for a few pounds the man hitherto piezo prone is turning towards electromagnetic energy for this programme source.

Apart from the obvious lack of true velocity coincidence by running a typical piezo across 47kΩ into an R.I.A.A.equalized circuit, the major offence is pre-amplifier overload, since this partnership is not uncommonly practised without input attenuation. Bearing in mind the poor overload margin of such pre-amplifiers it is possible that this rates higher in the poor-piezo-quality stakes than lack of absolute equalizing.

GORDON J. KING,

Brixham,

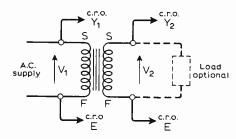
Devon.

#### Transformer phase reversal

I am most grateful to your eminent contributor 'Cathode Ray' for throwing his very considerable professional weight behind the campaign for the truth about the transformer (June p.285). Although, as he explained, he had to argue the matter on paper without practical demonstration, I take it that your readers can and will check the experimental fact as to the phase relations between terminal voltages and currents in primary and secondary for themselves (see circuit); or perhaps not, since during the past seven years of teaching the experimental fact (preceded by two of teaching orthodox reversal!) I have invariably found that lecturers will argue heatedly for an hour among themselves but when invited to make a five-minute measurement say they haven't got the time.

Electronics is above all (apart from instrument transformers, where only the direction of a wattmeter deflection is at stake) the field where phase cannot be fumbled. A power engineer, paralleling two 10 MVA transformers and assuming a

phase reversal in both, will come to no harm, being protected no doubt by the same Divinity which looks after children and drunks. But an audio amplifier designer getting his transformer polarities wrong in a feedback amplifier is going to produce fierce oscillations and a damaged loudspeaker. It would be helpful therefore, if manufacturers of interstage transformers who do mark winding starts and finishes,



If the starts and finishes of the windings are not marked they can be quickly established by measuring the inductance of the two windings in series. The connection giving the larger inductance is that in which the finish of one winding is connected to the start of the other winding.

and some others who don't, would tell us what the phase relations in their transformers are, and if manufacturers of feedback amplifiers using interstage transformers and output transformers would say what phase relations they assumed in designing their amplifiers and getting them to work so very satisfactorily. VICTOR MAYES,

Gloucester Technical College, Gloucester.

#### Audio sweep generators

While Mr. F. H. Trist is to be congratulated for answering the long-felt need for an audio sweep generator, we feel that his design (July issue) falls short of engineering requirements on several counts.

1. Sweep frequency range. The 10:1 frequency change satisfies only a small proportion of the possible uses; in fact only those for investigating narrow-band filters. A 1,000:1 change, from 20Hz to 20kHz seems a minimum specification for amplifiers, tone controls and filters, and this sort of range is normally offered by commercial designs.

- 2. An amplitude accuracy of 1dB is marginally adequate for transducer measurements, and not good enough for amplifier and filter work.
- 3. A sweep time of four seconds is only suitable for oscilloscopes with c.r.t. phosphors which most users are unlikely to have.
- 4. Logarithmic scaling of both frequency and amplitude axes in all graphical representation in audio engineering is normal and necessary. To give one example, it is not possible to differentiate between a 26dB and a 40dB notch filter on an oscilloscope, if the system responds linearly to amplitude. (A fast enough sweep time to make the use of a normal oscilloscope possible can be achieved only if the sweep is logarithmic.)

It seems to us that most of the drawbacks in Trist's design result from the wrong choice of oscillator. Any bridge-type oscillator is far too "sensitive" (in the sense that Bode gives the term1) to achieve a wide frequency change without unreasonably close matching of components. The design considered demands 5% matching of f.e.t. drain-source resistances for only a 10:1 frequency range, and even then an a.g.c. network is needed to compensate for the varying losses in the bridge. Furthermore this a.g.c. system introduces another time constant into the oscillator, which is too long to allow for amplitude correction during the sweep.

Two alternatives to the bridge oscillator suggest themselves, if only to eliminate component selection and complex settingup procedures (Trist's calibrator alone contains fifteen pre-sets); these are the non sinusoidal oscillator<sup>2</sup> and the two-integrator loop<sup>3</sup>. A switched Miller integrator, of which Trist's ramp generator is an example, can itself be frequency controlled by another ramp generator, producing a swept triangular wave with its amplitude independent of component matching and fixed only by the reference level of the comparator. Provided this triangular waveform is equilateral, a pure sinusoid can be obtained with a simple function generator. A diode network will produce better than 3% harmonic distortion<sup>2</sup> and other methods easily better this4. Alternatively the two-integrator loop generates sine waves with amplitude fixed by a limiter and tracking errors between the two frequency varying elements produce proportionate errors in frequency only, none in amplitude. Frequency ratios of 1,000:1 are easily obtainable, in practice with both the above oscillator types.

We are working on a sweep generator using a two-integrator loop, which we hope to submit for publication shortly. Although our design requires a greater number of i.e. operational amplifiers, it does satisfy requirements 1-4 above namely a 1,000:1 sweep range, good amplitude accuracy, fast sweep rate and logarithmic frequency and amplitude axes. We feel therefore that alternative oscillators to the Wien bridge should be considered by those interested in sweep oscillator design.

A. FALLA, R. S. SNELL, University of Sussex, Brighton.

H. W. Bode: Network analysis and feedback amplifier design (p52), D. Van Nostrand, N.J. 1945.
 P. J. Kindlman: 'Sound synthesis: a flexible modular approach with i.cs', I.E.E.E. Transactions on Audio, Vol. AU-16 no. 4, Dec. 1968.

3. E. F. Good: 'A two-phase low-frequency oscillator', *Electronic Engineering*, Apr. 19, '57. 4. 'Triangular-to-sine convertor', *Electronics*, Vol. 38, no. 5, p96.

The author replies:

It was with considerable interest that I read Messrs Falla and Snell's comments on my sweep generator. Before answering each point in turn, may I say that all of them occurred to me (unceasingly!) during design stages.

- (1). Perhaps I did not state sufficiently clearly that there are four frequency ranges available at the flick of a switch, thus enabling 10-10<sup>5</sup>Hz to be covered. This seems to me to be of greater use than squeezing the entire spectrum into some 4 in of c.r.o. display. I do not consider the range quoted by Falla and Snell as adequate; my system allows break points to be studied in detail—you don't gaze at the stars whilst tying your shoelace!
- (2). It is doubtful whether a linearity of better than 1dB is necessary in any audio system. In any case, displaying the input to the network under study will reveal where and by how much the amplitude varies during a sweep.
  - (3). I should point out that:
- (a) Only the lowest range is limited to a 4 second sweep.
- (b) Ideally, for normal c.r.o. work, a sweep rate in excess of 25/sec. is required, in order to fool the eye. My system would generate garbage at this speed, even if the a.g.c. could respond fast enough, as there is no control over the starting phase of the oscillator. I assume that the two-lag system proposed will control this function, but sweeping at any rate faster than 0.1 of the minimum oscillator frequency will give little indication of response as frequency will change faster than phase.
- (4). The prototype contained a logarithmic operator to provide the display timebase; this was of little practical use, due to the non-linearity of the voltage-resistance characteristic of the tuning devices. At the price—£20 including case—I don't apologize. As my unit does not attempt to process the signal from the observed network, how could it possibly be expected to provide a logarithmic amplitude display? Perhaps the writers would have me compress the signal to the network!

I do not follow the last sentence of (4). Only an antilogarithmic timebase function could permit faster sweep rates at low frequencies; this would diminish the phase problems detailed above; a logarithmic function must accentuate them.

I do not feel that 5% matching of two devices is too much to ask for. Falla and Snell mentioned diode shaping an equilateral triangular waveform to produce a low—3% is low?—distortion sinusoid. If they were to use the switched Miller

integrator proposed, they would require to match a pair of current defining resistors to better than 5%.

It is simply not true that amplitude correction is not applied during a sweep. The sweep frequency is much lower than the minimum oscillator frequency on each range; while the smoothing time-constant all but eliminates ripple from the oscillator, it is small enough to respond to the rampgenerator frequency—the fundamental frequency at which the amplitude attempts to change. I could scarcely claim a maximum deviation of  $\pm 0.5 dB$  unless this were so.

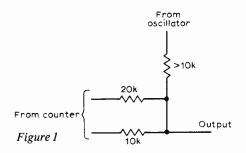
Non-linear shaping of a triangular waveform can, by definition, never achieve the low-distortion of the Wien bridge. My instrument produced less than 1% distortion at 10Hz; on the upper three ranges no reliable reading could be made using a Marconi distortion factor meter.

F. H. TRIST, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

#### Karnaugh map display

Fig. 5 in the article (published in April) showing the 'equivalent' circuit for the ladder network on Fig. 4 demands some clarification. It may have been tempting to suggest that for a 00-input (Fig. 5(a)) the value of the equivalent series resistor does not matter very much (its value is not mentioned) as the operational amplifier, with this network connected to its inverting input and with the non-inverting input at ground, will have an OV-output whatever the input resistance. However, this resistance together with the feedback resistance determines the amplification of the signal applied to the non-inverting input. The right value is  $10/3 \text{ k}\Omega$ . In the same way Fig. 5(d) for an 11-input is in error: the fact that no current flows through the two paralleled  $10k\Omega$  resistors with unloaded ladder doesn't imply that the left hand resistors can be neglected when determining the equivalent circuit; the two remaining  $10k\Omega$  resistors would give an equivalent resistance of  $5k\Omega$  whereas in reality it should again become  $10/3k\Omega$ .

A first inspection of the ladder network shows that if the terminating resistor had not been returned to ground but instead used to feed the operational amplifier, where it sees a virtual earth, then the two voltage sources feeding the ladder would have seen exactly the same load  $(15k\Omega)$  but this doesn't seem to be a necessary requirement. A second inspection shows



that the terminating resistor could have been dispensed with, even when the ladder output had not been connected to a virtual earth, without upsetting the digital-to-analogue conversion: for an unloaded ladder this would have given a 50% increase in voltage output. The third inspection reveals that two (or three) resistors instead of five (or six) would have done an even better job (Fig. 1).

The clamping circuit shown gives considerable voltage loss; if necessary this can be improved upon by replacing the two silicon diodes by one low-voltage zener diode (about 3.3V). With a 4V swing even an oscilloscope having an X-sensitivity as low as 1 cm/volt would still give a readable image. What happens exactly when one doesn't use a clamping network? From Mr. Crank's observations we may infer that only the clock pulse can be responsible for a double image but this is easier to remedy by using an asymmetric clock signal (small ON/OFF ratio); all other waveform distortions of the type shown will cause some of the 16 centre positions of the Karnaugh map to be shifted only slightly from an 'ideal' orthogonal raster in a reproducible way without provoking a double image. As these shifts are very small their effect will hardly be noticeable. A clamping network is therefore unnecessary!

The output swing being much larger now than in the original version the two operational amplifiers are redundant and the output to drive the 'scope can be taken direct from the digital-to-analogue converter. This results in considerable savings as the major part of the power supply can be dispensed with as well.

Having now only 5 or 6V available for driving the phase-shift oscillator, its output amplitude is reduced. The two output resistances may thus have to be reduced as well. The larger resistance is required at the collector output and it is therefore this output upon which the 1/0 switch should act in order to minimize the effect of the switching action upon the X-amplitude. It is also preferable to connect the switching transistor in the "inverted mode" in series with a capacitor.

The total savings are impressive: no operational amplifiers instead of two; one battery supply instead of three; a one-pole switch instead of a three-pole one; one electrolytic instead of three; no need for diode/resistor clamping; two transistors instead of four.

The final conclusion is that, without doing any difficult exercise and while retaining some of Mr. Crank's ideas and statements, his simplified logic display aid could have been further simplified.

G. J. NAAIJER, Limeil-Brevannes, France.

#### The author replies:

Perhaps Mr. Naaijer misunderstood the purpose of my equivalent circuits for the ladder networks. The object was to provide a simple explanation of how the square wave outputs of the counter became a staircase and to have considered the operational amplifier as well would have only confused the issue. If in my quest for simplicity I have offended the purists I apologize. Perhaps if the offending diagram had been labelled 'simplified circuit' instead of equivalent circuit (with all that this implies), the confusion would not have arisen. I would recommend that readers adopt Mr. Naaijer's digital-to-analogue converter circuit because of the component saving it affords.

I can assure Mr. Naaijer that some form of counter output waveform correction is essential to achieve a 'respectable' display. The zener diode idea was considered during the design but rejected on the grounds that two general-purpose silicon diodes can be purchased at a lower cost than one low-voltage zener diode. By far the best solution was that proposed by A. W. Critchley in the May issue (p. 257). He suggested using four 'pull-up' resistors connected to the counter outputs.

The question of dispensing with the two operational amplifiers is debatable and depends on the use to which the unit is to be put. The original intention was that the device should be used in schools, I could not see many private constructors building it. In this application the device would very often be required to operate with long leads to the oscilloscope, or perhaps several oscilloscopes might be used, situated at strategic points around the classroom. In these circumstances the low output impedance afforded by the operational amplifier is essential as the visual effects of hum pick-up are particularly unpleasant with this type of display.

No trouble was experienced in the prototype with the 1/0 switch loading the phase-shift oscillator and I can therefore see no point in altering the 1/0 switch if the rest of the circuit is built as published (with the recommended alterations). If Mr. Naaijer's suggestion is adopted it would probably be necessary to redesign the phase-shift oscillator to run on 6V.

Most of the component savings claimed mean putting up with a high output impedance with the attendant hazard of hum pick-up. Mr. Naaijer's reference to two, instead of four, transistors refers to using the unused exclusive-OR gates as a multivibrator. (This was described in A. W. Critchley's letter already published and, therefore, the print was removed from Mr. Naaijer's letter to avoid duplication.) BRIAN CRANK

#### Stereo mixer

For readers who wish to build the designs published in the May and June issues, here are some details of suitable components. Capacitors used in equalization, tone-control and filter networks should be 5% components, polystyrene types for values less than 0.01µF, and polycarbonate (e.g. Siemens B32540) above 0.01µF. The 4.7pF high-frequency compensation capacitors, connected from collector to base of the second transistor in Figs. 3, 8(a) and (b) are not critical and could be

increased to 10pF so that polystyrene types can be used. Electrolytic capacitors are from the Mullard C426 and C437 ranges, and non-polarized coupling capacitors are from the Mullard C280 range. Fixed resistors are 5%  $\frac{1}{4}$ W carbon film, unless stated otherwise.

The apparently blank statements cocerning residual noise and mixing level made in part 1 (May issue) require explanation as this point was given theoretical treatment in an unpublished part of the manuscript. A noise analysis of the virtualearth mixer Fig. 10, shows the signal to residual noise to be  $v_i \sqrt{4.k.T. \Delta f. R.n}$ where  $v_i$  is the maximum nominal signal at the slider of the channel fader, R is the resistance level of the mixer (i.e. the value of the channel fader or summing resistor) and n is the number of channels. As the maximum output of the pre-mixing circuits is between 8 and 9V r.m.s. an overload margin of 30dB requires  $v_i$  to be around 120mV after allowing for a 6dB loss in the channel balance control. If R is  $20k\Omega$  and n is 5, then the residual noise level is -84.5dB on a 30kHz noise bandwidth. The expression indicates that the residual noise level deteriorates as the number of channels is increased but is improved by a reduction in the resistance level R, and by an increase in the signal level at mixing. Both the latter effects also reduce the overload margin, so a compromise has to be found. Alternatively the preset sensitivity control can be moved, for example to the feedback loop, though this presents its own problems of stability.

HUGH WALKER, South Queensferry, Scotland.

#### F.M. stereo tuner

I have found that there have been a small number of tuners produced to my design\* which have given signs of instability, and I have been able to reproduce this effect in my own tuners. The trouble is not instability in the normal sense, but gives the impression that it is. The trouble is 'squegging' of the local oscillator, and the cure is the standard one—reduce the base time-constant. I have found that the base capacitor, now 47pF, is best reduced to 15 or 22pF, which cures the problem; the only side effect being due to the slight lessening of oscillator amplitude, with a slight reduction in sensitivity. This is of little consequence because of the very high sensitivity and is largely offset by a slight reduction in background noise. After changing the base capacitor to 15pF in two tuners both of which exhibited the apparent instability, there was no trace of any effects nor could they be provoked by any setting of the tuning or trimming controls. In both tuners the background between stations was very quiet despite a sensitivity for 3dB limiting below 1µV. L. NELSON-JONES,

L. NELSON-JONES Bournemouth, Hants.

<sup>\*</sup>W.W., April & May 1971.

### Phase-locked-loop Stereo Decoder I.C.

#### Build a high-performance decoder with the minimum number of components

It is possible to make a high-performance phase-locked-loop stereo decoder with just sixteen components and a printed circuit board. Only one coil is required and only one adjustment is necessary. The major component in the decoder is an integrated circuit (CA3090Q), containing 126 transistors, which has just been introduced by R.C.A.

A block diagram of the i.c. is given in Fig. 1. The composite output signal from the discriminator of an f.m. receiver is applied to pin 1 of the i.c. where it is amplified for distribution to other parts of the chip. The phase-locked-loop consists of a voltage controlled oscillator (v.c.o.), two divide-by-two stages and a phase comparator (phase-lock detector). An inductor and a capacitor connected to pins 15 and 16 give the v.c.o. a natural centre frequency of 76kHz. This 76kHz signal is divided by four in two cascaded divide-by-two stages to provide a 19kHz

reference for the phase-lock detector. The phase-lock detector compares the locally generated 19kHz signal with the incoming 19kHz pilot tone and provides an output to alter the operating frequency of the v.c.o. if there is any difference. The bandwidth of this loop-which may be likened to a servo system—is determined by an RC network connected to pin 14.

The whole purpose of the loop is to regenerate the 38kHz sub-carrier which is suppressed at the transmitter before the signal is transmitted. The 38kHz subcarrier is necessary to demodulate the composite stereo signal and the action of the loop ensures that the regenerated sub-carrier is very closely related in phase to the transmitted 19kHz pilot tone.

When the v.c.o. is running at exactly the right frequency the output from the phase-lock detector is zero so it is necessary to provide a second detector, to sense the presence of the pilot tone, in order that the chip can distinguish between a stereo and a mono signal—the pilot tone is not present on a mono signal.

This detector is called the pilot presence detector and it is driven by a second divide-by-two stage operating from the chip's 38kHz line. The resulting 19kHz signal is compared with the composite input signal and if a pilot tone is present the pilot presence detector trips a Schmitt trigger. The sensitivity of the pilot presence detector is set by a resistor connected between pins 7 and 8. With the value shown in Fig. 2, a 4mV input signal (pin 1) will be sufficient to operate the Schmitt trigger. If greater sensitivity is required the resistor can be replaced with a 4.7mH coil in series with 15nF capacitor across pins 7 and 8. The Schmitt trigger will then operate at 3.3mV (off at 2mV) and an improved overload characteristic is obtained as a by-product. An RC combination connected to pin 6 is a filter for the pilot presence detector.

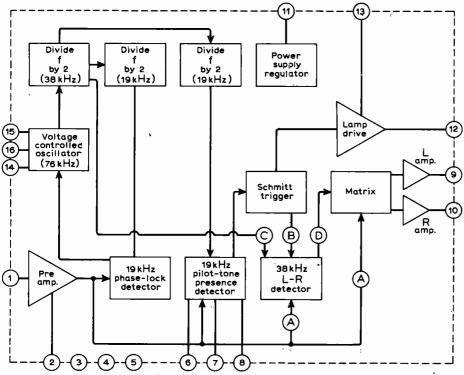
When the Schmitt trigger operates it lights the stereo indicator lamp via an integral driver amplifier and informs the left/right channel detector that a stereo signal is being received and switches the whole chip to stereo operation:

The left/right channel detector uses the 38kHz sub-carrier (stereo gating signal), generated by the phase-lockedloop, and the composite input signal to produce a stereo difference signal which drives the matrixing circuits. The matrix extracts the left and right channel outputs from the composite input signal in the normal way and after amplification the left and right channel outputs appear at pins 9 and 10.

Practical notes

The complete circuit diagram is given in Fig. 2 and little need be said about it as the purposes of most of the components have already been described. The capacitors  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  provide the necessary deemphasis and the two  $10k\Omega$  resistors are the collector loads of the 'open ended' channel amplifier output transistors.

The stereo indicator lamp can be a light-emitting diode as shown or a normal filament lamp which may be connected in place of the light emitting diode and 680Q series resistor provided that the lamp does



 $\hbox{(A) Composite signal (B) Stereo enable signal (C) Stereo gating signal (D) Difference signal (D) Differen$ 

Fig. 1. Block diagram of the CA3090 integrated circuit which forms the major part of a phase-locked-loop stereo decoder.

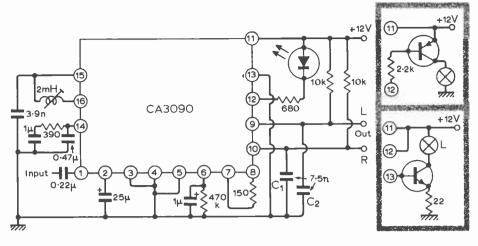


Fig. 2. Additional components required to complete the decoder. For operation in the UK (50µs de-emphasis) change the value of the 7.5nS capacitors to 5nS.

not consume more than 14mA at 12V. If a higher current lamp is used an outboard driver transistor must be added. The inset shows circuits using either a p-n-p or an n-p-n transistor. The transistor type is not critical provided that it can handle the lamp current. For instance, a 40mA, 12V, lamp could be used if it were driven by a BC 108 (use the n-p-n circuit in this case). However, the maximum lamp current—whatever the transistor used—should not exceed 100mA because the drive is limited to 14mA. Anyway who wants to use a searchlight to indicate that a stereo signal is being received!

The decoder can be built on the printed circuit board shown in Fig. 3 full size, or 'pin-board' construction can be employed. The 2mH coil can be obtained from Harrogate Radio Ltd., 2/3 Sykes Grove, Harrogate, Yorks., price 15p including postage, etc. Ask for type 87BN135BX2. The prototype used a coil of American origin. The type we have specified in fact contains two coils so for this application use coil pins 3 and 4 only. A slight alteration to the printed circuit board may be necessary. Alternatively use any 2mH coil which allows a  $\pm 25\%$  adjustment.

When connecting the decoder to the discriminator output of a receiver care should be taken to ensure that the receiver's de-emphasis network is disconnected. The decoder will accept inputs between 40 and 400mV. If the discriminator

Fig. 3. Prototype printed circuit board layout shown actual size.

of your receiver provides an output higher than this use a potentiometer of about 100k to reduce the signal. Make sure your receiver has enough bandwidth for stereo operation.

Two methods may be employed to set-up the decoder both of which are extremely simple. If you have access to a digital frequency meter connect it to pin 15 of the i.c. and adjust the core of the 2mH coil to give 76kHz. This adjustment is done when there is no input to pin 1.

The second method of adjustment does not require the use of any test equipment. Connect the decoder to a receiver via a 100k\( \Omega \) potentiometer and tune in a stereo broadcast. Start with the core of the 2mH coil fully out and the potentiometer set to give maximum input to the decoder. Screw in the core of the 2mH coil until the stereo indicator lamp lights; continue turning the core in the same direction,

counting the turns, until the stereo indicator lamp goes out. Set the core at a point midway between the points where the lamp came on and went off.

Alter the potentiometer setting so as to reduce the input to the decoder and extinguish the stereo indicator lamp. Rock the core of the 2mH coil about its centre position to see if the indicator lamp lights. If not, slightly increase the potentiometer setting and rock the core again. The correct position for the coil's core is the one that lights the lamp with the minimum input signal.

R.C.A. manufacture two versions of the decoder i.c. One is in a staggered 16-pin dual-in-line package which is used in the illustrated printed circuit board and is called type CA3090Q, the second—type CA3090E— is electrically identical and is housed in a conventional 16-pin dual-in-line package. The i.c. is available from R.C.A. distributors, price £3.46.

#### **Typical Decoder Specification**

Typical Decoder openinous	
Input impedance	50k <i>Ω</i>
Channel separation	40dB
Channel balance (mono)	0.3dB
Mono gain	6dB
Stereo/mono gain	0.3dB
Indicator lamp turn-on voltage*	4mV
Capture range (deviation from	
76kHz centre frequency)	± 10%
Distortion	
2nd harmonic	0.35%
3rd, 4th and 5th harmonic	0.1%
19kHz rejection	35dB
38kHz rejection	25dB
Input voltage range	40 to 400mV
Supply voltage	.12V
Supply current	
(lamp off)	22mA
Operating temperature range	$-40 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}$
*For improved pilot sensitivit	ty and overloa

\*For improved pilot sensitivity and overload characteristics replace the  $150\Omega$  resistor between pins 7 and 8 with a coil of  $4.7 \, \text{mH}$  in series with a capacitor of  $0.015 \mu F$ .

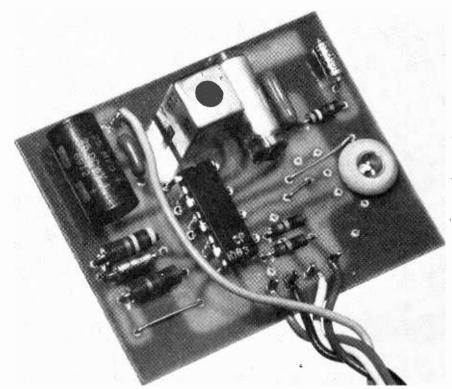


Fig. 4. Photograph of the prototype. Because this is a demonstration model built by R.C.A. some of the components shown in Fig. 2 are not included.

### Ceramic Pickup Equalization

### 2—Practical low-impedance circuits

by B. J. C. Burrows, B.Sc.

This article gives full circuit details of an economy and a high-performance preamplifier which use a new design principle to provide optimum performance from stereo and mono ceramic cartridges.

Many ceramic cartridges are capable of a very high standard of performance—but this is seldom realized in practice. This is because conventional pre-amplifiers cannot cope satisfactorily with the wide range of electrical parameters encountered in different makes of ceramic cartridge.

The two factors that cause the problems in pre-amplifiers for piezo-electric cartridges are (i), self capacitance, and (ii), the degree of built-in mechanical equalization. In conventionally designed circuits using high-value load resistances (1–2M $\Omega$ ), the pickup self-capacitance has a profound effect on low-frequency performance and hence on the rumble performance. Fig. 1 shows curves of output voltage against frequency for two well known pickups when operated into a conventional preamplifier with 2M $\Omega$  input impedance. These show that the overall frequency response is far from flat.

Typical pickups vary in capacitance from 200pF to greater than 1500pF, and with manufacturing tolerances plus the uncertain nature of the lead capacitance an overall variation of 180pF to > 2000pF is possible. To obtain good l.f. performance with 180pF needs a loading resistance of 18M $\Omega$  (not  $1-M\,\Omega$  as commonly provided). If  $18M\,\Omega$  were used with a pickup of 2000pF the bass turnover frequency would be 4.5Hz! This of course would result in very objectionable rumble and l.f.

- (a) 9TAHC into  $2M\Omega$  and 100pF load
- (b) SCUI into 2MΩ load

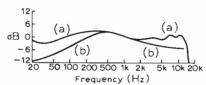


Fig. 1. Voltage/frequency curves of two well-known ceramic cartridges when used with a conventionally-designed pre-amp with  $R_{in}=2M\Omega$ , and a flat frequency response.

arm resonance† problems.

Conventional pre-amplifier designs do not allow for built-in mechanical equalization which varies from one pickup to another, and unfortunately the usual type of tone controls are not suitable for providing the necessary correction.

We can draw up a list of performance characteristics which an ideal pre-amplifier should possess:

- (1) l.f. performance independent of cartridge capacitance;
- (2) accurate rumble filtering independent of cartridge capacitance;
- (3) means of correcting for variability in mechanical equalization (i.e. some form of 'tone balance' control).
- (4) ability to cope with pickups of widely differing output voltages.

To these may be added: low noise, low distortion, good overload capability, built-in tone controls, etc.

Economy pre-amplifier

The complete circuit of the economy design is given in Fig. 2 for a positive h.t.

†See Appendix II.

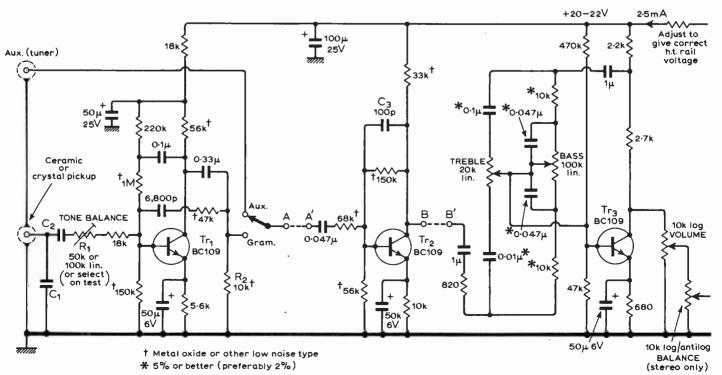
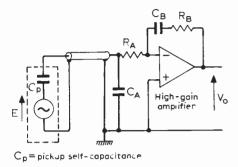


Table of values for  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  &  $R_1$  in economy circuit.

Cartridge type	С,	C <sub>2</sub>	R, (optimum value)	Comment
Decca Deram }	3.3nF	0.1µF	18–27kΩ 56kΩ	low output
Goldring CS90 } Sonotone 9TAHC	3.3nF	Ο.1μF	56kΩ 22kΩ	medium outpu
Connoisseur SCU1 B.S.R. SC5M	3.3nF	0.1µF	0	medium outpu
Acos GP94/1 Garrard KS40A	10nF	6.8nF	22–56k <i>Ω</i>	high output



If  $R_B \times C_B$ =318µse, then for a flat overall frequency response  $R_A(C_A+C_P)$ =318µsec

Fig. 3. First-stage design of equalization circuit.

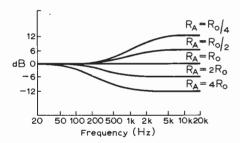
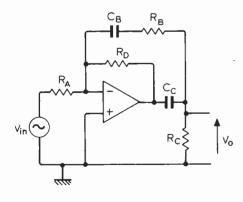


Fig. 4 Operation of tone-balance control,  $R_A$  in Fig. 3.



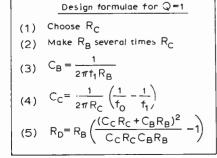


Fig. 5. Baxandall bass lift-and-cut circuit.

rail system. A negative h.t. rail version is given in Appendix I. For normal use connect A to A' and B to B' and use full circuit. For ultra-economy operation with any of the pickups except the Deram or CS91E, the second stage may be omitted by connecting A direct to B' and omitting the intervening circuitry associated with  $Tr_2$ . Thus a very good, yet simple, gramophone amplifier may be built by using only  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_3$  directly connected into an amplifier with 100 mV sensitivity for full output.

Design principles of equalization stage

Last month the merits of the shunt feedback (or virtual earth) amplifier were mentioned as being very suitable for ceramic pickup equalization. Further, it was shown that loading the pickup with a low impedance had no effect on its internal e.m.f. In the present design, then, the effects of the variability in capacitance have been eliminated by swamping the pickup in every case with a shunting capacitor of 3.3nF or more. An input resistor of  $75k\Omega$  then gives an input time constant of 318µs (equivalent to 500Hz); to match this, the feedback circuit has a time constant of 318us also (see Fig. 3); the complete circuit has a flat frequency response:

$$\frac{V_O}{E} = \text{constant} = \frac{R_B}{R_A} = \frac{C_P + C_A}{C_B}$$
If any one of the components suffixed A or

If any one of the components suffixed A or B is made variable, a 'tone balance' type of control is achieved in a much simpler manner than circuits described previously!.  $R_A$  is the best one to vary and provides

performance variation as in Fig. 4. The value of  $R_A$  to give an overall flat frequency response is termed  $R_0$ . In practice only values of  $R_A$  between  $R_0$  and  $R_0/4$  are needed to fully correct all ceramic pickups for their lack of complete mechanical equalization, e.g. the Sonotone 9TAHC pickup needs  $R_A = R_0/1.8$  and the Connoisseur SCUI needs  $R_A = R_0/4$ .

With an infinite gain amplier in Fig. 3, overall gain is flat down to d.c. theoretically. This is no use in audio work because of rumble and the Lf. arm resonance. Some form of rumble filtering is essential and may be built into the equalization stage by using the circuit due to P. J. Baxandall<sup>2</sup>. The essence of this circuit is in Fig. 5, and its performance in Fig. 6.

Economy pre-amplifier specification rated output 500mV r.m.s. 0.1% at maximum re-corded level distortion (1KHz) below audibility at normal noise listening level depends on layout and h.t. hum decoupling overload capacity >6dB above maximum recorded level full output for pickup with sensitivity 50mVcm/sec sensitivity is reduced by raising C, and lowering C, to keep  $C_1$   $C_2/(C_1 = C_1) \approx$ 4000pF not applicable input impedance (68kO for aux input connected as shown) in conjunction with the disc equalization better ceramic pickups can be adjusted ± 1.5dB 30Hz—10KHz. Low-frequency performance independent of pickup capacitance. 18dB/oct,  $f_0 = 50$ Hz rumble filter independent of pick-up capacitance fixed,  $C_3 = 100pF$ low-pass filter gives  $f_{-3dB} = 12$  KHz Scale  $C_3$  up in proportion for low  $f_{-3dB}$ h.f. about  $\pm$  14dB tone controls I.f. about ± 14dB current consumption ≈ 2.5mA,

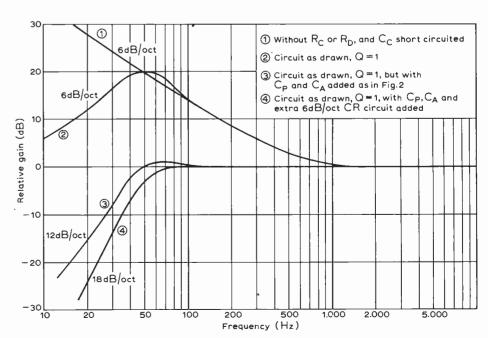
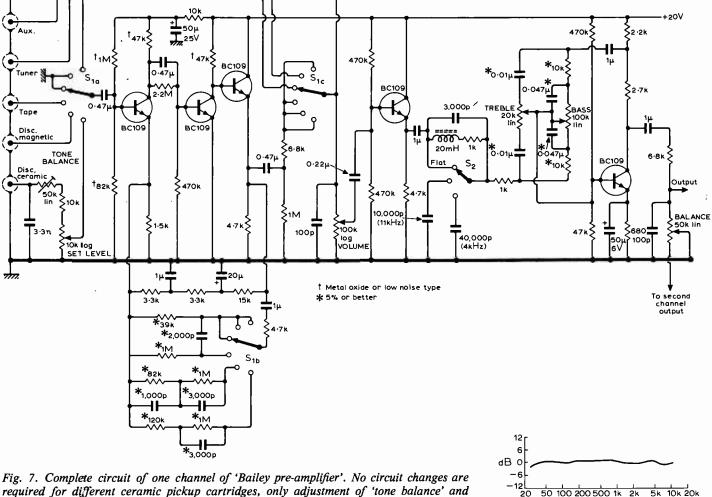


Fig. 6. Performance of circuit of Fig. 5 with  $f_0 = 50$ Hz and  $f_1 = 500$ Hz.

Mic.



Recording output

required for different ceramic pickup cartridges, only adjustment of 'tone balance' and 'set level'.

If a further high-pass RC filter is added,  $f_0 = \frac{1}{2 \, \text{Tr} \, R_C}$ 

achieved with a rapid turnover to a slope of 18dB/octave to attenuate rumble. Finally, with  $R_A$  adjustable, the tone balance facility is still retained as with the basic circuit of Fig. 3. It is common to design rumble filters with cut-off frequencies much lower than 50Hz; but, to achieve adequate atten-

where a flat response to nearly 50 Hz is

uation at 25Hz-a common frequency of the l.f. arm resonance—a high value of  $f_0$  is required. The actual circuit of Fig. 2 achieves - 28dE at 15Hz and - 15dB at 25Hz. In practice this is very satisfactory.

economy-design pre-amplifier closely matches the theoretical performance of Figs. 4 and 6 and provides excellent bass, good balance and excellent freedom from rumble. As shown in the table relating to the main circuit, the only circuit changes needed to accommodate different pickups are for purbing those with a very high output voltage with a capacitive divider. In connection with the table of values given for the input capacitors it is very important to stress that the values given must be used as specified and that the manufacturers' recommendations regarding load impedance and equalization must be totally ignored. This circuit has been specifically designed to take care of all the loading, matching and equalization factors and no further components are needed.

High-performance pre-amplifier specification

rated output 500mV r.m.s. harmonic distortion 0.02% at rated output 60dB all inputs noise 80dB for tuner and aux inputs negligible with good layout hum overload capacity over whole audio range, infinite for tuner and aux tuner 250mV sensitivity

aux 250mV disc magnetic 3mV disc ceramic 20mV tape 4mV mic 10mV tuner, aux 60-100K $\Omega$ input impedance disc magnetic  $47 \text{K}\Omega$ ceramic frequency disc dependent

tape, mic 47KΩ

magnetic-RIAA to within disc equalization 1dB ceramic-can be adjusted to 1 ½dB l.f. response response independent of cartridge capacitance

tape equalization  $7\frac{1}{2}i.p.s.$  with  $R_{FB} = 39K\Omega$ 15i.p.s. with  $R_{FB} = 18 K\Omega$ 

 $3\frac{3}{4}$ i.p.s. with  $R_{FB} = 82 \text{ K}\Omega$  modified design giving rumble filter higher cut off frequency; 25Hz response - 15dB

low-pass filter switched, flat or cut off at any frequency from 4 to 11KHz (see Ref. 7) Baxandall type tone controls

treble ± 16dB at extreme bass ±20dB at extreme current consumption 7mA

Fig. 8. Measured voltage/frequency curve for a 9TAHC operating into an 'economy design' circuit with  $R_A = R_0/1.8$ . The curve for the SCUI would be just as flat, but with  $R_4 = R_0/4$ .

Frequency (Hz)

The economy circuit as described fulfils all the design criteria enumerated earlier except for the slight inconvenience of changing two capacitors if pickups of widely differing output voltages are exchanged. The noise performance is very good with all the cartridges listed apart from two (the CS91E and Deram) with which it is satisfactory for everything but the most exacting requirements.

High performance pre-amplifier

This is based on the Bailey<sup>3</sup> design of 1966 but with all the subsequent modifications to improve the filter4 and tone control5 circuits, plus the addition of a complete ceramic-pickup equalizing circuit achieving the same performance with ceramic cartridges as the economy pre-amplifier. The complete circuit is given in Fig. 7, which also incorporates one further modification to raise the cut-off frequency of the rumble filter in accordance with the design philosophy discussed in Appendix II. Equalization for magnetic pickups has been retained and is selected by the input selector switch. The 'set level' control needs a mention. To avoid overloading the input stage, adjust the set level control with any particular

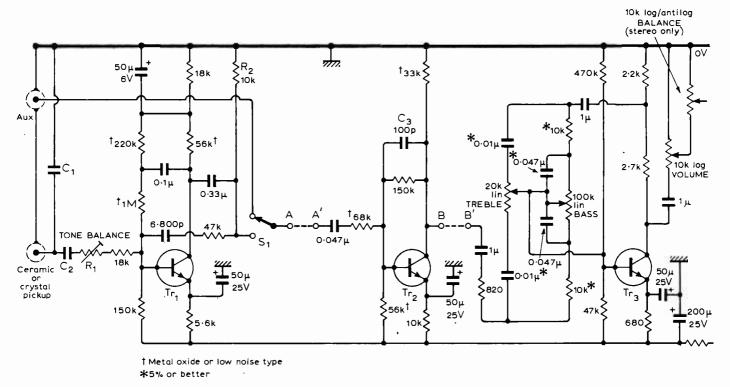


Fig. 9. Economy circuit arranged for negative h.t. rail. For values of  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , and  $R_1$ , see table earlier.

cartridge to give comfortable listening level with the main volume control at about half of its maximum rotation. This control need be only a preset with screwdriver slot adjustable from the back of the preamplifier. The tone balance could be the same, or it could be brought out as a front panel control, or as a skeleton pot mounted internally or even a 'select-on-test' fixed resistor.

On paper, the specification of the high performance pre-amplifier looks most impressive, but subjectively the economy version is very good indeed, and both represent a considerable improvement on conventional designs in that reproducible low-frequency performance, effective rumble filtering independent of pickup capacitance, and a simple means of correcting for partial mechanical equalization have been incorporated. Fig. 8 in conjunction with Fig. 1 gives a comparison of the performance of the Sonotone 9TAHC and Connoisseur SCU1 using conventional loading (2M $\Omega$  plus flat amplifier), compared with the measured results on the author's 9TAHC using the economy circuit.

The calculated performance of the Connoisseur SCU1 with  $R_A = R_0/4$  is a straight line coincident with the 0dB line on Fig. 8, although in practice there would be a variation of up to  $\pm$  1dB about the 0dB line

Modifications to provide a similar standard of performance with the Dinsdale Mark I and Mark II pre-amplifier circuits were incorporated in a previous article<sup>6</sup>.

#### Appendix I

Alteration of economy circuit for negative h.t. rail operation, e.g. from a germanium-transistor amplifier like the Dinsdale Mark I or II, is basically to return all elec-

trolytic capacitors to the positive potential rail, viz. the earth line (see Fig. 9). There are no modifications to circuit values apart from the voltage rating of the electrolytics.

#### Appendix II

Arm resonance (l.f.) is the tendency toward damped oscillation at a low frequency and is exhibited by most pickup arms. It has the effect of greatly increasing the cartridge output voltage at or near the resonant frequency. The frequency,  $f_{ij}$ , is normally in the range 10-25Hz, so its effect is to greatly increase rumble. The frequency of the oscillation is:

$$f_{lf} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{MC}}Hz$$

M is the mass of cartridge plus effective mass of arm measured at cartridge.

C is the compliance of stylus cantilever suspension. With M in grams, C is in cm/dyne.

With modern high compliance cartridges it is desirable to keep M very low—hence lightweight headshells—to make  $f_{lf}$  as high as possible. Generally speaking the lower the frequency of resonance the higher the O, and vice versa. But a higher resonant frequency is more trouble electrically. A low-frequency high-Q resonance causes mechanical difficulties—the pickup tends to leave the record surface when excited. A resonance at 25Hz is acceptable mechanically if the Q is low enough and its electrical effects can be removed with a steep slope filter. Below this resonant frequency the cartridge output voltage falls off very sharply indeed (24dB/octave) thus providing the required severe attenuation of sub-audio frequencies.

With regard to pre-amplifier design, the point to note is that the highest amplitude rumble components will be at, or near, the l.f. arm resonance. A filter in the preamplifier should ideally provide 12dB or more of attenuation at 25Hz, yet not interfere with l.f. audio response. A cut off frequency of 50Hz with slope approaching 18dB/octave is a very good compromise since it causes very little error in the R.I.A.A. equalization, yet gives — 15dB at 25Hz and — 25dB at 15Hz.

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### The Diagnosis of Logical Faults

#### Conclusion

by R. G. Bennetts\*, B.Sc., M.Sc.

One of the problems that the designer and user of logical systems is confronted with is that of testing the logical functioning of the circuits within the system. The procedure is usually split into two main processes—namely a simple go/no go test followed by, in the event of a no go decision, a more thorough analysis to determine the location of the fault. The former is known as fault detection whereas the full detection and location process is termed diagnosis. It is the purpose of this series of two articles to illustrate, through the use of examples, some of the techniques that have been developed to assist in determining the necessary tests and to comment on their advantages and disadvantages. The first part of this article appeared last month and concludes this month with a discussion of Boolean difference and partitioning techniques.

#### 3: Boolean difference

Before describing how the Boolean difference can be used to determine a detection test set, it is instructive to define the term "Boolean difference" and show how it may be derived.

Consider a Boolean function z given by:

$$z = f(x_1 x_2 \dots x_i \dots x_n),$$

 $x_1 \rightarrow x_q = primary inputs$ 

If  $x_i$  is in error, then a new function  $z_{x_i}$  is defined by:

$$z_{x_i} = g(x_1 x_2 \dots \bar{x}_i \dots x_n)$$

i.e.,  $z_{x_i}$  is formed by replacing  $x_i(\bar{x}_i)$  in z with  $\bar{x}_i(x_i)$ . The Boolean difference,

$$\frac{dz}{dx}$$

is defined:

$$\frac{dz}{dx_i} = Z \oplus Z_{x_i}$$
$$= h(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)$$

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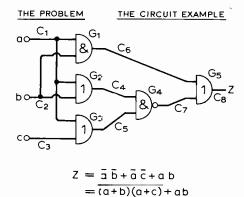


Fig. 4. The circuit example; reproduced from last month's issue.

where  $\oplus$  denotes the Boolean exclusive-OR operator.

As an example, we will derive the Boolean difference expression for the example circuit with primary input " $C_3$ " as " $x_i$ ". (This was given in Fig. 4 last month and is repeated here.)

From Fig. 4,

$$z = \overline{a}\overline{b} + \overline{a}\overline{c} + ab$$

$$= \overline{C_1}\overline{C_2} + \overline{C_1}\overline{C_3} + C_1C_2$$

$$Z_{C3} = \overline{C_1}\overline{C_2} + \overline{C_1}C_3 + C_1C_2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dC_3} = (\overline{C_1}\overline{C_2} + \overline{C_1}\overline{C_3} + C_1C_2) \oplus$$

$$\overline{C_1}\overline{C_2} + \overline{C_1}C_3 + C_1C_2)$$

There are mathematical rules for manipulating such expressions but for a small number of input variables, the Karnaugh map (K-map) can be used quite easily and also serves to illustrate very clearly the actual exclusive-OR operation. The procedure is to map Z into one K-map,  $Z_{C3}$  into another and by comparing similar locations to

derive the mapping of  $\frac{dz}{dC_3}$  by inserting a 1

if there is a difference in the values at the two locations, otherwise blank. The method is illustrated in Fig. 8.

Returning to the theory, let us examine the significance of the Boolean difference expression. If there is a fault in the value of  $x_b$  then the function that the faulty network will realize will be that defined by  $Z_{x_t}$ . Under these conditions, the faulty output will differ from the true output only for

those terms that make 
$$\frac{dz}{dx_i} = 1$$
, i.e.  $\frac{dz}{dx_i}$  de-

fines the full set of inputs (tests) that will cause an incorrect and hence observable output if there is a fault in the logical value of  $x_i$ . Note that so far we have not defined whether  $x_i$  is s-a-1 or s-a-0—only that it is logically incorrect. It therefore remains to

partition the set of tests defined by  $\frac{dz}{dx_i}$ 

into those pertaining to  $x_i$  s-a-1 and  $x_i$  s-a-0. This is achieved by splitting the list of all tests into those containing  $x_i$  and those containing  $\overline{x_i}$ . The former will demand a 1 on  $x_i$  and therefore test for  $x_i$  s-a-0 and the latter conversely will test for  $x_i$  s-a-1.

Thus, for 
$$\frac{dz}{dC_3}$$
 in Fig. 8: 
$$\frac{dz}{dC_3} = \overline{C_1}C_2C_3 + \overline{C_1}C_2\overline{C_3}$$

and the  $\overline{C_1}C_2C_3$  ( $t_3$ ) term defines the test for  $C_3/0$  ( $f_5$ ) and  $\overline{C_1}C_2\overline{C_3}$  ( $t_2$ ) defines the test  $C_3/1$  ( $f_6$ ). These can be confirmed from the detection matrix  $G_D$  of Fig. 6 (last month). Note that for each fault, there is only one test and hence  $t_2$  and  $t_3$  are both essential.

As another example, we will consider how the Boolean difference can be used to determine the tests for a fault on one of the lines that is not a primary input,  $C_4$  say.

As above, we have:

$$Z = \overline{C_1}\overline{C_2} + \overline{C_1}\overline{C_3} + C_1C_2$$
and  $C_4 = C_1 + C_2$ 

$$= \overline{\overline{C_1}}\overline{\overline{C_2}} \text{ (by De Morgan's theorem)}$$
by substitution  $Z = \overline{C_4} + \overline{C_1}\overline{C_3} + C_1C_2$ 

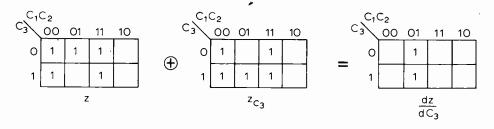


Fig. 8. Karnaugh maps for deriving  $dz/dC_3$ .

and 
$$Z_{C4'} = C^4 + \overline{C_1} \overline{C_3} + C_1 C_2$$

By using four variable K-maps, the Boo-

lean difference  $\frac{dz}{dC_4}$  is found to be given by:

$$\frac{dz}{dC_4} = C_1 \overline{C_2} C_3 + C_1 \overline{C_2} \overline{C_3} + \overline{C_1} C_2 C_3 + \overline{C_1} \overline{C_2} C_3$$

$$\overline{C_1} \overline{C_2} C_3$$

Now, since  $C_4 = C_1 + C_2$ , the only time it will be 0 will be when both  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are 0. Thus in order to detect for  $C_4/1$ , the input must contain the terms  $\overline{C_1}\overline{C_2}$ . All other combinations of  $C_1C_2$  will detect  $C_4/0$ . From this we see that only  $\overline{C_1}\overline{C_2}C_3$   $(t_1)$  will detect  $C_4/1$  whereas  $C_1\overline{C_2}C_3$   $(t_5)$ ,  $C_1\overline{C_2}\overline{C_3}$   $(t_4)$  or  $\overline{C_1}C_2C_3$   $(t_3)$  will serve for  $C_4/0$ , and again

the fault matrix  $G_D$  confirms this. The Boolean difference tends to be limited to circuits having a relatively small number of input variables, but it can be expressed as a fairly rigid algorithm and would seem quite suitable for implementation in a computer program. Its main advantage is in spotting essential tests and once these are known, the path sensitizing procedure (discussed last month) for evaluating all other faults detected by that test can be used. Using these two techniques together can result in an efficient procedure for deriving an optimal test sequence.

At present, the technique is restricted to combinational networks, but successful excursions into the area of sequential networks have been reported though this aspect is still very much in its infancy.

#### 4: Partitioning

As has been indicated previously, the partitioning technique is more applicable to multi-flow testing procedures and this calls for certain criteria to be used. Before considering these criteria in detail, let us consider the basic technique itself.

The circuit under test is usually simulated in order to arrive at the test set for detection and/or location and the simulated model can be converted from its no-fault version  $f_0$  to any of n previously defined faulty versions  $f_1 \rightarrow f_n$ . (In the case of our example,  $f_1 \rightarrow f_{16}$ ). A test is then applied to all versions of the circuit and this will effect a partition based on the value at the output. The members of each equivalence class, as it is called, indicate that the output is the same and further tests are required to increase the degree of resolution until either  $f_0$  is identified alone (fault detection) or all versions are isolated (fault location).

The value of this procedure lies in its ability to try different tests and ascertain which one is best for the job in hand. This implies the use of criteria and we will consider initially the use of the *checkout criterion* for fault detection only. Again, we will illustrate this through use of the circuit example.

Fault detection using the checkout criterion: The initial equivalence class for the example circuit is  $f_0 \rightarrow f_{16}$  inclusive and we require to isolate  $f_0$  as quickly as possible by means of a set of test inputs. This amounts to determining which test separates the largest

<u>Test</u>	No. of faulty circuits detected			
	$N_1$	N <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>3</sub>	$N_4$
to	3	2	0	-
t <sub>1</sub>	5	4	-	_
t <sub>2</sub>	4	4	2	-
t <sub>3</sub>	8	-	-	-
t <sub>4</sub>	7	2	1	1
t <sub>5</sub>	7	2	1	1
t <sub>6</sub>	3	2	1	1
t <sub>7</sub>	4	3	2	2
		Α.		

Fig. 9. Assignment of checkout weighting and selection of best tests.

number of faulty circuits from the good circuit—this being the checkout criterion. If we look at the detection matrix  $G_D$  of Fig. 6 (last month) we can list the number of detectable circuits for each test and this is shown in column  $N_1$  of Fig. 9.

Obviously,  $t_3$  is first choice and this will create a partition  $P_1$  defined by the two equivalence classes  $P_1^{-1}$  and  $P_1^{-2}$  where:

$$P_1^{1} = \{f_0 f_1 f_4 f_6 f_8 f_{10} f_{11} f_{13} f_{15}\}$$

$$P_1^{2} = \{f_2 f_3 f_5 f_7 f_9 f_{12} f_{14} f_{16}\}$$

The exercise must now be repeated on the equivalence class containing  $f_0$  and the test weightings are shown in column  $N_2$  of Fig. 9. This can be derived from the detection matrix  $G_D$  by removing all those columns in  $P_1^2$  and then counting the number of detectable faults on the remaining columns. When this is completed, there is a choice between  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  and we shall arbitrarily choose  $t_1$ . This creates the partition  $P_2$  given by:

$$P_2^1 = \{f_0 f_1 f_6 f_{10} f_{11}\}$$

$$P_2^2 = \{f_4 f_8 f_{13} f_{15}\}$$

The procedure is again repeated until eventually at partition  $P_i$  (in this case i=4),  $f_0$  is isolated from all other versions and the full detection set can be defined. The remainder of the calculation are shown in columns  $N_3$  and  $N_4$  and the partition sequence is shown pictorially in Fig. 10.

Fault location using the information gain or distinguishability criteria: The prime object for fault location is to continue partitioning of every equivalence class until each version  $f_0 \rightarrow f_{16}$  has been completely isolated as

far as possible (obviously indistinguishable fault-sets are not subject to any further partitioning). To assist this process, two criteria have been proposed—information gain and distinguishability.

The information gain criterion is similar in concept to the entropy function used in information theory. Initially there is uncertainty as to which of the  $f_0 \rightarrow f_{16}$  versions of the circuit exists and the application of a particular test will remove some of this uncertainty, i.e. will result in a gain in information. This can be expressed mathematically as a function of the particular test and again a table similar to that of Fig. 9 would be created enabling the correct test selection to be made.

The alternative criterion is the distinguishability criterion. This is derived in the following manner: for a particular equivalence class, one wishes to select the test that distinguishes between the greatest number of circuits. This amounts to determining how many pairs of circuits within the same class are distinguishable using test  $t_i$ ,  $0 \le i \le n$  for n tests. This criterion is more applicable to multi-output circuits in which the partitioning is to some other radix rather than two (binary) and it too can be expressed mathematically. Since the example circuit has only one output, the partition is simple binary as shown in Fig. 10.

Both criteria are somewhat complex in their evaluation and the usual process is to derive the full detection partition using the relatively simple checkout criterion; determine the degree of diagnostic resolution that is already available and then use the more complex criteria to increase the resolution to its maximum. If this is applied to the partition of Fig. 10, it is found that only one further test need be specified in order to achieve maximum diagnostic resolution. The full partition is shown in Fig. 11 and the addition of  $t_4$  enables partitioning of  $\{f_1, f_{11}\}, \{f_4f_8\}$  and  $\{f_5f_7f_9f_{12}f_{14}f_{16}\}.$  The remaining classes of  $\{f_7f_9f_{12}f_{14}f_{16}\}$ and  $\{f_6f_{10}\}$  are indistinguishable fault sets and consequently cannot be further partitioned without the use of extra access such as test points.

The sequence of test dictated by the partition is  $t_3t_1t_2t_7t_4$  and one aspect of this approach is that not only can the fault be located by analysis of the output sequence corresponding to the test set, but that it is now possible to specify a test for a particular fault. This is a common requirement when trouble-shooting new designs.

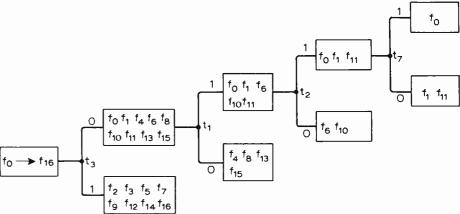


Fig. 10. Partition showing detection test set.

#### Concluding remarks

I have introduced the general problems associated with the diagnosis of faults in logical systems and described four of the techniques that have been developed to assist in determining a satisfactory diagnostic test sequence. The techniques themselves tend to be restrictive but it has been indicated how they may be combined in an attempt to broaden their overall coverage. The real problem however has been shown to be in diagnosing faults occurring in sequential circuits, and although some of the techniques can be applied, they are not really satisfactory. Other approaches are currently being studied, the most important of which is based on an analysis of the state table for a sequential circuit. (The state table is used to formally describe the behaviour of a sequential circuit—much in the same way as a truth table does for a combinational circuit. Every configuration of the sequential circuit is defined by a state variable and there are procedural techniques for deriving the actual circuit, in terms of its connections and gates, from the initial state table description).

One major advantage with state table analysis is that a check can be made on the table at the initial design phase to ascertain the diagnosability of the sequential circuit it describes and if necessary, apply modifications to make it fully diagnosable. This is a departure from previous diagnostic philosophy in that it is now possible to make the diagnosis requirement an initial design restraint and not something that is determined after the circuit has been designed. State table analysis does rely however on being able to formulate the state table for the sequential circuit and in the case of the intuitive design, this represents quite a problem. If however a switching theory approach has been adopted in designing the circuit, then the state table is already known and this in itself is sufficient justification for using switching theory in logical design.

In this paper, we have confined ourselves only to considering faults that can occur in logical circuits. The successful diagnosis of faults at full system level, a digital computer say, is a much greater problem and the "diagnosis is a design restraint" requirement becomes even more important. The current approach is to devise a hierarchical set of tests such that if an overall system fault is detected, a more detailed set of tests can be applied that will theoretically converge onto the fault. This can sometimes be somewhat haphazard and really what is required is a fundamentally new approach to the system design process such that diagnostic capability is a design parameter not only at circuit level, but also at full system level.

One final comment. The advent of m.s.i. and l.s.i. has caused a shift in emphasis in diagnosis requirements in that in general one only requires fault location to the smallest replaceable unit and if this is a full circuit or a sub-system itself, i.e. an l.s.i. chip, this tends to ease the locational extensions of detection techniques, such as the fault matrix, since the faults on the same chip can be grouped together and treated

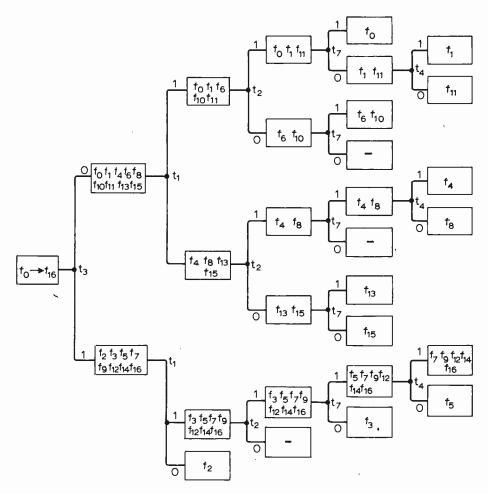


Fig. 11. Partition showing detection and location test set.

"en bloc". It does however bring us back to the overall system test problems and serves to reinforce the comments about system check-out techniques.

#### References

Since 1960, there has been a profusion of papers dealing with fault detection and location and the most recent bibliography (86 referenced papers) is including in the review¹ written by myself and D. W. Lewin. This paper also summarizes the main techniques and has pertinent comments on the effect of diagnosis requirements on computer system engineering, the requirements of digital systems in terms of diagnosis and functional testing and diagnosis of l.s.i.

We have recently seen the publication of the first book<sup>2</sup> to be entirely devoted to this problem and this in itself is indicative of the importance that is now attached to fault diagnosis.

In terms of the actual techniques, the paper by Kautz<sup>3</sup> is a well written and lucid account of the fault matrix approach and similar comments may be made about the paper by Sellers *et al*<sup>4</sup> dealing with the Boolean difference.

The most famous implementations of path sensitization is the D-algorithm of Roth<sup>5</sup> and its subsequent modification<sup>6</sup>. Both papers are somewhat heavy going due to the "calculus of D-cubes" that he defines and uses to implement the concept and the contents of the first paper is well covered in <sup>2</sup>. The basic D-algorithm and its extensions have been employed by IBM to prepare diagnostic routines for their System/360

range of computers.

The technique of partitioning has been programmed by Seshu<sup>7,8</sup> and the suite of programs, known as the *Sequential Analyser*, has been in use for many years now.

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### Circuit Ideas

transistor to detector. The effective loading imposed by the detector on the resonator (which should be six times the impedance at the 'ring') can be taken as one quarter of the net d.c. load resistance.

G. W. SHORT, South Croydon,

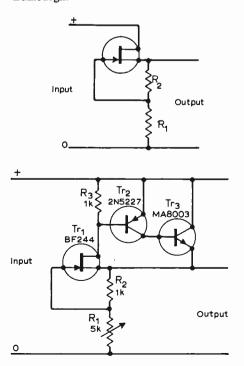
#### D.C. motor controller

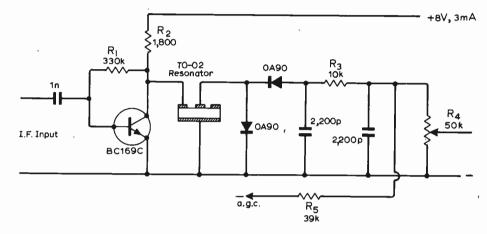
Fine control of a d.c. motor can be obtained using an op-amp and a tachogenerator. The op-amp is used as a voltage sensitive switch. In the circuit shown, when the output of the generator is less than the preset reference voltage the switching transistor will bottom and full power will be delivered to the motor. Switching will take place within one or two millivolts

#### F.E.T. voltage regulator

The regulator described here provides fairly good performance with a minimum number of components. The basic circuit is shown below (top). Any change in output voltage caused by a change in load resistance alters the gate-source voltage of the f.e.t. via  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . This causes a compensating change in drain current. The stabilization ratio is excellent ( $\approx 1000$ ) but the output resistance is very high  $R_O > 1/Y_{FS} > 500\Omega$ ) and the output current is low. To overcome these defects, the lower circuit can be used. The output resistance is greatly reduced and the stabilization ratio is still high. The maximum output current is limited by the dissipation in the transistor. Resistor  $R_3$  is chosen to produce a quiescent current of a few mA in  $Tr_3$ . An experimental set-up using the values shown produced a change of less than 0.1V when the load current was altered from 0 to 60mA at 5V output. The effect of temperature on the output voltage has not been investigated but it could probably be minimized by appropriate choice of the drain current of the f.e.t.

C. R. MASSON, Edinburgh.



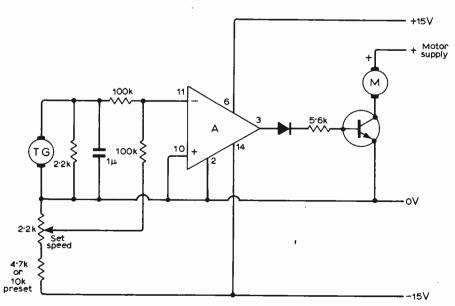


#### Reversed operation of 'Transfilter'

Piezo-electric overtone resonators (e.g. Brush Clevite "Transfilters") are normally used as interstage couplings in i.f. amplifiers. where the requirement is to match the relatively high output impedance at the collector of one stage to the relatively low base input impedance of the next. This is accomplished by connecting the 'dot' of the resonator to the collector and the 'ring' to the base. In the final i.f. stage shown above the impedances run the other way, and the resonator is used 'backwards' to couple the transistor to a high-impedance detector. This arrangement gives a useful voltage step-up (about 2.5 times) from

of the reference voltage. A dual power supply is required, but need only be zener stabilized. This system allows for infinitely variable drive without mechanical complication. For a record deck, for example, the speeds can be set by the simple switching of a voltage divider. The op-amp switches to within a volt or two of the supply rails, and by using a double emitter follower large motors can be controlled. The reference voltage may be set by thermistors, light-dependent resistors etc. The experimental arrangement shown used an RCA 3047A op-amp, and a 0.25W 6V motor as generator giving about 4V at 13000 r.p.m.

N. G. A. BOREHAM, Newton Abbot, Devon.



### Electro-optical Gearbox

### using moire fringe technique

by J. Dinsdale\*, M.A.

Mechanical gearboxes are generally used either for transmitting rotary power from one shaft to another, where the emphasis is on the torque ratio, or for controlling the angular velocity of one shaft with respect to another, where the emphasis is on the velocity ratio. In both cases the performance of practical gearboxes falls short of the ideal due to variable friction losses, backlash, and non-uniform velocity transmission caused by errors in the form and pitch of individual gears.

Backlash and friction effects are to some extent interdependent; in general, attempts to reduce backlash generally lead to significant increases in friction losses and the degree of backlash may be critically dependent on the working temperature of the gearbox, itself a function of friction losses.

The accuracy with which motion may be transmitted clearly depends on the precision of the form of each tooth of the gears within the gearbox. A continuous linear transmission is desirable first to maintain linearity of motion of the member being controlled by the gearbox, and second, to minimize vibrations which can be set up by a non-linear transmission. The high-frequency vibrations caused by a typical geartrain can lead to rapid deterioration of bearings and, more seriously, to the early onset of fatigue failure. This latter effect is of particular significance in aero engines, and much work has been devoted in recent years to improving the accuracy of gears used in aero engines and machine tools.

In the light of these deficiencies, the design of a "gearless" transmission system for controlling the angular velocity of a shaft with respect to another was investigated, the system to possess the following properties

- variable speed ratio from 1:999 to 999:1, numerator and denominator to be integral
- minimum backlash—less than 20 arc seconds over full working range
- input shaft speed range from zero to 2000 rev/min (nominal)
- output shaft speed range from zero to 200 rev/min (nominal)
- bi-directional motion
- output shaft power to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  h.p.

 Principal Research Engineer, Cranfield Unit for Precision Engineering (nominal) approx. 200 watts

 transmission errors not to exceed 20 arc seconds at any speed or load up to the specified maxima.

developed system † essentially of two shafts: an input or driven shaft, and an output or driver shaft on which is mounted an electric motor (Fig. 1). Both of the shafts are fitted with incremental shaft encoders of very high resolution. Each encoder consists of a glass disc on which has been photographed or etched a uniform pattern or grating of alternate opaque and transparent radial lines. It would not be possible to detect individual lines at this spacing by normal electro-optical means, but if such a grating is mounted in close proximity to a further small piece of similar grating (the reference grating) and the pair illuminated by white light, moiré fringes appear as a series of broad light and dark bands normal to the grating lines.

The breadth and pitch of the fringes depend on the angle between the lines on the main grating and the reference. Because each moire fringe is formed over a relatively large area (say one sq. cm) by the integration of a large number of lines on the grating, any small pitch errors or blemishes on the grating tend to average out to give an extremely accurate fringe spacing. In fact, a grating will still give observable fringes even when 95% of its lines have been mutilated or even obliterated.

When the main grating is moved with respect to the reference, the fringes move at an equivalent rate; i.e. if the movement of the main grating with respect to the reference is at a rate of 1000 lines per second, then the fringes will move at 1000 fringes per second. The fringes are of such a size that they can easily be detected by a suitable photo-detector arrangement to give a sinusoidal signal whose frequency is proportional to the rate of angular rotation of the grating, and the number of lines on the grating. Typical gratings may have from 10,800 lines to 72,000 lines, giving angular resolutions of 2 arc minutes and 18 arc seconds respectively.

The reading head for moiré fringes normally consists of a number of photo-sensitive devices and a light source

<sup>+</sup> Patents applied for

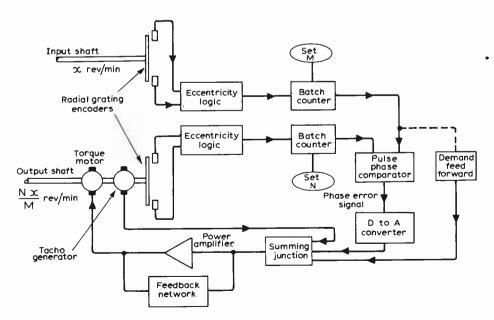
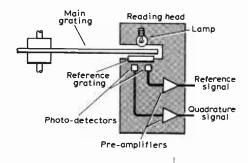


Fig. 1. In the electro-optical gearbox sinusoidal signals whose frequency is proportional to the rate of angular rotation of input and output shafts are fed to separate batch counters to set the gearbox ratio. A phase comparator provides an error signal proportional to their phase difference which controls the torque-motor driving the output shaft.

placed on either side of the small reference grating (Fig. 2). By incorporating multiple photo-sensitive devices, two signals at phase quadrature can be produced, and subsequent circuitry can determine the direction of movement of the grating.

Two diametrically opposed reading heads are normally used at each grating, and the reference and quadrature signals fed to "eccentricity logic" circuits which combine the signals in such a way as to reduce the effects of any eccentricity in mounting of the grating. In addition the signals may be interpolated electronically by a factor of up to 20 times, to increase the resolution of the system. By this means, a 72,000-line grating can give an effective resolution of 0.9 arc second.



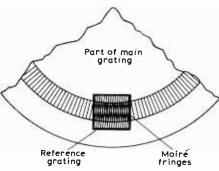


Fig. 2. In practice the encoder gratings are too fine to read directly, and a stationary reference grating is used to produce moire fringes which move at the same rate as the shaft but are formed over a larger area. In practice two signals—in quadrature—are needed to establish direction of rotation and to reduce the effects of any eccentricity in the mounting.

The signals from each eccentricity logic or pulse multiplier circuit are squared to give a train of pulses whose frequency is exactly proportional to the speed of rotation of the shaft, with every small fluctuation shown immediately as a corresponding variation in pulse frequency.

These pulse trains are now fed to manually set batch counting circuits, which may be arranged to give an integral batch size from 1 to 999 (or higher if need be). It is by means of these batch counters that the gearbox ratio is set, a ratio which may be altered manually at any time, even while the shafts are rotating. The outputs from the batch counters are input to a pulse-phase comparator, which

produces an error signal proportional to the instantaneous phase difference between the two pulse trains, and the phase error signal is converted to analogue form, amplified and used to feed the torque-motor driving the output shaft, thus closing the negative feedback loop.

The system is so arranged that the output shaft tries to rotate at a speed which gives pulse trains of equal frequency at the comparator. In this condition the output of the comparator appears as a square wave of unity mark/space ratio, which when integrated gives zero error. Any deviation from the correct shaft speed is detected initially as a small change in the mark/space ratio at the comparator output, equivalent to a fraction of a fringe spacing. This means that the maximum error in the transmission can be reduced to a fraction of a fringe over a speed range from zero to several hundred revolutions per minute. It must be emphasized that this is a "phase servo"—not a velocity servo.

In addition to the basic system as described some additional features ensure that the specification is maintained. Local tacho-generator feed-back around the torque motor ensures system stability at very low speeds. "Direction logic" ensures that the direction of rotation of the output shaft is always the same as that of the input shaft. (Of course, a switch can be used to reverse this direction if desired.) A counting system built into the comparator ensures that any gross errors built up during vicious acceleration and deceleration will ultimately be corrected by the system and not lost.

Velocity lag error, an inherent characteristic of position servos, is eliminated. It is explained simply by saying that if the output shaft were running at, say, 100 rev/min and providing, say, 100 watts to an external load, there will be zero signal output from the comparator when the system operates with zero error, zero current either into or out of the power amplifier and hence no power to drive the load. In other words, some inherent error must exist to drive the system. Velocity lag error is reduced by feeding forward part of the demand signal directly to the power amplifier via a frequency-to-voltage conversion circuit.

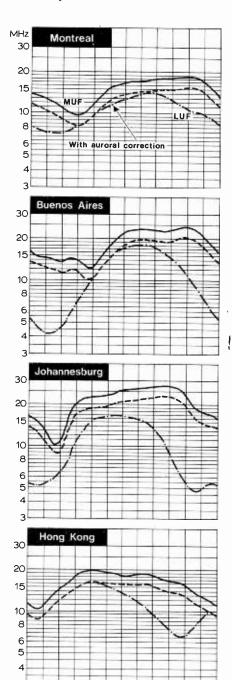
The principal motor-driving signal is always supplied by the input demand, and the error circuit is used solely to correct any deviations from the ideal performance.

The electronic gearbox has many obvious applications, wherever a precise drive between two shafts is required with the absolute minimum of backlash and transmission errors. The technique is already being applied in the machine tool industry, and it is expected that many more situations will arise where the extreme precision and smooth transmission properties of this system, and especially its potentially high reliability and freedom from wear, will make it more attractive than its mechanical counterpart.

### H.F. Predictions —August

The charts show median standard MUF, optimum traffic frequency (FOT) and lowest usable frequency for reception in the UK.

LUFs are calculated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. for point-to-point telegraph circuits. Curves for domestic broadcast reception would be almost identical but for the amateur service would be typically 5MHz higher at mid-day. The variable effectiveness of low-power services is caused by day-to-day changes in the ionosphere which are on the increase at this time of the year.



8

12

GMI

16

20

0

### Touch-switch Controller

by R. Kreuzer

This article describes the operation and construction of three units, a touch switch, a variable d.c. memory and a thyristor power control unit. These units can be used separately in other equipment or together as described here for controlling a.c. power. If used as a lamp dimmer the longer one keeps a finger on the touch switch the brighter the lamps will become.

#### Touch switch

The touch switch is a simple high-gain, high input impedance non-linear amplifier. The f.e.t.,  $Tr_1$ , provides a high input impedance and some voltage gain. The potentiometer  $R_2$  in the f.e.t's source is the sensitivity control which sets the bias for  $Tr_2$ . It should be adjusted so that  $Tr_2$  is just turned on with no input signal to  $Tr_1$ . When a finger is placed on the touch plate a minute a.c. voltage appears across  $R_1$  via  $C_1$  because of the capacitive coupling between the mains cable and the operator. This voltage is amplified by  $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  and a 50 Hz square wave appears across  $R_4$ .

#### Memory unit

The square waves across  $R_4$  charge the capacitor  $C_3$  via  $R_5$  and  $Tr_3$  so that  $Tr_5$  (connected as a source follower) provides an output voltage across  $R_8$ . A transistor,  $Tr_3$ , is used instead of a diode to prevent  $C_3$  discharging because its base-to-collector reverse resistance is much higher than that of an ordinary silicon diode. However, if the 'diode' is too perfect  $C_3$  may charge up slowly due to leakage current from  $Tr_5$  & 6. This is unlikely to occur in practice but if it

does a 'less perfect diode' must be used since it is essential that  $C_3$  should be able to discharge very slowly. The unijunction transistor  $Tr_4$  discharges  $C_3$  when the voltage across  $C_3$  reaches the emitter trigger voltage of  $Tr_4$ ; thus enabling the switch to be turned off. The zener diode  $D_1$  is used to bias  $Tr_5$  so that with approximately 0.5V on its gate the voltage across the resistor  $R_8$  is approximately 2V  $(R_8 = 2.5 \text{k}\Omega)$ . This voltage can be varied by adjusting  $R_8$ . It is essential that when  $C_3$  has been discharged by  $Tr_4$  the voltage across  $R_8$ should not be more than 2V. If this can be achieved only by using very low values of R<sub>8</sub> then a different voltage zener diode should be used.

#### Thyristor power controller

The voltage across  $R_8$  charges  $C_4$  via  $R_9$ . At 10ms intervals  $C_4$  is discharged by  $Tr_6$  because this transistor is operated directly from the rectified mains and, therefore, its emitter junction becomes forward biased when the mains voltage falls to zero. When an input signal is applied the voltage across  $R_8$  increases,  $C_4$  charges to the emitter trigger voltage of  $Tr_6$  and  $Tr_6$  produces an output pulse; the thyristor is triggered on. With a high voltage across  $R_8$ , say 4V, the thyristor is triggered on early in the mains cycle and maximum power is supplied to the load.

The power taken by the touch switch and

the memory is supplied by  $R_{12}$ ,  $D_3$  and  $C_5$  running from the rectified mains. The maximum current taken by the two units is 5.5mA at 10V. Diodes  $D_4$  to  $D_7$  ensure that control is provided over both positive and negative half cycles of the mains supply High-frequency noise generated by the thyristor is suppressed by  $C_6$ .

#### Construction

The method of construction used is up to the individual since it is not particularly critical. The prototype switch was assembled on two  $50 \times 50$ mm printed circuit boards one being mounted on top of the other behind the faceplate. The touch plate was a piece of copper foil  $25 \times 12$ mm glued to the front of the faceplate and covered by a thin sheet of plastic. The following points should be noted:

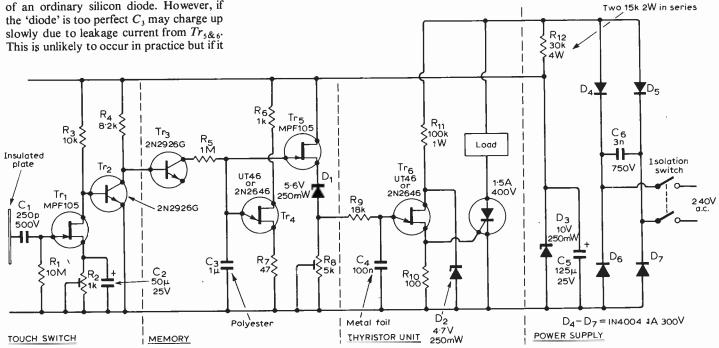
The wiring from the touch plate to the gate of  $Tr_1$  should not be longer than 50mm otherwise feedback from the power supply and cabling to the switch may occur.

All wiring to  $C_3$  and  $R_5$  should be as short as possible and must be self-supporting to minimize leakage current.

Resistor  $R_{12}$  should be adequately ventilated as it runs hot.

The mains on/off switch should not be omitted. The circuits can then be isolated from the mains for safety reasons.

To test the unit connect a  $200\Omega$  resistor across  $R_{12}$ , a 4.7k $\gamma$  resistor across  $R_{14}$ , connect a 12V a.c. supply to the input of the diode bridge  $D_4$  to  $D_7$  and use a 12V lamp as a load. The unit can then be set up without the danger of getting an electric shock. Remember to remove these additional components before connecting the unit directly to the mains supply. Apart from the diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  and  $Tr_3$  the other component values are not critical. Although the prototype employed a 1.5A thyristor higher current devices may be used. The complete device can be used for dimming lights, controlling heaters or other electrically operated equipment.



### **Electronic Building Bricks**

#### 14. The comparator and subtractor

by James Franklin

In processing information in electronic systems we sometimes wish to compare the value of one electrical quantity with another, decide which is the bigger and which is the smaller, and perhaps measure the difference between the two. This may be needed, for example, in self-adjusting systems—say a power supply stabilizer or an electronic temperature controller—or for the control of switching operations.

Measuring the difference between two quantities is another way of saying subtraction. As such it is an arithmetical process which can be performed electronically by analogue or digital computing methods.

A familiar mechanical analogue of the comparator is the kitchen scales or the laboratory balance. One weight is compared with another and if there is any difference between them the balance arm

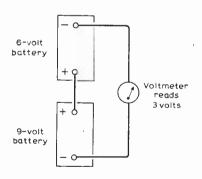


Fig. 1. Two batteries connected in series opposition give an overall voltage that is the difference between the individual battery voltages.

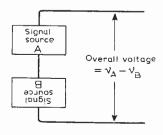


Fig. 2. The subtraction principle of Fig. 1 applied to two voltages which are varying with time.

swings one way or the other (though there is no measurement of the actual difference). The essential principle of the balance, that one weight offsets the effect of the other, can be applied to electrical quantities. We utilize the adding methods shown in Figs 1 and 3 of Part 12\*, but reverse one of the e.m.f. or signal sources so that it opposes, instead of assists, the other. This gives the effect of adding a minus quantity—which of course is the same as subtraction.

For example if we use the method of adding voltages by series connection (shown in Part 12 as Fig. 1 (a)), to adapt this for subtraction we reverse the connections of one of the batteries—say the 6-volt one, as at Fig. 1. The 6-volt battery now opposes the effect of the 9-volt battery because, as an e.m.f. source, it is acting to move electrons in the opposite direction to that in which the 9-volt e.m.f. source is moving them. The e.m.f. of the 9-volt battery is offset to the extent of 6 volts and so the net e.m.f. is 3 volts. Thus the subtraction 9-6=3 has been performed.

This principle can be applied to the subtraction of one continuously varying e.m.f.—a signal—from another. The connections of one of the signal sources are reversed—shown symbolically in Fig. 2 by "Signal source B" being printed upsidedown-and then the varying e.m.f. of source B, instead of assisting that of source A opposes it. At each instant the effect of the e.m.f. of source B on electron movement is subtracted from the effect of the e.m.f. of source A. This is illustrated graphically in Fig. 3, where the voltage scale for  $v_A$  is drawn upwards from zero (as in Fig. 2 of Part 12) but the scale for  $v_R$ is drawn downwards from zero, by convention, so that graph  $v_B$  becomes a "mirror image" of what it was in Part 12. Values of  $v_B$ , are subtracted from corresponding values of  $v_A$ , giving a set of difference values which are plotted as the graph  $v_A - v_B$  So  $v_A - v_B$  is the varying voltage, or signal, formed by continuously subtracting  $v_B$  from  $v_A$ . For subtraction of signals represented

For subtraction of signals represented by varying currents, again the principle is to use the adding circuit of Part 12 (Fig. 3) but reverse the connections of one of the signal sources so that its e.m.f. acts to move electrons in the opposite direction.

Fig. 4 illustrates this for subtracting  $i_C$ from  $i_A$  and  $i_B$  instead of adding it to them. Electron flow in the common path is the result of the combined e.m.fs of the three sources. In this path there is an aggregate movement of free electrons in one direction resulting from sources A and B assisting each other, but also an aggregate free-electron movement in the opposite direction resulting from the oppositely acting source C. Since number of electrons moved in a given time is electron flow rate, which is current, the net current in the common path is  $i_A$ plus  $i_B$  diminished by  $i_C$  or  $i_A + i_B - i_C$ . Thus the signal  $i_C$  is subtracted from the signals  $i_A$  and  $i_B$ .

Digital subtraction can be performed by for example, a binary computing method or by an incremental system such as a reversible counter. In the last-mentioned, one sequence of events (e.g. electrical pulses) accumulates a total count in the normal way, while another sequence of events causes the counter to work backwards and so diminish (subtract from) this total count.

\*Correction. The Electronic Building Bricks article in the May issue, "Adding quantities and numbers", should have been shown as Part 12.

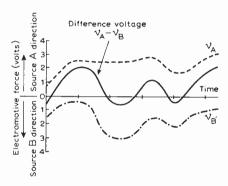


Fig. 3. Graphical illustration of what happens in Fig. 2 over a period of time. At any instant the voltage in the solid-line graph is the result of subtracting  $v_B$  from  $v_A$ .

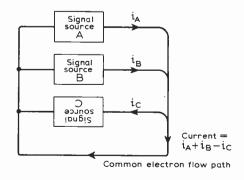


Fig. 4. Principle of subtraction with currents. Current in the common flow path due to source C is flowing in the opposite direction from that due to sources A and B.

### Charging

### A further look at the CR coupling

by Cathode Ray

In reviewing basic theory since 1911 for the 60th birthday issue of Wireless World I mentioned that during the second World War I was shocked to find radar instructors teaching that when (say) a positive-going input signal was applied to a CR coupling the output also went positive because of the charging of C. In actual fact (as I went on to say) any charging or discharging of C appears only as distortion of the signal at the output. I included also the words 'of course', by way of apology to readers for wasting their time by explaining where the quoted teaching was wrong. Wasn't it too obvious in these enlightened days?

Apparently r.ot, for I soon got a letter to say that it was I, not the instructors, who was wrong. Touched though I was by this loyalty to a fine body of men, I felt that this evidence that my own experience of them was not unique called for some more detailed exposition of the point in question, in case the fallacy lingered on in a bigger way than I had suspected. I admit that some trainees might have misunderstood what their instructors taught about this. I will go farther and declare that many trainees did misunderstand what their instructors taught about this and about many other things. So not all that they taught in 1941 should be judged by what their trainees thought they said. And even if some of them were wrong on this point of circuit theory, we won the war so what the hell?

No one is likely to argue that uncertainty on the part of some radar mechs about the precise mode of functioning of interstage couplings in pulse amplifiers was responsible for a major loss of effectiveness in Britain's wartime radar defences, but I will and do hold that anybody who wants to be clever with electronic circuits ought not to have a fundamental misconception about how capacitors function in such circuits. So let's make sure.

The vital fact to be remembered is that the potential difference between the plates of a capacitor cannot change instantaneously, but only as a gradual process due to current flowing in or out.

This follows from the basic equation for capacitance, as important for it as 'Ohm's law' for resistance:

$$V = \frac{Q}{C} \tag{1}$$

in which C is any capacitance (in farads), Q the electric charge stored in it (in coulombs) and V the p.d. between its plates (in volts). We usually think in terms of current (amps) rather than coulombs, so we also have to remember that Q = It (2)

which means that the charge Q in equation (1) is equal to the amount of current I (in amps) that has been flowing into C, and t is the time in seconds during which it has been flowing. (To make things simple we are assuming I is constant.) Putting (1) and (2) together, therefore, we see that the voltage across a capacitor cannot change unless the capacitor receives a proportionate charge, and that takes time. If time were not allowed, t would be zero, so for any charge at all I would have to be infinitely large, which is impossible.

Fig. 1 shows the classic capacitor-charging experiment. Before the switch is closed the capacitor C is uncharged, so in the basic equation (1) Q=0, so V=0. The moment the switch is closed the voltage E is applied across C and R in series. No time has elapsed since it was closed, so t=0, so Q=0, so V=0 still. So the whole of E appears across R. That

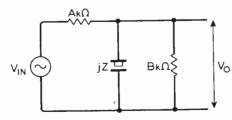


Fig. 1 The familiar circuit used to study the charging of a capacitor.

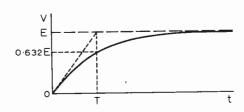


Fig. 2 The familiar (exponential) charging curve; a graph of voltage against time.

means that a current (call it I) is flowing through R, and 'Ohm's law' tells us it is equal to E/R. That same current is flowing into C, charging it. After one second, t=1, so equation (2) tells us that Q=I. And we already know that I=E/R, so Q=E/R, so V=E/CR. The capacitor voltage is rising at the rate of E/CR volts per second.

But not quite. By the end of the first second the voltage across R is no longer E; it is E-V. So the charging current is less than it was, so the rate of charging is less. The nearer the capacitor voltage gets to E, the less voltage is left to drive current through R and the slower the charging continues. This is shown by the familiar rate-of-charging curve, Fig. 2. Theoretically the capacitor never quite gets charged to the full voltage applied, E, but the deficiency soon becomes negligible.

To continue this lesson in elementary theory we draw the dotted line sloping upwards in Fig. 2 to show how the capacitor would charge if the starting rate could somehow be maintained. The instant at which C would be charged to the applied voltage E is indicated by the point at which the sloping line reaches the E level. Dropping a vertical dotted line from there to the time scale shows (or would do if the scale were graduated in seconds) how long this would take. As our scale is not graduated we will call the answer T.

From what we already know we can find a general formula for T. Combining equations (1) and (2) by substituting It for O in (1) we get

$$V = \frac{It}{C}$$

At the end of our imaginary uniform-rate charge, V=E, t=T, and I=E/R. So

$$E = \frac{ET}{CR}$$

and for that to be true

$$T = CR$$

I'm quite sure that all the radar instructors included this result in their repertoire, whether or not they proved it in the above or any other way. T, the time a capacitance C would take to charge to the applied voltage through a resistance R if the starting rate could be maintained, is called the time constant of the series combination of C and R. If they are in farads and ohms (or more conveniently in microfarads and megohms) T will be in seconds.

Because it refers to a mode of charging that doesn't exist in normal practice you might consider all this a waste of time. But as we noted earlier one cannot say how long a capacitor takes to charge in the real practical Fig. 1 way, because theoretically it always takes an infinitely long time, and that is not a very helpful piece of information. The only thing left, then, is to decide on how charged is 'charged'; 99%, say?

The mere suggestion may bring before you a vision of endless committee meetings all over the world trying to agree on a percentage to use as an international standard. Happily, there is no need for this. It turns out that the actual charging curve in Fig. 2 has a fixed shape, so that the time taken to charge to any given percentage of

'full' is an easily calculated factor of T, which is so simply equal to CR. The simplest possible factor is of course 1, and it happens that CR is the time taken to charge to 63.2% of 'full', as shown in Fig. 2. That looks like rather short measure. 99% requires an odd factor, so I suggest a choice of either 4CR (for 98.17%) or 5CR (for 99.33%).

The radar instructors probably mentioned the name of the curve of this particular shape (the exponential curve) but they may well have decided it was unnecessary (for the purpose of fitting people to keep radar equipment working) to go into the mathematics of the thing. I too am saying it is unnecessary for our present purpose, and anyone who really wants to know can find it in almost any of the textbooks on electricity (with or without magnetism). The only vital point to carry away just now is that some idea of how long in seconds  $C\mu F$  takes to charge through R M $\Omega$  is given by multiplying C by R, and that charging is practically complete in 4 or 5 times CR.

Now we have got the basic principles straight we can apply them to a circuit of the type which might have given rise to the lecture on CR time constants. It is a circuit in which a square wave developed in the output of one stage has to be passed on to the input of another stage for amplifying, blanking, gating or whatever. Fig. 3(a) shows the relevant part of such a system. Valves are shown, because they were used in wartime radar and because in many cases the input of the second stage had such a high resistance that R was not appreciably shunted by it. Fig. 3(b) is a transistor equivalent for the benefit of those to whom valves are devices that used to be used, too long ago to be worth trying to understand. But an allowance will have to be made for the shunting of R.

The square input waveform is shown in Fig. 3(a), and the object is to reproduce it, with as little distortion as possible, at the

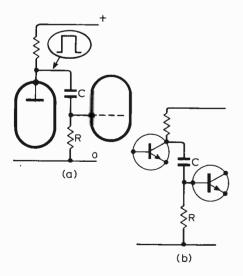


Fig. 3 The part of a circuit in which the theory developed in Figs. 1 and 2 is useful: (a) the valve version considered, and (b) its transistor equivalent.

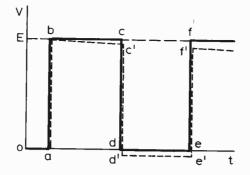


Fig. 4 The solid-line square wave is the input to CR (shown in Fig. 3), less any continuous voltage bias, and the dotted line is the output at the junction of C and R.

input to the next stage—i.e., the junction of C and R. Of course if direct coupling is used C and R are not needed and distortion does not arise, but with valve circuits especially it is usually necessary to maintain a fixed p.d. between the two stages by means of C, to keep the electrode working voltages right. When considering signal voltages this fixed p.d. can be ignored. So in the signal-voltage/time graph (Fig. 4) we can assume both the input voltage (applied across C and R) and the resulting output voltage (across R) start from zero level.

Up to the point on the time scale marked a the input signal voltage remains at zero, and so does the output, so there is no voltage across the capacitor, so (as equation (1) tells us) it must be totally uncharged. But at a the input suddenly goes E volts positive. (Of course it can't do this absolutely instantaneously, but let us suppose that compared with the time ad the rise time is negligible.) This is the point at which I have heard instructors go on to say 'so C charges, making the output (which is the input to the next stage) positive'. But I have, I hope, by now convinced even the most instructorloving reader that it just isn't possible for C to charge appreciably during the rise time, and the fact that the output follows the input and goes positive to the same extent is actually evidence of it. In other words, C does this part of its job by not charging. For as long as it stays uncharged, both sides of it are at the same potential and the output is an exact undistorted copy of the input waveform. The ideal, then, is for C never to be charged, at all.

Let us now consider the state of affairs from b to c. Because the input, E volts, is applied across C and R, and the voltage across C alone (at b) is zero, the whole E comes across R, causing a current to flow through it. Assuming (as we did) that the second valve takes no grid current, all the current has to go into C, beginning to charge it at a rate of E/CR volts per second. The voltage now rising across C is no longer available for R as output voltage. So the output voltage falls. How much it falls in the period bc depends on the time constant. CR. If the output is to be undistorted, it mustn't fall at all; which means that CR must be infinite. It can be made very nearly

so by removing R altogether, leaving a gap. But then the grid potential would be at the mercy of stray circuit leakages. To ensure that it starts definitely from zero (or any other designed voltage) R must be used, but its resistance should be made not lower that is needed to anchor the grid to zero volts. Provided that C also is made large enough, the drop in output signal voltage, represented in Fig. 4 by cc', can be kept small, as shown. Incidentally, because the voltage across R is nearly constant, the rate of charge is nearly constant and bc' is nearly a straight line.

At c the input returns abruptly to zero volts (d), and as the p.d. across C cannot change so quickly the grid side of C drops by the same voltage (E). As it started from c', less than +E volts, it now goes slightly negative, d'. This negative voltage, dd', to which C became charged during the period bc', is now applied to R, through which the charge leaks away during the period d'e'. Because the voltage is so small the rate of discharge is very small and d'e' is practically horizontal. So when the input goes positive again, from e to f, the output at f is practically the same as at c'. It therefore starts its decline during the next positive half-cycle from a lower voltage than it did in the first.

#### Effect of d.c. barrier

So long then as the output half-cycles continue to be more positive than negative, the different rates of charge and discharge bring them gradually more nearly equal, as shown by the dotted waveform in Fig. 5. In the end, whatever the input waveform, the output will arrange itself so that the time x voltage area below the line is equal to that above the line. The line, of course, represents the level to which the output is anchored by R; in this case zero volts. This phenomenon, which we have been examining in detail, results inevitably from the fact that a capacitor is a barrier to d.c. So a signal that starts (as in Fig. 4) all above the line, or more one side of the line than the other, inevitably adjusts itself so that this d.c. component disappears and the output is wholly alternating. The less the time constant CR the faster it adjusts—and the more distortion it introduces.

If the signal frequency is very low, so that C has a long time in which to discharge during each half-cycle, a very long time constant is needed to avoid appreciably distorting a square wave. And the system takes a very long time to readjust to a change of input amplitude. This problem arises in oscilloscopes where capacitance couplings are used in the deflection ampli-



Fig. 5 How the voltage/time graph started in Fig. 4 continues.

# +E b c ff<sup>1</sup>

Fig. 6 Here for comparison with Fig. 4 is what happens when the time constant is only a fraction of one half cycle.

fiers. It is so tedious waiting for them to settle down that nowadays designers almost always provide direct-coupled amplifiers.

The d.c.-losing effect can be prevented by suitably connecting a rectifier in the circuit, creating a 'd.c. restorer'—but that is another story.

The only other thing I think I need mention-and it will be familiar to radar trainees past and present—is that a CR coupling is often used not to pass on the original undistorted form but to introduce deliberate distortion. The commonest application is for changing square waves into brief pulses. For this purpose the time constant is made much less, so that instead of a gradual charge such as bc' in Fig. 4 the capacitor charges practically completely within the half-cycle, as in Fig. 6. When the end of the square-wave half-cycle comes (cd) the output going negativewards by the same amount (c'd') yields equal negative and positive half-cycles from the start. The negative ones can then be removed by a rectifier and the positive ones clipped by another, to give a train of pulses.

Note that (whatever the instructor said) C charges from b to c' and discharges from d' to e', in Fig. 4 and in Fig. 6.

I used to find that even fellows who could state Kirchhoff's voltage law quite correctly when asked for it seemed to forget all about it when considering the CR type of circuit. One form of the law says that the sum of the voltages across the components in a series circuit is equal to the voltage applied. Now in Figs. 4 and 6 the voltage applied is represented by the height above zero of the 'input' waveform: alternately E and O. The Voltage across R ('output') is represented by the height of the dotted line, so the voltage across C (due to its charge) must, by Kirchhoff's law, be the vertical difference between the two. Looking at the matter this way, one can be in no doubt about when and how much the capacitor is charging and discharging.

The essential thing is to grasp the message of Figs. 1 and 2. Then a correct view of the action of any CR circuit is (to coin a phrase) a piece of cake.

# Single-sideband Experimental Broadcasts

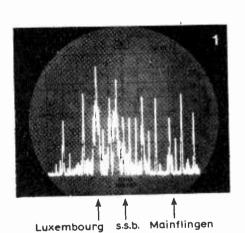
For some years there have been discussions on the possibility of utilizing the medium-wave sound broadcasting band more effectively by means of single-sideband transmissions. At first sight it seems attractive in view of the fact that s.s.b. is now so well established in h.f. communications. But there are complications in reception, the main one being that the simple envelope detector found in conventional sound receivers inevitably leads to excessive distortion and must be replaced by a product detector, in which case, for tuning, a local oscillator of high stability, among other things, is required. In Britain the broadcasting authorities don't seem very enthusiastic about s.s.b. but in Germany there is considerable interest-measured by the fact that the Deutschlandfunk broadcasting organization has been putting out experimental s.s.b. transmissions from its station at Mainflingen, near Frankfurt.

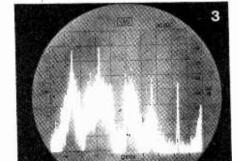
The broadcasts took place in the early hours of the morning, after close-down of normal broadcasting, on 1475 kHz. At least one group of British radio research people was willing to stay up in order to study and listen to the transmissions. This was a radio section of the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering at University College Swansea, headed by Dr. R. C. V. Macario (author of an article on an s.s.b. receiver module in the July

·issue). Some results of their monitoring are shown in the accompanying frequency spectra. Fig. 1 is a 200 kHz wide part of the m.f. spectrum showing the s.s.b. transmission at 1475 kHz, in relation to the permanent a.m. transmission from the Mainflingen broadcasting station on 1538 kHz and to Radio Luxembourg on 1439 kHz. More detail can be seen in Fig. 3, which is 50 kHz wide. The upper sideband of the s.s.b. transmission can be seen as an asymmetrical distribution of energy in contrast to the symmetrical distributions, like church spires, of the a.m. stations on each side of it. In Fig. 4 the frequency scale is 20 kHz wide and shows the upper sideband in even greater detail.

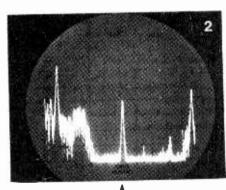
The carrier alone of the s.s.b. transmission was suppressed 20dB below the peak sideband levels, and is shown in Fig. 2, on a frequency scale 20 kHz wide.

The spectra were displayed on a Hewlett-Packard spectrum analyser, model 8552A/8553L, with a stored display. A simple roof wire aerial was used. Recordings of the transmissions were made via various receiving systems, but it is interesting to note that direct conversion was possible since the lower sideband of the transmission was relatively free of interference.

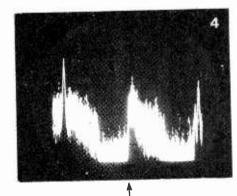








s.s.b carrier only



u.s.b. 1475 kHz

# Telephone Exchanges of the Future

A new type of telephone exchange is in operation at a GEC-Marconi establishment (at Writtle in Essex) which does not use any electromechanical switches or in fact any moving parts. The system is called Martex and is typical of the sort of exchange which is to be built in the future.

The system is a modular range of equipment which covers all aspects of switching and transmitting telephone traffic, and some types of data communications. The complete system is based on the use of digital switching and computer techniques to switch information in digital form.

Equipment employing pulse code modulation, a particular form of digital speech transmission, is now being used increasingly by the Post Office, to increase the capacity of existing telephone lines. Each telephone channel is converted into a stream of digital pulses which provide a complete representation of the original voice signals. These signals can be reconstituted into normal speech with rather less loss of quality and fidelity than would be experienced by a conventional telephone transmission line.

The great advantage of the digital network of transmission is that the spaces between consecutive pulse groups from a single voice input are arranged to be sufficiently large for a number of other pulse streams, from other telephone circuits, to be fitted into these spaces. If this is done in an ordered fashion, then a number of separate telephone inputs can be fed simultaneously along the same transmission line, and separated at the far end into the original voice signals.

This method of combining channels is known as time division multiplexing, t.d.m. It has the advantage that signals in this form make better use of the digital switching equipment.

At the start of a call, the first event in the complete sequence will be the lifting of the receiver, which will initiate a demand for a signal path into the exchange system. This will be established through a local concentrator system, which will allocate a particular time slot in one of the digital input circuits of the exchange. In the exchange system, a register will be connected to the appropriate line, through the digital switch returning 'dial tone' to the calling subscriber. The subscriber will

then dial a code, using either a conventional rotary dial, or push-buttons. When the register has accepted the complete information, the control computer in the exchange will examine the contents of this register. Using information from a magnetic drum store, it will generate control signals to produce the appropriate switching functions in the exchange, together with additional switching instruction codes for onward transmission to a subsequent exchange, depending on the routing of the call. These latter will be assembled in the memory of the 'sender', and transmitted through the system when the switching operation is

On arrival at the exchange, each speech channel will have been converted into digital form by its relevant p.c.m. terminal, allocated on a demand basis in a local exchange system. The digital signals are multiplexed into groups of 30 speech channels to form a single time division multiplex signal. Two additional channels (or time slots) provide control and supervisory information. This format uses a total of 32 time slots in each signal 'frame', with a frame repetition rate of 8kHz. Each slot contains eight digital bits which define the polarity and amplitude of the speech sample being transmitted. Each incoming speech channel is thus sampled at a rate of eight thousand per second. These groups of channels enter the exchange switching system over digital transmission paths linked directly with the digital switch and its associated control

Concentrators will be employed which will enable large numbers of subscribers economically to be connected to a central digital exchange. The concentrators will replace small local exchanges, and will normally be connected to the main exchange through three digital links, providing for up to 90 subscribers to be connected simultaneously to the main exchange. With normal circuit usage, this would cater for 1,000 subscribers per

concentrator. Twenty five or more concentrators may be connected to the Martex switch to deal with up to 25,000 subscribers.

Each digital input circuit consists of thirty speech channels with an additional two supervisory and control signal circuits. This produces a stream of digital pulses in which every 32nd group of pulses, or time slots, relates to a particular speech channel.

Switching will require connection of input and output circuits in either the same time slot or in a different time slot. In the first case connection is by a relatively simple switching action, but in the second, time delays have to be introduced into both directions of transmission to match up the input and output circuits. This process is in addition to the normal switching process, and is also carried out under the direction of the central computer.

In both cases, any incoming signal, on a given digital input circuit, will need to be connected with another digital output. This part of the switching is carried out by providing physical connections between the appropriate wires on a matrix of crossed wires. The connection is made through solid-state digital switches which are pulsed at the 8kHz repetition frequency of the appropriate pulse group in one of the 32 time slots in each multiplexed input.

However, in general, a second type of switching, incorporating a time delay, will have to be introduced to each switched circuit, in order that it will match up with the appropriate time slot in the output circuit.

If, for example, in order to establish a particular connection, it is necessary to connect the third time slot in one multiplexed input signal to the twelfth time slot of another multiplexed output channel (i.e. nine time slots later), it is necessary to delay the input signals by the equivalent of nine time slots in the forward direction of  $35.2\mu s$ , and 23 time slots or  $89.9\mu s$  in the reverse direction. This is achieved by the use of 'junctor' units, which use shift registers, controlled by the central control computer, to provide the appropriate time delay.

The program control unit contains a number of processors in a fully triplicated system. Fixed program, read-only stores, provide the basic programming for the computer control system, while drum stores are used for channel routing instructions and other semi-permanent control data. Magnetic tape units are used to record call charge data and accounting information.

All critical parts of the system are fully triplicated, with a constant comparison of the data passing any point in the system. A majority voting technique is employed to ensure that a fault in one of the three systems will not introduce errors. In the event of two failures at parallel points in the system, the third channel can be switched to provide a continuous service. All three systems work in synchronism under the control of the exchange clock, to ensure that comparable data arrive at the voting point simultaneously.

# **Elements of Linear Microcircuits**

### 10: Amplitude modulated radio receivers

by T. D. Towers\*, M.B.E.

Despite the increasing number of f.m. sets in use, most domestic and car radio receivers are still a.m. only, usually covering the m.w. band, 540 to 1640 kHz, and sometimes also the l.w. band, 155 to 280 kHz. In this article, we will take a look at the application of linear microcircuits in this field.

When off-the-shelf linears first began to come into the hands of set designers in the mid 1960s, they offered a possible alternative to the use of six to ten separate transistors in a conventional superhet circuit, which had by then become almost a way of living. This market presented a tempting large-scale outlet to semiconductor manufacturers, and as a result a lot of effort has gone into trying to develop microcircuits for a.m. receivers.

The ideal microcircuit design for this purpose would be a device with all active and passive circuit components incorporated with the exception of the aerial, tuning control and indicator, volume control, loudspeaker and power supply. This may come some day, but for the present we must be satisfied with microcircuits which do not go as far as this.

Most approaches to the problem started from the conventional superhet circuit arrangement and were aimed at producing monolithic silicon chips containing as many of the transistors, resistors and capacitors of the discrete designs as possible. However, one school of design (using phase-locked-loop techniques to be described later) has abandoned the conventional superhet.

### Partitioning superhets

If you cannot reach the ideal solution of the single chip, then you are faced with the problem of how to break the superhet down into sections. Receiver designs using i.cs have followed three main paths:

Discrete approach, in which only the active components are integrated. This fails to make use of the full potential of the monolithic circuit art because separate passive component counts are not reduced.

Functional approach, in which single functions of the receiver are fabricated in separate monolithic circuits and are assembled with additional discrete components to form a complete radio.

System approach, in which multiple receiver functions (e.g. the mixer, oscillator and i.f. amplifier) are fabricated on the monolithic circuit chip.

The discrete approach soon proved to have no advantages over discrete assembly, and is of historical interest only. The functional approach, too, proved uncompetitive with discrete assembly but, although it has now been abandoned, we

will take a look at one example of it as a significant step towards current practice.

### Single i.f. stage

Fig. 1 (a) shows the internal circuitry of the Motorola MC1550G, a versatile common-emitter, common-base cascodecircuit high-frequency amplifier capable of 30dB gain at 60MHz but which can be used for a 470kHz i.f. amplifier in the circuit of Fig. 1 (b).

It will be seen that all the resistors and

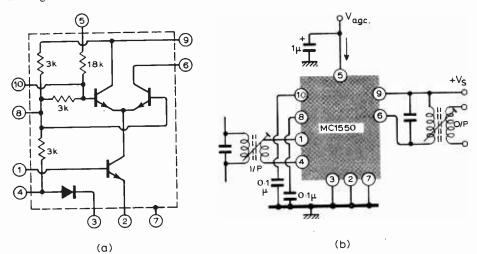


Fig. 1. Example of single-stage integration; (a) internal circuit of Motorola MC1550G r.f./i.f. amplifier; (b) MC1550G in single i.f. stage.

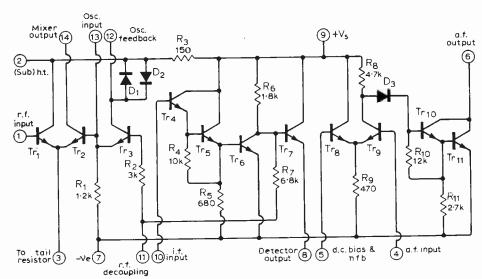


Fig. 2. Internal circuitry of Mullard TAD100 a.m. radio receiver microcircuit handling signal from local oscillator via mixer up to audio driver stage.

<sup>\*</sup>Newmarket Transistors Ltd.

semiconductors for the single stage have been integrated, and apart from the *LC* bandpass circuits, only three external capacitors are required.

### One chip, r.f. in to a.f. out

The Mullard TAD 100, whose circuit diagram is shown in Fig. 2, was one of the first i.cs designed specifically for a.m. radios. The design aim was a low-cost integrated circuit (not too expensive for economic

service replacement), with performance not worse than that of conventional discrete-component receivers, and in standard 14-lead dual-in-line package. It incorporates no fewer than 11 transistors and three diodes, together with many of the passive components from the mixer to the audio pre-amplifier.

 $Tr_1$  and  $Tr_2$  form a long-tail pair mixer stage, and  $Tr_3$  is the local oscillator.  $Tr_4$ , 5 and  $Tr_6$  comprise a high-

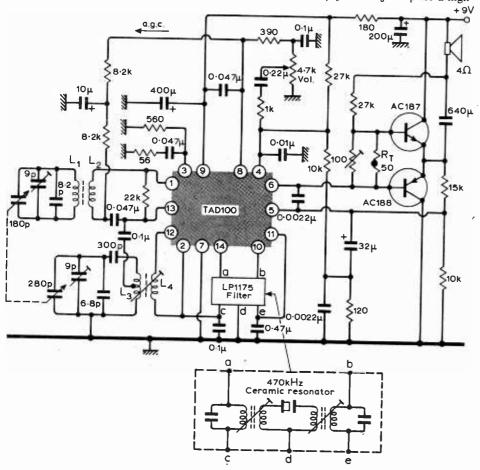


Fig. 3. Broadcast-band a.m. receiver design (9V) utilizing TAD100 microcircuit.

gain wideband amplifier for i.f. amplification, and  $Tr_7$  is a transistor detector.  $Tr_8$  and  $_9$  are a long-tail pair audio preamplifiers and  $Tr_{10}$ ,  $Tr_{11}$  a Darlington common collector audio driver stage. Diodes  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$  in parallel, back to back, across the oscillator transistor collector coil terminals, serve to stabilize the local oscillator.  $D_3$  is a level shifting d.c. coupling diode to the input of the driver stage.

Typically the TAD100 takes about 20mA quiescent current in a 9V circuit. Its sensitivity for a 26dB signal-to-noise ratio (a standard index) is typically 25  $\mu$ V at input terminal (1). Its a.g.c. range controlled by feedback from (8) to (1) is typically 62dB change in r.f. input voltage for only 10dB expansion in audio output. For 10mV audio at the detector load, less than 6  $\mu$ V r.f. input is required at the input.

You can see how the TAD100 is used in practice in the 9V broadcast-band receiver arrangement of Fig. 3. A 180/280pF gang capacitor tunes the rod aerial coil  $L_1$  and the oscillator coil  $L_3$ . The r.f. input is connected across (1) and (13), and the local oscillator drive feeds into (13); a.g.c. is fed back from (8) into (1) via a decoupling network and  $L_2$ . From (3) a 560  $\Omega$  resistor to the negative supply (shunted by a series 56  $\Omega$  resistor in series with 0.047  $\mu$ F) forms the tail of the input long-tail pair. The mixer output from (14) feeds into the input (a) of the 470kHz LP1175 block filter, which is a combination of two tuned LC circuits with a ceramic resonator as shown separately inset in Fig. 3. The LP1175 gives the typical normal 6dB bandwidth of 7 to 8kHz and a significant improvement in skirt selectivity over conventional fixedtuned i.f. transformers.

From the filter output (b), the i.f. signal passes into (10) and is amplified and detected to reappear from (8) to provide the audio drive to the top end of the volume control and the a.g.c. signal to be

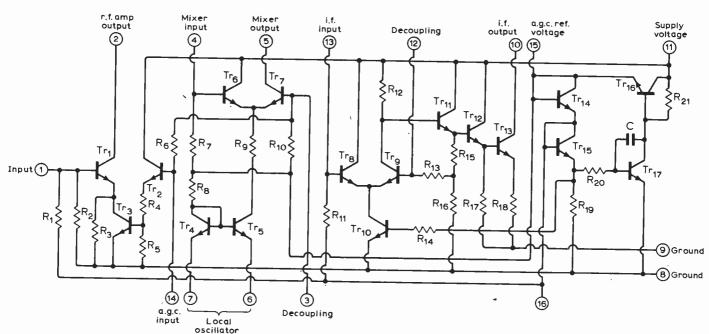


Fig. 4. internal circuitry of S.G.S. TBA651 a.m. radio receiver microcircuit handling signal from r.f. amplifier up to i.f. output.

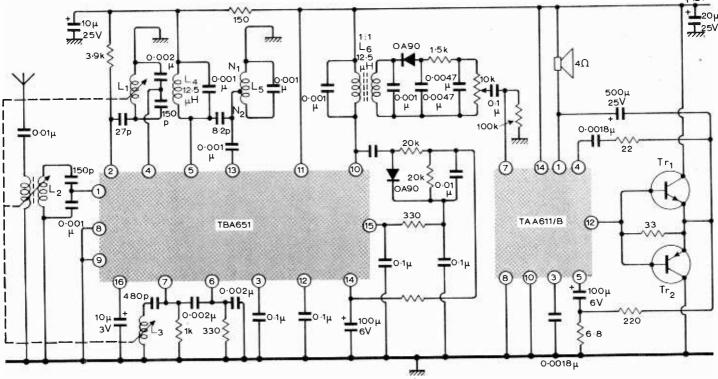


Fig. 5. 12v broadcast-band a.m. car radio receiver utilizing TBA651 microcircuit.

fed back to (1). From the volume control slider the audio is fed into (4) and reappears amplified at (6) to drive the output stage. In this design the output transistors are a discrete n-p-n/p-n-p pair in single-ended push-pull, capacitor-coupled to a  $4\Omega$  loudspeaker to give over 1W output.

At first sight there seems still to be a very large number of components outside the microcircuit, but it should be noted that most of them are passive and of wide tolerance, and unlikely to give trouble in assembly. Also the use of a block i.f. filter requiring no 'adjustment' simplifies set assembly.

### One chip, r.f. in to i.f. out

The TAD100 was designed to integrate as much of the a.m. receiver as practicable. The a.f. output stage was left out because of dissipation limitations in the package used. A different partitioning was adopted by S. G. S. in their TBA651 linear integrated circuit that processes the whole high-frequency signal in a.m. receivers. It consists of five stages: r.f. amplifier, mixer, oscillator, i.f. amplifier, and a.g.c. control and voltage regulator and was designed primarily for high quality domestic and car radios. This explains the inclusion of a separate r.f. amplifier stage, and also the ability to work from voltage rails of 4.5 to 18V. The circuit is packaged on a 'split' (staggered pins) 16-lead dual-in-line.

In Fig. 4 you will find details of the internal circuitry of the TBA651.  $Tr_1$  is an r.f. amplifier;  $Tr_6$  and  $Tr_7$  the mixer;  $Tr_5$  (with  $Tr_4$ ) the local oscillator;  $Tr_2$  and  $Tr_3$  the a.g.c. control on the r.f. amplifier;  $Tr_8$  and  $Tr_9$  (with  $Tr_{10}$  tail current source),  $Tr_{11}$ ,  $Tr_{12}$ ,  $Tr_{13}$  the i.f. amplifier; and  $Tr_{14}$ ,  $Tr_{15}$ ,  $Tr_{16}$ ,  $Tr_{17}$  a voltage regulator circuit providing three output voltages to set the d.c. bias conditions of the various transistors.

An a.m. car radio circuit using the TBA651 is given in Fig. 5. A three-ganged permeability unit tunes the aerial input, r.f. amplifier and local oscillator circuits. A double-tuned i.f. bandpass circuit  $L_4$  and  $L_5$  connected between (5) and (13) in series with the input to the i.f. amplifier section provides part of the required i.f. selectivity and the balance is provided by the single-tuned circuit  $L_6$  at the i.f. output (10). The input LC filter can be replaced by a ceramic-plus-LC filter similar to the LP1175 for greater skirt selectivity.

In Fig. 5 it will be seen that a conventional a.m. diode detector is used externally to the TBA651; unlike the TAD100 where a transistor detector is included in the microcircuit. After the volume control, a number of arrangements are possible. In Fig. 5 the monolithic TAA611/B is used to drive a pair of output transistors (medium power, with a current gain at 3A of greater than 20) to give 5W output. A number of completely integrated 5W, 12V audio amplifiers are coming on the market with sufficient gain to be driven direct from the volume control in applications such as these, and ultimately we should see two-chip complete radio receivers.

# Phase-locked-loop alternative to the superhet

The difficulty of microminiaturizing frequency selective circuits has shown the lack of adaptability of the conventional superheterodyne system to an integrated radio receiver, particularly in the lower frequency bands. Because of this, designers are exploring systems that do not call for such fixed-tuned frequency selective circuits.

One area where there is much activity is the p.l.l. (phase locked loop) receiver. This has been around as an idea since the early 1930s, when H. de Bellescize published an article on 'La Reception Synchrone' in e'Onde Electrique, Vol. 11, pp. 230-240. June, 1932. Nothing came of this, but in Electronic Engineering, pp. 75-76, March, 1947, D. G. Tucker raised the matter again in 'The Synchrodyne'. The p.l.l. receiver also goes variously under the names of 'Homodyne', 'Synchronous Detector', 'PL' (phase locked) and 'PC' (phase coherent).

Fig. 6 (a) shows the principle of the phase locked loop. A carrier of amplitude  $A_c$  frequency  $f_c$ , and phase  $\phi_c$ , with modulation S is applied to a phase detector which compares this input with the unmodulated output from a local oscillator of amplitude  $A_o$ , frequency  $f_o$ , phase  $\phi_o$ . If the local oscillator frequency is adjusted to equal the carrier frequency, the phase detector gives an output proportional to the phase difference  $\theta = \phi_c - \phi_o$ between the input and oscillator phases. This output is then passed through a low-pass filter and an amplifier and fed back to vary the control voltage on the local oscillator in such a way as to reduce the phase difference between the two signals. The end result is that the local oscillator phase advances or retards until it is in phase with the carrier phase. The local oscillator need not be tuned exactly to the carrier frequency for the phase locked loop to operate. There is a capture effect, in that the local oscillator need be brought only roughly to the carrier frequency and the system then pulls into frequency and phase synchronism with the carrier.

The most elementary p.l.l. receiver can consist of a voltage-controlled local oscillator, a mixer (phase detector) and an audio amplifier with the audio signal fed back to control the local oscillator. In the mixer the signal carrier is converted to a

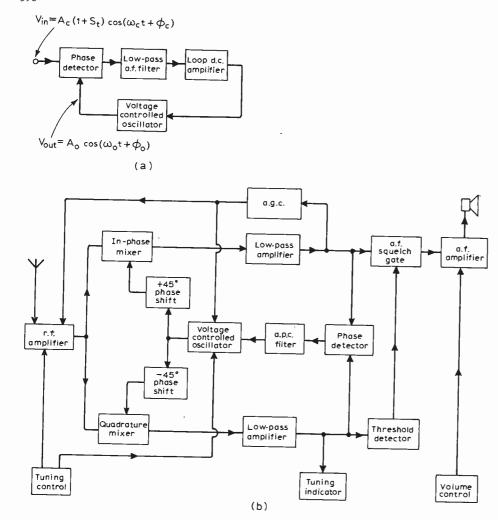


Fig. 6. The phase-locked-loop receiver alternative to the superhet; (a) basic phase-locked-loop; (b) system layout for phase-locked-loop a.m. receiver capable of implementation in microcircuit form.

zero-frequency intermediate frequency, the output from the mixer containing only demodulated information from the sidebands.

There are now indications from theoretical and experimental investigations that p.l.l. receivers are performance and costwise competitive with (even perhaps better than) conventional superhets. And the important thing is that the fixed-tuned LC bandpass circuits of the superhet are avoided.

The p.l.l. receiver has some distinctive advantages over the superhet, apart from the lack of i.f. coils. Any interference will not be synchronous with the local oscillator, so that the mixer output resulting from an interference signal will be a beat note suppressed by the audio filtering. Also there is no image response in the system because the intermediate frequency is zero. These nearly ideal selectivity characteristics and the lower possible thresholds of reception have led to the wide use of p.l.l. receivers in difficult signal environments such as reception from artificial satellites where low signal level, doppler shift and oscillator drift present problems. In the more mundane field of a.m. receivers, p.l.l. techniques have hitherto been prohibitively expensive, but now monolithics are appearing which would seem to make the p.l.l. domestic receiver a strong contender.

The National Semiconductor LM565

phase-locked-loop (although essentially a high quality professional microcircuit) is indicative of the sort of circuit that will soon become available to set designers. It contains a stable, highly linear voltage controlled oscillator and a double balanced phase detector. The v.c.o. (voltage controlled oscillator) frequency is set with an external resistor and capacitor, and a tuning range of 10:1 can be obtained with the one capacitor.

Fig. 6 (b) shows the outline of an a.m. p.l.l. receiver system that could be put together with currently available monolithic microcircuits. The r.f. input from the aerial is passed through a tunable r.f. amplifier. Unfortunately this still involves some form of inductance. The main purpose of the r.f. amplifier is to reject harmonics of the signal frequency to which the mixer might respond. The bulk of the receiver gain will still be at audio frequencies.

From the r.f. amplifier the input signal passes to the in-phase mixer (which can be a simple diode bridge) where it is mixed with the output from the v.c.o.—not directly but with a +45° phase-shift. The frequency of the v.c.o. will have been adjusted to approximately the right value from the tuning control. The in-phase mixer acts as a phase (and frequency) detector. The output then passes through the low pass amplifier and back via the

second phase detector, the a.p.c. (automatic phase control) filter to lock the v.c.o. to the frequency and phase of the r.f. input.

The output from the r.f. amplifier is also fed into the quadrature mixer where it is mixed with a  $-45^{\circ}$  phase shifted output from the v.c.o. Through the second loop amplifier and the path phase detectora.p.c. filter it also helps to lock the v.c.o. on signal. The quadrature signal channel can be used to drive a visual tuning indicator.

A difficulty with p.l.l. receivers is that an annoying beat note 'heterodyne whistle' is heard as the receiver is tuned between stations. This can be eliminated by a threshold detector and a.f. squelch gate. When the receiver is off-tune, there is a significant output from the quadrature channel which activates the threshold detector and holds the squelch gate closed thus suppressing audio output. On tune, the quadrature channel output falls to virtually zero, the squelch gate is opened and audio output passes to the a.f. amp and the louspeaker.

Finally, an a.g.c. signal is taken from the in-phase channel via the a.g.c. amplifier to control the gain levels of both the r.f. amplifier and the local oscillator.

You can find a fuller discussion of the p.l.l. receiver described above in L.P. Chu 'A phase-locked a.m. radio receiver' in *Trans. I.E.E.E.* Vol. BTR 15, No. 3, pp 300-308, Oct, 1969. For the whole subject of phase-locked-loops an excellent standard reference is 'Phaselock Techniques' by F.M. Gardner, John Wiley and Sons, 1966.

(to be continued)

# **Conferences** and Exhibitions

 $Further\ details\ are\ obtainable\ from\ the\ addresses\ in\ parentheses$ 

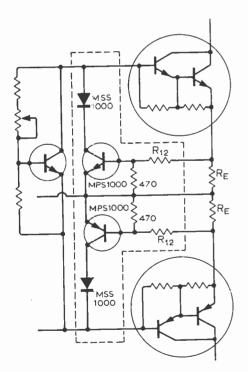
**OVERSEAS** Aug. 11-13 St. Louis **Automatic Control** (I.E.E.E., 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017) Aug. 16-20 Impact of Computers on Developing Nations (Jerusalem Conf. on Information Technology, 75 Grosvenor St., London W1X 0DT) Aug. 17-19
H.F. Generation and Amplification
Cornell Scho Ithaca (Prof. L. Eastman, Cornell School of E. Eng., Phillips Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850) Aug. 18-26 Budapest Acoustics Congress Aug. 23-28 Stockholm Microwave Conference (Dr. H. Steyskal, Fack 23, 104 50, Stockholm 80) Aug. 24-27 San Francisco Western Electronic Show & Convention (WESCON, 3600 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005) Aug. 25-27 Washington Geoscience Electronics (I.E.E.E., 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017) Aug. 27-Sept. 5 Berlin International Radio & TV Show

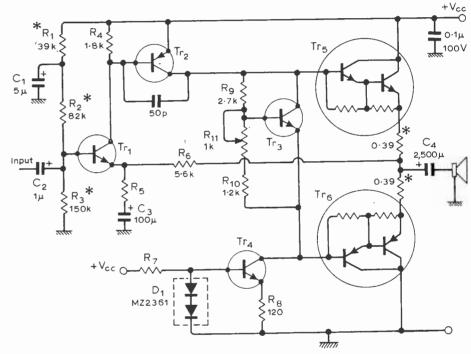
(A.M.K., Messedamm 22, 1 Berlin 19)

# Complementary Darlington Output Transistors in Audio Amplifiers

### Product application note

Circuit shown right is designed around integrated Darlington power transistors, made by Motorola. With these, external bias components are not needed and their high gains limit the gain and power dissipation requirements of driver transistors, thus simplifying amplifier designs. Design is suitable for power outputs from 15 to 60W working into a loudspeaker of 4 or  $8\Omega$ —see table. This and a direct-coupled version are contained in Motorola application note AN-483A.





Circuit gives harmonic distortion of less than 0.2% at rated output from 50Hz to 20kHz and 0.1% at 100mW output from 200Hz to 20kHz, rising to 0.25% at 20Hz for both power levels. Intermodulation distortion is 0.2% at half power with 1kHz and 10kHz signals in 4:1 ratio. Resistor  $R_{11}$  sets bias current—20mA—to minimize crossover distortion. As an alternative to bootstrapping,  $Tr_5$  base is connected to a constant-current source— $Tr_4$  and diodes  $D_1$ . (Resistors marked with an asterisk should be 5% tolerance, others 10%)

Several short-circuit protection techniques can be used. The short-term one shown (left) allows a short-circuit to be driven for a few minutes—average power dissipation increasing by four times—using heat dissipators with thermal resistance specified in the table and at 25°C ambient temperature.

### Components for 15 to 60 watt amplifier not specified in circuit

Rated	load	R <sub>12</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>7</sub>	Tr <sub>1, 4</sub>	Tr <sub>2</sub>	Tr <sub>3</sub>	Tr <sub>5</sub>	Tr <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>1</sub> rating	C <sub>2 3</sub> rating	C <sub>4</sub> rating	heat sink†
power W	$\dot{\Omega}$	Ω	Ω	Ω	k $\Omega$								_ <del>_</del>	
4.5		330	32	620	33	MPSA05	MPSA55	MPSU01	MJE1100	MJE1090	35	20	40	9.5
15	4			510	39	MPSA05	MPSA55	MPSU01	MJE1100	MJE1090	40	25	45	9.5
	8	150	38			MPSA05	MPSA55	MPSU01	MJE1100	MJE1090	40	25	45	7.0
20	4	470	36	560	39			MPSU01	MJE1100	MJE1090	50	30	55	7.0
	8	180	46	470	47	MPSA05	MPSA55		MJE1100	MJE1092	40	25	45	5.0
25	4	510	38	560	39	MPSA05	MPSA55	MPSU01		MJE1090	50	30	55	5.0
	8	220	48	390	47	MPŞA05	MPSA55	MPSU01	MJE1100		45	25	50	6.0
35	4	750	44	470	47	MPSA05	MPSA55	MJE520	M13000	MJ2500		35	65	5.5
55	8	390	56	330	56	MPSA06	MPSA56	MPSU01	MJ1001	MJ901	60			4.0
50	4	910	50	390	47	MPSA05	MPSA55	MJE520	MJ3000	MJ2500	50	30	60	
50	4			270	68	MPSA06	MPSA56	MJE520	MJ3001	MJ2501	65	35	75	4.0
	8	560	65				MPSA56	MJE520	MJ3001	MJ2501	60	35	65	3.0
60	4	lk	56	330	56	MPSA06		MJE520	MJ3001	MJ2501	75	40	80	3.0
	8	620	72	220	68	MPSA06	MPSA56	MIDE DZO	W133001	19102.00				

†Maximum thermal resistance in deg.C/watt at 55°C ambient temperature and 10%-high supply voltage. Heat sink area can be found from J. Johnstone's nomograph on p.22 of January 1971 issue (instruction 5).

# **Automatic Titration Potentiometer**

by D. R. Bowman, M.I.E.R.E.

The instrument described employs dual-gate m.o.s.f.e.ts and was originally intended to monitor a chemical process known as titration. However the measuring circuit can be used for other applications in which an electrometer is required.

A measuring circuit was required that would link the output of a very high internal impedance probe with an indicating apparatus such as a chart recorder. The probe in question had an internal impedance in the kilo-megohm region and an output of between 100 and 400mV. One of the various thermionic electrometer valves available would have performed well but with the disadvantage of requiring h.t. and l.t. power supplies. Investigation of the various semiconductor amplifying devices available revealed that only the m.o.s.f.e.t. approached the input resistance requirement. Previous experience with these transistors has taught the author to be wary, for although the gate-to-source breakdown rating may be 20 or 30V the high inherent resistance inevitably means that even the smallest charge cannot leak away and is liable to accumulate until the gate insulation is destroyed.

A number of transistor manufacturers

being alive to this problem have introduced devices with zener diodes internally connected across the gate electrode. The diodes exhibit a very high shunt resistance until the potential across them exceeds about  $\pm 6V$ . At this potential their resistance drops to a low value and so protects the transistor's gate insulation.

The basic circuit, which is shown in Fig. 1, is a differential amplifier. The d.c. level drift with temperature, an always present problem in electrometer amplifiers, is not so serious here because the drifts in the two transistors are in opposition and therefore tend to cancel each other.

To maintain the maximum input resistance a gate leak resistor has not been included, however, the probe's series resistance provides an earth return for the gate electrode. The first device operates as a source follower, the inherent negative feedback tending to maintain the high input resistance. The second stage is connected as a common gate amplifier.

The overall power gain provided by the amplifier is of the order of 70dB.

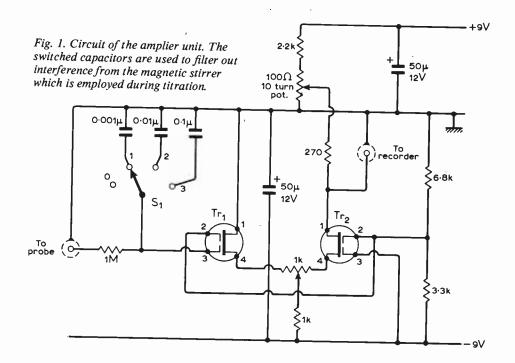
The second gate electrodes of the cascade devices are connected together and biased to about 0.6 of the drain potential. The two source electrodes are taken via a potentiometer to earth. This couple is adjusted for minimum thermal drift. The output potentiometer alters the gain slightly, but is primarily intended for setting the output to zero when there is no no input signal. The exact amplitude of the output signal is unimportant when the instrument is used in titration so this deficiency has not proved to be a great disadvantage. No attempt has been made to match the m.o.s.ts and yet the temperature stability has proved to be adequate.

Two transistor types are suitable, the 40673 and the 3N187. Of these the 40673 seems to be the best choice; it is identical in performance with the 3N187, but is considerably cheaper.

### Power supply

The circuit shown in Fig. 2 exhibits a very low output ripple together with automatic overload protection. As the series regulating transistor is capable of supplying at least 200mA other auxiliary equipment can be connected to the supply if required. In the diagram an unearthed 9V unit is shown whose polarity can be altered by earthing either the positive lead to produce -9V or the negative lead for +9V. This instrument requires two such supplies, one of each polarity. The mains transformer used is a Radiospares miniature type with two 12V secondaries, but any other transformer with two independent secondaries will do as the current requirement is only 10mA. The two power supply circuits should be adjusted to provide about 9V.

The setting up of the amplifier is extremely simple; the only point needing description being the minimum thermal drift adjustment. The dual gate m.o.s.ts are mounted in an electrically insulated dual heat sink. A hot soldering iron should be brought into thermal contact with this heat sink and the potentiometer adjusted



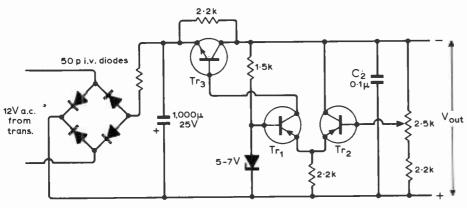


Fig. 2. Power supply circuit. Two of these are required.

for minimum drift as shown by the recorder. The gain potentiometer should be used to set the amplifier for zero signal out with the input short circuited.

### **Titration**

Many quantitative chemical analyses are made by adding measured amounts of acid to the unknown alkali solution until the two cancel one another out to leave a neutral solution. The stage at which balance occurs, the end-point, has to be determined very accurately and is normally done using one of the coloured chemical indicators of which Litmus is an example.

If two electrodes are dipped into the solution during the titration process the voltage across these electrodes will change as the solution goes through the neutral point. It was to detect this change that this instrument was designed.

The probe employed was a 'Silver billet combination electrode' (Cat. No. 39187). During the titration process the mixture was stirred using a magnetic stirrer and a piston burette was used to add one liquid to the other. The piston burette is driven by a motor and adds liquid at an accurately known rate. As this motor is synchronous the chart recorder and the piston burettes will automatically keep in step.

The titration probe and amplifier tend to be sensitive to noise generated by the

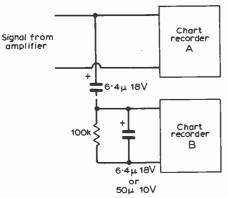


Fig. 3. Chart recorder A is set for 50mV f.s.d. and is the potentiometric titration recorder. Chart recorder B is set for 5mV f.s.d. and is the differential potentiometric titration recorder.

magnetic stirring system and for this reason a switched filter has been included in the input circuit of the amplifier. This filter should be used with care, only enough smoothing being used to reduce the noise or the response of the whole system may become excessively damped. Fig. 3 shows a basic differentiating circuit which if applied to the output of the amplifier and used in turn to drive the recorder makes the titration end point on the graph more easy to discern. With this simple circuit it will be necessary to increase the sensitivity of the chart recorder.

### Sixty Years Ago

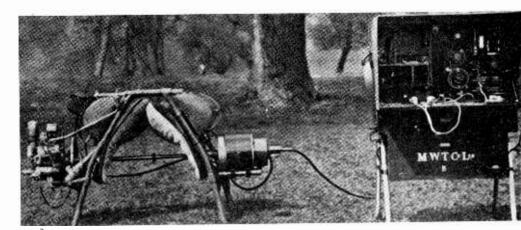
August 1911. Two reports in this issue were concerned with mobile communications. An article 'Wireless Telegraphy and Aeroplanes' described an experimental installation as follows:

"In a lecture before the Royal Institution, Mr. T. Thorne Baker passed in review some of the work already accomplished in the application of wireless telegraphy to aerial navigation and referred to some satisfactory results obtained by Mr. Farman by using two trailing aerials, each consisting of rather thin wire about one hundred metres in length. Those experiments were carried out some time after Mr. Baker had adapted a similar arrangement to a Bristol

biplane in this country. In the latter case no loose wires were used, and thus he had been limited to the amount of aerial that could be attached to the machine itself-about 50 ft. Instead, however, of using balanced aerials, he coupled them to each end of an inductance coil, and increased their effective length to the greatest extent possible without sacrificing efficiency. In the latest form of the apparatus he was using a 6-in. induction coil with a 5/8 in. spark gap, fixed at a considerable distance from the apparatus, so as to be away from the petrol tank. Two light brass rods extended from the coil well into the space between the two main planes of the machine, and to one side of the tank, and two  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. brass rods sliding over these and  $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. apart formed the spark gap terminals. Shunted across the spark gap was a condenser of the Leyden jar type, and an inductance coil consisting of seven turns of No. 14 copper wire wound on a light ebonite drum. This inductance had sliding contacts so that the number of turns used could be varied in the usual manner, in order to tune the two circuits. The two aerial wires were connected to the two ends of the inductance in use, and the aerial circuit was brought into tune with the shunt circuit. A secondary battery of eight or ten volts supplied the primary energy, about 50 or 60 watts being required.

"Two new arrangements have since been adopted, which should greatly enhance the efficiency of the plant. The chief of these is a long light brass tube attached to, but insulated from, one side of the tail of the aeroplane. This acts as a counter capacity, or 'earth', to a long aerial wire on the other side. This aerial starts from the nose of the machine, is carried thence to the extreme outer edge of the main plane, thence back to the tail, and thence to a loose extension, a length of 60 ft. of copper wire trailing behind."

Coming down to earth, another article, 'At the Royal Investiture', described how two Marconi portable wireless telegraph sets were used at the Investiture at Carnarvon of the Prince of Wales. These particular sets were normally employed by the Cumberland Yeomanry and as can be seen from the photograph, consisted of a motor generator and the wireless set itself. It is pictures like this which emphasize the tremendous advances that have taken place in just sixty years.



# World of Amateur Radio

### Morse outmoded?

Since the earliest days of amateur radio, the imminent demise of c.w. operation has been regularly forecast-yet dits and dahs still retain the interest of many amateur operators and account for a significant proportion of all activity. But c.w. has its critics. The notes in this column in May on the possible effects of the proposed F.C.C. changes to U.S. phone allocations brought a strongly contrary opinion from Dr John Irwin, (K6SE/5), of Louisiana State University. He feels that my notes showed a "negative attitude" towards "the switch from c.w. to s.s.b." This, he suggests, is happening all over the world and should be encouraged. "Phone is so much more efficient and interesting and satisfying than code that I have not used c.w. at all for the past two years", he writes. In that time he has worked over 900 different Japanese amateurs on s.s.b., many of them using less than 20 watts. "These Japanese are forced to use and speak English and I think this is a great thing for international fellowship and understanding, and they deserve to be commended for overcoming the severe language barrier. I only wish more Russians used s.s.b. . . . It is a complete misconception to believe that non-U.S.A. amateurs cannot work, do not want to work and do not work in the U.S. phone bands. . . Widening U.S. phone bands will thin out the interference, benefiting all amateurs, the world over.... Single-sideband equipment is now so satisfactory, so potent and so cheap that the present trend from code to voice cannot help but continue; and I'm all for it", he stresses.

Those of us who continue to believe there should be a future for c.w. will disagree with several of Dr Irwin's arguments, but must respect his right to express them-the more so since it now seems pretty certain that there will be an extension of the U.S. phone allocations. But two amateurs chatting on s.s.b. occupy as much frequency space as perhaps 30 or 40 would need for c.w. Where frequencies are under extreme pressure (e.g. 7 and 14 MHz), surely narrow-band c.w. should be given reasonable priority? On other bands, the decision to opt for c.w. or phone is rightly one for individual amateurs to make.

It is worth noting that c.w. users retain an above average interest in the hobby. A breakdown of 100 British stations worked from G3VA on c.w. (3.5, 7 and 14 MHz) in recent months showed that about 25% had been licensed during the past 5 years; about 13% from 5 to 10 years; 16% from 10 to 20 years; 18% from 20 to 25 years; and 28% over 30 years!

Beyond question s.s.b. is effective—but, because of the peaky nature and wide bandwidth of voice waveforms, c.w. of equivalent power is still a far more effective means of communication, provided that appropriate narrow-band filters are used in the receiver. Essential information can be passed as quickly, and more accurately. So most of us want to see both modes continuing in general use.

### Amateur finds radio "bug"

The recent disclosure, as the result of an Old Bailey trial, that W. H. Borland (G3EFS) of Bromley, Kent, had been responsible for first discovering and then tracking down illegal "bugging" equipment installed about half-a-mile from his home, highlights the continued interest in amateur direction-finding. For almost 20 years, each summer, a series of D/F hunts is organized, culminating in the annual R.S.G.B. National Final. The contests usually take the form of hunting down, over distances up to ten miles, in the course of a single afternoon, two concealed 1.8 MHz transmitters.

# Space communications and amateurs

Amateurs who have been following the progress of the I.T.U. World Administrative Radio Conference on Space Matters in Geneva are concerned at the long-term implications of the extremely strong pressure for microwave frequencies for all forms of space communications. No longer are there any "unwanted" frequencies in this part of the radio spectrum. Amateurs have been disappointed at the apparent lack of liaison between the national amateur radio societies of a number of European countries and their official delegations, who often appear to be virtually unaware

of the amateur service. While it is still expected that some extensions will be granted to amateur space facilities (at present confined to 144 MHz), a number of proposals, supported by the official U.K. delegation, are unlikely to be approved. The position taken up by the delegations from such countries as France, Norway. Sweden and the U.S.S.R. is contrasted with that of the U.K. where Minpostel invited the R.S.G.B. to nominate a member of its Council (Roy Stevens, G2BVN) to attend the meetings as an official adviser to the U.K. delegation.

### V.H.F. activities

Several notable tropospheric and sporadic E "openings" were noted during June. TF3VHF, the 70 MHz beacon station in Iceland, was heard in the U.K. on several days. In just over two hours on June 13th, 9H1BL (Malta) worked 13 British stations cross-band 70/28 MHz (70 MHz is not available in Malta). In a long series of observations on the London 70 cm beacon GB3GEC, two Dutch amateurs, PA0VZL and PA0GDV, have been hearing the station consistently, almost regardless of band conditions. A recent 144 MHz portable contest was won by G. W. Tibbetts, GW3NUE/P, who made 331 contacts. Peter Blair, G3LTF, has resumed 1296 MHz "moonbounce" contacts with W2NFA.

### In brief

The R.S.G.B. National Mobile Rally is at Woburn Abbey on Sunday, August 8th with talk-in stations GB2VHF, G3VHF and GB3RS on 14, 70 and 144 MHz. Events will include a trade exhibition, demonstrations of amateur TV, bringand-buy sale, etc. . . A special station, GB3ESP, will be operated by members of the International League of Esperantist Radio Amateurs during the 56th Universal Esperanto Congress in London from July 31st to August 7th . . . F.C.C. regional offices in America have been asking a number of "Technician" licensees to submit to re-examination; about half turn in their licences without trying. . . . F.C.C. have issued a Notice of Inquiry seeking to determine what improvement (including TV receiver design) could be made to achieve interference-free TV reception; the American Consumers Union intends to report more fully on the susceptibility of TV and hi-fi gear to interference from h.f. transmitters. . . . An American amateur, W0WYX, has his home station located at a height of 11,500 ft on Squaw Mountain, Colorado. . . . Increased subscriptions and the aftermath of the postal strike appear to have hit severely recruitment of new R.S.G.B. members; in the three months March to May only 165 new members were elected compared with 545 in the same period in 1970.

PAT HAWKER, G3VA

# **Personalities**

T. A. Duerden, B.Sc., Ph.D., who joined Plessey as manufacturing facilities planning executive just over a year ago, has been appointed general manager (Pentex). Dr. Duerden, who will be primarily responsible for the Pentex electronic telephone exchange business, will be based at the Group's Beeston, Nottingham, factory. A graduate of Manchester University, where he read physics and later received his doctorate, he was head of management services at the Preston Division of British Aircraft Corporation prior to joining Plessey.

G. C. F. Whitaker, F.I.E.E.. F.I.E.R.E., who was for two years on the staff of Yorkshire Television as senior planning engineer followed by a further two vears as engineering consultant. has retired. Mr. Whitaker, who is 66. was educated at the Royal Naval Colleges Osborne and Dartmouth. He retired from the Navy in 1928. Re-joining the Navy at the outbreak of war, he was initially engaged on global. long-range h.f. direction finding. followed by a period in the Radio Physics Laboratory of the University of Sydney, where he studied radio location. At the close of hostilities he was re-instated on the Active List and after appointments in the Department of Naval Ordnance and, on two occasions as deputy superintendent of the Admiralty Signals and Radar Establishment, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. His final Naval appointment was on loan to the Australian Commonwealth Government as director of electrical engineering in the Department of The Navy. Melbourne. Victoria. Retiring in 1959, he was employed by Central Rediffusion Services Ltd, and from 1960 to 1967 was chief engineer of Rediffusion television operating the London weekday contract of the I.T.A.

Derek Stanners is appointed U.K. sales manager of Racal Instruments Ltd. of Windsor. Previously on the board of the B & K Group. with overall marketing control of their instrumentation products

company. Mr. Stanners has also worked for the Plessey Group at Northampton. He is an enthusiastic radio amateur. His call sign is G3HEJ.

John R. Brinkley, F.I.E.R.E., A.M.I.E.E., international manager of mobile radio for the I. T. & T. Corporation since 1969, has joined Redifon Ltd as an executive director of the company. The Communications and Marine Division of Redifon is to be formed into a subsidiary company and it is intended that Mr. Brinkley should



John R. Brinkley

be its managing director. Mr. Brinkley received his early training with the Post Office. He transferred to the Home Office Communications Directorate in 1942 and six years later joined Pye. He was managing director of Pye Telecommunications Ltd from 1956 until 1966 when he joined Standard Telephones and Cables where he was executive director until his transfer to L.T.T., the parent company.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Evans, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., R.A.F. (Ret'd), has joined Ferranti Ltd in Edinburgh, as a consultant on military aviation matters but will be based at Ferranti's London Office. Millbank Tower, S.W.1. Air Chief Marshal Evans, who is 59. commanded a night fighter trials unit during the war and later the Royal Radar Establishment's Flying Unit. His Air Force service included his appointment as Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief. Technical Training Command (1964-66); as Air Secretary

(1966-67); and as Commandant of the Imperial Defence College (1968-69).

C. J. Kent has joined A.P.T. Electronic Industries Ltd. of Byfleet. Surrey, as sales manager. Mr. Kent joins the company from Advance Electronics Ltd where he was employed for four years as senior sales engineer. He served his apprenticeship with A.E.I. at Trafford Park, Manchester.

J. E. Everitt, M.A., M.I.E.E., joins the board of Rank Bush Murphy Ltd in the newly created post of director of overseas operations. Mr. Everitt, who is 35 and took his degree in mechanical sciences at Cambridge, joins Rank Bush Murphy from Ultra Electronic Holdings Ltd, of which he was marketing director.

G. Boris Townsend, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.E.E., F.Inst.P., for the past six years head of engineering research at Thames Television, has joined the I.T.A. as deputy head of the Engineering Information Service. Dr. Townsend, a graduate of King's College, London, began his career at the General Electric Company where he worked on the development of colour television receivers. He is co-author with P. S. Carnt of the two volumes on colour television published by Butterworth and received his doctorate from London University for a thesis on colour television. In 1963 he joined Rank Cintel as technical manager of the Professional Television Equipment Division. Dr. Townsend was president of the British Amateur Television Club from 1960 to

A. R. Wilkinson, M.A.. M.I.E.E.. has been appointed technical director of Radiatron Ltd and Radiatron Components Ltd. of Twickenham. Middx. He will be chiefly engaged on development work and market research. Mr. Wilkinson was formerly principal test equipment engineer with G.E.C. at Aycliffe, Co. Durham.

Ates Electronics Ltd have announced the appointment of Howard Prescott, who will have responsibilities for product marketing and technical liaison on the company's application circuits. Mr. Prescott. started his career with Ultra Electronics Ltd as a student apprentice, and moved to R & D before joining Air-Tech Ltd as projects engineer. Immediately prior to joining Ates, he was applications engineer with S.G.S. Ltd. where he specialized in linear i.cs.

C. Rhodes Oliver, B.Sc., M.I.E.R.E.. has joined Semi-conductor Production Equipment Co. Ltd. of West Byfleet. Surrey, as technical director. He will be responsible for all technical aspects

and development of the Centronic product range which includes diffusion furnaces, laminar flow cabinets, profilers, semiconductor ovens and lighting intensity controllers. After the Second World War. which was spent in the New Zealand Air Force working on radar and navigational aids. Mr. Oliver was with Pve Radio and Newmarket Transistors for several years before joining Standard Telephones & Cables in 1958. This was followed by a period with A.E.I., Brimsdown, as development manager and with R.C.A. at Catania, Sicily.

### **BIRTHDAY HONOURS**

Few men in the world of electronics were included in the Queen's Birthday Honours List. Among those receiving honours are:

**Knights Bachelor** 

John Allen Clark, Companion I.E.E., chairman & chief executive, Plessey.

John Henry Davis, chairman and chief executive. Rank Organisation

### C.B.E.

**H. Barker,** director, network planning. Post Office Telecommunications.

Rear Admiral B. J. Castles, F.I.E.R.E., R. Australian Navy. H. W. French, chief inspector. Dept. of Education & Science. L. S. Yoxall, chairman. Foxboro-Yoxall Co.

### O.B.E.

R. E. Burnett, M.A., F.I.E.E., managing director. Marconi Instruments.

R. W. P. Cockburn, controller (admin.) external broadcasting. B.B.C.

W. Nethercot, chairman. Min. Posts & Telecoms advisory technical sub-committee on wireless interference from industrial apparatus

L. A. Samson, sales & service director. Guided Weapons Div., Brit. Aircrafts Corp.

Wing Commander W. E. Satterthwaite, M.I.E.R.E., R.A.F.

### M.B.E.

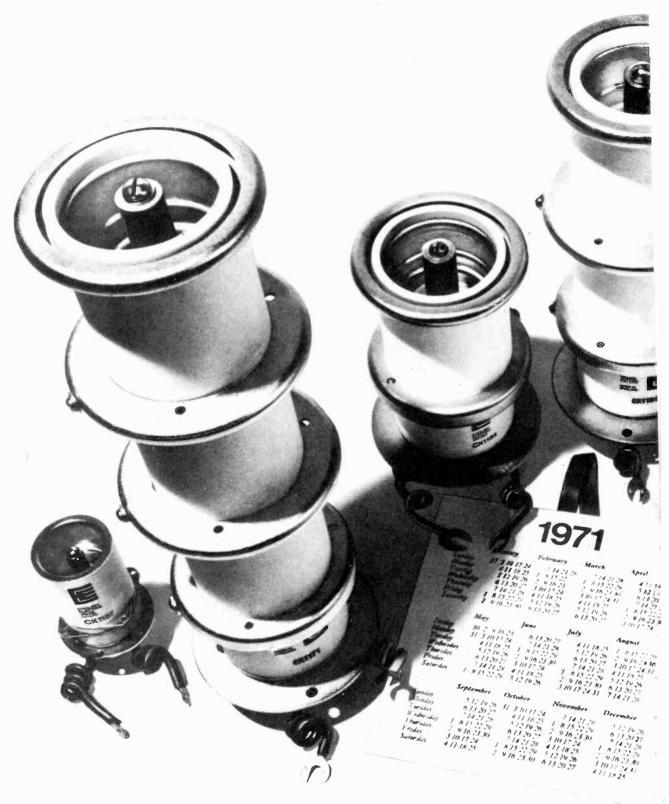
H. Ledger, senior engineer. Plessey Telecommunications Ltd. Beeston. M. R. Neville for services to the Electrical & Electronics Industries Benevolent Assoc.

H. J. Plater, asst. manager. studio operations, B.B.C. Television.

### **OBITUARY**

Lord Reith, under whose guidance broadcasting was started in this country in 1922 by the British Broadcasting Company, of which he was general manager, died in Edinburgh on June 16th. He was 81. John Charles Walsham Reith, a mechanical engineer by profession, became the first director-general of the B.B.C. when in 1927 it became a public corporation. Although he resigned from the B.B.C. in 1938 he has left his mark indelibly on British broadcasting.

# EEV know how many nano-



# seconds make 10,000 hours.

In nuclear physics you need absolute accuracy and long-term reliability from your electronic tubes. Especially thyratrons. EEV thyratrons can be fired with nano-second precision, with repetition rates of up to 50 kHz due to very rapid deionisation characteristics. Long life – 10,000 hours can be achieved – enables EEV ceramic thyratrons to be bolted into the circuit as with passive components.

EEV thyratrons meet the demands of major nuclear physics applications:
In linear accelerators they can withstand peak inverse voltages up to 20 kV following a pulse, and they give trouble-free operation in oil-filled equipment.

In particle accelerator work missed pulses are rare. Annular current-flow means rapid peak-current switching, too, without risk of arc extinction.

In spark chambers EEV thyratrons will eliminate spurious firing, and jitter can be kept as low as 1 ns. The CX1154 for example operates over a wide range of H.T. voltages at currents up to 10 kA without significant change in characteristics, so drive units can be used with different chambers—and the low trigger voltage means that simple firing circuits are possible.

So, whether you're concerned about nano-seconds or thousands of hours, specify EEV thyratrons. And remember that EEV also make ignitrons, photo tubes, storage tubes, image intensifiers, vacuum capacitors, spark gaps, RF tubes (like tetrodes for driving RF separators) and magnetrons especially for linear accelerators. Send for details.

# EEV know how.



# cut out the coupon and answer your soldering problems



### SK1 SOLDERING KIT

In rigid plastic "tool box" containing Model CN - 15 watts - 240 volts miniature iron fitted  $\frac{3}{16}$ " bit. Spare bits  $\frac{5}{32}$ " and  $\frac{3}{32}$ ". Reel of resin-cored solder, heat sink, cleaning pad, stand and booklet "How to Solder".



### SK2 Soldering Kit

In polystyrene pack, containing 15 watt miniature soldering iron, 240 volts fitted with  $\frac{3}{16}$ " bit, 2 spare bits  $\frac{5}{32}$ " and  $\frac{3}{32}$ ". Coil of resin-cored solder, heat sink, 1A fuse and booklet "How to Solder".

£2.40



Model CN 240/2 15 watts - 240 volts

**GSS Desoldering Tool** 

Model GSS with  $\frac{3}{32}$ " tip diameter

£4.67

£1.70

Fitted with nickel plated  $\frac{3}{32}$ " bit and packed in handy transparent box.



ES240 D 25 watt soldering iron

In transparent display pack, fitted with long life iron-coated bit  $\frac{1}{8}$ " diam.

Interchangeable spare bits  $\frac{3}{32}$ ",  $\frac{1}{16}$ ",  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (extra) available. Improved design to ensure strong and reliable high speed iron. Heats up in 2 minutes.

ESS Desoldering Tool

Model ESS with  $\frac{5}{32}$ " tip diameter

£4.67



Model ESS or GSS complete with foot pump

De-soldering tool working on compressed

air for industrial use with an air line or

Venturi principle. Split-second action.

occasional use with foot pump. Efficient, self-cleaning operation on

£5-65





# M.E.S. Battery-operated 12 volt soldering iron

Complete with 15 ft (4.50m) lead, 2 heavy gauge clips for instant connection to car battery and a guide 'How to Solder'.
Packed in strong plastic wallet.



Please send the following:

Please send the ANTEX colour catalogue.

from electrical and radio shops or by Free Post (No stamp required) from ANTEX Ltd., FREE POST, PLYMOUTH, PL1 1BR. Tel (0752) 67377/8.

I enclose cheque/P.O./Cash (Giro No. 2581000)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

WW

# New Products

Rugged disc store

A disc store for computer application which is extremely rugged has been developed by a 16-month old company Process Peripherals Ltd, with N.R.D.C. backing. As the disc rotational speed reaches the crystal-controlled 3000 rev/min, specially profiled heads are lowered very close to the disc. A special head suspension keeps the heads at a constant 'flying' height and attitude even under severe vibration. The ferro-magnetic disc has a capacity of 256,000 words of 16 bits each - 4.2M bits -which can be arranged in various ways including four separate stores of 1M bits each. Mean access time is 10ms, which can be halved by simple rearrangement of the heads. An error rate of 1 in 1010 has been achieved with this store and operational life is quoted as 100,000h. Process Peripherals Ltd, The Broadway, Thatcham, Berks.

WW 305 for further details

### Automatic record cleaner

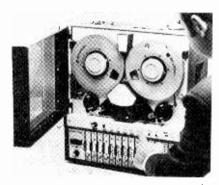
An automatic record cleaner, with the brand name Bib Groov-Kleen model 40. resembles a miniature cartridge arm, being finished mainly in anodized aluminium. The base is supplied with a self-adhesive disc to fix it to the player deck. The base has a chromium-plated pivot pillar which can be raised or lowered so that, the arm can be adjusted to be parallel with the turntable. The arm, which is cranked to provide better tracking, has a brush at one end and a counterweight at the other. A small roller mounted behind the brush automatically sets its own level. A swivelling arm-rest is provided to hold the arm when a record is being placed on the turntable. The device has been designed so

that it is suitable for mounting on any make of turntable deck, including the Garrard SP.25 Mk.III where very little space is available when the plastic cover is in situ on the plinth. When a record is being played, dust which is loosened by the brush is collected on the roller (which does not revolve) and can be removed with a separate brush included in the outfit. From time to time a fresh face of the roller can be presented to the record. A replacement kit of roller and brush is available. Price is £2.59. Bib Division, Multicore Solders Ltd, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

WW315 for further details

### Portable instrumentation recorder

The CPR-4000 portable instrumentation tape recorder from Bell & Howell records up to seven channels on ½in tape, will accept N.A.B. reels up to 230mm in



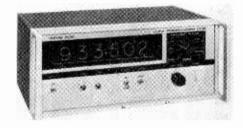
diameter, and has seven electrically switchable speeds from 15 to 60 i.p.s. Tape speed accuracy when used with the servo loop closed is  $\pm 0.05\%$ . Frequency range is 300kHz direct at 60 i.p.s. The f.m. system offers both I.R.I.G. wideband

group I of 40kHz and an intermediate band of 20kHz at 60 i.p.s. The record and reproduce heads, made of a wear-resistant material, have an edge voice channel for use with the optional voice logging accessory. An optional automatic tape-threading device is also available. Power requirements are 115/230 V a.c.  $(\pm 10\%)$ , 48 to 420 Hz single phase. Maximum consumption is approximately 200VA. Bell & Howell Ltd, Electronics & Instruments Group, Lennox Road, Basingstoke, Hants.

WW322 for further details

### 50MHz counter

Model FC50 from Wayne Kerr is a six-digit readout instrument with automatic location of the decimal point. The effective resolution can be increased. in some instances up to eleven digits, by under-ranging. The ranges are 0.1Hz to 50MHz and 1  $\mu$ s to 10<sup>5</sup> seconds, with a count facility to 999,999. Start and stop can be manual or electrical (or a mixture of the two) and facilities are provided for inhibit, gating, storage and varying the up-dating rate. Clock signals are available for external use and there is an option of



b.c.d. outputs from the six number tubes. The display can be switched to show a 'non-blink' series of completed counts of the run as it proceeds. Acceptable input levels range from 20mV (r.m.s.) to 100V, and provision is made for correctly terminating  $50 \Omega$  or 75 lines. The Wayne Kerr Co. Ltd, Roebuck Rd, Chessington, Surrey.

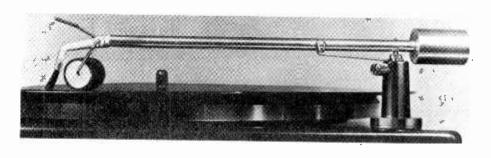
WW328 for further details

### **Battery-operated soldering** iron

The Antex MES 12 soldering iron operates from a 12 volt d.c. supply. Two large crocodile clips on 4.50m of 2-core cable provide connection to the battery terminals. The recommended U.K. price is £1.95. Anglo-Netherlands Technical Exchange Ltd, Mayflower House, Plymouth, Devon. WW 308 for further details

### Gunn oscillator

A Gunn oscillator made by Mullard gives an output of 35mW at 10.525GHz ±20MHz. Type CL8631, it operates at a



fixed frequency over the temperature range -20 to  $+50^{\circ}$ C and can be used satisfactorily with any phase or load mismatch up to a v.s.w.r. of 1.3. It requires a power supply of 8V, total consumption being less than 2W. A square flange output mates directly with waveguide size RG-52 (WR90/WG16). The device can replace a klystron oscillator in many applications. Mullard Ltd, Mullard House, Torrington Place, London W.C.1.

WW323 for further details

Shift registers

The MA86S/87S silicon gate 100/128-bit dual independent shift registers, from GEC Semiconductors, operate from a single t.t.l. level clock and the t.t.l. system noise immunity specification is preserved. The registers can be clocked from zero frequency to more than 3MHz. All inputs and outputs (including the clock input) are t.t.l. compatible and the device operates from standard voltage levels. Since the registers are completely independent they may be clocked separately. The device is available in a TO-5 style package. GEC Semiconductors Ltd, Freebourne Rd, Witham, Essex.

WW 304 for further details

### Intensifier vidicon

A vidicon camera tube with more than 250 times the sensitivity of a conventional 26 mm vidicon is being produced by the Electron Tube Division of EMI-Electronics. The tube, which employs an intensifier and is designated the Ebitron type 9777 vidicon, is claimed to produce television pictures when illumination is equivalent to half moonlight. The vidicon employs electron-bombardment induced conductivity in the zinc sulphide target with a high sensitivity photocathode. The image section is all electrostatic and the scanning portion similar to a conventional 13mm magnetic vidicon. The Ebitron can replace existing 26mm vidicons in c.c.t.v. cameras, the 9777 tube and its coils being no bigger. The 18.2mm photocathode makes it suitable for use with standard 26mm vidicon lenses. The weight is 230g potted, 100g unpotted.
Typical operating conditions:
image section

overall e.h.t.	14,000 V
scanning section	
cathode	0 V
g, modulator	−30 V
g, limiter	300 V
g, beam focus	290 to 330 V
g <sub>4</sub> vidicon mesh	500 V
axial magnetic focus field	1550 V
output signal	$0.15 \mu A peak$
1 0	white
overall sensitivity	50 mA/1m
The heater requires 90mA	

Electronics Ltd, Hayes, Middlesex. WW 310 for further details

Thermally controlled soldering iron

A range of lightweight, thermally controlled, soldering instruments has been introduced by Adcola. Known as the Invader, the new models incorporate a proven element combined with a new 'pencil-slim' handle. The rectangular centre heat-shield allows the instruments to be placed on any surface without rolling, and the tool is balanced to keep the working bit clear of the surface. A hanging hook is moulded into the handle. Noryl plastic, used for the handle, does



not readily transmit heat—the company claim the 25W and 27W tools are the slimmest available in these powers. The plug-in element can be replaced in 90 seconds. The collet can also accommodate



the complete range of 70 standard and special-purpose bits. Standard Invader models are available for seven voltages—6, 12, 24, 50/55, 110, 220 and 230/250V. Three collet sizes— $\frac{1}{8}$ in,  $\frac{3}{16}$ in and  $\frac{1}{4}$ in—are available, and the recommended price for the largest tool is £1.95. Elements with bit temperatures between 250 and 410°C can be supplied at no extra charge. The temperature of the standard-bit face is 360°C controlled to  $\pm$ 10°C. Adcola Products Ltd, Adcola House, Gauden Rd, London S.W.4.

WW 307 for further details

### Rotary-action switches

A range of low-torque, rotary-action, miniature switches, with a mechanical life in excess of ten million operations, has been introduced by Honeywell. The 900 Series 'V4' switches can operate in clockwise or anti-clockwise direction with no change in operating characteristics, and alternative shaft positions are possible.

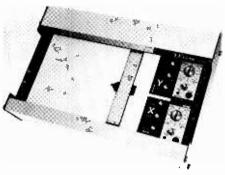


Both s.p.c.o. and s.p.d.t. versions are available with 0.187in quick-connect or solder termination. They are rated at 5A and 125 or 250V a.c. Inrush current values should not exceed 10A. Operating temperature range extends from -40 to +100°C. Honeywell Ltd. Charles Square, Bracknell, Berkshire.

WW327 for further details

### Inexpensive XY plotter

The XY plotter type PL100 from J. J. Lloyd Instruments, is suitable for applications where extreme accuracy and high speed are not essential. It is sold as a basic potentiometric assembly with a sensitivity which may be adjusted from 150 to 300mm/V. The response speed is approximately 200 mm/s and adjustable damping is provided for the servos on both X and Y axes. The amplifiers for both axes are independent, with floating inputs, suppressed-zero facility incorporated which enables the instrument to plot small changes in voltage or current about a given reference level. Calibrated plug-in amplifiers are available to extend the range and enable the instrument to plot either voltage or current. Each amplifier has a calibrated reference, stepped attenuator and vernier sensitivity control, allowing the gain to be adjusted between  $0.5\,\mathrm{mV/cm}$  and  $40\,\mathrm{V/cm}$  or  $0.5\mu$  A/cm and  $40\,\mathrm{mA/cm}$ . The accuracy

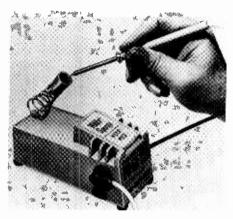


and repeatability is  $\pm$  1%  $\pm$  1 mm and the maximum paper size is 254  $\times$  330mm. Price of plotter only is £124. The plug in amplifier costs £30. J. J. Lloyd Instruments Ltd, Brook Avenue, Warsash, Southampton SO3 6HP.

WW314 for further details

### Soldering pencil

A soldering pencil, the MCP from Weller Electric, can be fitted with any of seven iron-plated tips ranging from 0.01in 'micropoint' to 0.125in double flat. Overall



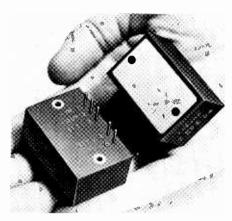
reach is  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The element operates at 24V supplied from its own power pack operating from the 240V mains. The power unit carries a spring pencil holder, and a cleaning sponge. Price £14.95; tips 45p each. Weller Electric Ltd. Redkiln Way, Horsham, Sussex.

WW326 for further details

**Encapsulated regulators** 

The Roband Limpet range of encapsulated series regulators for stabilized power supply systems achieves high dissipation by providing an isolated metal heat transfer surface in one face of each module. The modules, which operate from a single unstabilized d.c. rail or from a battery, give well stabilized outputs up to 55V or 20A and have full over-current protection. The output voltage and protection levels

are each preset externally by a fixed resistor, or they can be remotely programmed. The modules fit a standard heat sink extrusion, but can be mounted on any conventional metal surface. A typical 2A unit which measures  $47 \times 30 \times 22$ mm can give a stabilized rail set anywhere between 6V and 24V with a maximum internal dissipation of 25W. The cost of



such a unit is £15.50. Roband Electronics Ltd, Charlwood Works, Charlwood, Horley, Surrey.

WW 306 for further details

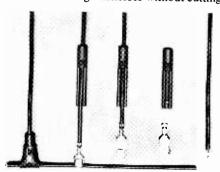
### Coaxial connectors

Sealectro have introduced a new range of r.f. coaxial front panel connectors. The 'Kwick Konnect' range provides locking and exhibits a v.s.w.r. of better than 1.30:1 at frequencies up to 18GHz. Assembly to cables is by crimp or clamp of the outer conductor, and by crimp or solder to the inner conductor. Once mated, it is virtually impossible to break the connection by pulling on the connecting cable. To disconnect a knurled ring is pulled back and the connectors disengage. Sealectro Ltd, Walton Road, Farlington, Portsmouth, Hants.

WW 309 for further details

### T line connectors

Pressac have developed a new system of T line connectors. They are designed to allow electrical accessories to be connected into main wiring harnesses without cutting



the conductors. They can be applied directly to insulated wire without stripping. Each connector has an insulating sleeve which is threaded over the accessory lead

and a brass contact is crimped to the conductor. The brass connector cuts through the insulation to make an electrical connection. The insulation sleeve is then wrapped around the contact and fixed by an integral latch. The connectors can be supplied either on reels, for machine assembly or loose. Pressac Ltd, Leopold Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham.

WW 311 for further details

### Power transistors

A range of hometaxial silicon power transistors from Ates, suitable for high-power amplifier circuits, employs a structure in which the base region exhibits homogeneous resistivity in the axial direction—i.e. emitter-to-collector—eliminating secondary voltage breakdown within the maximum ratings of the device. The 2N3771 of this TO-3 range provides 150W output, with 30A  $(I_C)$  at 50V  $(V_{CBO})$ . For 100V operation, the 2N3772 gives 20A, and the 2N3773 16A at 160V. Ates Electronics Ltd, Mercury House, Park Royal, London W.5.

.... 303 for further detail

### Reed switch

Reed switch type DRA-291 from F.R. Electronics is capable of switching up to 5A at 50VA and up to 1A at 100VA. It is



standard size, and has rhodium contacts with low contact resistance. F. R. Electronics Ltd, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 2BI.

WW 312 for further details

### Logic level pulse generator

From Grange Electronics (Production) we have received details of a wide-range pulse generator which covers repetition frequencies from 1 Hz to 5 MHz in seven overlapping ranges. Delay and output pulse widths are variable between 100ns and 100ms in six overlapping ranges. Additional features include manual and external triggering, a pre-pulse output and simultaneous complementary outputs at t.t.l. levels. The price is £66. Grange Electronics (Production) Ltd, Stone Lane, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 1HD.

WW318 for further details

### Oven for TO-5 devices

Jermyn's 4ST2 self-regulating oven is designed for devices in TO-5 size packages when lead lengths are restricted to 12.5mm. Devices having up to eight leads may be accommodated and can be installed without the use of special tools. Ovens having control temperatures of 65, 80 and 115°C are available and will operate in ambient temperatures from -50 up to 50, 60 and 100°C respectively.



The ovens have no moving parts or electronic circuitry but incorporate a semiconductor heater to provide a self-regulating proportional temperature control. Power requirements are 24V (±4V) a.c./d.c. 0.6W (at 25°C ambient). Maximum warm-up time from -55°C is 3 minutes. Jermyn Industries, Manufacturing Division, Vestry Estate, Sevenoaks, Kent.

WW319 for further details

### Transient voltmeter

Model 3206 voltmeter from Sintrom Electronics will measure and hold the peak value of a single pulse which has a 10ms duration or longer. The instrument has a



four-figure digital readout and an accuracy of 1% of full scale. There are four switched ranges with full-scale values ranging from 10mV to 19V. The input impedance is  $1\text{M}\Omega$ . The peak value is held in store until reset. Automatic reset for driving a printer or recorder is provided. The input is floating and is double screened to reject radiated transients. Other models in this range include instruments capable of measuring

pulses up to 30kV and as short as 50 nanoseconds. Analogue and digital readouts are available. Prices range from £580. Sintrom Electronics Ltd, 2 Castle Hill Terrace, Maidenhead, Berks.

WW 302 for further details

### Sub-miniature chokes

Cambion's 550-339 sub-miniature radio frequency choke is available in a wide range of inductance values—0.1 through to 1,000  $\mu$  H in 49 steps. Each choke has a small moulded body 6 mm long and 24 mm in diameter. Cambion Electronic Products Ltd, Castleton, near Sheffield, S30 3WR.

WW313 for further details

# Axial-lead electrolytic capacitors

A series of axial-lead miniature aluminium electrolytic capacitors, type EN12.12, has been added to the range of ITT single ended miniature capacitors type EN12.35.



The axial-lead versions are available from  $1~\mu$  F to  $4,700~\mu$  F rated up to 500V (dependent on capacitance value). These capacitors have an operating temperature range of -25 to  $+70^{\circ}$ C. Plastic sleeves are employed for case insulation. ITT Components Group Europe, Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd, Edinburgh Way, Harlow, Essex.

WW316 for further details

### High-frequency counters

Series 7900 counters from Dana Electronics are seven-digit units with an optional eighth digit, and all have optional systems interface units. Sensitivity is 1mV up to 500 MHz. Three counters typical of the range are the 7910 (to 150MHz) at

£595 (illustrated), the 7920 (to 550 MHz) at £750, and the 7960 (to 3 GHz) at £1395. Dana Electronics Ltd, Bilton Way, Dallow Road, Luton, Beds.

WW324 for further details

### Panel drilling bit

A Bradrad (Type A), from West Hyde Developments, provides panel holes of different sizes, drilling and deburring in a single operation. Two versions are available providing holes of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in  $\frac{1}{8}$  in steps, or 36mm to 60mm in 3mm steps.



The bit is made of cobalt 'high speed' steel and has a 12.5mm diameter shank. Price £23 plus 35p postage and packing. West Hyde Developments Ltd. Ryefield Crescent, Northwood Hills, Northwood,

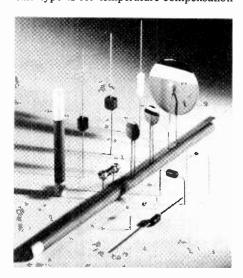
WW321 for further details

### Voltage-dependent resistors

A new range of silicon carbide and diffused junction silicon voltage-dependent resistors (varistors) is available from ITT. Silicon carbide voltage-dependent resistors are available in rod or disc form, and can be supplied with leads for direct wiring into position or without leads for direct mounting. These devices have a wide range of applications for voltage control and component protection. Silicon diffused junction varistors are particularly suitable for a very wide range of currents at low



voltage levels. A particular application of this type is for temperature compensation



in semiconductor circuits. ITT Components Group Europe, Resistor Products Sales, Edinburgh Way, Harlow, Essex. WW 301 for further details

### Variable transformers

Variable transformers from the Zenith Electric Company, in the Variac-Setavolt range, are fully encapsulated for 200-250 volt operation, covering the current ranges 0.75 to 4A in 5 sizes. The frequency range is 50-400Hz Motorized two-gang and three-gang units are also available. The Zenith Electric Co. Ltd, Wavendon, Bletchley, Bucks.

WW317 for further details

### Tantalum capacitors

The MT series of moulded tantalum capacitors, available from General Instrument (UK) Ltd, are dry sintered anode units, moulded in epoxy resin and not subject to gassing or electrolyte



leakage. Capacitance range is from 0.068 to  $47\mu F$  rated up to 50V. The working temperature can be as high as 85°C. General Instrument Ltd, Stonefield Way, Ruislip, Middx

WW325 for further details

### Improved recording tape

A new family of recording tapes which exhibit increased output and a 4dB improvement in signal-to-noise ratio with no modification to existing equipment has been developed by the 3M Company. Known as High Energy tapes, they are based on a cobalt-modified ferric oxide formulation. Unlike chromium-dioxide tape, which requires separate circuitry to be switched in, High Energy tape can be used on existing cassette machines without any modification to the standard low-noise bias and equalization levels to give greater undistorted output and an increase in dynamic range from 2dB at low frequencies to 6dB at the upper end of the scale. Circuitry designed around the potential performance characteristics of the new tapes could improve reproduction still further. It is expected that the new tapes will be marketed in the U.K. later this year in helical-scan video form, and that broadcast video and audio cassettes will follow. 3M Company, 3M House, Wigmore Street, London W1A 1ET.

### Miniature trimmer pot

The T-200-K single-turn wirewound potentiometer in the Contelec range of trimmers has a knurled plastic-moulded knob, with bifurcated



shaft that pushes into the pot and interlocks with the keyway. It can equally easily be turned by a screwdriver. Power rating is 2W at 40°C. Resistance range is  $10\Omega$  to  $50 \text{k}\Omega$ . Size is  $20 \times 10 \text{mm}$ . Operating temperature is -25 to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The T-200 series is available in eight standard versions, in either bush mounting or printed circuit types. Kynmore Engineering Co. Ltd, 19 Buckingham Street, London WC2. WW 331 for further details

# Zero-voltage switch for thyristors

A low-cost version of the RCA zero-voltage switch for thyristor gate triggering is the CA 3079. It has the same temperature range as the earlier CA 3059 (-40 to 85°C) but the fail-safe, inhibit and over-ride functions are not included. The economy type includes a power supply, allowing operation from an a.c. line of 24 to 277V at 50 to 400Hz, a differential sensing amplifier; a zero-crossing detector and a triac gating circuit. The zero-crossing detector, of course, allows thyristor switching at the voltage zeros of the a.c. line, eliminating r.f. interference when used with resistive loads. The circuit is packaged in a 14-lead dual in-line

plastic case. Price is 79p for 1-24 and 59p for 100 up. RCA Ltd, Solid State Division, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx. WW 320 for further details

### Stylus balance

The BIB stylus balance model 32 is produced specifically for determining the 'pressure' of modern cartridges and is calibrated in 0.25g

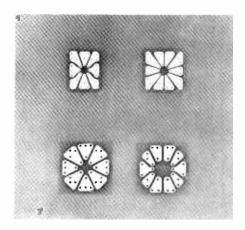


divisions. It has a non-magnetic base mounted on foam plastic. The cross-bar of the beam has recesses which are mounted on a pair of lowfriction pivot points. Price £1.80. BIB Division, Multicore Solders Ltd, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

WW 330 for further details

### Printed circuit elements

Conducting elements for wiring semiconductor devices to printed circuits are made by Circuit-Stik Inc. of California. With an adhesive backing, the 1000 and 2000 series of



elements are designed to suit most types of TO-5 and TO-18 packages. The former are drilled to match a 0.1 in grid and the latter undrilled to save space. Available in the U.K. from Bourns (Trimpot) Ltd, 17 High Street, Hounslow, Middx.

WW 329 for further details

### **Press-button switches**

The Arrow Adapt-a-Switch range of illuminated and non-illuminated press-button switches is based on a small number of components that fit together simply. The actuator can be chosen for momentary or alternate action. Press-in lenses give a range of three shapes—round, square and oblong—in six colours. The standard duty ratings are 5A at 125V a.c., 2A at 250V a.c., and 5A at 28V d.c. Electrical and mechanical life is 100,000 cycles minimum at full rating. Arrow Electric Switches Ltd, Brent Road, Southall, Middlesex.

WW 332 for further details

# Real & Imaginary

by "Vector"

## On Stopping the Home Fires Burning

I wonder whether you've ever thought of the domestic 'telly' as a lethal instrument? I must confess I hadn't until I read a study of statistics relating to fires in television sets. This paper was written by a member of the Joint Fire Research Organization and the figures quoted give food for thought.

For in 1968 (the last year for which figures were presumably available) 1244 fires occurred in Britain which were directly attributable to the magic box. In 1960, the figure stood at 528 and rose significantly

in every subsequent year.

You may well say 'Ah yes, but the number of sets in use increases every year'. True. But other figures given show that the number of fires increased at a considerably higher rate than licences did. In 1965 the incidence of fires to licences was 61.8 per million; three years later it was up to 82.4 per million and after another three years I wouldn't be surprised to find that it had taken another comparable jump. The older the set, the greater the risk, is a logical conclusion and possibly, with the cost of living steadily rising, people are hanging on to their sets longer.

One rather less sombre side is that (taking the 1968 statistics) about 83% of these fires occurred between 3 p.m. and midnight when someone is likely to be able to initiate prompt action. Only 5% of the total-roughly 4.5 per million licencesoccurred between 1 and 2 a.m. Compared with the annual incidence of fires from all causes between these hours, which amounted to some 500 per million dwellings, the number of television fires are chickfeed; but they are nonetheless dangerous, since at that time most people are asleep in bed and totally unprepared for disaster. You may remember that recent fire in a hotel, in which eleven people died. That was attributed to a television receiver. What effect has the advent of colour, with its higher operating voltages, had on the figures? No significant alteration up to

make much difference. How were these fires caused? It was no part of the report's aim to specify and so we don't know. Component breakdown must have played a part but, to be fair on the manufacturers, by no means all TV receiver fires are started in this way. All

1968, but that doesn't mean much because

colour hadn't got going, and even today

colour sets are not in wide enough use to

dealers know the old lady who drapes a blanket over the top of the set to let her cat sleep on, and how, by drooping over the back, this (the blanket I mean, not the cat!) can block all ventilation. Tatty do-ityourself flex wiring (often using bare staples) with the lead to the set permanently 'live' is another well-known phenomenon. And again, smoke pouring from the cabinet may panic the householder into calling the fire brigade when in fact no fire, as such, exists. The statistics given seem to indicate the presence of this last factor, for of the 1244 fires quoted for 1968, 612 were 'confined to the set' and might therefore have been smoke only-or does a fire brigade have to see flames to record the incident as a fire? As to the remainder, a further 560 were 'confined to the room', while 72 spread to other areas. These 632 were, without doubt, genuine no-nonsense fires, but it would be instructive to know whether outbreaks originating in the mains lead to the set or in its feed wire along the skirting (where this exists) are classified as television fires, or whether the outbreak must originate in the set in order to qualify.

In the U.S.A. the incidence of fires in TV sets is causing considerable concern. In August 1969 the Federal Government's National Commission began to put the whole question under the microscope and in due course came up with the pronouncement that more than 10,000 such fires occurred annually. Predictably, this was hotly denied (no pun intended!) by the Electronic Industries' Association, which put up a rival figure of 2600 over a fiveyear period. Subsequently, other reports were produced from various sources with figures that fell somewhere between the two extremes.

One such (the 'Jitco') was especially enlightening. This was in essence a tabulation of data supplied by set manufacturers concerning fires reported for each of their models. It did far more than tabulate, however; it also pinpointed the components that were responsible. One startling fact that emerged was that colour sets were forty times more likely to cause fires than black-and-white models. Forty times. That's a fantastic jump.

In the list of delinquent components the line output transformer emerges as the worst offender by a considerable margin (29.26% of the total fire/smoke cases, rising to 40% in colour sets). Then come highvoltage components (18.1%), the receiver on-off switch (12.7%), the yoke (7.4%), controls (5.9%) and so on through seven more groupings, ending with fuses at 0.4%. Nothing much to surprise the British service engineer here, I fancy. Understandably, fires occurred in chassis runs-that is, if a given component was fitted which subsequently proved to be unequal to its job, an epidemic of fires would be experienced with the particular model that embodied the component.

Now, to judge from a comprehensive report on the subject in Electronics, the United States can scarcely be set up as a pattern upon which to model future British procedure. The bible in the matter of standards seems to be the Underwriters' Laboratories UL492, which runs to 402 paragraphs and which is continuously being updated. But apparently there is no legal obligation to conform to it and it is left to individual cities to decide whether sets used within their boundaries should carry the U.L. stamp. Only three cities insisted on this at the time of the survey (August 1970) and so many manufacturers just don't bother with it. The U.L. standards, it is stated, are not so much those which ensure public safety as ones which the manufacturers can conveniently work to. One example cited is the permissible leakage between case and earth which is 5mAsufficient to pack a nasty wallop; efforts are now being made to reduce this to 0.5mA. Again, the permitted level of X-ray radiation from TV sets has been set at 0.5 milliröntgen/hour at 5cm, but not because this gives a good margin of safety; it is merely a level that manufacturers can conveniently meet. Recently, however, some improvement has been effected; from January 1st, 1971, all sets have had to conform to this level even if all controls are maladjusted to 'worst case' and component failure increases emission.

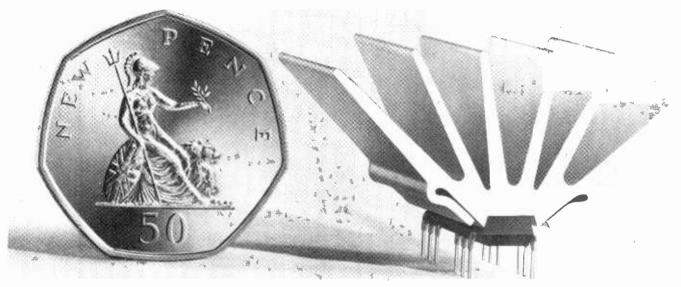
Signs are not wanting, in fact, to indicate that American television manufacturers are at last treating the fire hazard much more seriously than formerly. This may reflect an improved sense of social conscience. On the other hand the more cynical might think that it stems from a test case in the U.S. Courts concerning a man who died in a TV-originating fire. The receiver manufacturers were ordered to pay \$212,000 dollars compensation to the man's family. If this establishes a precedent as to where responsibility lies, it could make for an expensive future for television manufacturers.

Returning now to the British scene, one benefit from our delayed entry into colour is that we have a breathing space before colour receivers become the rule rather than the exception. This gives us opportunity to benefit from American mistakes.

For the information contained in the above I am indebted to:- 'Fires in television sets', S. E. Chandler, Fire, Sept. 1970. 'Customer hazards: why they happen', and 'Customer hazards: how they can be fixed', Electronics, Aug. 3, 1970.



# Super IC-12



# High fidelity Monolithic Integrated Circuit Amplifier

Two years ago Sinclair Radionics announced the World's first monolithic integrated circuit Hi-Fi amplifier, the IC.10. Now we are delighted to be able to introduce its successor, the Super IC.12. This 22 transistor unit has all the virtues of the original IC.10 plus the following advantages:

- 1. Higher power
- 2. Fewer external components.
- 3. Lower quiescent consumption.
- 4. Compatible with Project 60 modules.
- 5. Specially designed built-in heat sink. No other heat sink needed.
- 6. Full output into 3, 4, 5 or 8 ohms.
- 7. Works on any voltage from 6 to 28 volts without adjustment.
- 8. NEW 22 transistor circuit.

Output power 6 watts RMS continuous (12 watts peak).

Frequency Response 5 Hz to 100KHz ±

Total Harmonic Distortion Less than 1%. (Typical 0.1%) at all output powers and all frequencies in the audio band.

Load Impedance 3 to 15 ohms.

Power Gain 90dB (1,000,000,000 times) after feedback.

Supply Voltage 6 to 28 volts (Sinclair PZ-5 or PZ-6 power supplies ideal).

Size 22 x 45 x 28 mm including pins and heat sink.

Input Impedance 250 Kohms nominal.

Quiescent current 8mA at 28 volts

With the addition of only a very few external resistors and capacitors the Super IC.12 makes a complete high fidelity audio amplifier suitable for use with pick-up, F.M. tuner etc. Alternatively, for more elaborate systems, modules in the Project-60 range such as the Stereo 60 and A.F.U. may be added. The comprehensive manual supplied with each unit gives full circuit and wiring diagrams for a large number of applications in addition to high fidelity. These include car radios, oscillators etc. The very low quiescent consumption makes the Super IC.12 ideal for battery operation.



Price, inc. FREE printed circuit board for mounting.

£2.98 Post free

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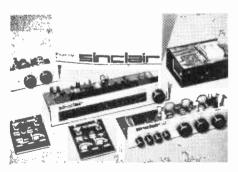
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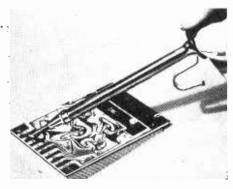
WW-071 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# Sinclair Project 60

# The World's leading range of high fidelity modules

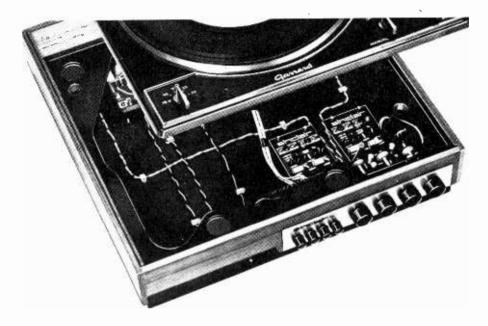






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Project 60 offers more advantage to the constructor and user of high fidelity equipment than any other system in the world.

Performance characteristics are so good they hold their own with any other available system irrespective of price or size.

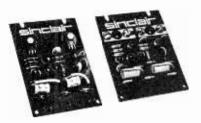
Project 60 modules are more versatile – using them you can have anything from a simple record player or car radio amplifier to a sophisticated and powerful stereo tuner-amplifier. Either power amplifier can be used in a wide variety of applications as well as high fidelity. The Stereo 60 pre-amplifier control unit may also be used with any other power amplifier system, as can the AFU filter unit. The stereo FM tuner operates on the unique phase lock loop principle to provide the best ever standards of sensitivity and audio quality. Project 60 modules are very easily connected together by following the 48 page manual supplied free with all Project 60 equipment. The modules are great space savers too and are sold individually boxed in distinctive white and black cartons. With all these wonderful advantages, there remains the most attractive of all – price. When you choose Project 60 you know you are going to get the best high fidelity in the world, yet thanks to Sinclair's vast manufacturing resources (the largest in Europe) prices are fantastically low and everything you buy is covered by the famous Sinclair guarantee of reliability and satisfaction.

Typical Project 60 applications

System	The Units to use	together with	Cost of Units	
Simple battery record player	Z.30	Crystal P.U., 12V battery volume control	£4.48	
Mains powered record player	Z.30, PZ.5	Crystal or ceramic P.U. volume control etc.	£9.45	
20 + 20 W. stereo amplifier for most needs	2 x Z.30s, Stereo 60, PZ.5	Crystal, ceramic or mag. P.U., F.M. Tuner, etc.	£23.90	
20 + 20 W. stereo amplifier with high performance spkrs.	2 x Z.30s, Stereo 60, PZ.6	High quality ceramic or magnetic P.U., F.M. Tuner, Tape Deck, etc.	£26.90	
40 +40 W. R.M.S. de-luxe stereo amplifier	2 x Z.50s, Stereo 60 PZ.8, mains trsfrmr	As above	£34.88	
Indoor P.A.	Z.50, PZ.8, mains transformer	Mic., guitar, speakers, etc., controls	£19.43	

# from a simple amplifier to a complete stereo tuner amplifier with Project 60 modules

### Z.30 & Z.50 power amplifiers



The Z.30 and Z.50 are of advanced design using silicon epitakial planar transistors to achieve unsurpassed standards of performance. Total harmonic distortion is an incredibly low 0.02% at full output and all lower outputs. Whether you use Z.30 or Z.50 amplifiers in your Project 60 system will depend on personal preference, but they are the same size and may be used with other units in the Project 60 range equally well.

### SPECIFICATIONS (Z.50 units are interchangeable with Z.30s in all applications).

Power Outputs

Z.30 15 wats R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 35 volts: 20 watts R.M.S. into 3 ohms using 30 volts. **Z.50** 40 watts R.M.S. into 3 ohms using 40 volts: 30 watts R.M.S. into 8 ohms using 50 volts. Frequency response: 30 to  $300,000\,\text{Hz}\pm1\,\text{dB}$  Distortion: 0.02% into 8 ohms.

Signal to noise ratio: better than 70dB unweighted. Input sensitivity: 250mV into 100 Kohms For speakers from 3 to 15 ohms impedance. Size: 14 x 80 x 57 mm.

Z.30

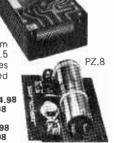
Built, tested and guaranteed with circuits and instructions manual. £4.48

Built, tested and guaranteed with circuits and instruc-£5.48

### **Power** Supply Units

Designed special for use with the Project 60 system of your choice. Use PZ.5 for normal Z.30 assemblies and PZ.6 where a stabilised supply is essential

PZ.5 30 volts unstabilised £4.98 PZ.6 35 volts ctabilised £7.98 PZ.8 45 volts stabilised less mains transformer) £7.98 PZ.8 mains transformer £5.98



PZ.5

### The Sinclair Guarantee

If within 3 months of purchasing Project 60 modules directly from us, you are dissatisfied with them, we will refund your money at once. Each module is guaranteed to work perfectly and should any defect arise in normal use we will service it at once and without any cost to you whatsoever provided that it is returned to us within 2 years of the purchase date. There will be a small charge for service thereafter. No charge for postage by surface mail. Air-mail charged at cost.

### Project 60 Stereo F.M. Tuner





First in the world to use the phase lock loop principle

The phase lock loop principle was used for receiving signals from space craft because of its vastly improved signal to noise ratio. Now, Sinclair have applied the principle to an F.M. tuner with fantastically good results. Other original features include varicap diode tuning, printed circuit coils, an I.C. in the specially designed stereo decoder and squelch circuit for silent tuning between stations. Good reception is possible in difficult areas, and often a few inches of wire are enough for an aerial. In terms of a high fidelity this tuner has a lower level of distortion than any other tuner we know. Stereo broadcasts are received automatically as the tuning control is rotated, a panel indicator lighting up as the stereo signal is tuned in. This tuner can also be used to advantage with any other high fidelity system

SPECIFICATIONS—Number of transistors: 16 plus 20 in I.C. Tuning range: 87.5 to 108 MHz. Capture ratio: 1.5dB. Sensitivity:  $2\mu V$  for 30dB quieting:  $7\mu V$  for full limiting. Squelch level:  $20\mu V$ . A.F.C. range:  $\pm 200$  KHz. Signal to noise ratio: > 65dB. Audio frequency response: 10 Hz - 15 KHz ( $\pm 1dB$ ). Total harmonic distortion: 0.15% for 30% modulation. Stereo decoder operating level:  $2\mu V$ . Cross talk: 40dB. Output voltage:  $2\times 150\text{mV}$  R.M.S. Operating voltage: 25-30 VDC. Indicators: Mains on; Stereo on; tuning.

Size: 93 x 40 x 207 mm

Built and tested, Post free,

£25

### Stereo 60 Pre-amp/control unit



Designed for Project 60 range but suitable for use with any high quality power amplifier. Again silicon epitaxial planar transistors are used throughout, achieving a really high signal-to-noise ratio and excellent tracking between channels. Input selection is by means of push buttons and accurate equalisation is provided for all the usual inputs.

SPECIFICATIONS—Input sensitivities: Radio – up to 3mV. Mag. p.u. 3mV: correct to R.I.A.A curve ±1dB:20 to 25,000 Hz. Ceramic p.u. – up to 3mV: Aux – up to 3mV. Output: 250mV. Signal to noise ratio: better than 70dB. Channel matching: within 1dB. Tone controls: TREBLE + 15 to —15dB at 10 KHz: BASS + 15 to —15dB at 100Hz. controls: TREBLE + 15 to —15dB at 10 KHz: BASS + 15 to =15dB at 10 Built tested and quaranteed.

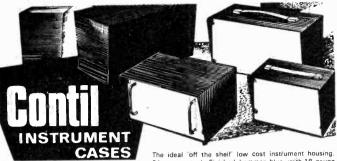
### A.F.U. High & Low Pass Filter Unit

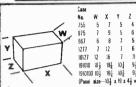


For use between Stereo 60 unit and two Z.30s or Z.50s. and is easily mounted. It is unique in that the cut-off

and is easily mounted. It is unique in that the cut-off frequencies are continuously variable, and as attenuation in the rejected band is rapid (12dB/octave), there is less loss of the wanted signal than has previously been possible. Amplitude and phase distortion are negligible. The A.F.U. is suitable for use with any other amplifier system. Two filter stages—rumble (high pass) and scratch (low pass). Supply voltage—15 to 35V. Current—3mA. H.F. cut-off (-3dB) variable from 28KHz to 5KHz. L.F. cut-off (-3dB) variable from 28KHz to 5KHz. L.F. cut-off (-3dB) variable from 25Hz to 100Hz. Distortion at 1KHz (35V. supply (0.02% at rated Built tested and guaranteed. £5.98 output. Size: 66 x 40 x 90 mm.

To: SINCLAIR RADIONICS LTD LONDON ROA	D ST. IVES HUNTINGDONSHIRE PE17 4HJ
Please send	Name
	Address
l enclose cash/cheque/money order.	wws





Contil cases are also available with aluminium panels and Contilcote, applied after drilling and cutting. There is also a chassis to fit each size of Contil case. Three smaller sizes in 18 gauge aluminium and three larger sizes in 16 gauge. Prices from 15p to 75p.
GROMMETS BLANKING PLUGS

500 off PANELHOLESIZE 100 off 500 off

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Assor	ed £1.4	0 tot	5		Assorted	£1.70 lots
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The ideal 'off the shelf' low cost instrument housing. 21-gauge steel. Finished hammer blue, with 18-gauge panel supplied with easy-to-strip protective covering for easy marking out. Individually packed, including feet and screws.

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### You could tramp the World and not find better feet!

The West Hyde foot is moulded from a resilient, high hysteris material, giving a high friction coefficient. Self-adhesive or screw fixing or both (6BA countersunk). Size 5/8" dia. 3/8" high. Grey. Price from 0.010 to 0.017



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The Ontos is a multi-purpose, multi-position vice, ideal for holding P.C. boards for assembly, soldering or testing. The jaws will hold flat, round, square, or hexagonal parts. It is quickly reset to any new angle, in any plane, making it ideal for building up modules, as a micrometer or gauge stand, as a light general purpose vice, in the laboratory, or whenever you need an extra pair of hands!



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Kit of Sinclair hardware inc. capacitors, plugs, sockets, screws, wire heat sink, fuse, fuse holder, etc. £3.40 P & P 22p.
Sinclair punched case and chassis, Mod 2 type G in wood grain, £4.25

Type G is now available in simulated teak in wood grain finish and ideally suited for domestic equipment. Also available ready punched for Sinclair Project 60, with or without A.F.U. It is available with a set of fitting plugs, sockets, fuses, etc.

with PVC coated materials

there is no paint to scratch, the surface is

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aluminium front and back panels gives easy cutting with rigidity and coated steel top, bottom and sides gives strength and ease of assembly. Three heights of cases, four widths and two dents give 48 dif-

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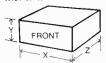
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Mod-2 design,

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# **EXCLUSIVE OFFER of**

# COMMUNICATION RECEIVERS RC410/R and RC411/R and H.F. SYNTHESIZERS RC460/S

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OTHER CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDE:— Aerial input impedance 50 ohms unbalanced Maximum Sensitivity:—  $0.5\mu V$  for 12dB (S+N)

at standard output (Odbm into 600 ohm balanced load) Intermediate Frequencies 1·6MHz and 100KHz I.F. Selectivities:— 3dB Bandwidths of  $\pm 3\cdot5$ KHz,  $\pm 1\cdot5$ KHz,

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Audio Output 1 watt into 3 ohms or 10mW into 600 ohms. Noise Limiter

'S' Meter.

Mains Input 100/125 or 200/250v. 50/60Hz 70W. Dimensions 9" high, 19·2" wide, 18·75" deep, suitable for 19" rack mounting.





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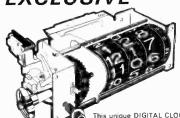
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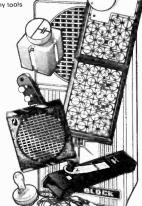
### DENSHI KIT SR-3A

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Ref.	VA	Weight	Size cm.	Qty. 1-24	Qty. 25-99	P.P. each	3
No.	(Watts)	lb oz		£	£	NÞ	Н
61	` 100 ´	5 12	10·2 × 8·9 × 8·3	2.28	2.13	52	П
62	250	12 4	9.5 x 12.7 x 11.4	5 05	4.66	67	
63	500	27 0	17·1 x 11·4 x 15·9	9.74	9.01	*	
92	1000	40 ŏ	17-8 x 17-1 x 21-6	17.94	16:59	*	
128	2000	63 0	24-1 × 21-6 × 15-2	29.66	27 - 43		
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190	6000	178 0	31 · 1 × 35 · 6 × 17 · 1	76-11	70 48		
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### AUTO SERIES (NOT ISOLATED)

Ref.	VA	Weight	Size cm.	Auto Taps
No. 113	(Watts) 20	lb oz	7-3 × 4-3 × 4-4	0-115-210-240
64	75	1 14	7.0 x 6.4 x 6.0 8.9 x 6.4 x 7.6	0-115-210-240 0-115-200-220-240
66	150 300	3 0 6 0	10.2 × 10.2 × 9.5	0-113-200-220-2-0
67	500	12 8	14.0 x 10.2 x 11.4 11.4 x 14.0 x 14.0	D 16
84 93	1000 1500	16 0 28 9	13.5 × 14.9 × 16.5	0. 0.
95	2000	40 0	17·8 × 16·5 × 21·6	11 11
73	3000	45 8	17·4 x 18·1 x 21·3	14 64

Qty. 1-24	Qty. 25-99	P.P eac
£	£	N
0.74	0.69	20
1.44	1.33	3(
1.74	1.61	36 51
3.38	3.13	5:
5.03	4-65	6
9.12	8 84	8:
13-22	12-23	
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Ref.		ps	Wei	ght	Size cm.	S	econdary Windings
Na.	12V	24V	IЬ	σz			
111	0.5	0.25		12	7.6 x 5.7 x		0-12V at 0-25A x 2
213	1.0	0.5	ı	0	8-3 × 5-1 ×		0-12V at 0-5A × 2
71	2	i i	1	0	7.0 x 6.4 x	5.7	0-12V at IA × 2
18	4	2	2	4	8·3 × 7·0 ×	7.0	0-12V at 2A × 2
ŻŎ.	6	3	3	12	10.2 x 7.6 x	8.6	0-12V at 3A × 2
72	10	5	6	3	7.9 × 10.8 ×	10.2	0-12V at 5A x 2
17	16	8	7	8	12·1 × 9·5 ×	10.2	0-12V at BA x 2
115	20	10	11	13	12·1 × 11·4 ×	10.2	0-12V at 10A × 2
107	20	15	16	12	13.3 V 12.1 V	12.1	0-12V at 15A x 2

### 30 VOLT RANGE

lef.	Amps.	Weight Ib oz.	Size cm.	Secondary Taps	
10.	0.5	1 4	8·3 × 3·7 × 4·9	0-12-15-24-30V	
12 79	1.0	2 0	7·0 × 6·4 × 6·0		
3	2.0	32	8.9 × 7.0 × 7.6	11 11	
20 21	3.0	4 6	10·2 × 8·9 × 8·6	11 13	
21	4.0	6 0	10.2 × 9.5 × 8.6	11 17	
17	6.0	7 8	12·1 x 9·5 x 10·2		
89	10-0	12 2	14:0 × 10:2 × 11:4	и и	
Ref.	Amps.	Weight	Size cm.	50 VOLT RANGE	

0.		ID OZ			
02	0.5	1.11	7·0 × 7·0 × 5·7	0-19-25-33-40-50	- 1.
03	1.0	2 10	8·3× 7·3× 7·0	6	1.6
04	2.0	5 0	10·2× 8·9× 8·6	10 11	2.
05	3.0	6 0	10.2 × 10.2 × 8.3	D 151	3.
06	4.0	9 4	12-1 × 11-4 × 10-2	** **	4
07	6.0	12 4	12·1 × 11·1 × 13·3	0 11	6.
18	8.0	18 9	13·3 × 13·3 × 12·1	FF 11	8.
19	10.0	19 12	16·5 × 11·4 × 15·9	** **	10
					Ot

Ref.	Amps.	Weight	Size cm.	60 VOLT RANGE	1-24	25-99	each
No.	, p.s.	lb oz			£	£	Νþ
124	0.5	2 4	8.3 x 9.5 x 6.7	0-24-30-40-48-60V	1.18	1.09	36
126	ĭ.ŏ	3 0	8.9 x 7.6 x 7.6	10 11	1.64	1.52	36
127	2.0	5 6	10.2 x 8.9 x 8.6		2.56	2 37	42
123	4.0	10 6	11-4 x 9-5 x 11-4		5.03	4.65	67
120	6.0	16 12	13-3 × 12-1 × 12-1		7.28	6.73	82
122	10.0	23 2	16.5 \$ 12.7 \$ 16.5		12.05	11-15	

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Ref. No.	Amps.	Weight Ib oz	Size cm.		Qty. 1-24	Qty. 25-99	P.P. each No
45	1.5	1 9	7.0 x 6.0 x 6.0)		1:17	1.08	30
5 86	4·0 6·0	3     5   2	10·2 × 7·0 × 8·3	Please note, these	1·77 2·67	1:64 2:47	42 52
146	8.0	6 4	8-9 × 10-2 × 10-2	clude rectifiers	3·04 4·52	2·82 4·18	52 67
50	12.5	11 14	13·3 × 10·8 × 12·1 J		4 52	4.18	6/

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				e on applica						bla fa
5	**		 * 14	9·75 14·50	20	**	POSTA	GÉ E	KTRA	37.0
2	٠5 ,,		 	6.75	12		9.1			21.0
11	Amp.		 4.4	5-50		Amp.				18-5

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CV4004 0 60 DL819 1 65 EF9 1 00	E240 0 -45	U19         2.50         0.90         5Y3GT 0-38           0 U24         1.20         0A2         0.38         5Z4G         040           40         U25         0.78         0B2         0.35         6/30L2         0.76         0B2         0.35         6/30L2         0.75         0.30         0         0.75         12         125         0.86         0.46         0.48 <td>6K6GT 0.55 24B1 8.50 803 8.50 6067 0.50</td>	6K6GT 0.55 24B1 8.50 803 8.50 6067 0.50
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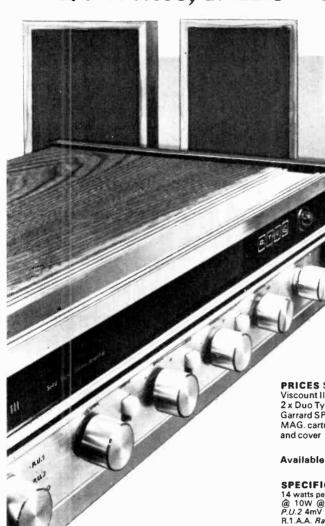
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SPECIFICATION

14 watts per channel into 3 to 4 ohms. Total distortion

(a) 10W (a) 1kHz 0.1%. P.U.1 150mV into 3 Meg.

P.U.2 4mV (a) 1kHz into 47K. equalised within ±1dB

R.1.A.A. Radio 150mV into 220K. (Sensitivities given

at full power.) Tape out facilities; headphone socket,
power out 250 mW per channel. Tone controls and
filter characteristics. Bass: + 12 dB to - 17 dB (a)

60HZ. Bass filter: 6dB per octave cut. Treble control;
treble + 12 dB to - 12 dB (a) 15 kHz. Treble filter: 12

dB per octave. Signal to noise ratio: (all controls at
max) RT101 - P.U.1. & radio - 65dB.P.U.2 - 58 dB.

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	7402	Quadruple 2-input Positive Nor Gates		23 p	20p	15p	13p
	7403	Quadruple 2-input Positive Nand Gates (with		230	ZOD	130	130
	7403	Quadruple 2-input Positive Nana Gates (with	open	22.	20		
	* 40.4	collector output)		23p	20p	15p	3p
	7404	Hex Inverters		23p	20p	15p	13p
	7405	Hex Inverter with open collector		23p	20p	15p	13p
	7410	Triple 3-input Positive Nand Gates		23p	20p	15p	13p
	7413	Dual 4-input Schmitt Trigger		35p	32p	29p	25p
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IN4002	100	9p	8р	7р	5 <u></u> ₽	4 i p
IN4003	200	10p	9p	7 } p	6р	5p
IN4004	400	I0p	9p	8р	7р	6р
IN4005	600	12p	10p	9p	7р	7p
IN4006	800	I5p	14p	12p	Пр	9p
IN4007	1000	20p	16p	13p	12p	10p
1.5 AM						
Type	P.I.V.	1-49	50 + 1	100 + 5	00 + 10	)00 +
PL4001	50	10p	9p	8р	7p	6р
PL4002	100	Hp	10p	9p	8р	7p
PL4003	200	I2p	Пр	10p	9 p	8р
PL4004	400	12p	Пp	10p	9 p	8р
PL4005	600	15p	I3p	Пр	l0 p	,9p

PL4006 PL4007		13p 15p		
3 AMP Type			RECTIF 500 + 1	

ı ) pc	1 .1	. 1 10	00		00 1 1	,,,,
PL7001	50	20p	18p	17p	16p	- 14
PL7002	100	20 p	19p	18 <sub>P</sub>	17p	- 15
PL7003	200	22p	20p	19p	18p	- 16
PL7004	400	25p	23p	21p	20p	- 11
PL7005	600	26p	24p	23p	22p	20
PL7006	800	27 p	25p	24p	23p	2
PL7007	1000	30 p	28p	26p	24p	2:

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2002	200	2 amps	70p	65 p	60p	55 p
4002	400	2 amps	80p	75p	70 p	65 p
6002	600	2 amps	90p	80p	75p	70p
1004	100	4 amps	70p	60p	55p	50p
2004	200	4 amps	75p	70p	65p	60p
4004	400	4 amps	80p	75p	70p	65p
6004	600	4 amps	90 p	80p	75p	70 p
1006	100	6 amps	75p	70 p	65p	60p
2006	200	6 amps	80p	75 p	70p	65p
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6006	600	6 amps	£1·25	£1:10	£1.00	90 p

Zener I 400 M/V Miniatur		Zener Di I Watt 5 Wire End	
UL923 LA709C	40 p 65 p	Pre Amp	£1·50
UL900 UL914	40p 40p	20w Amp Toshiba	£4·47
MC1303	£2.60	Toshiba	
TAD100 TAD110	£  97 £  97	709c (T05) 709c (DIL)	65p
TAA263	75p	741c (DIL)	85p
PA246	£2.75 £2.45	MC724P 741c (T05)	60p 85p

Any one type.  Zener Diodes 3 Watt Plastic Wire Ends 5%	Any one type.  Zener Diodes 10 Watt Stud Mounting 5%
25 +   2p 100 +   10 p 500 +   8p 1000 +   6p Any one type.	$     \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Volt-33 Volt.	ages to 100 Volts
BZY 88 Range All voltages 3 3	Metal Case 6.8 Volt all volt-

Wire Ends 5% All voltages 6:8 -100 Volts, 30p each, 25 + 27p 100 + 25p 500 + 23p	Mounting 5% All voltages 5·1 100 Volts. 40; each. 25 + 37; 100 + 35; Any one type.
1000 + 21p Any one type.	Any one type.

### **POWER RECTIFIERS**

Ŋ.	Stud	Mountin	g 6	amp	Range
ă		P.I.V.	1 - 49	50 +	100 +
ij	BYZ10	800	40 p	35p	30p
ï	BYZ11	600	35 p	30 p	25 p
	BYZ12	400	30p	25p	20p
ı	BYZ13	200	25p	20 p	17p
ı	10 ami		ers		
B		P.I.V.	1-49	50 +	100 +
	SK103	100	45 p	40p	37 p
ı	SK 203	200	50 p	45p	42p
	SK403	400	55p	50p	45 p
B	SK603	600	60p	55p	50 p
į	SK803	800	75p	70p	65 p

### SEMI-CONDUCTORS

	SEMI-CONDUCTORS					
F	LOOK AT THESE PRICES FOR QUANTITIES FROM STOCK					
-	AFII4 Mullard 25p 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p	AFII5 Mullard 25p 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p				
	AFII6 Mullard 25p 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p	AFII7 Mullard 25p 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p				
5	2N3055 75p Mullard 115 watt Silicon Power 25 + 65p 100 + 50p 500 + 43p	2N3819 Texas 35p 25 + 30p 100 + 25p 500 + 20p 1000 + 18p				
<b>.</b>	BFY90 65p 1000 MC/S 25 + 60p 100 + 55p 500 + 50p 1000 + 45p	2N2646 40p  Motorola Unijunction 25 + 35p 100 + 30p 500 + 25p 1000 + 23p				
	AF139 30p Slemens V.H.F. 25 + 25p 100 + 22p 500 + 19p 1000 + 17p	AF186 40p Mullard V.H.F. 25 + 35p 100 + 30p 500 + 25p 1000 + 23p				
- 1						
	OCI70 Mullard 25p 25 + 21p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p	Mullard 6a 200v 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 13p				
	25 + 21p 100 + 17p	Mullard 6a 200v 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 5p 1000 + 13p  BC107, BC108, BC109   12p each				
- 0 - 0 - 0	25 + 21p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p OCI7I Mullard 30p 25 + 27p 100 + 22p 500 + 20p BY127 Mullard 20p 1000v 1 amp Plastic 25 + 17p 100 + 15p	Mullard 6a 200v 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 5p 1000 + 13p BC107, BC108,				
-00000055	25 + 21p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p OCI7I Mullard 30p 25 + 27p 100 + 22p 500 + 20p BY127 Mullard 20p 1000v 1 amp Plastic 25 + 17p 100 + 15p 500 + 13p BCII3 ISP SG8 25 + 13p 100 + 11p 500 + 9p	Mullard 6a 200v 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 5p 1000 + 13p  BC107, BC108, BC109   12p each 1.T.T. Planars 25 + 11p 100 + 10p 500 + 8p 1000 + 6p  OCP71   97p Mullard Photo 25 + 85p 100 + 80p 500 + 75p				
-000005	25 + 21p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p  OCI7I Mullard 30p 25 + 27p 100 + 22p 500 + 20p  BY127 Mullard 20p 1000v 1 amp Plastic 25 + 17p 100 + 15p 500 + 13p  BCI13	Mullard 6a 200v 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 5p 1000 + 13p  BC107, BC108, BC109   12p each I.T.T. Planars 25 + 11p 100 + 10p 500 + 8p 1000 + 6p  OCP71   97p Mullard Photo 25 + 85p 100 + 80p				
05550 ⊢00000555	25 + 21p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p OCI71 Mullard 30p 25 + 27p 100 + 22p 500 + 20p BY127 Mullard 20p 1000v 1 amp Plastic 25 + 17p 100 + 15p 500 + 13p SGS 25 + 13p 100 + 11p 500 + 9p 1000 + 8p OA202	Mullard 6a 200v 25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 5p 1000 + 15p 1000 + 13p  BC107. BC108, BC109   12p each I.T.T. Planars 25 + 11p 100 + 10p 500 + 8p 1000 + 6p  OCP71   97p Mullard Photo 25 + 85p 100 + 80p 500 + 75p  OC28   62p Mullard Power 25 + 55p 100 + 50p 500 + 42p				

1000 + 4p	OC71 Mullard 15p
OC42 Mullard 30p 25 + 25p 100 + 23p 500 + 21p	100 + 10p 500 + 8p 1000 + 7p
1000 + 18p	ORPI2 Muliard 50p
OC45 Mullard 15p 25 + 13p 100 + 12p 500 + 10p	25 + 45p 100 + 42p 500 + 40p 1000 + 37p
1000 + 8p	2N930 25p
OC75 Mullard 25p 25 + 21p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p	25 + 23p 100 + 20p 500 + 17p 1000 + 15p
1000 + 13p	OC72 Mullard 25p
OC20 97p Mullard 100v 25 + 85p 100 + 80p	25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p 1000 + 13p
500 + <b>75</b> p	OC83 25p
OC44 Mullard 17p 25 + 15p 100 + 13p 500 + 11p 1000 + 10p	25 + 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p 1000 + 13p
2000   100	

OC84 25 p OCI39 Mullard 25p  $\begin{array}{c} 25 \, + \, \textbf{20p} \\ 100 \, + \, \textbf{17p} \\ 500 \, + \, \textbf{15p} \\ 1000 \, + \, \textbf{13p} \end{array}$ OC81 Mullard 25p AF239

25 + 35p 100 + 30p 500 + 25p 1000 + 20p a minimum £1,00 per order,it helpstoplanahead

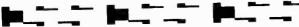
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25 20p 100 + 17p 500 + 15p 1000 + 13p

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STC GH.206 Data console complete with tally reader BRP Punch £500
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# RHODE & SCHWARZ POWER SIGNAL GENERATOR Type SMLR (BN41001)

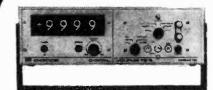
100 KHz-30 MHz in 5 ranges. ±1%. O/P 1·7 w. MAX O/P volts 0·10 into 60 ohms and 1 micro-volt—3 v. A.M. Modustion to 90%. This is a high quality laboratory instrument currently priced at £583. ELECTRONIC BROKERS PRICE £200. C/W Calibration certificate.



### DYNAMCO 2010 DIGITAL VOLTMETER (EL MODULE)

Fully overhauled, Calibrated (Certified) and

Specification:
Scale: 109999. D.C. Accuracy: 0.001° Pr.S.D. Range: 10 micro V-1·1 kV; 1/P Z. greater than 25,000 Mohm; C.M.R. D.C. 160 dB. 50 Hz 130 dB O/P. Parallel B.C.D. Inductive potentiometric system for excellent stability. Price: £850 (new file of the control of the co



### DIGITAL VOLTMETER DYNAMCO 2006

Scale 9999. D.C. range. 10 micro-volt—1 kV. I/P. Z. greater than 10,000 Mohms. B.C.D. Parallel O/P (isolated). Supplied with D.2 Module. Overhauled Calibration certificate. To maker's specification. New price £765. Our price £400. Carriage extra.

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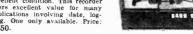


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BRAND NEW COMPUTER TAPES AND EMPTY SPOOLS
Made by well known manufacturers | in. certified 2,400 ft. 800 h.p.i. | in. 2,400 ft. | in. Highest grade 2,400 ft. | in. Highest grade 2,400 ft. | in. 10 | in. dia. spool and cassette | in. 8 | in. dia. spool and cassette | in. 8 | in. dia. spool and cassette | in. 8 | in. dia. spool and cassette | in. N.A.B. centres 10 | in. spool only

HONEYWELL MODEL 6200 IN CREMENTAL DIGITAL RECORDER Records digital (binary) data on 7 track ½ in. tape in steps of 0-005 in. with a packing density of 200 bits/inch. Almost new and in excellent condition. This recorder offers excellent value for many applications involving date, logging. One only available. Price: 9750.



50 MHz. 8 DIGIT FREQUENCY COUNTER SYSTRON-DONNER Model 1037
D.C. I/P 0-50 MHz. A.C. I/P 10-50 MHz. Gate time 1 micro-second—10 seconds in Decade steps. Accuracy ±1 count ± time base accuracy. Reads in KHz or MHz with positioned decimal point. Sensitivity 100 My. r.m.s. B.C.D. 0/P. PRINT COMMAND. O'VER-LOAD PROTECTION. DIMENSIONS: H. 5\frac{1}{2} in., W. 17\frac{1}{2} in. Dimensioned Protection of the control 
### EYELET BONDER PLANER B801 V.G. condition. C/W stand. Overhauled. £750.

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5 KV IONISATION
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Non-destructive insulation testing,
Audible indication of lonisation
currents. Variable voltage from
250-5 kV. High impedance source.
Mains J/P. 235.



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in attractive cases.

PUNCH contains transport and power solenoids 240V AC (pulsed operation required). Punch magnets. Reverse transport magnet and Tape marker Magnet 110V DC. PARITY unit for checking parity or coincidence. Large chad BOX to prevent jamming. High Chad Bridge to eliminate punch blocking. OUR PRICE £75 each. Carriage extra.

extra.

READER Transport and Power solenoids 240V DC (pulsed operation). All units completely refurbished and available EX-STOCK. Supplied with circuit diagrams and 3 months warranty. OUR PRICE £75 each. Carriage extra.





FACSIMILE RECORDERS
D649 K 18 in. Chart Recorder. Helix speed: 60, 90, 120 rev./min.
Transmission speed: \( \) in.; 15/16 in.; 1\( \) in. per min. Scanning rate
96 lines/in. 

X Y PLOTTERS
We are now able to offer the following Recorders in an overhauled

we are now able to offer the following Recorders in an overhauled and tested condition:

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Table size: 11 in. × 17 in. Dimensions: W. 24 in., H. 9 in., D. 16 in.
Wt. 55 lbs. Power 1/F: 1/5 v. 1 phase 100 w. Signal 1/F: X Axis
0.7½, 15, 75, 150, 750 mV; 0.14, 7½, 15, 75, 150 v. Y Axis 0.5, 10,
500 mV; 0.1, 5, 10, 50, 100 v. Sensitivity not less than 200 k
ohms/v. Accuracy: 0.25% P8 on all ranges. Response speeds: 1 sec.
for full scale. Supplied complete with copy of handbook. £310

Carriage extra.

2. HOUSTON INSTRUMENTS MODEL HR 934

Table size: 8½ in. × 10½ in. Dimensions: W. 14 in., H. 8 in., D. 16 in., Wt. 30 lb. Power 1/P: 115 v. 1 phase. Signal 1/P: "X" and "Y".

Axes. 0.7, 7-8. 10, 19, 68 mV and 0-5 v. Switched Attenuators on both Axes. Response speeds: 2 sec. for full scale. £195. Carriage extra.

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A neat compact indicator providing selective display 0-9. Fig. height 18 mm. panel mounting. 6 mm. tubular midget flange lamps. Supplied with 28 v. bulbs. Finished matt black anodized. W. 1 in., H. 2 in. Wt. 4 ozs. Price £3:25. P. & p. Free.



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An extremely versatile timer for use with high stability pulse counting systems.

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SOLARTRON OSCILLATOR CO546 25Hz-500K Hz. Attenuator and O/P meter. Very good condition. £55 (carriage extra).

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SANDERS MODELCT 480 (80 480) and CT 478 (8G 478). Specifications: CT 480 8-11-5 K M Hz; CT 478 1:3-4-2 K M Hz. (Df 96) Intw from 8-0-11-0 K M Hz (CT 478). These high grade generators comprise a klyatron oscillator in a co-axial cavity fed from a stable power source. Provision for application of square wave or pulse modulation internal or external sources. Attenuator calibrated from 0-100 db below 1 mW. If P 110-250 v. 50-500 Hz. 200 w. Rack mounting. W. 19 in. H. 14 in., D. 15 in. Wt. 74 lb. Supplied complete with copy of handhook. Tested before despatch.



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20-100 MHz. Can be used to 500 MHz.
Measurement of deviation up to 400
KHz. Crystal Standard. Used in setting up deviation in VHP Wide Band
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### NUMICATORS

End Read	ing 0.9 Display	<ul> <li>Qua</li> </ul>	ntity	Price Each	
(16 mm F			,	(less Base)	
GRIOM T	(Clear)	1-	3	£1 40	Bases
GRIOM (A	Amber filter)	4	10	£1.35	20p
		11-	25	£1 30	Each
		26-		£1 20	Bacil
Side Read	ing (14 m/m Fi			2120	
XN3/FA	38 m/m lead			ay	
					Less Bas
XN3/F	38 m/m lead	(Red	., )	1- 3	£1:15
XN3A/F	6 m/m lead	(Red	)	4- 10	£1.10
XN3A	6 m/m lead	(Clear	)	11- 25	£1.05
XN11/F	38 m/m lead	(Red	)	26-100	£0.95
XN23/FA	38 m/m lead	(Amber		20 100	20 80
			Free.		
SPECIAL	DISPLAVE				
XN9				T	
	38 m/m leads			Displays Fig.	11177
NX10/C	6 m/m leads	(Clear fil	lter)	Displays "+,	- and so:
NX 22	38 m/m leads			Displays "Vx	
		/ D. CORT 11		winds Ay	ZE: 65 VIIIV

RCA U.H.F. SIGNAL GENERATOR Type 710A Frequency range 370-560 MHz. Modulation facility. 1/P 117 v. 50/60 Hz 50w. Overhauled and supplied complete with auto transformer for 230/250 v. 1/P. 285 (carriage extra).

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An exceptionally stable laboratory instrument for the measurement of very small d.c. voltages and currents derived from a high impedance source. The Vibron Electrometer has input ranges of 10 mV, 30 mV, 100 mV, 300 mV and 1 V and the output is 1 mA full scale on all ranges. £75 (carriage extra).



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To extend the range of the ELECTROMETER to measure very small currents and high insulation resistances. £15.

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Automatic print out and 0.10mA O/P to drive recorder.

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R.C. POWER OSCILLATOR (Associated Electronic Eng. A1302)

Frequency range: 20 Hz to 20( KHz, in 4 ranges, Output power; 0.250v., 4.5 watts r.m.s. Output impedances: 15 ohms, 1,000 ohms, 4,000 ohms; 600 ohms attenustor adjustable. Loaded 600 ohms, 0.6 ohms. Output termination: High impedance, earthed; low impedance, isolated, Output level: output level control 0.10 div. Meter ranges: Bwitched 10 v., 5t v., 250 v. Input rollage: 200-250 v. A.C. 30 Hz. Output terminal switch: Switchable to High or Low impedance output. impedance output.

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0-30 v. in 3 ranges at 1 amp. Voltmeter and ammeter.
Overload protection. Mains I/P. Overhauled V.G. conditon. \$255. Carriage extra.

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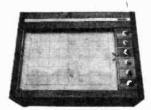
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6 volt	8	amp	£12.00
6 volt	12	amp	£17.00
6 volt	16	amp	£20.00
12 volt	4	amp	£20.00
		amp	
		amp	
12 volt	26	amp	£25.00
20 volt	6	amp	£18.00
20 volt	15	amp	£24.00
30 volt	7	amp	£19.00
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These units a	re in great	demand. ORDER	NOW while
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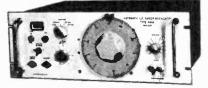


### **ELECTRONIC ASSOCIATES** VARIPLOTTER 1100E

X-Y plotter, suitable for recording analogue information. Table size 15 fn.×10 in.; slow speed 20 in./sec.; I/P sensitivity for F.S.D. 0-05-20 v. in 9 ranges. Busic I/P sensitivity. Arm 10 m.v./in. Pen I v./in. Fully overhauled, tested, guaranteed and in new condition. Price: 2350

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I. AUTOMATIC L.F. SWEEP OSCILLATOR PYE-LING ACO I (DAWES 44D)
An automatic unit providing motorised sweep facilities and automatic changeover from displacement to acceleration characteristic. Applications Resonance Search and Endurance Assiring.



5 Hz-5 KHz 21 sweep speeds from 0·1-10 octaves/minute. Variable O/P up to 10 v. r.m.s. Mains 1/P. Excellent condition. £95. Carriage extra.

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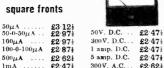
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100 4.	ΑÌ.			£3-1	Ō
100-0		u.	L	£3 1	Ŏ
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500µ.	Α.			£2 7	75
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1mA		٠.		£2-€	30
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100μA

10mA

50m A 100mA

500mA

1 amp.

10mA				£2	-60
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8 Meter 1	n	١.	A	£2	87
				£3	-60
1 amp. A.	C	3.	٠	£2	-60
5 amp. A.	C	١.	٠	£2	-60
10 amp. A	١.	(	<u>,</u> .•	£2	-60
20 amp. A	١.	€		£2	-60
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	_	_	_		
	50mA 100mA 1 amp. 1 amp. 15 amp. 15 amp. 20 V. D.C. 50 V. D.C. 50 V. D.C. 150 V. A.C. 300 V. A.C. 8 Meter 1 VU Meter 1 amp. A. 10 amp. A.	50mA 100mA 500mA 1 amp. 1 amp. 30 amp. 20V. D.C. 150V. D.C. 150V. D.C. 150V. D.C. 3000V. D.C. 3000V. A.C. 8 Meter In VU Meter 1 amp. A.C. 5 amp. A.C. 20 amp. A.C. 20 amp. A.C.	50mA 100mA 1 snip. 5 amp. 15 amp. 15 amp. 20V. D.C. 300 V. D.C. 150V. D.C. 300V. D.C. 300V. D.C. 300V. D.C. 300V. D.C. 300V. D.C. 300V. D.C. 15V. A.C. 15V. A.C. 15V. A.C. 15V. A.C. 15V. A.C. 15V. A.C. 15V. A.C. 10 amp. A.C. 20 amp. A.C. 20 amp. A.C. 20 amp. A.C. 20 amp. A.C.	10mA 550mA 100mA 500mA 100mA 1 amp. 5 amp. 15 amp. 20v. D.C. 550v. D.C. 150v. D.C. 300v. D.C. 8 Meter ImA VU Meter 1 amp. A.C.* 20 amp. A.C.* 30 amp. A.C.*	50mA

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100μΑ	£2.75	50V. D.C	£2·1				
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200µA	£2.60	100V, D.C	£2·1				
500µA	£2:371	15V. A.C	£2·1				
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1mA	£2·10	150V. A.C	£2·1				
5m A	£2-10	300V. A.C	£2·1				
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500µA	£2:371	15V. A.C	£2·10
500-0-500µA	£2·10	50V. A.C	£2·10
1mA	£2·10	150V. A.C	£2·10
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100-0	-10	Ю,	и	A		£2	25
500µ	١.	ď	٠.			£2	
1mA							75
1-0-11	n.A					£ī	
5mA	٠.						75
10mA						£ī	
50mA							75
100m.	A		ŀ				75

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1 amp £1.75
5 amp. £1.75
15 amp £1 75
30 amp £1.75
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CA3038   2-53   2-25   UA7906 TO5   1-25   1-17   UA730C TO5   1-26   1-45     CA4038A   3-40   3-90   UA7906 DIL   0-85   0-85   0-85     CA3039   0-84   0-75   UA7906 DIL   0-85   0-85   0-85     CA3041   1-09   0-97   UA790C TO5   0-75   0-70     CA3041   1-09   0-97   UA790C TO5   0-75   0-70     CA3043   1-87   1-23   1-97   UA790C TO5   0-87   0-80     CA3044   1-20   1-07   1-25   1-17     CA3045   1-23   1-09   8N7400   0-25   0-20     CA3046   0-89   0-90   8N7401   0-25   0-20     CA3047   1-37   1-23   8N7402   0-25   0-20   8N7408   0-25     CA3047   1-37   1-23   8N7402   0-25   0-20   8N7408   0-25     CA3047   2-53   2-25   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-53   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-50   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-53   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-53   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-53   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-50   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-53   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-53   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-53   2-55   8N7403   0-25   0-20     CA3047   2-50   2-50   2-50   2-50     CA3047   2-50   2-50   2-50   2-50						
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CA3041 1-09 0-97 UA710C TOS 1-28 1-17 TUA710C TOS 1-28 1-17 UA710C TOS 1-17 U						
CA3042         1-09         0-97         CATRIC ISTANCE         FA           CA3043         1-37         1-24         25-99         1-24         25-99           CA3044         1-20         1-07         TTL LOGICS         \$         \$         \$         \$           CA3045         1-23         1-09         8N7400         0-25         0-20         8N7405         0-26         0-20           CA3046         0-89         0-80         8N7401         0-25         0-20         8N7406         0-80         0-75           CA3047         1-37         1-23         8N7402         0-25         0-20         8N7408         0-25         0-20           CA3047A         2-53         2-25         8N7403         0-25         0-20         8N7408         0-25         0-20					LM74ICN DII.	, 0.75 0.70
CA3043         1.87         1.28         1.24         25-99         2.8         25-99         2.8			OA/10C TO			
CA3044         1.20         1-07         TTL LOGICS         £		1.37 1.23				
CA3046 0-89 0-80 8N7401 0-25 0-20 8N7406 0-80 0-75 CA3047 1-37 1-23 8N7402 0-25 0-20 8N7408 0-25 0-20 CA3047 2-53 2-25 8N7403 0-25 0-20 8N7409 0-25 0-20		1.20 1.07		2 2		
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						0.52 0.50
CA3048 2-04 1-81 1 8N7404 0-25 0-20 8N7410 0-25 0-20						
	UA3048	2.04 1.81	B.N / 404	0.29 0.20	DI 1410	0.20 0.20

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	1-24	25-99	100-499				
8N7411	0.25	0.20	0.18				
8N7413	0.50	0.45	0.40				
8N7420	0.25	0.20	0.18				
8N7430	0.25	0.20	0.18				
8N7440	0.25	0.20	0.18				
SN744LAN	1.00	0.90	0.80				
8N7442	1 00	0.90	0.80				
8N7446	1.25	1.10	1.00				
8N7447	1.10	1.00	0.90				
BN7448	1 00	0.90	0.80				
8N7450	0.25	0.20	0.18				
8N7451	0.25	0.20	0.18				
8N7453	0.25	0.20	0.18				
BN7454	0.25	0.20	0.18				
SN7460	0.25	0.20	0.18				
SN7470	0.50	0.45	0.35				
SN7472	0.40	0.35	0.30				
BN7473	0.45	0.40	0.35				
8N7474	0.45	0.40	0.35				
8N7475	1.00	0.90	0.80				
BN7476	0.45	0.40	0.35				
SN7483	1.00	0 90	0.80				
8N7486	0.50	0.45	0.40				
8N7490	1.00	0-90	0.80				
8N7492	1.00	0.90	0.80				
8N7493	1.00	0.90	0.80				
SN7495	1.00	0.90	0.80				
SN7496	1.00	0.90	0.80				
8N74107	0.45	0.40	0.35				
8N74121	0.90	0.85	0.80				
BN74151	1.10	1.00	0.90				
BN74153	1.90	1.70	1.50				
BN74154	2.20	1.45	1.80				
SN74160/T157D1		1.70	1.60				
8N74161	2.60	2.50	2.40				
SN74164	2.20	1.95	1.80				
SN74165	2.25	1.95	1.80				
SN74192	2.25	1.95	1.80				
8N74193	2.25	1.95	1.80				
8 Pin TO-5 I.C. F							
10 Pin TO-5 I.C. Holders, 20-57; 12 Pin TO-5 I.C. Holders, 20-62;							
12 Pin TO-5 I.C. 14 Pin Dual-in-Li	ne I C H	olders, £0-291					
16 Pin Dual-in-Li	ne I.C. H	olders 20.40					

	£	£	£	FJH101	0.871	- 1
8N7411	0.25	0.20	0.18	FJH121	0.871	1
8N7413	0.50	0.45	0-40	FJH121	0.871	-
8N7420	0.25	0.20	0.18			
SN7430	0.25	0.20	0.18	FJH161	0.871	
SN7440	0.25	0.20	0.18	FJH171	0.91	
BN744LAN	1.00	0.90	0.80	FJH221	0.871	
SN7442	1 00	0.90	0.80	FJJ101	1.87	
8N7446	1.25	1.10	1.00	FJJ121	1.87	
8N7447	1.10	1.00	0.90	FJJ141	3.121	
SN7448	1 00	0.90	0.80	FJJ191	1.871	
SN7450	0.25	0-20	0.18	FJJ251	8.124	
8N7451	0.25	0.20	0.18	FJY101	0.80	
8N7453	0.25	0.20	0.18			
SN7454	0.25	0.20	0.18	MULLARD I	TL £	- 1
SN7460	0.25	0.20	0.18	FCH101	0.871	1
BN 7470	0.50	0.45	0.35	FCH121	1.05	+
SN7472	0.40	0.35	0.30	FCH161	1.05	1
BN7473	0.45	0-40	0.35	FCH201	1.824	- 1
BN7474	0.45	0.40	0.35	FCH231	1.50	- 1
8N7475	1.00	0.90	0.80	FCJ101	1.624	- 1
BN7476	0.45	0.40	0.85			- [
SN7483	1.00	0 90	0.80	FCJ111	1.55	- 1
8N7486	0.50	0.45	0.40	FCJ201	1 80	i
BN7490	1.00	0.90	0.80	FCJ211	2.75	1
8N7492	1.00	0.90	0.80	FCK101	4.371	1
8N7493	1.00	0.90	0.80	FCY101	1.05	1
8N7495	1-00	0.90	0.80			- 1
SN7496	1-00	0.90	0.80	PLESSEY	£	1
8N74107	0.45	0.40	0.35	8L403A	2 121	
8N74121	0.90	0.85	0.80	3 watt amp.		-
BN74151	1.10	1.00	0.90	81.701C	1.45	
BN74153	1.90	1.70	1.50	000		
BN74154	2.20	1.45	1.80	8G8		
SN74160/T157D1		1.70	1.60	TAA661B	1.921	
8N74161	2.60	2.50	2.40	TAA621	2 15	
8N74164	2.20	1.95	1.80	4 watt amp.		- 1
SN74165	2.25	1.95	1.80	1	BRIDGE	RECT
8N74192	2.25	1.95	1.80	CIR-KIT	AMP.	PIV
8N74193	2.25	1.95	1.80	1/16" \$0.15	1	600
8 Pin TO-5 I.C. H			1	£0.15	1.5	100
10 Pin TO-5 I.C.			ľ	P.C.	2	100
12 Pin TO-5 I.C. 1 14 Pin Dual-in-Li	ronners, 20.03	rg \$0.391		BOARD For PA246	4	100 200
16 Pin Dual-in-Li	ne I.C. Holde	rs 20.40	l	For PA246 I.C. circuit		200 50
All gates may be			ty discounts.	as in Data	6	200
This applies also	to MSIs (sens	rate mixes on	ily).	Sheet. \$0.65		400
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only) 121p extra per pair. Many mo	guaranteed. PLEASE NOTE:—Matching char pre semi-conductors in stock. Please enquire fo	ne (Audio Transistors	SILICON RECTIFIERS   PIV 50 100 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400
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2N404 0-21 2N3439 1-30 40;   2N696 0-20 2N3470 0-971 40;   2N698 0-25 2N3572 0-971 40;   2N699 0-621 2N3505 0-27 40;   2N706 0-121 2N3605 0-27 40;   2N706 0-121 2N3606 0-27 40;   2N706 0-12 2N3606 0-27 40;   2N708 0-15 2N3702 0-12 40;   2N709 0-621 2N3703 0-12 40;   2N718 0-25 2N3704 0-17 40;   2N718 0-25 2N3704 0-17 40;   2N718 0-25 2N3705 0-15 40;   2N718 0-25 2N3705 0-15 40;   2N718 0-25 2N3705 0-15 40;   2N718 0-30 2N3705 0-15 40;   2N716 0-30 2N3707 0-15 40;   2N717 0-30 2N3707 0-15 40;   2N918 0-17 2N3709 0-10 40;   2N918 0-17 2N3709 0-10 40;   2N918 0-30 2N3710 0-11 40;   2N919 0-21 2N3711 0-12 40;   2N929 0-22 2N3711 0-12 40;   2N939 0-22 2N3711 0-12 40;   2N939 0-22 2N3711 0-12 40;   2N939 0-22 2N3711 0-12 40;   2N930 0-27 2N3711 0-12 40;   2N930 0-	309 0.324 BC159 0.20 BFY56A 3 310 0.45 BC160 0.624 BFY75 0 311 0.35 BC167 0.15 BFY76 0 312 0.471 BC168B 0.14 BFY77 0 314 0.374 BC168B 0.14 BFY77 0 315 0.374 BC168C 0.15 BFY90 0 315 0.374 BC168C 0.15 BFY90 0 316 0.474 BC169B 0.14 BFW58 0 316 0.474 BC169C 0.15 BFW59 0 317 0.374 BC1670 0.124 BFW50 0 317 0.374 BC170 0.124 BFW50 0 319 0.55 BC171 0.15 BFX25 1 320 0.474 BC172 0.15 BFX29 1 323 0.324 BC175 0.224 BFY10 1 324 0.474 BC182 0.124 BFX19 0 326 0.374 BC183 0.124 BFX19 0 327 0.30 BC184 0.15 BFX20 0 344 0.274 BC182 0.10 BFX21 0 344 0.274 BC182 0.10 BFX21 0 347 0.38 BC183 0.10 BFX20 0 348 0.524 BC181 0.10 BFX21 0 349 0.524 BC181 0.10 BFX21 0 340 0.524 BC181 0.10 BFX21 0 340 0.524 BC181 0.10 BFX21 0 340 0.524 BC181 0.15 BFX27 0 340 0.524 BC181 0.10 BFX21 0 340 0.524 BC181 0.15 BFX27 0 340 0.524 BC181 0.10 BFX21 0 340 0.524 BC1821 0.10 BFX21 0 340 0.524 BC181 0.10 BFX22 0	-57† NKTZ40 027† -30 NKTZ41 0227† -42‡ NKTZ42 020 -57† NKTZ43 0-62‡ -67‡ NKTZ43 0-62‡ -67‡ NKTZ44 0-17† -27† NKTZ45 0-20 -25 NKTZ61 0-20 -25 NKTZ61 0-20 -25 NKTZ62 0-20 -85 NKTZ64 0-20 -80 NKTZ71 0-20 -45 NKTZ72 0-20 -47† NKTZ75 0-20 -17† NKTZ75 0-20 -17† NKTZ75 0-20 -17† NKTZ75 0-20 -17† NKTZ81 0-27† -37‡ NKT401 0-87† -45‡ NKT402 0-90 -47‡ NKT403 0-75 -32‡ NKT404 0-62‡	DIODES AND RECTIFIERS   N914 0.071
2N1308 0-30 2N3856 0-30 404 2N1309 0-30 2N3856A 0-35 405	361 0.471 BCY10 0.271 BSX60 0 362 0.571 BCY12 0.271 BSX61 0 370 0.321 BCY30 0.271 BSX77 0 406 0.571 BCY31 0.30 BSX77 0 407 0.40 BCY31 0.30 BSX77 0 408 0.521 BCY31 0.30 BSX78 0 409 0.521 BCY33 0.25 BSY10 0 409 0.55 BCY34 0.30 BSX78 0 410 0.621 BCY38 0.40 BSY11 0 411 0.50 BCY38 0.40 BSY12 0 412 0.50 BCY38 0.40 BSY12 0 412 0.50 BCY38 0.40 BSY25 0 414 0.50 BCY38 0.50 BSY35 0 467 A 0.571 BCY42 0.50 BSY35 0 468 A 0.35 BCY42 0.51 BSY27 0 528 BCY43 0.51 BSY27 0 528 BCY43 0.51 BSY27 0 528 BCY43 0.51 BSY27 0	82‡ NKT405 0.75 62‡ NKT406 0-62‡ 22‡ NKT451 0-62‡ 227‡ NKT452 0-62‡ 227‡ NKT452 0-42‡ 227‡ NKT603F 0-32‡ 227‡ NKT613F 0-32‡ 15 NKT613F 0-30 15 NKT677F 0-30 17‡ NKT713 0-25 17† NKT713 0-22‡ 17† NKT714 0-22† 17† NKT714 0-22† 17† NKT734 0-35	MAINS TRANSFORMERS I amp Charger. Sec. 0-3·5-9-18v Post and packing 0·22† 0.97‡ 2 amp Charger. Sec. 0-3·5-9-18v Post and packing 0·22† 1.27‡ 1 amp (Douglas) MT103 Sec. tappings from 6v to 50v 1.70 2 amp (Douglas) MT104 Sec. tappings from 6v to 50v 2·20 Post and packing 60·28 6 amp (Douglas) MT107 Sec. tappings from 6v to 50v 5·50 Post and packing 0·37† Various other Transformers ranging from ‡A to 5A in stock.
10   10   12   10   10   10   10   10	573	25 NKT773 0-25 NKT781 0-30 25 NKT181 0-30 25 NKT10319 0-32 221 NKT10419 0-30 2221 NKT10419 0-37 2221 NKT10419 0-37 2221 NKT10419 0-37 2221 NKT10519 0-32 2221 NKT10519 0-32 2221 NKT20329 0-47 2221 NKT20329 0-47 2221 NKT80111 0-77 240 NKT80112 0-97 240 NKT80113 1-12 247 247 NKT80211 0-92 245 NKT80212 0-92 245 NKT80212 0-92 245 NKT80212 0-92 25 NKT80212 0-92 26 NKT80212 0-92 27 NKT80212 0-92 28 NKT80212 0-92	TRIACS  \$C35D
2N2160 0-571 2N3906 0-371 AC 2N2193 0-40 2N4058 0-17 AC 2N2193A 0-421 2N4059 0-101 AC 2N2194A 0-30 2N4060 0-121 AC	120	52‡ NKT80213 0-92‡ 57‡ NKT80214 0-92‡ 12‡ NKT80215 0-92‡ 42‡ NKT80216 0-92‡ 42‡ NKT80216 0-92‡ 27‡ OC20 0-75	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT ON OPPOSITE PAGE. SHOWING NEW I.C.s AT NEW LOW PRICES.
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DM7454N (\$N7454N)	AND-OR-INVERT Gate	0 250	0.200	0-167
DM7460N (SN7460N)	Dual Four-Input Expander	0.250	0.200	0-167
DM7472N (SN7472N)	J-K Master Slave Flip Flop	0.325	0.263	0 221
DM7473N (SN7473N)	Dual J-K Flip Flop,	0.525	0.417	0.350
DM7474N (SN7474N)	Dual D Flip Flop	0.450	0.363	0.300
DM7476N (SN7476N)	Dual J-K Flip Flop with Preset			
	and Clear Inputs	0.563	0.450	0.375
DM7486N (SN7486N)	Quad Exclusive-OR Gate	0.575	0.488	0.425
DM74107N (SN74107N)	Dual J-K Flip Flop with Vcc and			
	GND on Corners	0.525	0.417	0.350

#### **TRANSISTORS**

#### LARGE QUANTITY-PRICES ON APPLICATION

			1-24	25 +					1-24	25 +
BC 107	4.67		10p	8p	2N1132				25 p	2lp
BC 108			IOp	8p	2N1303				l6∳p	13 <del>↓</del> p
BC 109			10p	8р	2N I 304				22∮p	18∮p
BC 113			I5p	13p	2N1305				22 ∮p	18∮p
BC II4			14p	i2∮p	2N1613				20 ∮ p	I6∮p
BC 115			16 <sub>2</sub> p	14 <u>₹</u> p	2N2193				27p	20p
BC II6			I5p	I3 <sub>∳</sub> p	2N2218				23p	17½p
BC 116A			19p	l6∳p	2N2219				23 <del>1</del> p	17 <sub>2</sub> p
BC 118			I0p	8 <sub>2</sub> p	2N2221		14.4		23∮p	17 <sub>2</sub> p
BC 125			20 <sub>2</sub> p	i7∳p	2N2222				23 <sub>2</sub> p	17 <u>∤</u> p
BC 126			20 <sub>2</sub> p	18 <u>∤</u> p	2N2369				15p	12p
BC 147			I0½p	9 <u></u> 1p	2N2369A				I8p	I3∮p
BC 148			9p	8p	2N2484		1.5.5	2.4	27p	20p
BC 149			i3p	I2p	2N2904				3lp	23 <sub>2</sub> p
BC 153			I8 <u></u> p	l6∳p	2N2907			0.0	30p	22½p
BC 154			20р	17 <u>‡</u> p	2N2924				I3p	.9p
BC 178	٠.		26½p	23p	2N2925		10.5		l4 <u></u> gp	9 <u>±</u> p
BC 182			10p	9p	2N2926				_8p	.7p
BC 183		* *	9 <u>↓</u> p	8 <u>‡</u> p	2N3011				15 <u></u> 4p	I2p
BC 184			<u>Il</u> p	9 <u>‡</u> p	2N3053				I8p	12 <sub>2</sub> p
BCY 58			. 25p	20p	2N3055				78p	62 <sub>2</sub> p
BCY 59	• •		27 <sub>2</sub> p	22p	2N3133				22p	17p
BCY 70	• •		17p	12 <u>↓</u> p	2N3134				23p	I8 <sup>‡</sup> b
BCY 71	• •	1.1	22½p	15p	2N3135			4.4	23p	16p
BCY 72 BF 115			12½p	10p	2N3136				27p	22½p
BF 167			I8½p	15p	2N3390			• •	30p	25 p
BF 173			21p	17p	2N3391	•			20p	17 <u>₹</u> p
BF 180	• •		24½p	20p	2N3391A			4.4	22 <sub>3</sub> p	I9p
2N697			35р	28p	2N3392				I3p	lip
2N699			15p	12 ± p	2N3393			• •	I4p	12½p
2N706	• •		29 <sub>2</sub> p	22p	2N3414				I4p	I2∳p
2N708		• •	ii IIp	9p	2N34I5		4.5	4.0	l 6p	15p
2N722		٠.	16p	14p 67∮p	2N3643				27 ∮p	22½p
2N918			/9p 42∮p		2N3646				26∮p	2l∳p
2N929				36p 12∮p	2N4392				£1:40	£1 20
2N930	• •	• •		123P 123p	2N4393				£1.42	£1-20
214730			1/р	. ~ 2 P	21V <del>1</del> 373	• •	• •		E1 44	F1.70

#### **POWER DEVICES. SENSITRON** GUARANTEED. INDUSTRIAL STOCK ITEMS

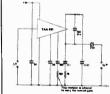
			1-99	100-999				1-99 1	00-999
2N3054			467	362	IN5171			-171	-121
2N3055			-629	·525	IN5172			-183	129
2N3232			417	·375	IN5173			-237	-167
2N3235			-667	·467	IN5174		10.0	-300	212
2N3441			-925	-800	IN5400			-162	-112
2N3442			£1.700	£1-375	IN5401			-183	-129
2N3715			£1-467	£1:300	IN5402			-204	-146
2N3716			£1-637	£1-375	IN5403			221	154
2N3771			£1.700	£1-400	IN 5404			267	· 187
2N3772		0.5	£1-800	£1-500	IN1199			392	-308
2N3773		111	£2·875	€2:475	IN 1202			·775	-633
2N4347			£1.050	875	IN1183			-667	-533
2N4348			£1-625	£1:375	IN1186			£1 · 108	-887
STS1134		- 3	€2.950	€2-525		Prices		Available o	
IN5170	2.	1.1	133	-096	Request				•••

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Absolute Maximum Rating
Max. Supply Voltage (no signal): 27V; Power dissipation (TA=60°C) 1-06W; Input
Voltage: —0.5 to 1-5Vp; Peak Output Current: 0-8A; Storage Temperature: —25 to
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BZX70 Series 24½p 2⋅5 W ±5%	20p	l7½p
7.5 Volt- 75 Volt		
	1-24	25+
IZMTIO-	23p	19 <u>‡</u> p
3·3 Volt-8·2 Volt		
Watt ±10%		
IZMT5	25p	21p
3·3 Volt-8·2 Volt		
I Watt ±5%		
IZMT10	15p	I3p
9-1 Volt-33 Volt	•	•
IZMT5	17 <u></u> 4p	14∮p
9·I Volt-33 Volt	••	••

#### **TRIACS**

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		Amps	Volts	1-99	100-999
				£	£
SSC41B	2.0	6	200	0.865	0.693
*SSC40B		6	200	1.016	0.814
SSC41D		6	400	1-146	0.915
*SSC40D		6	400	1.302	1.050
SSC46B		10	200	1-167	0.932
*SSC45B		ΙÓ	200	1.318	1.050
SSC46D		10	400	1.520	1.218
*SSC45D		iò	400	1-675	1.398
SSCSIB		15	200	1.201	0.966
*SSC50B		15	200	1.352	1.075
SSC51D5		15	400	806	0.882
*SSC50D		15	400	1.953	1.562
*SSC61B		25	200	2.108	1.701
*SSC60B		25	200	2.297	i 822
*SSC6ID		25	400	3.008	2 402
*SSC60D		25	400	3-192	2.541
All ½ in. Pre	ess Fi	t.	* ½ ir	. Press I	Fit Stud

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IN4002			 	 	100	8p	7p	4- <u>↓</u> p
IN4003			 	 	200	100	9 p	Ŝp
IN4004			 1.1	 	400	100	9p	5p
1N4005			 	 	600	12p	10p	7p
IN4006		10.3			800	I4p	12p	9p
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1144007			 • •	 			.эр	.50

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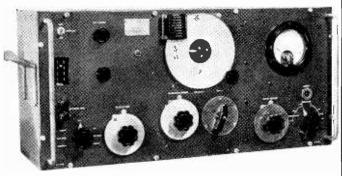
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		Pieas	e fo	rward	all	mail	orde	rs to	Littl	ehamp	oton			EZ35 EZ40	0.25	PCF
)A2	0.30	6B87	1.25	68H7 (	-53	128K7	0.24	50L6G7	Γ ·45	DF96	0.85	ECC86	0.40	EZ41	0.43	PCF
0B2	0.30		0.72	68J7GT		128Q76		72	0.33	DF97	0.63	ECC88	0.35	EZ80	0.22	PCF
OZ4	0.23		0.57	68K7GT			0.50	77	0.53	DH63	0.30	ECC189	0.48	EZ81	0.23	PCF
A3	0.23		0.25	6SQ7 (	38	14H7	0.48	85A2	0.43	DH76	0.28	ECC804		EZ90	0.22	PCF
A7GT	0.88	6C6	0.19	6U4GT	08.0	18	0.63	85A3	0.40	DH77	0.20	ECC807		FW4/50		PCF
B3GT	0.37	6C9	0.73	6U7G (	).53	19AQ5		90AG	3.38	DH81	0.58	ECF80			0.75	PCF
	0.38	6CB6A			).17	19G6	1.45	90AV	3.38	DH101		ECF82		FW4/80		PCF
D6	0.48		0.28	6V6GT		19H1	2.00	90CG	1.70	DK32	0.33	ECF86		0.7700	0.75	PCH
FD1	0.85		0.63		)-22	20D1	0.65	90CV	1.68	DK 40	0.55	ECF804		GZ30	0.35	PCL
	0.20	6CD6G		6X5GT		20D4	1.05	90C1	0.59	DK91	0.27		2.10	GZ32	0.42	PCL
G6	0.30	6CG8A			.55	20F2	0.66	150B2	0.58	DK92	0.41	ECH21		GZ33	0.70	PCL
H5GT			0.38		63	20L1	0.98	150C2	0.30	DK96	0.36	ECH42		GZ34 GZ37	0·53 0·75	PCL
L4	0.13		0.43		-88	20P1	0.88	301	1.00	DL33	0.35	ECH81		HABC		PCL
LD5	0.30	6CU5	0.50		.58	20P3	0.84	302	0.83	DL92	0·27 0·32	BCH83 BCH84		nance	0.45	PCL
LN5	0.40		0.63		35	20P4	0.91	303	0.75	DL94		BCL80		HL13C		PO
NSGT			0.38		30	20P5	1.00	305	0.63	DL96 DM70	0.36	BCL82		HL23D		1
R5	0.27		0.15		98	25A6G	0.29	306	0.65		0.30	ECL83	0.52	ILDEOD		PD5
84	0.24	6DE7	0.50		983.0	25L6G	0.22	807	0.59	DM71	0.38		0.80	HL41D		PEN
85	0.20	6DT6	0.50		65	25 Y 5	0.38	956	0·10 0·53	DW4/3	0.38	ECL85	0.55	HUAID	0.98	FER
U4	0.29		0.59		25	25 Y 5 G	0.48	1821		DVOCIT		ECL86		HL42D		PEN
U5	0.48		0.63		-50	25Z4G	0.30	5702	0.80	DY86/7 DY802	0.20	EE80	0.70	III TOD	0.50	PEN
D21	0.35		0.25		.50	25Z5	0.40	5763	0.50	E80F	1.20	EF22	0.63	H N 309		I Tar
A4	0.20		0.17		78	25Z6G	0.43	6060 7193	0·30 0·53	E83F	1.20	EF36	0.33	HVR2		PEN
B7 D6	0.25	6F13	0.33		1.25 1.50	30C1 30C15	0.62	7475	0.70	E88CC		EF37A		HVR2	A 0 00	PEN
	0.19	6F14	0.65		)·31	30C15	0.79	A1834	1.00	E92CC		EF39	0.40	11.7 1021	0.53	1 141
Q4	0.38	6F15			0.50	30C18	0.63	A2134	0.98	E180F	0.95	EF40	0.50	1W3	0.38	PEN
Q5GT 84	0.27	6F18 6F23	0.45	10DE7		30F5	0.70	A3042	0.75	E182CC		EF41	0.50			PEN
V4	0.32	6F24	0.68		0.45	30FL1		ACO44		E10200	1.13	EF42	0.83		0.38	/4
R4GY		6F25	0.60		0.35	30FL2	0.75	AC2PE		E1148	0.53	EF54	0.98	IW4/50		PFL
V4G	0.36	6F26	0.28	10LD110		30FL12		ACZIE	0.98	EA50	0.18	EF73	0.75		0.38	PL3
Y3GT		6F28	0.70		0.54	30FL14		AC2PE		EA76	0.88	EF80	0.23	KT2	0.25	PL3
Z3	0.45	6F32	0.15		1.10	30L1	0.31	ACLI II	0.98	EABC8		EF83	0.48	KT8	1.75	PL8
34G	0.35	6G6G	0.75		32	30L15	0.60	AC6/PI		DAID( 5	0.31	EF85	0.28	KT41	0.98	PL8
30L2		6H6GT			0.63	30L17	0.71	1200,22	0.38	EAC91		EF86	0.31	KT44	1.00	PL8
A8G	0.33	6J5G	0.19		0.40	30P4M		AC/PE		EAF42		EF89	0.24	KT63	0.25	PL8
AC7	0.15	6J5GT		12AD6		OUL SUL	0.98	310,12	0.98	EB34	0.20	EF91	0.17	KT66	0.82	PL8
AG5	0.25	6J6	0.18	12AE6		30P12	0.69	AC/TH		EB91	0.11	EF92	0.35	KT74	0.63	PL3
AK5	0.25	6J7G	0.24	12AT6		30P16	0.31	220, 220	0.50	EBC41		EF97	0.55	KT76	0.63	PL5
AK6	0.80		0.38		0.17	30P18	0.31	AC/TP		EBC81		EF98	0.65	KT81	2.00	50
AL5	0.11	6K7G	0.10	12AU6		30P19/		AL60	0.78	EBC90		EF183	0.27	KT88	1.70	PL5
AM4	0.83	6K7GT		12AU7			0.60	ARP3	0.35	EBC91		EF184	0.30	KTW6		PL5
AM6	0.17		0.16	12AV6		30PL1		ATP4	0.12	EBF80	0.82	EFP60	0.50	KTW6		PL5
AN8	0.49	6L1	0.98	12AX7	0.23	30PL12		AZ1	0.40	EBF83	0.40	EH90	0.38	KTW6		PL8
AQ5	0.24		0.39	12AY7		30PL13		AZ31	0.46	EBF89	0.30	EK90	0.22	L63	0.19	PL8
AR6	1.00	6L7GT		12BA6		30PL14		AZ41	0.53	EBL21	0.60	EL32	0.18	M8162		PM8
AT6	0.20	6L18	0.45	12BE6	0.30	30PL15		B319	0.31	EC53	0.63	EL34	0.46	ME140	0 .74	PX 4
AUG	0.21	6L19	1.38	12BH7		35A3	0.50	CL33	0.91	EC54	0.50	EL37	0.87	MHL4	0.75	PX2
AV6	0.80	6LD20		12E1	0.85	35A5	0.75	CV6	0.53	EC86	0.63	EL41	0.54	MHLD	6 75	PY3
B8G	0.13	6N7GT		12J7GT		35D5	0.70	CV988	0.10	EC88	0.60	EL42	0.53	MU12/	141	PY8
BA6	0.21	6P15	0.23		0.50	35L6G'	T .42	CYIC	0.53	EC92	0.35	EL81	0.50		0.38	PY8
BC8	0.50	6P28	0.59	12K7GT	-34	35W4	0.23	CY31	0.32	ECC32	1.58	EL83	0.38	N78	2.05	PY8
BE6	0.22	6Q7G	0.30	12Q7GT	0.28	35 <b>Z</b> 3	0.50	D63	0.25		1.58	ZL84	0.23	N108	1 40	All
BH6	0.43	6Q7GT		128A7G		35Z4G	Г -24	DAC32		ECC40		EL85	0.40	N308	0.98	fact
BJ6	0.40	6R7G	0.35		0.40	35Z5G		DAF91		ECC81	0.17	EL86	0.40	N339	0.45	and
BQ5	0.23	6R7	0.55		0.35	50B5	0.35	DAF96		ECC82		EL91	0.23	N709	0.53	Тег
BQ7A		68A7G			0.23	50C5	0.32	DD4	0.53	ECC83		BL95	0.34	P61	0.40	mini
BR7	0.79	68C7G1			0.15	50CD6		DF33	0.37	ECC84	0.30	BM34 BM80	0.90	PABCS	30 .34	Any
BR8	0.63				0.23		2.17	DF91		ECC85	0.27			PC86		ditio

	EM83 0.75	PC95 0.53	PY88 0.33	U10 0-48	2N404 0-18	AF180 0-48	GD4 0.33	OC23 0.38
	EM84 0-82	PC97 0-38	PY301 0-60	U12/14 0:38	2N966 0.53	AF181 0.70	GD5 0.28	OC24 0.38
	EM87 0.36	PC900 0-35	PY500 0-95	U16 0.75	2N1756 0-50	AF186 0.55	GD6 0.28	OC25 0.38
	EY51 0.35	PCC84 0-31	PY800 0.35	U17 0.35	2N2147 0-85	AF239 0-38	GD8 0.20	OC26 0.24
	EY81 0.35	PCC85 0-29	PY801 0-34	U18/20 0.78	2N2297 0-23	ASY27 0.43	GD9 0.20	OC28 0-60
	EY83 0.55	PCC88 0-44	PZ30 0.48	U19 1.73		ASY28 0-33	GD11 0.20	OC29 0-63
	EY84 0.50	PCC89 0-46	QQV03/10	U22 0.38		ASY29 0.50	GD12 0.20	OC35 0-32
	EY86/7 0.31	PCC189 0-49	1.20	U25 0.68		BA102 0-45	GD14 0-50	OC36 0-43
	EY88 0.43	PCF80 0.29	Q875/20	U26 0.58		BA115 0-14	GD15 0-40	OC38 0-43
	EY91 0.53	PCF82 0.31	0.63	U31 0.30		BA116 0-25	GD16 0-20	OC41 0.50
	EZ35 0.25	PCF84 0.40	Q895/10 ·49	U33 1.50		BA129 0.13	GET111 -78	OC42 0.63
	EZ40 0.40	PCF86 0.45	Q8150/15	U35 0.68		BA130 0-10	GET113 -20	OC43 1·18
0.40	EZ41 0.43	PCF200 0-67	0.63	U37 1.78		BA153 0.15	GET116 -40	OC44 0.10
	EZ41 0.43 EZ80 0.22		QV04/7 0.63	U45 0.78		BCY10 0-45	GET118 -20	OC45 0-11
0.35		PCF800 0-62	R10 0.75	U47 0-68		BCY12 0-50	GET119 -20	OC46 0·15
0.48		PCF801 0-32				BCY33 0-20	GET573 -38	OC65 1-13
0.57	EZ90 0.22	PCF8020-40	R11 0-98	U49 0.59				
L·70	FW4/500	PCF8050-63	R16 1.75	U50 0.28		BCY34 0.23	GET587 ·43	OC70 0·13
0.28	0.75	PCF8060-59	R17 0.88	U76 0.24		BCY38 0.23	GET872 .95	OC71 0-11
0.28	FW4/800	PCF8080-70	R18 0.50	U78 0.22		BCY39 0.25	GET873 -15	OC72 0·11
0.65	0.75	PCH200 ·62	R19 0.31	U107 0.92		BC107 0.13	GET882 ·50	OC74 0.28
	GZ30 0.35	PCL82 0.33	R20 0.59	U153 0 25		BC108 0 13	GET887 -23	OC75 0-11
2-10	GZ32 0-42	PCL83 0.60	R52 0.35	U191 0-60		BC113 0-25	GET889 ·23	OC76 0-15
0.63	GZ33 0.70	PCL84 0.35	RGI/240A	U192 0.25		BC115 0·15	GET890 ·23	OC77 0.27
0.62	GZ34 0.53	PCL86 0-40	1.98	U193 0.34		BC116 0.25	GET896 ·23	OC78 0·15
0.28	GZ37 0.75	PCL88 0-67	RK34 0-38	U251 0.70	AC154 0.25	BC118 0.23	GET897 ·23	OC78D 0.15
0.40	HABC80	PCL801 0-61	SP13C 0-63	U281 0.40	AC156 0.20	BCZ11 0.38	GET898 .23	OC79 0-40
0.36	0.45	PCL805/	8P42 0.75	U282 0.40	AC157 0-25	BD119 0-45	GEX13 0.18	OC81 0-11
0.38	HL13C 0.20	PCL85	SP61 0.33	U291 0.50	AC165 0.25	BF154 0.25	GEX35 0.23	OC81D 0-11
0.31	HL23DD	0.42	TH4B 0.50	U301 0-40	AC166 0.25	BF158 0-29	GEX36 0.50	OC82 0·11
0.52	0.40	PD500 1.44	TH233 0.98	U329 0.70		BF159 0.25	GEX 45 0-33	OC82D 0-11
0.60	HL41DD	PEN4DD	TP2620 0.98	U381 0.27		BF163 0-20	GEX55 0.75	OC83 0.20
0.55	0.98	1.38	UABC80 -30	U403 0.33		BF173 0-38	GT3 0.25	OC84 0-24
37	HL42DD	PEN45 0-35	UAF42 0.50	U404 0-38		BF180 0-30	M1 0.15	OC123 0.23
7.70	0.50	PEN45DD	UBC41 0.45	U801 0.95		BF181 0.40	M3 0.15	OC139 0-23
63	HN309 1-40	0.75	UBC81 0-40	U4020 0-38		BF185 0-40	MAT100 -39	OC140 0.95
	HVR2 0.53	PEN46 0:20	UBF80 0.29	VP2 0.53		BF194 0-15	MAT101 -43	OC169 0.23
0.33	HVR2A		UBF89 0.31	VP13C 0.35		BFY50 0.23	MAT120 -39	OC172 0-85
0.45	0.53	PEN453DD	UBL21 0.55	VP23 0-40		BFY51 0-19	MAT121 -43	OC200 0.22
0.40		0.98				BFY52 0-20	OA5 0.28	OC201 0-38
0.50		PENA40.98	UC92 0.35					OC202 0:43
0.50	IW4/350	PENDD	UCC84 0.34	VR75 1.25		BTX34/400		
3.83	0.38	/4020 <b>0.88</b>	UCC85 0.35	VR105 0.33		8 Y 100 0 · 18	OA10 0.43 OA47 0.10	OC203 0·30 OC204 0·30
98	IW4/500	PFL200 ·54	UCF80 0.35	VT61A 0.35				
75	0.38	PL33 0.88	UCH21 0-80	VT501 0.15	AD149 0.50	BY101 0.15	OA70 0.15	OC205 0-48
0.23	KT2 0.25	PL36 0-47	UCH42 0.61	VU113 0-44		BY105 0-18	OA73 0.15	OC206 0.50
1.48	KT8 1.75	PL81 0-45	UCH81 0.31	VU120 0.60		BY114 0.18	OA79 0.09	OC812 0-40
3-28	KT41 0.98	PL81A 0.50	UCL82 0.34	VU120A -60		BY126 0-15	OA81 0.09	OCP71 1.65
31	KT44 1.00	PL82 0.31	UCL83 0.49	VU133 0-35		BY127 0.18	OA85 0.08	ORP12 0.53
0.24	KT63 0.25	PL83 0.33	UF41 0.50	W76 0.34		BYY23 1.00	OA86 0.20	86M1 0.25
0.17	KT66 0.82	PL84 0.31	UF42 0.60	W81M 0.68		BYZ10 0.25	OA90 0·13	8M1036 0.50
0.35	KT74 0.63	PL302 0.60	UF80 0.35	W107 0.50		BYZ11 0.25	OA91 0.09	ST1276 0.50
0.55	KT76 0.63	PL504/	UF85 0.34	W729 0.60		BYZ12 0.25	OA95 0.09	8X/16 0·18
0.65	KT81 2.00	500 <b>0-64</b>	UF86 0.63	XE3 5.00		BYZ13 0-25	OA200 0.09	U14706 0.25
0.27	KT88 1.70	PL505 1.30	UF89 0.29	XFY120-48	AF121 0.30	BYZ15 1.75	OA202 0·10	XZ30 0.25
08.0	KTW61 -63	PL508 0.90	UL41 0.59	XH1-5 0-48		CG12E 0.20	OA210 0.48	Y543 0.18
0.50	KTW62 -63	PL509 1.30	UL46 0.88	X41 0.50		CG64H 0.20	OA211 0-68	Y728 0.18
0.38	KTW63 50	PL801 0.69	UL84 0.32	X65 0.50	AF139 0.65	FSY11A 23	OC19 1.25	ZE12V7 ·09
0.22	L63 0·19	PL802 0.75	UM80 0.33	X101 1.53		an a weremon	OTOMO.	
0-18	M8162 0.68	PM84 0.36	URIC 0.53	Z329 0.70	MATCHED	TRANSISTOR	SETS:-	***
0.46	ME1400 -74	PX4 1:16	UU5 0.38	Z749 0.70	LP15 (ACITS	I, ACIDA, ACI	57. AA120). 0	-03
0.87	MHL4 0.75	PX25 1.16	UU9 0.40		1-0CSID at	nd 2—OC81, 0	9-43	
0.54	MHLD6 75	PY32/3 0.50	UU12 0.23	Transistors	1-0C44 and	2-0C45.0-4	18	0.000 6.45
0.53	MU12/141	PY80 0.33	UY1N 0-50	and Diodes	1-0C82D at	nd 2—OC82. 0	48 Set of a	OC83 0-65
0.50	0.38	PY81 0.25	UY21 0.55	13777044	S.T.C. 1 wa	tt Zener Dio	des. 2.4v., 2.	7v., 3·0v.,
0.38	N78 2:05	PY82 0.25		0.58	3.6v., 4.3v	13v., 15v., 16	v., 20v., <b>0·18</b>	each.
0.23	N108 1 40				e manufacture			
0.40	N308 0 98	All goods are	onde nor rete	andject to th	often describ	ed as "new an	d tested" but l	nave a limited
0.40		Includers sec	olita Busines	a hours Mar	Fri. 9-5.30 p.m	Slate Q.I am	Littlehampte	n closed Sate
0.23		and unreliabl	e me. pusines	o nours mon.	rn. 9-5.30 p.in vith order. F	nut backing f	. Divienampu	subject to a
0.34		lerms or bu	emess, Cash	or cheque v	vith order. P nt free. All or	dest backing o	ame day her A	ret class mail
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EM81 0-40 PC88 0-49 PY83 0-27 UY85 0-27 IN4952 0-50 AF178 0-68 FSY28A -23 OC22 0-38



MARCONI SIGNAL GENERATOR TYPE TF-144G: Freq. 85 Kc/s-25Mc/s in 8 ranges. Incremental:  $\pm$  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: 400c/s sinewave 75% depth. External Modulation: Direct or via internal amplifier. A.C. mains 200/250V, 40-100c/s. Consumption approx. 40 watts. Measurements 29 × 12½ × 10 in. New condition. £45 each, Second hand condition £27.50 each, Carr. £1.50.

MARCONI SIGNAL GENERATOR TYPE TF-144H/S: Frequency Range 10Kc/s-72Mc/s. RF Output  $2\mu V$ -2V at  $50\Omega$ . Int. Mod. 400 and 1000c/s. Excellent condition with Manuals. £200.00 each. Carr. £2.

TELEPRINTER CREED TYPE 7B: "as new" condition, in original packing case, £25.00 each. Second-hand condition (excellent order), no parts broken, £15.00 each. Carriage both types £2.

FREQUENCY METER BC-221: 125-20,000 Kc/s, complete with original calibration charts. Checked out, working order £18:50 + £1 carr.; OR BC-221 (as received from Ministry), good condition, less charts, £8.50 + £1 carr.

#### FOR EXPORT ONLY **BRITISH & AMERICAN** COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

VRC.19X Trans-ceiver, 150-170Mc/s, 2 Channel, 20 Watts, Output 12/24V d.c. operation. General Electric Transmitter, 410-419Mc/s, thin line tropo scatter system, with antennae. W.S. Type 88, Crystal controlled, 40-48 Mc/s. W.S. Type HF-156, Mk. II, Crystal controlled, 2.5-7.5 Mc/s. W.S. Type 62, tunable, 1.5-12 Mc/s. C.44, Mk. II, Radio Telephone, Single Channel, 70-85 Mc/s. 50 watts, output, 230V. a.c. input. G.E.C. Progress Line Tx Type DO36, 144-174 Mc/s, 50 watt output, 110V or 230V input. STC Tx/Rx Type 9X, TR1985; RT1986; TR1987 and TR1998, 100-156 Mc/s. TRC-1 Tx/Rx, Types T.14 and R.19, FM 60-90 Mc/s. With associated equipment available. Rediction GR410 Tx/Rx, SSB, 1.5-20 Mc/s. Sun-Air Tx/Rx Type T-10-R. Collins Tx/Rx/Type 1854A. Collins Tx/Rx Type ARC-27, 200-400 Mc/s, 28V d.c. With associated equipment available. ARC-5; ARC-3; and ARC-2 Tx/Rx. BC-375; 433G; 348; 718; 458; 455 Tx/Rx. Directional Finding Equipment CRD.6 and FRD.2 complete Sets available and spares. Complete system with full set of Manuals.

RACK CABINETS: (totally enclosed) for Std. 19 in. Panels. Size 6 ft. high  $\times$  21 in. wide  $\times$  16 in. deep, with rear door. £12 each, £2.50 Carr. OR 4 ft. high  $\times$  23 in. wide  $\times$  19 in. deep, with rear door. £8.50 each, £2 Carr.

RECEIVER BC-348: Operates from 24V d.c. Freq. Range 200-500 Kc/s, 1.5-18Mc/s. Secondhand £20 each, £1 Carr.

APR-9 SEARCH RECEIVER: Complete with two Tuning Units TN128, 1000-2600Mc/s, and TN129 2300-4450Mc/s. £250.00 each.

APR-5 UHF RECEIVER: 1000-6000Mc/s, 115V a.c. Circuit. Oscillator, 6 IF Stages, Detector, Video Amplifier and Audio Amplifier. £120.00 each, Carr. £2.

RCA COMMUNICATION RECEIVER AR88: A.C. mains input. 110V. or 250V. Freq. in 6 bands, 535 Kc/s-32 Mc/s. Output impedance  $2.5-600\Omega$ . Complete with crystal filter, noise limiter, B.F.O., H.F. tone control, R.F. & A.F. variable controls. Good second hand condition (guaranteed working) £45 to £65 each. Carr. £2.00.

If wishing to call at Stores, please telephone for appointment.

3-B TRULOCK ROAD, LONDON, N17 DPG Phone: 01-808-9213



SOLARTRON PULSE GENERATOR GP1101.2: Period—2 microsecs to 100 msec; Pulse Duration—1 microsec to 100 msec; Delay time—1 microsec to 100 msec, All continuously variable in 5 ranges with fine control. Accuracy ±10%. Pulse Amplitude—0.5V-100V. Accuracy ±10% continuously variable in 4 ranges with fine control. Double Pulses; Pre-Pulse; Triggering; Square Wave O/put; Squaring Amplifier. Input—100-250V, 50-60 c/s. New condition with Manual. Price: £85 each + £1·25 carr.

USM-24C OSCILLOSCOPE: 3 in. oscilloscope with 2c/s to 10Mc/s vertical response, and 8c/s to 800Kc/s horizontal response. Sensitivity 50 mv. rms/inch. Triggered sweep, built-in trigger pulses and markers. Mains input 115V, 50c/s. Complete with all leads, probes and circuit diagram. £42-50 each, carr. £2.

OS-46/U OSCILLOSCOPE: A general purpose oscilloscope suitable for measuring signals from 0-1000V d.c. to over 50,000 c.p.s. (Further details on request, S.A.E.) £35 each, carr. £1-50.

SIGNAL GENERATOR TS-403B/U (or URM-61A): (Hewlett Packard). SIGNAL GENERATUR TS-403B/U (or URM-61A): (Hewlett Packard). A portable, self-contained, general-purpose test equipment designed for use with radio and radar receivers and for other applications requiring small amounts of RF power such as measuring standing-wave ratios, antenna and transmission line characteristics, conversion gain, etc. Both the output freq. and power are indicated on direct-reading dials. 115V, AC, 50 c/s. Freq.—1800-4000 Mc/s. CW, FM, Modulated Pulse—40-4000 pulses per sec. Pulse Width—0.5-10 microsecs. Timing—Undelayed or delayed from 3-300 microsecs from external or internal pulse. O/put—1 milliwatt max., 0 to —127 db variable. O/put Impedance—50 Ω. Price: £120 each + £2 carr.

SIGNAL GENERATOR TYPE 902: (P.R.D.). A portable, general-purpose, broadband, microwave signal generator designed for testing and maintenance of aircraft radio and radar receivers in the SHF band. The RF output level is regulated by a variable attenuator calibrated in dbm. The frequency dial is calibrated in Mc/s. Provision is made for external modulation. Power Supply—115V,  $\pm 10\%$  A.C., 50 c/s. Freq.—3650-7300 Mc/s. Internal Transmission—CW, Pulse, FM. External Transmission—Square Wave, Pulse. Power O/put—0.2 milliwatts. O/put Attenuator: —7 to —127 dbm. Load—50  $\Omega$ . Price: £135 each  $\pm$ £2 carr.

TEST SET TS-147C: Combined signal generator, frequency meter and power meter for 8500-9600 Mc/s. CW or FM signals of known freq. and power or measurement of same. Signal Generator: O/put —7 to —85 dbm. Transmission—FM, PM, CW. Sweep Rate—0-6 Mc/s per microsec. Deviation—0-40 Mc/s per sec. Phase Range—3-50 microsec. Pulse Repetition Rate—to 4000 pulses per sec. RF Trigger for Sawtooth Sweep—5-500 watts peak. 0.2-6 microsec. duration, 0.5 microsec pulse rise time. Video Trigger for Sawtooth Sweep—Positive polarity, 10-50V peak. 0.5-20 microsec duration at 10% max. amplitude, less than 0.5 microsec rise time between 90% and 10% max. amplitude points. Frequency Meter: Freq. 8470-9360 Mc/s. Accuracy—+2.5 Mc/s per sec, absolute, +1.0 Mc/s per sec, for freq. increments of less than 60 Mc/s relative, ±1.0 Mc/s per sec. at 9310 Mc/s per sec, calibration point. Accuracy measured at 25° C and 60 humidity. Power Meter: Input: +7 to +30 dbm. Output —7 to —85 dbm. Price: £75 each + £1 carr.

SIGNAL GENERATOR TS-418/URM49: Covers 400-1000 Mc/s range. CW, Pulse or AM emission. Power Range—0-120 dbm. Price: £105 each + £1.25 carr.

SIGNAL GENERATOR TS-497B/URR: (Boonton). Freq. 2-400 Mc/s in 6 bands. Internal Mod. 400 or 1000 c/s per sec. External Mod. 50 to 10,000 c/s per sec. External PM. Percent Mod. 0-30 for sine wave. Am or Pulse Carrier. O/put Voltage 0.1-100,000 microvolts cont. variable. Impedance 50 Ω. Price: £85 each + £1.50 carr.

FREQUENCY METER TS-74 (same TS-174): Heterodyne crystal controlled. Freq. 20-280 Mc/s. Accuracy .05%. Sensitivity 20 mV. Internal Mod. at 1000 c/s. Power Supply—batteries 6V and 135V. Complete with calibration book. (Manufactured for M.O.D. by Telemax. "As new" in cartons.) \$75 each. Fully stabilised Power Supply available at extra cost \$7.50 each. Carr £1.50.

CT.54 VALVE VOLTMETER: Portable battery operated. In strong metal case with full operating instructions. 2.4V-480V. A.C. or D.C. in 6 Ranges,  $1\Omega$  to  $10\text{Meg}\Omega$  in 5 Ranges. Indicated on 4in. scale meter. Complete with probe, excellent condition. £12.50, carr. 75p.

CT.381 FREQUENCY SWEEP SIGNAL GENERATOR: 85Kc/s-30Mc/s and response curve indicator with 6in. CRT tube and separate power supply. Fully stabilised. Price and further details on request.

CANADIAN HEADSET ASSEMBLY: Moving coil headphones  $100\Omega$  with chamois leather earmuffs. Small hand microphone complete with switch and moving coil insert. New Condition. £1.75 each, post 25p.

HEADSET ASSEMBLY TYPE No. 10: Moving coil headphones and microphone. (Similar to above) new cond. £1.75, post 25p; or second-hand cond. £1.25, post 25p.

HEADSET ASSEMBLY: with lightweight boom microphone. Good second-hand condition. \$2.50, post 75p.

DLR HEADPHONES: 2 × balanced armature earpieces. Low resistance. £1.25 a pair, 25p post.

POWER UNITS AVAILABLE FOR FOLLOWING SETS: 52 set—mains input, 150V @ 60mA and 12V @ 3 amps, new cond. £3-50. Receiver type 88 (1475)—mains input, 250V @ 80mA and 6-3V @ 4 amps, new cond. 8-3-50. No. 19 set £2-50. C12 set £4-00. 88 set £2-50. Carriage all types £1 extra.

STABILISED BENCH POWER SUPPLY: fully smooth, dual output, positive or negative, 2-6V; 6-9V; 9-12V and 12-16V all at 2 amps d.c. from mains input. £25 + £2 carr.

DIGITAL VOLTMETER & RATIOMETER Model BIE. 2116, £65, carr. £2. DIGITAL VOLTMETER Model BIE. 2114, £55, carr. £2. (Mnftrs. Blackburn Instruments).

MARKA SWEEP GENERATOR MODEL VIDEO (Kay Electric, USA) 265, cart. £2.

ROTARY CONVERTERS: Type 8a, 24 v D.C., 115 v A.C. @ 1.8 amps, 400 c/s 3 phase, £6.50 each, post 50p. 24 v D.C. input, 175 v D.C. @ 40mA. output, £1.25 each, post 20p.

CONDENSERS: 40 mfd, 440 v A.C. wkg. £5 each, 50p post. 30 mfd 600 v wkg. d.c., £3:50 each, post 50p. 15 mfd 330 v a.c., wkg., 75p each, post 25p. 10 mfd 1000 v. 63p each, post 13p. 10 mfd 600 v. 43p each, 25p post. 8 mfd 2500 v. £5 each, carr. 63p. 8 mfd 600 v. 43p each, post 15p, 8 mfd. 1% 300 v. D.C. £1:25, post 25p, 4 mfd 3000 v. wkg. £3 each, post 37p. 4 mfd 2000 v. £2 each, post 25p 4 mfd 600 v., 2 for £1. 0:25 mfd, 2Kv, 20p each, post 10p. 0:01 mfd MICA 2:5Kv. £1 for 5, post 10p. Capacitor 0:125 mfd, 27,000 v. wkg. £3:75 each, 50p post.

TCS MODULATION TRANSFORMERS, 20 watts, pr. 6,000 C.T., sec. 6,000 ohms. Price £1.25, post 25p.

SOLENOID UNIT: 230 v. A.C. input, 2 pole, 15 amp contacts, £2.50 each.

CONTROL PANEL: 230 v. A.C., 24 v. D.C. @ 2 amps, £2.50 each, carr. 75p. OHMITE VARIABLE RESISTOR: 5 ohms, 5½ amps; or 40 ohms at 2.6 amps. Price (either type) £2 each, 25p post each

TX DRIVER UNIT: Freq. 100-156 Mc/s. Valves 3 × 3C24's; complete with filament transformer 230 v. A.C. Mounted in 19in. panel, £4.50 each, carr. 75p. POWER SUPPLY UNIT PN-12A: 230V a.c. input 50-60 c/s. 513V and 1025V @ 420 mA output. With 2 smoothing chokes 9H, 2 Capacitors, 10Mfd 1500V and 10Mfd 600V. Filament Transformer 230V a.c. input. 4 Rectifying Valves type 523 2 × 5V windings @ 3 Amps each, and 5V @ 6 Amp and 4V @ 0.25 Amp. Mounted on steel base 10 Wx11"Hx14"D. (All connections at the rear.) Excellent condition £6.50 each, carr. £1.

AUTO TRANSFORMER: 230-115V, 50-60c/s, 1000 watts. mounted in a strong steel case  $5'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$ . Bitumen impregnated. £6 each, Carr. 63p. 230-115V, 50-60c/s, 500 watts.  $7'' \times 5'' \times 5''$ . Mounted in steel ventilated case. £3:50 each,

LT TRANSFORMER: PRI 230V. Output  $4 \times 6.3$  at 3 amps each winding,  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4'' \times 5''$ . Fully shrouded £1.50 post 50p.

MODULATOR UNIT: 50 watt, part of BC-640, complete with 2  $\times$  811 valves, microphone and modulator transformers etc. £7.50 each, 75p carr.

microphone and modulator transformers etc. 2750 each, 75p carr.

CATHODE RAY TUBE UNIT: With 3in. tube, Type 3EG1 (CV1526) colour green, medium persistence complete with nu-metal screen, £3.50 each, post 37p. APNI ALTIMETER TRANS./REC., suitable for conversion 420 Mc/s., complete with all valves 28 v. D.C. 3 relays, 11 valves, price £3 each, carr. 50p. ANTENNA WIRE: 100 ft. long. 75p + 25p post.

APN-1 INDICATOR METER, 270° Movement. Ideal for making rev. counter. £1.25, post 25p.

VARIABLE POWER UNIT: Complete with Zenith variac 0-230V., 9 amps.; 2½ in. scale meter reading 0-250V. Unit is mounted in 19 in. rack. £15 each, £1-50p carr.

AIRCRAFT SOLENOID UNIT D.P.S.T.: 24V, 200 Amps, £2 each, 25p post.

ARCRAFT SOLENOID UNIT D.P.S.1.: 24V, 200 Amps, \$2 each, 25p post.

RADAR SCANNER ASSEMBLY TYPE 122A: Complete with parabolic reflector (24 in. diameter), motors, suppressors, etc. £35 each, £2 carr.

DEGADE RESISTOR SWITCH: 0.1 ohm per step. 10 positions. 3 Gang, each 0.9 ohms. Tolerance ± 1% £3 each, 25p post. 90 ohms per step. 10 positions, total value 900 ohms. 3 Gang. Tolerance ± 1% £3.50 each, post 25p. how to care ded.

MARCONI DEVIATION TEST SET TF-934: 2.5-100Mc/s (can be extended up to 500Mc/s on Harmonics). Dev. Range 0-75Kc/s in modulation range 50c/s-15Kc/s. 100/250V. a.c. £45 each, £1.50 carr.

CRYSTAL TEST SET TYPE 193: Used for checking crystals in freq. range 3000-10,000Kc/s. Mains 230V, 50c/s. Measures crystal current under oscillatory conditions and the equivalent parallel resistance. Crystal freq. can be tested in conjunction with a freq. meter. £12:50 each, £1 carr.

LEDEX SWITCHING UNIT: 2 ledex switches, 6 Bank and 3 Bank respectively, 6 Pos.; 1 Manual switch, 16 Bank 2 Pos. £4 each, 50p post.

GEARED MOTOR: 24c. D.C., current 150mA, output 1 rpm, £1.50 each, 25p post. ASSEMBLY UNIT with Letcherbar Tuning Mechanism and potentiometer, 3 rpm, £2 each 25p post. SYNCHROS: and other special purpose motors available. List 3p.

DALMOTORS: 24-28V d.c. at 45 Amps, 750 watts (approx. 1hp) 12,000rpm. £5 each, 50p post.

GEARED MOTOR: 28V d.c. 150 rpm (suitable for opening garage doors). 24 each, 50p post.

SMALL GEARED MOTOR: 24V d.c., output 200 rpm. Meas'm'ts 1½in. dia. × 3½in. long. £2 each, 23p post.

FUEL INDICATOR Type 113R: 24V complete with 2 magnetic counters 0-9999, with locking and reset controls mounted in 3in. diameter case. Price £2 each, 25p post.

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., £6-50 each, post 37p. CO-AXIAL SWITCH—Mnftrs. Transco Products Inc., Type M1460-22, 2 pole, 2 throw. (New) £6-50 each, post 25p. 1 pole, 4 throw, Type M1460-4. (New) £6-50 each, post 25p.

PRD Electronic Inc. Equipment: FIXED ATTENUATOR; Type 130c, 2·0-10·0 KMC/SEC. (New) £5 each, post 25p. FIXED ATTENTUATOR: Type 1157S-1 (New) £6 each, post 25p.

MOVING COIL INSERT: Ideal for small speakers or microphones. Box of 3 £1, post 23p.

HAND MICROPHONE: (recent design) with protective rubber mouthpiece. £2, post 23p.

MICROLINE IMPEDANCE METER MODEL 201: 5300-8100Mc/s. £75 each, £1 carr.

MICROLINE DIRECTIONAL COUPLER MODEL 209: 5260-8100Mc/s. 24DB. £12.50 each, post 35p.

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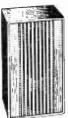
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Dual cone 15 Ω (for uses other than Bass Guitar or Electronic Organ. Carr. free. Dual cone avi, to than Bass Guitar or Electronic Organ.
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200.250v. A.C. mains operated
Frequency Response 3020,000 c.p.s. —2dB. Harmonic Distortion 0.3% at
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Gauss 11,000 lines. Size Pitted four 12in. 11,000 lines. 18 × 18 × 10 lin. approx. 15 watt Speakers. 15 \( \text{Q. Carr. 450. £10.50} \) Or dep. £3 and 9 mthly mthly. pymts. of pymts £1. (Total £12) £3 (Total £31). Carr. 75p

Covered in Rexine and Vynair, ideal for voca-lists and Public Add-ress. 15 ohm matching. TYPE C488, 30 watts. Fitted four 8in. high flux 8w. speakers. Or dep. £3 £17.75 and 9 mthly prits £2 (Total

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Individual Ganged controls: Bass, Treble, Volume and Balance. Printed circuit construction employing 10 Transistors
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Highly sensitive. Push-Pull high
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30-20,000 (ejs. All high grade components. Valves EF86, EF86,
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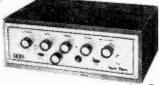
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B9A Printed Circuit 2p 1-9p 1-8p 1-8p
B9A Printed Circuit 2p 1-9p 1-8p 1-8p
B9A Exit 192 hp, 1,275 rpm. Self-starting for normal A.C. Mains. A well-made enclosed motor with standard \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in. dia. shart 1 in. long. Suitable for light power operation. Continuous rating. 21-50 plus 20p post. Instrument Motor by Evershed—Hystersis motor-maker's type No. FEX25—CG30—this is a capacitor start motor for 110 V A.C. working, double-ended shart. 23-50 plus 20p post and insurance.
Cut and Frepared 3 Core Leads. 2 yards long, P.V.C. covered and ribbed virtually non-kinkable 23/36 conductors. Old colour scheme. 3p each, 10 for 70p. New colour scheme 15p each or 10 for 21-35. We shind ear deaf sids.) 3 transistors on tiny P.C. board with volume control—whole Hearing 3d Ampillers.

Feating Adampillers and the standard Size (12) and 10 per side of the start of the st

24 way Rotary Switch, Single pole, £1-95.

Bouble-pole, Double-throw Toggie Switch, Suitable for mains voltage and up to 10 amps. 15p or 10 for £1-35.

Minde on Tapes. Very Special Offer. Regular speed (34 i.p.s.). Mono tape recordings of popular long playing records. Each tape plays for approximately 15 minutes per track. These are on 5 in. spools but can easily be joined together to make a long tape for background music. We are offering these at leass than one-third of the regular price. Classical Recordings Offer, 32 recordings all popular pieces. "Pomp and Circumstance Marches," "Nutcracker Suite" and others, all by famous composers. Total of 32 different recordings (giving a playing time of approx. 16 hours). Price £20.

Popular Recordings Offer, 36 recordings of popular music by Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Cliff Richards, Nat King Cole, etc. (giving a total time of approx. 18 hours). Price £22.

Battery Model, Balfour Auto-changer. As mains model but for 24V operation, also these are now account.

Exist Model, Balfour Auto-changer. As mains model but for 24V operation, also these are new ex-factory stock not returned export. Less cartridge 28 each plus 50p post and insurance.

#### BREAK GLASS FIRE ALARM PUSH

Made by AFA and used all over the country.
Made from heavy cast steel. Drop front
opened with Allen key for test. Switch
normally closed, opens when glass is broken.
Diameter approx. 5 ins. 21.25 or with cast
steel mounting box 21.75. Post and ins. 20p.



CAR ELECTRIC PLUG
Pits in place of cigarette lighter. Useful meth
for making a quick connection into the ce
electrical system. 38p each or 10 for 23.42.

#### ROCKER SWITCH

13 amp self-fixing into an oblong hole. Size approximately 1× ins. 6p each, 10 for 54p.

#### MAINS RELAY BARGAIN



Special this month are some single, double and treble pole changeover relays. Consacts rated at 15 amps. Operating coil wound for 240V. A.C. Good British Make. Unuşed. Sixe approx. 1½ x 1 ns. Open construction. Single pole 25p each 10 for 22:25. Double pole 32p each 10 for 22:36. Treble pole 40p each 10 for 23:60

#### PUSH BUTTON CHANGE OVER

This is a Honeywell micro switch mounted on a metal frame with springloaded plunger to operate. Panel fixing by single \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in. hole. Single Changeover switch 25p each or ten for \$2.25, 2 changeover switch operated by single plunger 35p each or ten for \$23.15.





#### DRILL CONTROLLER

New 1kW model.

Hew 1kW model.

Electronically changes speed from approximately 10 revs. to maximum. Full power at all speeds by finger-tip control. Kit includes all parts, case, everything and full instructions £1.50, plus 13p post and insurance. Made up model also available £2.25 plus 13p p. & p.

#### MAINS TRANSISTOR POWER PACK

MAINS TRANSISTOR FOWER FACK Designed to operate transistor sets and amplifiers. Adjustable output 6v., 9v., 12 volts for up to 500mA (class 8 working). Takes the place of any of the following batteries: PPI, PP3, PP4, PP6, PP7, PP9, and others. Kit comprises mains transformer rectifier, smoothing and load resistor. ondensers and instructions. Real snip at only 83p,



#### HORSTMANN "TIME & SET" SWITCH

(A 30 Amp Switch.) Just the thing if you want to come home to a warm house without it costing you a fortune. You can delay the switch on time of your electric fires, etc., up to 14 hours from setting time or you can use the switch to give a boost on period of up to 3 hours. Equally suitable to control processing. Regular price probably around £5. Special salp price 21:50 Fost and ins. 23p.

ERGOTROL UNITS
These units made by the Mullard Group are for operating and controlling d.c. Motors and equipment from A.C. mains.
Thyristors are used and these supply a variable d.c. resulting in motor speed control and operating efficiency far superior to most other methods.
The units are contained in wall mounting cabinets with front control panel on which are fuses—push buttons for on/off and the variable thryristor firing control.
4 models are available—all are brand new in makers cases:

4 models at a sales of the sale



#### OUT OF SEASON BARGAIN

#### TANGENTIAL HEATERS



Once again we are able to make a special bargain offer of these very popular heating units. Tangential heaters although brought out a few years ago are still the latest and best type as nothing has yet been made which could be called an improvement on them. The Tangential unit is still the only one used in good quality heaters made by Hoover, G.E.C. and all the famous names. The unit comprises quiet wand one-third-two-thirds and full heat in the case of the 2kw and one-third-two-thirds and full heat in the case of the 3kw. These heaters are also fitted with a safety cut-out to cut the heaters should the impelier stop or the air flow be impeded. They are free standing and need only the simplest of cases, even a wooden cabinet is suitable (or the plinth of the kitchen cabinet). Lots of customers missed our special summer offer of these heaters last year so order early. 200/240 2kw model 22:50. Control switch heaters only 25p or two-heat, cold-blow and off 35p. Postage and insurance 33p on heaters.



#### **AMPLIFIER MAINS TRANSFORMER**

50V 1½ amp. Upright mounting with fixing brackets and metal shrouds to contain magnetic field, 50 c/s primary, tapped 110V, 117V, 210V, 230V and 250V. 2 secondaries, one 50V 1½ amp, other 6V 1 amp for pilot light, etc. 21 95, postage 30p.

#### - THIS MONTH'S SNIP -



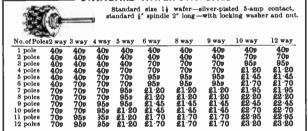
LIGHT DIMMER For any lamp up to 200 watt. Mounted on switch plate to fit in place of standard switch. Virtually no radio interference. Price 21.99 plus 20p post and ins.

#### CAPACITOR DISCHARGE CAR IGNITION



This system which has proved to be amazingly efficient and reliable was first described in the Wireless World about a year ago. We can supply kit of parts for improved and even more efficient version. Price \$4.95 plus 30p post. When ordering please state whether for Positive or negative systems.

#### STANDARD WAFER SWITCHES -



#### INSTRUMENT SWITCHES

Precision made with discast indexing mechanism. Pull length \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. spindle, 5 amp and allver-plated contacts. Range except for 9-way is as standard wafer switches. Prices obviously higher. For 40p, read 60p; for 70p, read \( \frac{2}{2} \); for 95p, read \( \frac{2}{2} \). \( \frac{1}{2} \) dote also 2-way types available up to 36 poles; 3-way, 30 poles; 4-way, 24 poles; 5-way, 19 poles; but 10- and 12-way only available up to 6 poles.



3 STAGE PERMEABILITY TUNER

This Tuner is a precision instrument made for the famous Radiomobile Car Radio. It is a medium wave tuner (but set of long wave coils available as an extra if required) with a frequency coverage 1620 Kc/s-525 Kc/s and intended to operate with an i.P. value of 470 Kc/s. Extremely compact (size only 2½ × 2 × j in. thick) with reduction gear for fine tuning, 655, with circuit of found suitable for our radio or as a general purpose tuner for use with Amplifier.

#### 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 dials enable switch on and off times to be accurately set—also on the left is another time or alarm—this may be set in minutes up to I hour. At the end of the period a bell will sound. Offered at only a fraction of the regular price—28.50, less than the value of the clock alone—post and ins. 15p.



#### DISTRIBUTION PANELS

Just what you need for work bench or lab.  $4\times 13$  amp sockets in metal box to take standard 13 amp fused plugs and on/off switch with neon warning light. Supplied complete with 7 feet of heavy cable. Wired up ready to work, 22:25 less plug; 22:50 with fitted 13 amp plug; 22:65 with fitted 13 amp plug; 22:65 with fitted 15 amp plug, plus 259 P. & P.

Where postage is not stated then orders over £5 are post free. Below £5 add 20p. S.A.E. with enquiries please.



#### MAINS OPERATED SOLENOIDS

Model 772—small but powerful 1' pull—approx. size 1½ × 1½ × 1½' 60p.
Model 400/1 ½' pull. Size 2½ × 2 × 1½'

75p.

Model TT10 11 pull. Size 3 × 21
21 21 80 plus 20p post and i

#### DOOR INTERCOM

Know who is calling and speak to them without leaving bed, or chair. Outfit comprises microphone with call push button, connectors and master intercom. Simply piugs together. Originally sold at £10. Special snip price £2.50 plus 20p postage.



#### MAINS CONNECTOR

A quick way to connect equipment to the mains safely and firmly—disconnection by plugs prevents accidental switching on; has sockets which allow insertion of meter without disconnection; cable inlets firmly hold one hair wire on up to four 7,029 cables. 85p each.



# 

MINIATURE WAFER
SWITCHES
2 pole, 2 way—4 pole, 2 way—2 pole, 3 way—
4 pole, 3 way—2 pole, 4 way—3 pole, 4 way—
2 pole, 6 way 1 pole, 12 way. Ail at 18p
ach, 21-80 dozen, your assortment.

#### WATERPROOF HEATING ELEMENT

26 yards length 70W. Self-regulating temperature control. **509** post free.

#### INVERTER UNITS

INVERTER UNITS

Transistorised for working fluorescent lighting from 12V or 24V car batteries. For caravan lighting, mobile displays, etc. we have 7 types all made by the famous Philips Company all available at about half list price.

Type 80, 124128, This is for working 3 miniature 6 watt 30′ tubes from 12V battery. In sheet stele case, Size: 10″ × 2½″ × 2″ with connection diagram. Price 24.95.

Type 80, 126288 for working one 2′ 20 watt tube from 12V battery, this is on a metal plate which can also be used to hold the tube (using Terry clips). Price 23.60.

Type 80, 126388 larne as 126328 except that it works off 24V battery, Price 24.50.

Type 80, 18634 same as 126328 except that it works off 24V battery. Price 24.70.

Type 80, 58816 for working up to 6.9″ miniature 6W tubes from 24V in pressed steel case. Size: 10″ × 2½″ × 2″ with connection diagram. Price 26.50.

Type 80, 58801 for working one 2′ 20W tube off 24V battery. This is in a pressed steel case. Size: 10½″ × 2″ × 1½″ Price 23.50.

Type 80, 58801 for working one 2′ 20W tube off 24V battery. This is in a pressed steel case. Size: 10½″ × 2″ × 1½″ Price 23.50.

Type 80, 58801 for working one 2′ 20W tube off 24V battery. This is in a pressed steel case. Size: 10½″ × 2″ × 1½″ Price 23.50.

Type 80, 58801 for working one 2′ 20W tube off 24V battery. This is in a pressed steel case. Size: 10½″ × 2″ × 1½″ Price 23.50.

Type 80, 58801 for working one 2′ 20W tube off 14W battery. This is in a pressed steel case. Size: 10½″ × 2″ × 1½″ Price 23.50.

#### COMPUTER TAPES

COMPUTER TAPES
2,400 ft. of the Best Magnetic Tape money
can buy—users claim good results with
Video and sound. 1 in. wide with cassette
£1.45 plus 33p post and insurance ‡ in.
wide with cassette £1.25 plus 30p post
and insurance; ‡ in. wide with cassette £1
plus 25p post and insurance. Spare spools
and cassetes—1 in., £1. ‡ in., 85p; ‡ in.
75p each plus 20p post and insurance.



#### BALANCED ARMATURE UNITS

These Capsules are 1r in. dlameter and \(\frac{1}{2}\) in. thick. They will operate as a microphone or loud speaker so can be used in intercom and similar circuits. 33p. Ten for \(\frac{23}{23}\).

#### MULTI-SPEED MOTOR

MULTI-SPEED MOTOR

Replacement in many well-known food mixers. 8ix speeds are available 500, 850 and 1,100 r.p.m. from either or both of the nylon sockets (where the beaters of the food mixers normally go) and 8,000, 12,000 & 15,500 r.p.m. (ideal pollabing speeds) from the main drive shaft. This drive shaft is \$i\$ in. diameter and approximately 1 in. long, A further point about this motor is that being 320/240v. AC-DC wound its speed may be further controlled with to four Thyrister controller. This is a very powerfuseful motor size approx. 2 in. dia. × 5 in. long, 230/240v. Price 8gp plus 23p postage and insurance. more post free.



MAINS OPERATED CONTACTOR 220/240v. 50 cycle solenoid with laminated core so very silent in operation. Closes 4 circuits each rated at 10 amps. Extremely well made by a German Electrical Company. Overall size 2½ × 2 × 2 in. £1 each.



#### QUICK CUPPA

Mini Immersion Heater, 350W, 200/240V. Boils full cup in about two minutes. Use any socket or lamp holder. Have at bedside for tea, baby's food, etc. £1:25, post and insurance 14p. 12V car model also available. Same price. Jug model also available £1:50 plus P. & P. 14p.



A New Service to Readers. A bulletin bringing news of new lines, special snips and "too few to advertuse" lines will be posted to subscribers during first week of each month. The bulletin will be called "Advance Advert News" and the Subscription is 60p per year. Subscribers will also receive our completed 1971 catalogue when this is published.

#### J. BULL (ELECTRICAL) LTD. Dept. W.W.7, Park Street, Croydon, CRO 1YD

Modern TELEPHONES type 708. Two-tone grey and two-tone green. 63-50 ea. P. & P. 25p ea. Brand new 66 ea. P. & P. 25p ea. STANDARD GPO DIAL TELEPHONES (black)

STANDARD GPO DIAL TELEPHONES (black) with internal bell. 87p. P. & P. 25p. Two for £1.50. P. & P. 37p.

SURVEY METER RADIAC No. 3. Hand portable size  $94 \times 5 \times 54$  ins. 3 ranges (scale changes) 0.03; 0.3; 3 R/H. Internal Ion Chamber. Nice condition 23 ea. P. & P. 50p.

PHOTOMULTIPLIERS. EMI 6097X at £8.50 ea. 6097B—£5 ea. Type 931A—£2.25 ea.

#### SPECIAL OFFER

5 in. Photomultiplier type, PDP84G by 20th Century. 43 ea. P. & P. 30p.

TRANSISTOR OSCILLATOR. Variable frequency 40 c/s to 5 kc/s. 5 volt square wave o/p, for 6 to 12v DC input. Size 1½ × 1½ × 1½ in. Not encapsulated. Brand new. Boxed. 57p ea.

new. Boxed. 57p ea.

CRAMER TIMER 28V DC Sweep 1/100th sec & sweep
60 secs. 4 dial. Remote control stop/start reset 25.00.

RELAYS

G.E.C. Sealed Relays High Speed 24V. 2m 2b—23p ea.

S.T.C. sealed 2 pole c/o, 2,500 ohms. (okay 24v) 13p ea;

12v 35p ea.

CARPENTERS polarised Single pole c/o 20 and 65 ohm coil as new, complete with base 37p ea.

Single pole c/o 14 ohm coil 33p ea; Single pole c/o 45 ohm coil 33p ea. Single pole c/o 4,000 ohm coil 33p ea.

Varley VP4 Plastic covers 4 pole c/o 5K—30p ea. 15K—33p ea.

POTENTIOMETERS

COLVERN 3 watt. Brand new. 5; 10; 25; 50; 100; 250; 500 ohms; 1; 25; 5; 10; 25; 50k all at 13p ea.

MORGANITE Special Brand new. 25; 10; 100; 250; 500K; 2·5 neg. 1 in: sealed. 17p ea.

BERCO SQ. Brand new. 5; 10; 50; 250; 500 ohms; 1; 2·5; 5; 10. 25; 50K at 25p ea.

STANDARD 2 meg. log pots. Current type 15p ea.

INSTRUMENT 3 in. Colvern 5 ohm 35p ea; 50k and 100K 50p ea.

INSTRUMENT 3 in. Colvern 5 ohm 35p ea; 50k and 100K 50p ea.

BOURNE TRIM POTS. 10; 20; 50; 100; 200; 250; 500 ohms; 1; 2.5; 5; 25K at 35p ea.

ALMA precision resistors 100K: 400K; 497K; 998K; 1 meg—0.1°, 27p ea.; 3:25k, 13K—0.1% 20p ea.

DALE heat slak resistors, non-inductive 50 watt. Brand new 8.2K at 13p ea.

SILVER ZINC Non-spill. Brand new. Single cell 1.5V 4AH size 1t × 1 × 3t, 40z. weight £1 ea.

MALLORY CELLS. 25p per set of 5.

CAPACITORS

ERIE feed through ceramicons 2200 pf—4p ea.

Sub-min. TRIMMER \$180 quare. 8, 5pf. Brand new 13p ea.

Concentric TRIMMER 3/30 pf. Brand new 7p ea.

ELECTROLYTICS. Brand new. 250 mfd. 70V 23p ea.

ELECTROLYTICS. Brand new. 250 mfd. 70V 23p ea.

MULLARD ELECTROLYTICS. Brand new. 2200 mfd 100 VDCW. Size 11" dia × 4½". Price 75p ea. Reduction for quantity.

| Reduction for quantity. | VISCONOL EHT Capacitors. Brand New. | VISCONOL EHT CAPACITORS | Size 1 × 24 ins. | 0.05mfd 2.5kV 50p ea. | 0.001mfd 10kV 50p ea. | 0.001mfd 18kV 65p ea. | 0.001mfd 18kV 65p ea. | 0.001mfd 15kV 80p ea. | 0.005mfd 15kV 80p ea. | 0.005mfd 15kV 80p ea. | 0.005mfd 15kV 80p ea. | 0.05mfd 15kV 8

DECADE DIAL UP SWITCH. Finger-tip, Engraved 0,9. Gold plated contacts. Size 2½ high, 2½ etc. 2½ wide. 75p ea. Bank of 4 with escutcheon plates, etc. 2½ high, 2½ deep, 2½ wide £2.50.

PHOTOCELL equivalent OCP 71 13p ea.
Photo-resist type Clare 703. (TO5 Case). Two for 50p.
BURGESS Micro Switches V3 5930. Brand new 13p ea.
HONEYWELL. Sub-min. Microswitches type 118M3-T. Brand new. 17p ea.

PANEL mounting lamp holders. Red or green. 9p ea.

BRAND NEW PLUGS AND SOCKETS CANNON. 50 way DDM50P 75p ea.; DDM50S 50p ea.

CANNON. 50 way DDM50P 75p ea.; DDM508 50p ea. £1 per pair.

As above but 25 way 50p ea. plug; 35p ea. socket; 75p per pair; 9 way 33p ea. plug and socket, 50p per pair. U.H.F. Plugs fit UR57, 59, 65 etc., 40p ea. B.N.C. to U.H.F. Adaptor £1.25 ea.; Min. B.N.C. to U.H.F. £1.50 ea.; Timetton B.N.C. £1 ea.; B.N.C. plug £1 ea.; B.N.C. plug £1 ea.; B.N.C. plug £1 ea.; B.N.C. plug £1 ea.; Min. socket round 50p ea. Standard B.N.C. round 35p ea. Many others too numerous to list. All prices quoted for 'one off.'

to list. All prices quoted for 'one off.'

TRANSFORMERS. All standard inputs.

STEP DOWN I SOLATING trans. Standard 240v AC to 120V tapped 60-0-60 700W. Brand new. £5 ea. As above 55-0-55V 300W. £3 ea. P. & P. 35p.

Neptune series 460-435-0 etc. 230 MA and 600-570-540-0 etc. 250 MA. £3-50 incl. post.

Multi 6.3Volts to give 48V 3.5Amps etc. £3-50 incl. post. Transformer 0-215-250 120 MA; 6.3V 4A CT × 2; 2 × 6.3v 0.5A and separate 90v 100 MA £1-25 ea. P. & P. 20p. Matching contact cooled bridge rectifier 37p ea. 4.5V 40 amp (180Va) £1-75 ea. incl. postage or 3 for £4-50 incl. postage or 3 for £4-50 incl. postage. Designed to be Series paralleled.

Parmeko 6.3v 2 amp ×4—£1-13 ea.

Gard/Parm/Part. 450-400-0-400-450, 180 MA. 2×6.3v. £3 ea.

Transformer 250-80MA; 13V-1,2A and 6.3V 5A. £1-50. P. & P. 25p.

MARCONI Wide Range Oscillator TF1370's and TF1370A's. 10c/s—10mc/s from £140.

#### TEST GEAR

OSCILLOSCOPES
E.M.I. WM 2 DC—13 mc/s £25.
SOLARTRON CD1014 DB. DC—6 m
SOLARTRON 7118.2 D.B. DC—9 mc/s

DC-9 mc/s. In fine

SOLARTRON 7118.2 D.B. DC—9 mc/s. In fine condition £50.

SOLARTRON 643 DC—15 mc/s Brand new £85.
Good condition £50.

SOLARTRON DC—10 mc/s. CD513—£40.
CD513.2—£42.50. CD5238—£45.

SOLARTRON CT318 (D300 range) DC—6 megs.

SOLARTRON Storage scope QD910 £150.
COSSOR 1049 Mk. 3. DB £25
HARTLEY 13A DB. £25.

All carefully checked and tested. Carriage £1.50 extra.

All carefully checked and tested. Carriage £1-50 extra.

MARCON!

Noise gen. TF1301. £40. Carr. £1-50.
Vacuum tube Voltmeter TF1041A. £35; 1041B. £45.
Deviation Meter TF934/2. £50 ea. Carr. £1-50.
Deviation Meter TF934/2. £50 ea. Carr. £1-50.
Deviation type 719. £30 ea. Carr. 75p.
TF888 AM Portable Test Set 70 kc/s-70 m/cs.
Brand new crated, £40 ea. (Carr. £1-25.
TF 1026 Frequency Meter £12-50. Carr. £1-50.
TF 292 Magnification Meter. As new condition £60.
TF 195 Audio Generator £10. Carr. £1-50.
Better grade £55 ea. Carr. £1-50.
Better grade £55 ea. Carr. £1-50.
TF801B \$18 Cen 10-500 m/c/s from £150.
TF 886 Magnification Meter £45. Carr. £1.
TF 369 N. 5 Impedance Bridge from £50 ea. Carr. £1-50.

£1·50. TF 144G Signal Generator. Serviceable. Clean £15. In exceptional condition £25, Carr. £1·50. Valve voltmeter type CT208, £1/·50 ea. Carr. 75p. TF 885 Video Oscillator Sine/Square £35 Carr. £1·50. TF 885/L £55. Carr. £1·54. TF 1343/2 'X' Band gen. £35. Carr. £1·50.

SOLARTRON
Laboratory amplifier AWS51A, 15c/s—350kc/s £35
Carr. £1

Carr. £1
Stabilised P.U. SRS 151A £20. Carr. £1·50.
Stabilised P.U. SRS 152 £15. Carr. £1·50.
Precision Millivoltmeter VP252. £25. Carr. £1.
Process Response Analyser. Fine Condition £250
Oscillator type OS 101. £30. Carr. £1·50.
D.C. Amplifier type AA900. £30. Carr. £1.

AVO
Testmeter No. 1 £12 ea. Carr. 75p.
Electronic Testmeter CT 38. Complete £20 Carr. £1

CINTEL
Square and Pulse gen. PW 0-05 to 0-3 micro secs.
15mV to 50V; rep rate 5 hz to 250 kz £20. Carr. £1.

AIRMEC
Signal Generator type 701. £25. Carr. £1-50.
AIRMEC Generator type 210 £120. Carr. £1-50.

MARCONI TF 1277. Colour studio scope, will line select. In superb condition, £120.

E.M.I. Oscilloscope type WM16. Main frame £125. Choice of Plux in 7/2 DC—24 mc/s x 2 £35; 7/1 DC—40 megs £25. Differential unit available from £40. E.M.I. WM8. DC to 15 mc/s. Complete with plug in pre-amp, from £40.

BRADLEY ATTENUATORS 0/500 meg cycles. 0/12 db and 0/120 db—420 per pair.

BECKMAN MODEL A. Ten turn pot complete with dial. 100k 3% Tol 0.25%—only £2.13 ea.

E.H.T. Base B9A in Polystyrene holder with cover. Brand new. 13p ea.

DVM's BIE 2114 £50 ea.; BIE 2116 £50 ea. Carr. £1:50. BC221-Brand new £35 ea. Carr. £1.

NAGARD Double pulse gen type 5002 £50. Carr. £1.50.

#### MARCONI SPECTRUM ANALYSERS type OA 1094, from £325.

FIBRE GLASS PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD. Brand new. Single side ip per sq. in. Double sided ip per sq. in. Cut to size (Max. 23'×15'). Postage 5p per order.

BERCO miniature variac type 31C. 0-250V 1 amp. 25/16th' depth, 3" diameter. Complete with dial and pointer, As new £3. P. & P. 37p.

SEQUENTIAL TIMERS 240V synchronous motor iron. 12 cam operated 2 pole micro switches. Individually adjustable from 0° to 180°. £6 ea.

Standard 240V MOTORS by CITENCO reduction gearbox to 19 r.p.m. reversible. 45 ea.

Single pole 3-way 250 V AC 15 amp switch. **8p** ea. P. & P. 5p. Large discount for quantity. Modern replacement for VCR 138 tube. Flat face 3 in. £1-63. P. & P. 25p. Bases 17p.

FERRITE rods complete with LW, MW and coupling coils. Brand new. 25p ea. P. & P. 7p.

Squirrel cage **BLOWER ASSEMBLY** complete with standard mains input motor. Size  $7'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  dia, only **80p** ea. P. & P. 25p ea.

DUNFOSS—solenoid valves. 240V 50 c/s. Type EVJ 2. Brand new boxed £5; Second hand £3. P. & P. 30p.

**CLAUDE LYONS** Main Stabilizer. Type TS-1L-5S0. Input 119-135 volts 47/65 cs. Output 127+/-0.25% 16 amps. £35. Carr. £2.

SERVOMEX. Stab. Transistor P.U. 0.15V 2.5 amps. Volt and Current meters, overload trip. £15 ea. Carr. £1.50.

E.H.T. Unit by Brandenburg model S.0530/10. £55.

MAGNETRONS TYPE CV370. Brand nev

KELVIN & HUGHES 4-channel multi-speed recorders complete with amplifiers. £60 ea.

EVERSHED & VIGNOLES Recording paper. Brand new boxed, L618H4 7" wide, 1\frac{1}{2}" dia. 17p roll; 6" dia. £1 roll, JL900H4 7" wide, 1\frac{1}{2}" dia. 25p roll.

19in. Rack Mounting CABINETS 6ft. high 19in. deep. Side and rear doors, Fully tapped, £12-50. Carriage at cost. Double Bay complete with doors. Fine condition. £25. Carriage at cost.

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TIME CALIBRATOR unit by Cawkell any or all time intervals from 0.5 microsecond to 1,000 microsecond. Internal calibration; gate generation £40. Carr. £1.50.

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ECC82/3	42 p	EL90	32 i p	PC86/8	51p	PY81	41p		61p		221p	6D84	75p	68A7	37 lp	12BE6	32 ip	30PL1	771p	7360	£1·80
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2N698	25p	40458	P.A.	AF116	25p	BC148	15p	BFX84	30p
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2N706A	12 p	2N4062	22 p	AF118	60p	BC152	17 tp	BFY50	22 <del>1</del> p
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2N 1305	22 p	AC117	60p	AF126	20p	BC169C	15p	OC25	50p
2N1306	25p	AC126	20p	AF127	174p	BC171	17+p	OC26	32 <b>∤</b> p
2N1307	25p	AC127	25p	AF139	371p	BC175	271p	OC28	62≟p
2N1711	25p	AC128	20p	AF178	45p	BC183	221p	0029	02∦p 75p
2N2147	721p	AC154	221p	AF179	45p	BC184		OC35	40p
2N2160	57 p	AC176	25p	AF180	52 <del>1</del> p	BC187	221p	OC36	
2N2614	30p	AC187	621p	AF181	42ip	BC213L	281p		62 lp
2N2646	571p	AC188	37 i p	AF186	66ip		26}p	OC42	25p
2N2905	40p	ACY17	27 p	AF239	42 lp	BCY32 BCY58	37 <del>l</del> p	0C44	20p
2N2926	,	ACY18	25p	A8Y28	42 p 28 p	BCY70	22 p	OC45	121p
Green	14p	ACY19	25p	BC107	15p	BD115	20p	OC46	15p
Yellow	12}p	ACY20	25p	BC108	15p	BD121	78p	OC70	15p
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2N 3053	271p	ACY22	20p	BC113	15p 27∉p	BD123	82 p	OC72	12 p
2N3055	75p	ACY28	20p	BC114	37 i p	BD124 BD131	62 p	OC74 OC75	32 <del>]</del> p
2N3391	20p	ACY40	20p	BC115	32 i p	BD132	971p		22 i p
2N3392	20p	ACY41	25p	BC116	62 i p	BF115	97 <b>1</b> p	OC76 OC77	22 i p
2N 3702	17 tp	ACY44	40p	BC116A	371p	BF117	25p	0C78	27 p 25 p
2N3704	221p	AD140	40p	BC117	39p	BF160	471p P.A.		20p
2N 3705	20p	AD142	58p	BC118	32½p	BF162	P.A.	OC81 OC81D	20p
2N3711	20p	AD149	574p	BC134	571p	BF163			20p 25p
2N3819	350	AD150	62 i p	BC135	P.A.	BF167	35p	OC83	
2N 3826	30p	AD161	37 ł p	BC136	P.A.	BF173	25p	OC84 OC139	25p
2N3905	87p	AD162	37 p	BC137	P.A.	BF178	321p		32 p
2N3914	P.A.	AF102	58p	BC138	P.A.	BF179	35p	OC140	32 ip
					F.A.	BF179 BF180	721p	OC170	30p
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3in, 7p	Boxed in Plastic Library Packs
4in 9p	C60 53p
5in 11p	C90 68p
5∦in 13p	C120 87p
7in 13p	P. & P. 7p on all orders.

ADD 3p PER ITEM FOR POST AND PACKING FOR ORDERS UNDER 24 PIECES.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER ONLY. POST AND PACKING PAYABLE ON ORDERS UP TO £6, AFTER THAT, FREE EXCEPT C.R.T.'s.

a75

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Postage and carriage below are inland only. For Overseas please ask for quotation. We do not issue a catalogue or list.





50 AME

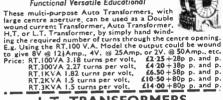
BRAND NEW. Keenest prices in the country. All types (and spares) from to 50 amp. available from stock.

0-260 v. at I amp	£5·50
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carriage extra-	

OPEN TYPE (Panel mounting). ½ amp. £3.93 I amp £5.50. 2½ amp. £6.63. P. & P. 40p.

#### RING TRANSFORMERS

Functional Versatile Educational



#### TRANSFORMERS

F' 11 11041101 01111-	
All primaries 220-240 volts.	
Type No. Sec. Taps	Price Carr.
1 12 v. at 5A	£1.88 28p
2 30, 32, 34, 36 v. at 5 amps	£4-68 45p
3 30, 40, 50 v, at 5 amps	£6.88 45p
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5 6. 12 v. at 20 amps	£6-43 45p
6 17. 18. 20 y, at 20 amps	£7-28 55p
7 6, 12, 20 v. at 20 amps	£6.88 55p
8 24 v. at 10 amps	£5-23 35p
	£7-15 45p
9 4, 6, 24, 32 v. at 12 amps	- 13 13 P

ALARM BELL

Manufactured by GENTS. 6 inch bell, 3/6 volt D.C. operation. As NEW. Only £1.50 plus 45p P. & P.

#### LIGHT SOURCE AND PHOTO CELL

MOUNTING
Precision engineered light source with adjustable lens assembly and ventilated lamp housing to take MBC bulb. Separate photo cell mounting assembly for ORP.12 or smilar cell with optic window. Both units are single hole fixing. Price per pair £2.75 p & p 18p.

#### LIGHT SENSITIVE SWITCHES

Kit of parts including ORP.12 Cadmium Sulphide Photocell. Relay Transistor and Circuit. Now supplied with new Siemens High Speed Relay for 6 or 12 volt operations. Prica £1.25, plus 12p P. & P. ORP. 12 and Circuit 63p post paid.





200-250 v. A.C. NEON Available in RED or AMBER at 20p each, or in GREEN at 32p. Min. order 3 units. P. & P. 5p.

#### MOTOROLA MACII/6 PLASTIC TRIAC 400 PIV 8 AMP

Now available EX STOCK supplied complete with full data and applications sheet. Price £1.05 plus 7p P. & P. Suitable diac 30p (RCA40583)

#### ELECTRONIC ORGAN KIT



Easy to build, solid state. Two full octaves (less sharps and flats).
Fitted hardwood case,
powered by two penlite 1½v. batteries.

Complete set of parts including speaker, etc., together with full instructions and 10 tunes. £3.00. P. & P. 25p.

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50 easy to build Projects. No soldering, no special tools required. The Kit includes Speaker, meter, Relay, Transformer, plus a host of other components and a 56-page instruction leaflet. Some examples of the 50 possible Projects are: Sound level Meter, 2 Transistor Radio, Amplifier etc., etc. Price £7-75. P. & P. 30p.

CRYSTAL RADIO KIT

CRTSIAL RADIO RIT
Complete set of parts including: crystal diode, ferrite aerial, drilled chassis and personal ear-piece. No soldering, easy to build, full step-by-step instructions. £1-75 inc. post.



(NEW) Ceramic construction, winding embedded in Vitreous fing embedded in Vitreous designed for continuous duty. AVAILABLE FROM STOCK IN THE FOLLOWING II VALUES: 100 WATT I ohm 10a, 5 ohm 4.7a., 10 ohm 3a., 25 ohm 2a., 50 ohm 1.4a., 100 ohm 1a., 250 ohm 7.a., 500 ohm 4.5a., 1k ohm 280mA., 1'5k ohm 230mA., 2'5k ohm 2a., 5k ohm 140mA., Diameter 3½in. Shaft length ¾in. dia. ¾in., £1-50. P. & P. 15p. 50 WATT 1.12/10/25/50/100/250/500/1K/1-5K/2-5K/5K ohm. All at £1-12, P. & P. 11p.

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25.WATT 10/25/50/100/250/500/1K/1·5K/2·5K ohm.
All at 78p, P. & P. 5p.
Black Silver Skirted knob calibrated in Nos. 1-9. 13

in, dia, brass bush, Ideal for above Theostats, 18p ea.

#### UNISELECTOR SWITCHES-NEW 4 BANK 25 WAY FULL WIPER 25 ohm coil, 24 v. D.C. operation £5-88, plus 22p P. & P.

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#### 12-28 VOLT D.C. BLOWER UNIT

Powerful, smooth running, precision made Blower Unit. 5,000 RPM, -54 amps. Size 3" diameter × 33" long over all. Price £2.00 post paid.



P. Carlo

#### **VERY SPECIAL OFFER**

Cannot be repeated. 500 v. 50 Meg Record insulation testers. Excellent condition, fully tested. Complete with leather carrying case. £12. P. & P. 50p.

THREE EASY TO BUILD KITS USING XENON WHITE LIGHT FLASH TUBES. SOLID STATE TIMING + TRIGGERING CIRCUITS. PROVISION FOR EXTERNAL TRIGGERING. 230-250v. A.C. OPERATION.

TEANAL INIUGERING. 230-250v. A.C. OPERATION. The Strobe is one of the most useful and interesting instruments in the laboratory or workshop. It is invaluable for the study of movement and checking of speeds. Many uses can be found in the psychiatric and photographic fields, also in the entertainment business, It is used a great deal in the motor industry and is a real tool as well as an interesting scientific device.

EXPERIMENTERS "ECONOMY" KIT
Adjustable I to 36 Flash per sec. All electronic composents including Veroboard S.C.R. Unijunction
Xenon Tube + instructions £6:30 plus 25p P. & P.

NEW INDUSTRIAL KIT
Ideally suitable for schools, laboratories etc. Roller
tin printed circuit. New trigger coil, plastic thyristor
Adjustable 1-80 f.p.s. Price £10-50. 50p P. & P.

Adjustable 1-80 1.p.s. Price £10-50. 50p P. & P. MY-LYGHT STROBE
This strobe has been designed for use in large rooms, halls and the photographic field, and utilizes a silicatube for longer life expectancy, printed circuit for easy assembly, also a special trigger coil and output capacitor. Speed adjustable 1-30 f.p.s. Light output approx. 4 ioules. Price £12-00. P. & P. 50p.

#### AND NOW!

THE 'SUPER' HY-LYGHT KIT

Approx. 4 times the light output of our well proven Hy. Lyght strobe. Incorporating, Heavy duty power supply. Variable speed from 1-23 flash per sec. Fantastic Octal based tube with massive electrodes. Reactor control circuit producing an intense white light.

light.
The brilliant light output of the 'SUPER' HY-LYGHT gives fabulous effects with colour filters.

Never before a Strobe Kit with so HIGH an output at so LOW a price. ONLY £20.00 plus 75p P. & P.

7-INCH POLISHED REFLECTOR. Ideally suited for above Strobe Kits. Price 53p and 13p P. & P. or post paid with kits. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

RUNNING HOUR METER. 240 volt, 50 cycle, 2-2 watt. Calibrated in minutes. Six figure. PRICE; £3:00 including Post & Packing.

#### VENNER ELECTRIC TIME SWITCH

200/250 voit. Ex-GPO. Tested, perfect condition. Two ON, two OFF, every 24 hrs. at any manually pre-set time. Price: 10amp. £2.73. 15amp. £3.25. 20amp. £3.75. P. & P. 20p. Also available with Solar Dial ON at dusk, OFF at dawn, Prices as above.





#### INSULATED TERMINALS

Available in black, red, white, yellow, blue and green. New 10p each. Post paid.

#### RELAYS NEW SIEMENS PLESSEY, etc. MINITURE RELAYS AT COMPETITIVE PRICES.

ı	2	3	4		2	3	7	
45	6.9	2 HD M	50n	700	12-24	2 c/o	63p*	
185		2 c/o	630*	700	15-35	2 c/o HD	73p*	
185		4 c/o	73p*		16-24	6 M	63p*	
230		2 c/o HD	63p*		24-36	4 c/o	63p*	
		4 c/o			36-45	6 M	63p*	
		2 0/0	73n*	2400	30-48	40/0	50p	
		4 c/o	78n*	5800	40-70	400	63p*	
		4 M 2 B	63p*	9000	40-70	200	50p*	
		4 c/o	780	15k	85-110	6 M	50p*	
	o 11 - 1	(2) NA	Caret San	ade	volts. (	(Contact	s: (4)	
Pric	OIL OL	Heavy D	uty. A	II Pos	t Paid	*including	Base.	
Price HD = Heavy Duty. All Post Paid *including Base.  MAINS RELAY								
MA	1142	KELAT	, ,		- 40		E00	

230.v. A.C. coil 3 c/o, 10 amp. A.C. conti + 8p p. & p. Similar to above illustration.

#### RECHARGEABLE NICKEL CAD. BUTTON CELLS.

2 x 1.2 v. 250 MA/HR Nickel Cad. Cells, connected to give 2.4 v., at 25 milliamp/10 hour rate, complete with 200/250 v. A.C. charger, unused. Price 48p each plus 8p p. & p. or 2 units for £1-00 post paid.



#### NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERY

1.2 v. 35 AH. Size 80 high × 3 × 10. £1.50 each, plus 20p

r. or r. Sintered Cadmium Type 1.2 v. 7AH. Size: height 3½ in., width 2½in. × 1-½in. Weight: approx. 13 ozs. Ex-R.A.F. Tested 63p. P. & P. 15p.

#### 230 VOLT AC SOLENOID

EXTREMELY POWERFUL SOLENOID with approximately 14lb. pull, linch travel. Fitted with mounting feet. Size 4 inches long. 28 inches wide and 3 inches high. Price £2.00 including post & pkg.



230-250 VOLT A.C. SOLENOID

(Similar in appearance to above illustration.) Approx. I lb. pull. Size of feet I law I law. Price 85p incl. post. Manufactured by Westool Ltd.

# 36 volt 30 amp. A.C. or D.C. Variable L.T. Supply Unit

Input 220/240 v. A.C. Output Continuously variable 0.36 v. A.C./D.C. Fully isolated. Fitted in robust metal case with Voltmeter, Ammeter, Panel Indicator and chrome handles. Input and Output fully fused. Ideally suited for Lab. or Industrial use. £58 plus £2 p. & c.

#### 230V/240V COMPACT SYNCHRONOUS

GEARED MOTORS

Manufactured by either Sangamo, Haydon or Smith. Built-in gearbox.

I rev. per hour. Clockwise rotation.

I rev. per hour. Anti-clockwise rotation.

3 revs. per hour. Anti-clockwise rotation.

5 revs. per hour. Anti-clockwise rotation.

6 revs. per hour. Anti-clockwise rotation.

15 revs. per hour. Anti-clockwise rotation.

16 revs. per hour. Anti-clockwise rotation.

Fraction of makers' price All at **75p** incl. P. & P.

0

#### 12 VOLT DC MOTOR

12 VOLI DE MOTOR
Powerful 12 volt 1 amp REVERSIBLE
motor. Speed 3,750 rpm. Complete
with external gear train (removable)
giving final speed of 125 RPM. Size
4½in. × 2½in. dia. Price inc. post 95p.



#### PARVALUX TYPES DI9 230/250 VOLT AC REVERSIBLE GEARED MOTORS

GEARED MOTORS

30 r.p.m. 40 lb. ins. Position of drive spindle adjustable to 3 different angles. Mounted on substantial cast aluminium base. Ex-equipment. Tested and in first-class running order. A really powerful motor offered at a fraction of maker's price. £6.30, P. & P. 50p.



#### BODINE TYPE N.C.1 GEARED MOTOR

GEARED MOTOR
(Type 1) 71 r.p.m. torque 10 lb. in.
Reversible 1/70th h.p. 50 cycle .38
amp. (Type 2) 28 r.p.m. torque 20
lb. in. Reversible 1/80th h.p. 50 cycle .28 amp.
The above two precision made U.S.A. motors are
offered in 'as new' condition. Input voltage of motor
115v A.C. Supplied complete with transformer for
230/240v A.C. input
Price, either type £3-15 plus 35p P. & P. or less transformer £2-13 plus 27p P. & P.
These motors are ideal for rotating aerials, drawing
curtains, display stands, vending machines etc. etc.

ALL MAIL ORDERS, ALSO CALLERS AT:

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PERSONAL CALLERS ONLY

9 LITTLE NEWPORT STREET, LONDON, WC2H 7JJ. Tel.: 01-437 0576

Special offer of AMPEX professional tape heads, mu-metal shrouded. (Designed for model AG20). Full track record, or playback, £3.00. Erase head £2.00. Set of 3 with mounting bracket and cover £7.50. Half track record only, £3.00 each. Carriage paid.



OXLEY P.T.F.E. BARB TERMINALS. Stand off  $\frac{12}{2}$ " or  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". £2:75 box of 100.

HARWIN. Tapped (6 Ba) high voltage "stand off" insulators, length \$\frac{1}{2}"\$, tapped (8 Ba) \$\frac{1}{2}"\$ long. \$\frac{42.00}{2}\$ per 100. Carriage Paid.

meriuo Carriage raio.

"BENSON BROS." 12v. D.C. HEAVY DUTY
SOLENOID. Size: 3" overall x 1½" x 1". Very
powerful. Cont. rated. £1:00 each. P. & P. 15p.

"DECCO" MAINS SOLENOID.

"DECCO" MAINS SOLENOID.

DECCO" MAINS SOLENOID.—
ompact and very powerful. 16 lb. pull.
" travel which can be increased to 1" by removing captive-end-plate. Overall size  $2'' \times 2^{1}_{2}'' \times 2^{3}_{4}''$  high. £1.50. P. & P. 25p.

WEBBER MAINS SOLENOID. Robust and strong. On this item the plunger travel is 11. Performance: 6 lb. pull at 12. 8 lb. at 1; 10 lb. at 2. The non-captive plunger has a fixing eye to take up to 3. both 5. Size: 24" high × 2" × 2". £1.25 plus 25p P. & P.

#### SPECIAL OFFER

MAINS SOLENOID BY MAGNETIC DEVICES LTD. A beautifully constructed solenoid at half normal price. A two-sided bracket is incorporated for vertical or horizontal mounting. Size: 2" × 14" × 14", Pull is approx. 2 lb., plunger travel 14", Fixing eye takes up to 4" bolt. Plunger non-captive. New in original makers boxes. 359 each, plus 25p P. & P. Large number available, special price for quantity.

#### RELAYS

Perspex enclosed, plug in, with base. Size  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$  MQ 308 600  $\Omega$  24v. 4 c/o. 60p ea., £5·00 per doz. MQ 508 10,000  $\Omega$  100v. 4 c/o. 50p ea., £4·50 per doz. S.T.C. Midget Field Relay type 4109EC. 12v. 40 mA 170 $\Omega_{\rm t}$  single H.D. make. 53p each.

"B. & R." 3 c/o. 10 amp. contacts (silver) operates on 2 volts D.C. Draws approx. I amp. Size:  $2'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}''$ .

"OMRON" OCTAL BASE. A.C. mains.  $2 \times 5$  amp. C/O contacts. Perspex enclosed. 88p.

**A.E.** Perspex enclosed, plug in,  $50\Omega$  6v. 2 c/o. 63p ea.  $470\Omega$  12v. 4 c/o. 73p ea.  $2,780\Omega$  48v. 4 c/o. 73p ea.  $1,260\Omega$  48v. 6 c/o. 83p ea.

MAGNET DEVICES. 12v. 3×H.D. c/o Contacts size  $\frac{1}{8}$ " × 1" ×  $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 63p each. E.R.G. 1,000 $\Omega$  6v. DC. 1 make encapsulated reed type. Size:  $\frac{8}{8}$ " ×  $\frac{1}{18}$ ", 4 for £1-00.

NEW "F.I.R.E." PLUG-IN RELAY.—115v. Coil 50/60 c.p.s. 3 heavy duty silver change-over contacts. Very robust. 63p.

NEW "ISKRA" 240v. A.C. RELAY:--3 × 6 amp Changeover ELAY:—3 × 6 amp Changeover intacts, 63p.

SIEMENS HIGH SPEED RELAY, Type 89L. 1,700  $\Omega$  + 1,700  $\Omega$  coil. New 63p each.

MINIATURE "LATCH-MASTER" RELAY 6, 12, or 24v. D.C. operation. One make one break, contacts rated 5 amps, at 30v. Once current is applied, relay remains latched until input polarity is reversed. Manufactured for high acceleration requirements by Sperry Gyroscope Co. Size: Length i, dia. #" (including mount). Please state vertical or horizontal mount and voltage. £1 63 each.

ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS MULLARD. 900μF 100v. heavy ripple screw terminals  $1\frac{1}{4\pi}$ " dia.  $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ", 70p eac., £6·00 per doz. 1,600μF 64v.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " dia.  $\times 3$ " 38p ea., £3·50 per doz. 10,000μF 10v.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " dia.  $\times 3$ ". 38p ea., £3·50 per doz. 1,250μF 25v. 1" dia.  $\times 2$ ". 50p ea., £4·50 per doz.

50p ea., £4.50 per doz.

HUNTS 1,000μF 50v. 1½" dia. × 2", 25p ea., 10,000μF

6v. 1¾" dia. × 2", 30p ea., £3.00 per doz. 16μF 350v.

"" × 1½" wire ends. £2.00 per doz. 1,000μF 50v. 1"

dia. × 3", 30p ea., £3.00 per doz. 32.32μF 275v. 1" dia.

× 2", 33p ea. 100μF 100v. 1" dia. × 2", 25p ea.

ERIE. Ceramicon capacitor. Type CHV41IP. 500 P.F.

30KV Size 1.5" dia. × 1.44" long. 50p ea. Carriage paid.

JUNY SIZE 1:3 dia. X 1-41 long, Sup ea. Carriage paid.
HIGH CAPACITY ELECTROLYTICS. Cylinder.
type with screw terminals on top. Average size 3' dia. X
4' high. "Mallory' 20,000µF 30v. D.C. 45v. D.C. surge.
"Mallory 25,000µF 25v. D.C., 40v. D.C. surge. Mallory
35,000µF 15v. D.C., 20v. D.C. surge. "Phaglory"
40,000µF 10v. D.C., 12v. D.C. surge. "Sprague"
40,000µF 10v. D.C., 12v. D.C. surge. "General Electric"
46,500µF 25v. D.C., 30v. D.C. surge. "General Electric"
55,000µF 15v. D.C., 20v. D.C. surge. Spe each. Minimum
order £1·00 on these items. P. & P. 10p each.

WHERE NO CARRIAGE CHARGE IS INDICATED PRICE IS INCLUSIVE. PERSONAL CALLERS WELCOME.



MOTORS
AMPEX 7.5v. D.C. MOTOR. This
is an ultra-precision tape motor
designed for use in the AMPEX model AG20 portable recorder. Torque 450GM/CM. Stall load at 500ma. Draws 60ma on run. 600 rpm ± 5% speed adjustment, internal AF/RF suppression. ½" dia. x 1" spindler, motor 3" dia. x 1.½". Original cost £16.50. Our price £4.25, P. & P. 25p. Large quantity available (special Large quantity available quotations). Mu-metal enclosure available 75p each

"DISCUS Brand New "DISCUS"
Centrifugal Blower by
Watkins & Watson. 240v.
50 Hz. Powered by A.E.I.
continuous rating 2850 rpm
motor. Cowl diameter 10°.
Outlet flange 2" I.D. Coupling
flange supplied. These superb precision units are ideally suited for Organ construction. Organ ed at an Offered at approx. half maker price £12.50. Carriage £1.50

POWERFUL DUAL VOLT-AGE. 110/240v. 50Hz. Blower by Fanmanco Ltd. A compact powerful unit with 3" dia. × 13" wide impeller giving powerful thrust, 2" × 11" outlet. Weight 3½lb. These units are unused and offered at only £3.50. P.&P. 30p



#### SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER

LIMITED PERIOD ONLY FROM NOW **UNTIL 31st AUG. 1971 A DISCOUNT** OF 20% WILL BE DEDUCTED ON ALL ORDERS OF £7.50 AND OVER

We welcome orders from established companies, educational depts., etc. (To cover invoicing costs minimum £2:50, please.)

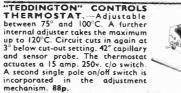
#### PROGRAMME TIMER BY HONEYWELL

PROGRAMME TIMER BY HONEYWELL

A bank of 15 micro-switches are each independently operated by 15 pairs of cams which in turn are individually adjustable to give switching periods of zero to 12 seconds with infinitely variable combinations. A mains synchronous motor drives the cam shaft at 1 rev, per 12 seconds (5 R.P.M.). Designed originally for vending machines at a cost of 415-00 plus. Many applications where continuous sequence programmes are required, such as lighting effects etc. New in original makers cartons. First class value at 45.75 plus 25p P. & P.



DEAC. RECHARGEABLE PERMA-SEAL Nickel-Cadmium Batteries Type 900D. I-22v. at 900 mA (10-hr. rate). Size 90 mm. × 13-5 mm. Weight 40 gr. Unused 63p ea. P. & P. 12p. Stock now running low.



"GOYEN" PRESSURE SWITCH. "GOYEN" PRESSURE SWITCH.

Incorporating differential adjustment between 2" and 12" water gauge (a max. of approx. ½ p.s.i.). A single pole change-over switch rated 15 amps. 250v. is actuated. Air inlet tube ½" dia. Projection ¼". Overall size: dia. 3¼", depth 2" plus ¼" (air tube). £1-25.

VINKOR POT CORE ASS. TYPE LA:2103 (core LA:2100). Normal price £1 48. Our price 75p each.

LA.2100). Normal price £1.48. Our price 75p each. Special quote for quantity.

UNISELECTORS. 8 Bank 25-way 24v. Double sweep. Brand new in maker's boxes. £5.25. P. & P. 25p.

HEAVY DUTY PORTABLE BATTERIES. New ex WD. 12v. 75 AH. Built in stout metal cases with carrying handles and nifam socket outlet. Size 15½" × 7½" × 10½" high, weight 73lb. £8.75. Carriage £2.

L.T. TRANSFORMER. Prim. 0-110-240v. Sec. 4.5v.-0-4.5v. at 2A. Size 1½" × 1½" × 1½" 60p. P.&P. 15p.

#### GEARED MOTORS

"Parvalux" Reversible 100
RPM Geared Motor. Type
S.D.14, 230/250v. A.C. 22 lb./in.
3" spindle. 1st class condition.
47-50 each. P. & P. 50p. Also
limited number only as above.
Brand New. 12-50 each P. & P. 50p.

ELECTRO CONTROL (CHICAGO). Shaded pole 240v. 50 Hz. 200 rpm 10 lb./in. £2-50. P. & P. 25p. MYCALEX. Open frame, shaded pole motors, 240v. 50 Hz, 7 rpm. 28 lb./in. 80 rpm. 12 lb./in. £2:25 each. P. & P. 25p.

"CROUZET" TYPE 965. 115/240v. 50 Hz. 47/68 watts. 50 rpm. Stoutly constructed. Size:  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " dia.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. Anti-clock. £2:75. P. & P. 25p.



MYCALEX MAINS. Shaded pole, 1425 rpm. 1/8" spindle. 2 for £1.25. Carriage Paid.

MAINS INDUCTION MOTOR. Open frame, 4" spindle, weight § 1b. Powerful, 88p each. P. & P. 12p E.M.I. PROFESSIONAL TAPE MOTOR. 110/240 v. 50 Hz. 1500 rpm, reversible, silent running. 41" dia. x 4½" long. Spindle 12" x 2". Weight 6 lbs. £3-50 each or £6-00 per pair. P. & P. 50p each.

"FIBRE GLASS" COPPER CLAD. Top grade. One size only,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{16}$ ". 3 panels £1 00. 12 panels "FIBRE GLASS" COPPER CLAD. 10p grade. O size only, 7½" × 4½" × ½". 3 panels £1 00. 12 panel £3-50, P. & P. ISp.
"SRBP" COPPER CLAD. Sizes: 7½" × 4½" × ½" × 16 for £1 00. 14½" × 5½" ½", 8 for £1 00. 14½" × 5½" × ½", 8 for £1 00. 14½" × 5½"

SYLVANIA MAGNETIC SWITCH—a mag-SYLVANIA HAGNETIC SYVICE— a magnetically activated switch operating in a vacuum. Switch speed—4ms. temperature —54 to +200°C. Silver contacts normally closed rated 3 amps. at 120v. 1-5 amp. at 240v. Price 4 for £1; £2.50 per doz. P. & P. 10p. Special quotations for 100 or over. Reference magnets available 8 perch. quotations for 100 available 8p each.

'HONEYWELL' TYPE
23AC-NE,—15 amp. change-over
micro switch is fitted on angled metal mount with spring-loaded plastic rod operating cam. 50p each.



PLUNGER SWITCHES. Spring return 3 P.D.T. I amp. Single action. Size: {" > plus plunger. £1.50 per doz. Carr. Paid.



**SLIDER SWITCHES.** 3 amp. type D.P.D.T.  $1'' \times \frac{7}{14}'' \times \frac{3}{4}'''$  deep. 1 amp. type 3 P.D.T.  $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{7}{14}'' \times \frac{3}{4}'''$  deep. £1·25 per doz. Either type or mixed as required. Carr. Paid.



"'MALLORY" LONG LIFE BATTERIES. Type A. RM12 cell 1:35v. 3.600 ma/H. CAP. 250/300 ma cont. current. Size: 2" x \(\frac{1}{2}\)''. 5 for \(\frac{1}{2}\)!' 00 or \(\frac{62}{2}\)'' 00 per doz. Carr. Paid. Type B. Comprises 8 x RM 625 cells. Nom. volts. 1:35 each 10:5v. Overall. 350 ma/H CAP. 20/25 ma cont. current. Size: \(2\frac{1}{1}\)''' x \(\frac{1}{2}\)'' x \(\frac{1}{2}\)'' x \(\frac{1}{2}\)'' 3 for \(\frac{1}{2}\)!'00 or \(\frac{63}{2}\)''00 per doz. Carr. Paid.



Type B

A.C./D.C. M/IRON AMMETERS. 0-5 amps or 0-8 amps (suitable battery chargers etc.). Perspex front. Size:  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Any 2 for £1·10. Carr. Paid.



CURRENT FLOW INDICATOR. CURRENT FLOW INDICATOR. Ideal for all types of battery operated equipment (portable machines, tape recorders etc.). Four white segments appear when current flows. Coil is  $600\Omega$  6/IQv. Drawing only 8 ma on function. Neat in appearance. Size: dia.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ° ×  $\frac{1}{4}$ ° deep. Fixing centres  $\frac{1}{4}$ °. £1·25 each. Carr. Paid.



BIO-CHEMISTRY AND CHEMISTRY LABORA-TORIES PLEASE NOTE WE HAVE PUR-CHASED A NUMBER OF THE GRIFFIN AND GEORGE BIOANALYST CHEMISTRY
MODULE G. & G. CAT. NO. \$54-320.
COMPLETE AUTOMATED SYSTEM. BRAND NEW IN ORIGINAL MAKER'S PACKING. CURRENTLY LISTED AT £925. WE OFFER THESE AT £425 NETT. CARRIAGE EXTRA.



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TRANSISTOR EQUIVALENT	воок	LATEST	EDI	TION			40p
Mikes, Low impedance, dyna	mic stick	type wi	th on	off sv	vitch		£1.00
Crystal, hand							50p
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Speakers, 2½in, 8 ohms						• •	5p
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Transistorised Modules,		Electr	olyti	c Ca	pacit	ors	
BM   Phone pre-amp	£1-25	2,000 µ	f 25 v	olt R	ev.		25p
BM 2 Tape pre-amp	£1-25	1,000 µ					35p
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BM22 F.M. Wireless Guitar	£1-25						30p
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BM41 Code Oscillator	£1·25	<b>400</b> μf					25p
BM42 Wireless Oscillator	£1 25	10 μf 6	volt				2p
		10 μf 2	5 vol	t			4p
		16 uf 2	50 vc	lt			8p
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LOTS OF 100,000-£150

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ASY22 ASY29 ASZ17	10p 25p	OC45 OC46 OC141	10p 15p 22p	2N709 2N1302 2N1309	50p 15p 23p	2N3703 2N3704 2N3707	13p 18p 15p
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3½ in × 2½ in × 0:15 in 16p 17 in × 2½ in × 0:15 in 55p 5 in × 2½ in × 0:15 in 24p

3½ in × 3½ in × 0:15 in 20p 17 in × 3½ in × 0:15 in 74p

5 in × 2½ in × 0:15 in 20p 3½ in × 2½ in × 0:15 in 74p

5 in × 2½ in × 0:15 in 20p 3½ in × 2½ in × 0:15 in 74p

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Miniature	100	50p	OC44 Mullard 1st grade 4	50p
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Suitable for Mains			2G378 Output, Marked 5	50p
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Assorted	5	50p	Small 3	50p
NUTS AND BOLTS. Mixed			(6 cells will power a Micromatic	
length/type			radio)	
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METAL SPEAKER GRILLES			CRYSTAL EARPIECES	
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No Plug	- 6	50p	Injector Kit	50p
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3.5mm Plug	4	50p	Tracer Kit I	50p
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5 BOARDS + CUTTER		50p		

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for FSD to 1,000V frequency response 2Hz
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MARCONI TF867 Standard RF Signal Generator, range 15kHz to 30MHz. Variable output from 4 micro V to 4 Volts. Extremely accurate attenuator, high output stability and discrimination make the generator very suitable for precision measurements on networks and filters. Modulation up to 100% may be applied at 400 or 1000 Hz. Built in crystal calibrator. Offered in first class condition. Price £175.

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LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY UNITS

To supply 12-15-20-24 and 30 volts at continuous 5 amps with current control and ammeter employs silicon heavy duty rectification and high quality components very suitable for light duty plating and charing duties. 240 v. AC supply, fully fused. Small size only 10x7x6 in. Offered brand new units. Price £12-50.

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LEEDS & NORTHRUP Integra. Slow LEEDS & NORTHRUP Integra. Slow speed chart recorder and Temperature controller for use with chrome AL couples/temperature range 0-1000° C incorporates POTENTIOMETRIC RECORDER & Sensitive Controller Series 60. Offered in good used

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Range 15kHz to 160MHz very useful noise
for factor measurements of receivers/
wide band I.F. amplifiers etc., the instrument is directly calibrated in noise factor
and displayed on panel meter, also output
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Cossor Electronic Invertors type CRA 200. A high quality device for producing a 115v 400HZ single phase output. Incorporating the following features: Input 23-28V D.C.

\* Full overload protection.

Sine wave output

\* Sine wave output.

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\* Completely Solid State (Silicon transistors).

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\* 180VA of output continuous.

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A stabilised unit supplying 48 vdc at 4 amps input 200-245 vac stabilised to within +1% at full load. Supplied new ...£22

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8 amp type fully shrouded with scale plate & control knob. Good used condi-tion. Price £10 Carriage 75p. Also 3 amp type as above £4-50p Carr.50p

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DII-E as new condition . . . £150
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No waiting, straight off the shelf and into your equipment, the Catalogue Nos. are 2202A, 4/33A63/1; coil resistance is 250 ohms. Complete with base, and the price is £5. Limited quantity only available. price is £5. Limited quavailable,
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Suitable for aerial changeover and high
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25 0·01, 0·012, 0·0 0·033, 0·039, 0	0V up 1 015, 0 0 047, 0	to 0-1 018, 0 056, 0	mF: 100 022, 0·0 0·068, 0	)V 0·lmF )27 ∙082, 0·l	and , 0-12	above 1, 0-15,	0-18,	5p
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Fantastic new Englefield 840 amplifier with add-in facilities for stereo tuner, advertised at £45. Special Electrovalue offer, plus choice of case finish in black, red, blue or green simulated leather. In makers sealed carton and guaranteed.

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CIRCUIT		

CIRCUII			
SL403D	80.0	£2·10	ne
Application data			- 10

# 30W BAILEY AMP. PARTS Transistors Rs and PCB for one channel ... ... £6.46 Rs and Cs, and PCB for one channel ... ... £8.41

#### MAIN LINE AMPLIFIERS 70 watt kit. . . £12-60 nett

INDICATOR LAMPS
NEON chrome bezel, round red
NR/R, 24p; chrome bezel, round
amber NR/A, 24p; chrome bezel,
round clear NR/3, 24p. Neon,
square red type LSSC/R, 18p; chear
type LSSC/C, 18p, All above are
for 240v. mains operation.
Filament types: 6v. 0.04A
square red type LSSC/R-6v., 30p;
6v. 0.04A amber type LSSC/C,
00p; 6v. 0.04A clear type LSSC/C-6v., 30p;
6v. 0.04A Amber type LSSC/C-6v.
10p; 6v. 0.04A Agreen type
LSSC/G-6v., 30p; 12v. 0.04A
LSSC/R-12v., 34p; 28v. 0.04A
LSSC/R-28v., 45p. Other colours
available in 12 and 28 volts.

DIN CONNECTORS

#### ----

DIF	чc	u	NR	L	ヒし	ш	OKS	
Pole						Ρ	lug	Socket
2	(Spk	r)				ı	2p	10p
3							3p	10p
4						ı	4p	12p
5	180°					ı	5p	12p
5	240°					1	5p	12p
6						ı	5p	I3p

ENAMELLED COPPER WIRE
Even No. SWG only: 2 oz. reels: 16-22 SWG 25p: 24-30 SWG 30p; 32, 34 SWG 33p; 36-40 SWG 35p. 4 oz. reels: 16-22 SWG only 41p.

S-DECS
Components just plug in—saves time—allows re-use of components. S-Dec (70 points), £1-00
T-Dec, may be temperature-cycled (208 points), £2-50. Also  $\mu$ -Decs and IC carriers.

TYGAN SPEAKER
MATERIAL
7 designs, 36 × 27 in. sheets,
£1:58 sheet.

THERMISTORS
VA1039, VA1040, VA1055,
VA1066, VA1077, CZ-6, K151-1K,
15p. E24, R53, £1-35.

#### LIGHT DEPENDENT RESISTORS Cadmium Sulphide type TPMD (equiv. ORP.12), 40p.

#### BRIDGE RECTIFIERS

Silicon	rms	Imax	
1B40K10	70	4A	£1.75
WO2	140	IA	£0.40
WPO2	140	2A	£0·95
BY164	42	1-48	£0·49
B1912	80	*1.5A	£0-66
C1412	80	*3·2A	£1-02
E2512	80	*15A	£1:64

\*Reduce rating by 30% if nos contact cooled.

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#### BARGAINS IN NEW SEMI-CONDUCTORS

MANY AT	NEW	REDUCED PR	ICES •	ALL POWER	TYPES	WITH FREE	INZUL	ATING SETS	
40361	55p	I 2N2905	44p	2N4291	15p	BCI48	₹p	BFX87	29p
40362	68p	2N2905A	47p	2N4292	15p	BC149	I0p	BFX88	26p
2N 696	17p	2N2924	20p	ACI07	46p	BC153	I9p	BFY50	23p
2N697	18p	2N2925	22p	AC126	20p	BC154	20p	BFY51	20p
2N706	12p	2N2926	11p	ACI27	20p	BC157	l2p	BFY52	23p
2N930	29p	2N3053	27p	ACI28	20p	BC158	Пp	BSX20	1ép
2N1131	29p	2N3055	60p	ACI53K	22p	BC159	l2p	C407	l7p
2N I I 32	29p	2N3702	13p	ACI76	16p	BC167	11p	MCI40	25p
2N1302	19p	2N3703	13p	ACY20	20p	BC168	10p	MPS6531	35 p
2N1303	l9p	2N3704	13p	ACY22	l ép	BC169	Пр	MPS6534	30p
2N I 304	26p	2N3705	13p	ADI40	63p	BC177	14p	NKT211	25p
2N I 305	26p	2N3706	13p	AD142	50p	BC178	I3p	NKT212	25 p
2N1306	33p	2N3707	I3p	AD149	58p	BC179	l4p	NKT214	23p
2N1307	33p	2N3708	10p	ADI6I	33p	BC182L BC183L	llp 10p	NKT274	I8p
2N1308	36p	2N3709	Пþ	AD162	36p	BC184L	llp	NKT403	65 p
2N 1309	36p	2N3710	I3p	AFI14	24p	BC212L	16p	N KT405	79p
2N1613	23p		I3p	AFI15	24p 22p	BC213L	16p	OC71	38p
2N1711	26p		23p	AF117 AF124	33p	BC214L	lép	OCBI	25p
2N 1893	54p		35 p	AF127	22p	BCY70	19p	OC83	20p
2N2147	95p		35p	AF139	33p	BCY71	33p	ZTX300	14p
2N2218	34p		13p 10p	AF239	36p	BCY72	15p	ZTX301	16p
2N2218A	44p		11p	ASY26	27p	BFI15	23p	ZTX302	22p
2N2219	38p		Πρ	ASY28	27p	BF167	180	ZTX303	22p
2N2219A	53p		l2p	BC107	Î2p	BF173	19p	ZTX304	27p
2N2270	62p		i8p	BC108	ilo	BF194	I4p	ZTX500	18p
2N2369A	19p 35p		27p	BC109	120	BF195	15p	ZTX501	21p
2N2483	33p		15p	BC125	15p	BFX29	3lp	ZTX502	25p
2N 2484 2N 2646	47p		15p	BC126	22p	BFX84	25 p	ZTX503	22p
2N2904A	42p		15p	BC147	10p	BFX85	34p	ZTX504	52p
AINAZOUMA	TAP	1 2144207				A STATE OF THE STA	Add to the second		1

#### RESISTORS-10%. 5%. 2%

		<b>-11</b>	,,_,	, /			
Code	Power	Tolerance	Range	Values available	to 9 (see no	10 to 99 ste below).	100 up
00000 <u>m</u>	1/20W 1/8W 1/4W 1/2W 1W 1/2W 1W 3W 7W	5% 10% 5% 10% 2% 10%±1/20Ω	82Ω-220ΚΩ 4-7Ω-470ΚΩ 4-7Ω-10ΜΩ 4-7Ω-10ΜΩ 4-7Ω-10ΜΩ 10Ω-1ΜΩ 0-22Ω-3-9Ω 12Ω-10ΚΩ 12Ω-10ΚΩ	E12 E24 E12 E24 E12 E24 E12 E12 E12	9 1 1 1·2 2·5 4 7 7	8 0·8 1 2 3·5 7	7 0·7 0·7 0·9 1·8 3 6 6
Codes	= metal o	on film, high stabi	lity, low noise. 15, ultra low noise.	of the sai	ne ohmid OT mixe	each for q c value and d values. value of	d power (Ignore

Values: E12 denotes series: 10, 12, 15, 18, 22, 27, 33, 39, 47, 56, 68, 82 and their decades. E24 denotes series: as E12 plus 11, 13, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 43, 51, 62, 75, 91 and their decades.

# CARBON TRACK POTENTIOMETERS, long spindles. Double wiper ensures minimum noise level.

noise level.

Single gang linear 1000 to 2.2M0, 12p; Single gang log, 4.7K0 to 2.2M0, 12p; Dual gang linear 4.7k0 to 2.2M0, 42p; Dual gang log, 4.7K0 to 2.2M0, 42p; Log/antilog, 10K, 47K, 1M0 only 42p; Dual antilog, 10K only, 42p. Any type with \(\frac{1}{2}\text{A}\)

D.P. mains switch, 12p extra.

Only decades of 10, 22 & 47 available in ranges

CARBON SKELETON PRE-SETS
Small high quality, type PR, linear only: 100Ω, 220Ω, 476Ω, IK, 2K2, 4K7, 10K, 22K, 47K, 100K, 220K, 470K, 1M, 2M2, 5M, 10MΩ. Vertical or horizontal mounting, 5p each.

**COLVERN** 3 watt Wire-wound Potentiometers.  $10\Omega$ ,  $15\Omega$ ,  $25\Omega$ ,  $50\Omega$ ,  $100\Omega$ ,  $150\Omega$ ,  $250\Omega$ ,  $500\Omega$ , 1K, 1.5K, 2.5K, 5K, 10K, 15K, 25K, 50K, 32p each

ZENER DIODES 5% full range E24 values: 400mW: 2-7V to 30V, 15p each; 1W: 6-8V. to 82V, 27p each; 1-5W: 4-7V to 75V, 60p each. Clip to increase 1-5W rating to 3 watts (type 266F), 4p.

Appointed Distributors for SIEMENS (UK) LTD. Appointed Stockists for NEWMARKET TRANSISTORS RADIOHM POTENTIOMETERS

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MULLARD polyester C280 series 250V 20%: 0.01, 0.022, 0.033, 0.047 3p each; 0.068, 0.1, 4p each; 0.15, 4p; 0.22, 5p. 10%: 0.33, 7p; 0.47, 8p; 0.68, llp; lµF, l4p; l.5µF, 2lp; 2.2µF, 24p.

A1P; 2\*2µF, 24P.

MULLARD SUB-MIN ELECTROLYTICS
C426 range, axial lead . . . . 6p each
Values (µF/V): 0·64/64; 1/40; 1·6/25; 2·5/16; 2·5/64;
4/10; 4/40; 5/64; 6·4/6·4; 6·4/25; 8/4; 8/40; 10/2-5;
10/16; 10/64; 12-5/25; 16/10; 16/40; 20/16; 20/64;
25/6·4; 25/25; 32/4; 32/10; 32/40; 32/64; 40/16;
40/2-5; 50/6-4; 50/25; 50/40; 64/4; 64/10; 80/2-5;
80/16; 80/25; 100/6·4; 125/4; 125/10; 125/16;
160/2-5; 200/6·4; 200/10; 250/4; 320/2-5; 320/6·4;
400/4; 500/2-5.

#### 400/4; 500/2.5. LARGE CAPACITORS

High ripple current types: 1000/25, 28p: 1000/50, 41p: 1000/100, 82p: 2000/25, 37p; 2000/50, 57p; 2000/100, £1:44; 2500/64, 77p; 2500/70, 98p; 5000/25, 62p; 5000/50, £1:10; 5000/100, £2:91; 10000/50, £2:40.

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15% on orders for components for £15
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BP 20 = 7420 Dual 4-input Bohmitt Trigger
BP 30 = 7430 Seinput Positive NAND Gates ...
BP 30 = 7430 Bual 4-input Positive NAND Gates ...
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BP 41 = 7441 BCD to decimal nixie driver ...
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BP 51 = 7451 Dual 2-wide 2-input AND-OR-INVERT QATES ...
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BP 54 = 7454 4-wide 2-input Expandable AND-OR-INVERT ...
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CATORITIC STATE

BP 54 = 7453 Quad 2-input Expandable AND-OR-INVERT

BP 56 = 7460 Pual 4-input Expander

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BP 70 = 7470 Single-phase J.K Filp-Flop

BP 72 = 7470 Single-phase J.K Filp-Flop

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BP 73 = 7473 Dual Master slave J.K Filp-Flop

BP 75 = 7475 Quad latch

CATORITIC STATE

BP 76 = 7475 Quad latch

CATORITIC STATE

BP 80 = 7480 Gated Pull Adders

BP 80 = 7480 Gated Pull Adders

BP 80 = 7480 Qated Pull Adders

BP 81 = 7481 B-bit read/write memory

BP 83 = 7482 2-bit Binary Full Adders

BP 90 =, 7498 Quad Full Adders

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BP 91 =, 7491 S-bit Bintft Registers

BP 92 =, 7492 Divide-by-Twelve Counters

BP 93 =, 7493 A-bit Binary Counters

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BP 95 =, 7496 Quad Full Adders

BP 95 =, 7496 Quad Full Adders

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BP 151 =, 74151 Binary Counter reversible

BP 151 =, 74151 Binary Counter reversible

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BP 151 =, 74151 Binary Counter reversible

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BP 153 =, 74153 Dual 4-Line-to-1-Line Data Selectors (with Strobe)

BP 152 =, 74153 Dual 4-Lin £1.30 £1.20 £3.25 £3.00 Devices may be mixed to qualify for quantity price. Larger quantities—application. (TTL 74 Series only.)

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"Full outs"—out of spec, devices including functional units and part function but classed as out of spec. from the manufacturers very rigid specifications. Ideal for learning about 1.C's and experimental work.

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BP930 Expandable dual 4-input NAND
BP932 Bapandable dual 4-input NAND buffer
BP933 Dual 4-input expander
BP936 Hex Inverter
BP936 Hex Inverter
BP936 Hex Inverter
BP939 Master-slave JK or R8
BP944 Dual 4-input NAND expandable buffer without
BP945 Master-slave JK or R8
BP946 Master-slave JK or R8
BP951 Triple 3-input NAND
BP969 Triple 3-input NAND
BP969 Triple 3-input NAND
BP969 Triple 3-input NAND
BP969 Tual Master-slave JK with separate clock
BP969 Dual Master-slave JK with separate clock
BP969 Dual Master-slave JK with common Clock
BP9699 Dual Master-slave JK with common Clock
BP9699 Dual Master-slave JK with for quantity price. I No. BP930 BP932 BP933 BP935 15p 20p 20p 20p 20p 2A 200V. 23p 32p 20p 32p 85p 20p 75p 75p 75p 20p 29p 15p 29p 80p 15p 70p 70p 70p Devices may be mixed to quality for quantity price. Larger quantity prices application. (DTL 930 Series only.) LINEAR I.C's Type No. Leads Description BP201C—8L201C TO-5
BP701C—8L701O TO-5
BP702C—8L702O TO-5
BP702C—72702 D.I.L.
BP708P—72709 D.I.L.
BP708P—72709 TO-5
BP741—72741 D.I.
AA703C—AA703C TC-5
TAAA623 TO-74 G.P. Amp
OP Amp,
OP Amp Direct O/P
G.P. O.P. Amp (Wide Band)
High Gain OP Amp.
High Gain OP Amp.
High Gain OP. Amp (Protected
B.F.—IF Amp
G.P. Amp
G.P. Amp 1-24 25-99 100 63p 53p 45p 63p 50p 45p 63p 50p 45p 53p 45p 40p 53p 45p 40p 53p 45p 40p 75p 60p 50p 43p 35p 27p 70p 60p 55p 90p 75p 70p 8 14 14 8 14 6 4

# "Q" PAKS QUALITY TESTED SEMICONDUCTORS Pack Qty. per No. pack Description

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	P	ck	Qty.	per Description	Prio
ł	ارا	٩o.	pac	k	
	Q	1 2	20	Red spot trans. P.N.P.	501 501 501
	0000	3	16 4	White spot R.F. trans. P.N.P	501
9	l۲	4	6	OC 77 type trans. Matched trans. OC44/45/81/81D	201
,	l۲	5	4	OC 75 transletors	501
"	ě	6	4	Matched trans. OC44/45/81/81D OC 75 transistors OC 72 transistors AC 128 trans. P.N.P. high gain AC 126 trans. P.N.P. OC 81 type trans. OC 71 type trans. AC 127/128 Comp. pairs PNP/ NPN	501
۰	Įõ.	7	4	AC 128 trans P N P high cein	501
j		8	4	AC 126 trans. P N P	501
1		9	7	OC 81 type trans.	501 501
ı١	QI	0	7	OC 71 type trans	501
,	Q1	1	2	AC 127/128 Comp. pairs PNP/	001
ı١					501
ŀ	Q1	2	3	AF 116 type trans	501
,	Q1		3	AF 117 type trans. OC 171 H.F. type trans. 2N2926 Sil. Epoxy trans.	50ī
1	Q1		3	OC 171 H.F. type trans	501
1	Q1	5	5	2N2926 Sil. Epoxy trans	501
ł	Q1	6	2		501
1	Q1	.7	3	NPN 1 8T141 & 2 8T140 Madt's 2 MAT 100 & 2 MAT	501
ı	Q1	ð	4	Madt's 2 MAT 100 & 2 MAT	
١	Q1	a	3	Madt's 2 MAT 101 & 1 MAT	501
۱	×.		v		×0-
ł	Q2	0	4	OC 44 Germ trans A P	507
1	$\tilde{Q}_2$		3	OC 44 Germ. trans. A.F AC 127 NPN Germ. trans	50r
ı	Õ2		20	NKT trans. A.F. R.F. coded	507 507
ı	$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2$		10	OA202 Sil. diodes sub-min	507
ı	$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2$		Ĩ8	OA 81 diodes	500
ľ	$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2$		6	IN914 Sil. diodes 75 PIV 75mA	50p 50p
١	$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}$		8	OA95 Germ. diodes sub-min.	JUP
ı				INGO	50p
ı	$\mathbf{Q2}$	7	2	10A 600PIV Sil. Rects, 18425R	50p
ı	$\mathbf{Q}_2$		2	Sil. power rects. BYZ 13	50p
ı	Q2	9	4	10A 600 PIV Sil. Rects. 18425 R Sil. power rects. BYZ 13 Sil. trans. 2 × 2N696, 1 ×	
ı			_	2N697. L × 2N698	50p
ı	Q3 Q3	Ų	7	Sil. switch trans. 2N706 NPN Sil. switch trans. 2N708 NPN	50p
ı	Q3		6	SII. SWITCH Trans. 2N708 NPN	50p
ı	ų,	z	3	PNP 8il. trans. 2 × 2N1131, 1 × 2N1132 8il. NPN trans. 2N1711	
ı	Q3	2	3	Sil NDN trops ON 1711	50r
1	Ž3	4	7	8il. NPN trans. 2N2369.	50p
ı	•	•	•		50p
۱	Q3	5	3	8il. NPP TO 5 2 × 2N2904 &	JUD
ľ					50p
ĺ	Q3	6	7		50p
ı	-			NPN	JUP
	Q3		3	2N3053 NPN Sil. trans	50p
ŀ	Q3	8	7	PNP trans. 4 × 2N3703, 3 ×	50p
ľ		_	_	2N3702	50p
ı	Q3	9	7	NPN trans. 4 × 2N3704, 3 ×	_
ı	۸,		-	2N3705	50p
I	Q4	U	7	NPN amp. 4 × 2N3707, 3 ×	
ı	Q4	1	3	2N3708 Plastic NPN TO-18 2N3904	<u>5</u> 0₽
1	Ž4	2	6		<u>5</u> 0₽
ı	Q4	3	7	BC 107 NPN trans	50p 50p
ı	Q4	4	ż	NPN trans. 4 × BC108, 3 ×	909
ı					50p
	Q4		3	BC 113 NPN TO-18 trans	50p
ŀ	Q4	6	3	BC 115 NPN TO-5 trans	507
ĺ	Q4	7	6	NPN high gain 3 x RC167	
ı	~			3 × BC168	50p
I.	Q4 Q4	0	4	BCY70 PNP trans. TO-18	50p
ľ	-2 4	7	4	NPN trans. 2 × BFY51, 2 × BFY52	۲۸.
ı	Q5(	B	7	RSV 28 NPN amitab TO 10	ξÓÞ
и	05	1	ż	BSY 28 NPN switch TO-18 BSY 95A NPN trans. 300MHZ	50p
ı	055	2	ė	BY100 type sil. rect.	50p £1
ŀ	Q5.	3 :		Sil. & germ. trans. mixed all	
ı				marked new £1	.50
Į,	=	A W	ere-	OR EQUIVALENTS ROOK A	601

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	25-3					15		0.50	65p
	25-3					10		·75	50p
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iŏ	25-3					3		-00	40p
	4-16	-24-	32			12		-25	45p
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	4-16	-24-	32			4		.75	40p
2D	4-16					2		-50	30p
3A *	25-30				B -	40		-50	75p
38 *	25-3			4.4		20		.25	65p
3 C	25-3					10		-25	60p 45p
3 D	25-3				13.5	5		·25	45p
3E	25-3				- 4			-00	75p
4A *	12-2				1.0	30 20		1.25	50p
4B	12-2					10		1.50	50p
4C	12-2				4.5	5		75	45p
4D	12-2					30		75	45p
5A	3-12			414		20		.25	50p
58	3-12			515		10		1.50	45p
5C	3-12					5		-00	40p
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6A	48-5					ĩ		.75	35p
6B 7A*	6-12	0-00	,			50		.50	55p
7B	6-12					20	£	.25	45p
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7D	6-12			, ,		5	£	2.75	35p
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10A*	9-15					2		1 ⋅50	35 <sub>P</sub>
IIA	6.3					15		2.50	35p
12A	30-2	5-0-	-25-	-30	15.	2		3.75	35p
13A	36					45		5 - 50	75p
Note:	Ву				ntern	nedia	te taps	many	other
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Ě	xamp	le:	No.	1	<b>7–8</b> –1	0-15-	17-25-33	- <b>40</b> 50v.	
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Details of the Show: "Flight" for June 24, 1971, page 942.

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BC 177 43a 2N 2217 2N 2218 2N 2218 2N 2219 £120 AN 161 BC 109 BC 178 270 BF 152 BFX 85 EC 403 BC 179 BC 180 BC 187 BC 182 BC 182L AD 162 AD 16V 162(MP) ADT 140 BC 113 £1,20 BF 153 BFX 86 GET 880 27n 2S 326 £1.20 RFX 87 MATION DC 204 2N 697 **63p** 50p €2.00 €2.10 BC 115 MAT 100 MAT 101 MAT 120 MAT 121 MPF 102 MPF 105 25 327 F1.20 SEX RE OC 205 2N 698 2N 2220 2N 3415 0100ES & RECTIFIERS AA 119 80 BC 116 BC 117 BC 118 BC 119 BC 126 BC 126 BC 132 BC 134 UC 3110 2N 699 2N 3417 37n ADZ 12 ADZ 12 2N 2222 2N 2368 2N 2369 2N 2369A 2N 3525 20a 30e 2N 3702 2N 3702 2N 3703 2N 3704 BC183 AA 120 BA 116 BA 126 BF 160 **BFY** 52 20p 17p 30p 30p 35p 35p 35p 22p BC 183L BC 184 BC 184L BC 186 AC142K AF 114 RF 162 BFY 53 AC 151 AF 115 BF 163 BF 164 BF 165 BF 167 85X 19 85X 20 OC 19 **DAP 12** 1N 709 OC 20 089 60 2N 2411 2N 3705 BY 100 27p DC 22 ORP 61 2N 2412 2N 3706 BY 101 0C 23 0C 24 0C 25 0C 26 ST 140 ST 141 TIS 43 2N 718 2N 718A 2N 726 2N 727 BC 187 2N 2846 2N 3707 27p 11p 11p 11p BSY 26 RY 105 2N 2046 2N 2711 2N 2712 2N 2714-AC 157 AF 124 BC 135 30p BC 207 2N 3708 BF 173 22p 35p 35p 45p 50p 30p BSY 27 15p 15p 15p 15p 15p 30p AC 165 AF 125 BC 136 BC 208 BC 209 BF 176 **BSY 78** AF 126 BC 137 BC 139 BC 146 BC 141 BSY 29 UT 46 21p AC 167 AF 127 BC 212L BC 213L ASY 3R OC 28 V 405A 2N 743 2N 744 2N 2904 2N 3711 8SY 39 BSY 40 O£ 29 V 410A 2N 2904A 2N 3819 RY7 10 2G 301 2G 302 2G 303 2N 914 2N 918 2N 929 2N 2905A 30p 2N 2905A 30p 2N 2906A 25p 2N 2906A 27p BC 2141 0035 2N 3820 450 AF 179 AF 180 50p 50p BC 142 BE 225 25p 35p 12p 12p 12p 20p 22p 35p 12p 12p £3.90 BYZ 12 BYZ 13 BYZ 16 BYZ 17 30p 30p 30p 25p BF 181 **BSY 41** AC 17.7 BC143 BC 226 BF 182 BSY 95 AC187 AF 181 BC 145 45p 17p 12p 17p 17p BSY 95A OC 42 OC 44 26 304 2N 930 BC 147 BC 148 BC 149 BC 150 Bu 105 C 111E C 400 C 407 2G 306 2N 1131 2N 2907 2N 3906 27p AF 239 AFZ 11 AFZ 12 2N 1302 2N 1302 2N 1303 2N 1304 2N 1305 2N 1306 15p 10p 2N 2907A 30o DC 45 38 388 22p 17p 2N 4058 BYZ 18 0C 76 0C 71 0C 72 0C 74 0C 75 BCY30 2N 2923 2N 2924 2N 4059 87719 2N 4060 2N 4061 2N 4062 2N 5172 BCY31 17p 20p 20p 22p OA 5 OA 10 OA 47 OA 70 BF 194 23p BCY 32 BCY 33 BCY 34 AL 102 BC 151 25µ 17p 20p 17p 24p C 474 176 ACY 21 AL 103 85a BC 152 17n BF 196 € 425 2G 334 ACY 22 ASY 26 BC 153 27a 2N 2926(Y) 11p 2N 2926(O) 10p BC 154 BC 157 BC 158 BC 159 BE 197 35p 45p 80p 35p 25p 17p C 42F 2G 345 4 SY 21 BCY 70 £ 478 OC 76 2G 371 2N 1307 2N 5459 2S 034 DA 79 2N 1308 2N 1309 2N 1613 2N 1711 2N 1889 C 441 C 442 C 444 OC 77 OC 81 OC 810 OC 82 26 371B 26 374 26 377 BCY 71 30p 15p 20p 85p 2 N 3010 DA 81 2S 301 2S 302A 2S 302 BCY 77 2 N 3 D H DA RE 20p ASY 50 BCZ 11 BO 121 OA 90 OA 91 OA 95 BF 270 37p BC 167 ACY 31 ASY 51 80 121 85p 80 123 85p 80 124 75p 80 131 80p 80 132 80p 80 132 80p BF 271 C 450 17p 12p 2G 378 ACY 34 ASY 52 25p 25p 25p 25p 25p 25p 40p 10p BE 168 130 BF 272 C 720 OC 820 2G 382 2S 303 ASY 54 ASY 55 ASY 55 ASY 57 ASY 57 80p 30p 30p 35p 37p 75p BC 169 BC 170 BC 171 BC 172 ACY 35 13p 12p 13p 13p BF 273 £ 777 DC 83 26 401 2N 1890 2N 3391 17p 2S 304 2N 3391A C 740 DC B4 2G 414 2N 1893 2N 2160 379 2S 305 DA 202 2G 417 2G 417 2N 388 2N 388A 2N 404 2N 404A C 742 DC 139 25p 30p 50p 22p 30p 2N 3392 17n 25 306 60p 75p 60p 30p 30p SO 10 DC 148 2N 7147 2N 3393 15e 25 307 £1.10 SO 19 2N 2148 2N 2192 2N 2193 2\$ 321 2\$ 322 2\$ 322A 35p 48p 40p BC 173 13a BF 115 220 2N 3394 2N 3395 2N 3402 DC 170 IN 914 IN 916 BF 316 € 762 17p 17n ASZ 21 BC174 BF 117 45p 60e 8FW 10 55p 27r OC 171 15yz 25a AD 142 BC 107 BC175 72a RF 118 E 764 DC 200

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DL92	0.82	ECL86	0.42	PCF80	0.30
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DM70	0.30	EF39	0.40	PCF86	0.57
DY86	0.30	EF40	0.50	PCF200	0.77
DY87	0.32	EF41	0.62	PCF201	0.77
DY802	0.48	EF80	0.25	PCF801	0.48
E88CC/01	1.80	EF83	0.55	PCF802	0.48
E180CC	0.42	EF85	0.32	PCF805	0.72
E181CC	0.90	EF86	0.31	PCF806	0.65
E182CC	1.05	EF89	0.26	PCF808	0.72
EABC80	0.82	EF91	0.15	PCH200	0.70
EAF42	0.50	EF92	0.37	PCL81	0.47
EB91	0.15	EF95	0.30	PCL82	0.37
EBC33	0.50	EF183	0.32	PCL83	0.65
EBC41	0.52	EF184	0.35	PCL84	0.42
ECC81	0.30	EFL200	0.75	PCL85	0.42
<b>EBF</b> 80	0.42	F.L34	0.52	PCL86 PFL200	0.57
EBF83	0.42	EL41	0.57		0.53
EBF89	0.30	EL42	0·53 0·23	PL36	
ECC81	0.30	EL84	0.40	PL81	0.50
ECC82	0.28	EL85	0.40	PL82	0.40
ECC83	0.30	E.L86 E.L90	0.35	PL83	0.42
ECC84	0.30	EL95	0.35	PL84	0.35
ECC85	0.50	LL500	0.85	PL500	0.73
ECC86	0.37	II.M 31	0.25	PL504	0.75
ECC88		E M80	0.40		
ECC189	0.52	EM84	0.35	PY33	0.60
ECF80	0.35	E M87	0.55	PY80	0.35
ECF82	0.35	F Y51	0.40	PY81	0.27
ECF83	0.75	F Y86	0.35	PY82	0.27
ECF801	0.62	E Y81	0.35	PY83	0.35
ECF802	0.62	E Y88	0.40	PY88	0.37
		FZ41	0.42		
ECH 35	0.60	F.Z80	.0.25	PY800	0.52
ECH42	0.65	EZ81	0.27	PY801	0.52
ECH81	0.28	GZ34	0.52	QQVO	
ECH83	0.42	LT66	1.60	3-10	1.25
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Measures AC 109mV; 20 c/s to 100 mc/s,
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F.S.K. unit type GK185A £58.50.

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		£		£		£	ı	2	١	2 1	1	£ 1
	QQVO	- 1	UBC41	0 47	VR150/30		5B254M	2.20	6AQ5	0.35	6C4	0.30
ı	6-40A	5.25	UBF80	0 35	Z759	1.65	5B/255M	1.75	6AQ5W	0.50	6C6	0.25
	R17	0.45	UBF89	0.35	Z801U	1.50	5R4GY	0.60	6A86	0.37	6CH6	0.55
l			UCC85	0.40	Z803A	1.25	5U4G	0.32	6A87G	0.80	6CL6	0.49
ı	R19	0.37	UCF80	0 55	Z900T	0.75	5V4G	0.40	6AT6	0.30	6D6	0.20
ı	STV		UCH42	0.70	1 L4	0.15	5Y4G	0.40	6AU6	0.25	6EA8	0.55
l	280/40	3.00	UCH81	0.35	1R5	0.35	5Y3GT	0.35	6AX4GT	0.40	6F23	0.75
ı	STV		UCL82	0.35	184	0.25	5Z4	0.75	6AX5GT	0.65	6F33	1.50
ı	280/80	9.00	UCL83	0.60	185	0.24	5Z4GT	0.40	6B7	0.40	6H6M	0.20
ı		2.75	UV41	0.50	1T4	0.22	6AB7	0.30	6BK7	0.40	6J4WA	0.75
1	TT21		UF80	0.36			6AC7	0.15	6BA6	0.25		
l	U25	0.75	UF89	0.35	1X2A	0.40	6AH6	0.50	6BE6	0.30	6J5	0.40
l	U26	0.75	UL41	0.60	1X2B	0.40	6AK5	0.30	6BG6G	0.55	6J5GT	0.25
	U27	0.50	UL84	0.30	3A4	0.30	6AK8	0.32	6BJ6	0.45	6J6	0.20
	U191	0.70	UU5	0-55	3D6	0.15	6AL5	0.15	6BQ7A	0.35	6J7G	0.35
	U801	1.00	UY41	0-45	3Q4	0.37	6AL5W	0.40	6BR7	0.80	6J7M	0.40
	UABC80	0.35	UY85	0.30	384	0.35	6AM6	0.30	6BW6	0.80	6K6GT	0.56
١	UAF42	0.50	VR105/30	0-35	3V4	0.45	6AN8	0.50	6BW7	0.70	6K7	0.32
١	SPECI	A1 C	FFER T	-	NOL	0	0.00		NIE D	D.1	ODE	

ň	U25	0.75	UF89	0.35	1X2A	0.40	6AH6	0.50	6BE6	0.30	6J5	0.40	68N7GT	0.35		£I		£
3	U26	0.75	UL41	0.60	1X2B	0.40	6AK5	0.30	6BG6G	0.55	6J5GT	0.25	68Q7	0.39	25L6GT	0.40	6057	0.50
6	U27	0.50	UL84	0.30	3A4	0.30	6AK8	0.32	6BJ6	0.45	6J6	0.20	68Q7GT	0.35	30C15	0.75	6060	0.50
7	U191	0.70	UU5	0-55	3D6	0.15	6AL5	0.15	6BQ7A	0.35	6J7G	0.35	6V6G	0.17	30C17	0.80	6064	0.45
7	U801	1.00	UY41	0-45	304	0.37	6AL5W	0.40	6BR7	0.80	6J7M	0.40	6V6GT	0·35 0·27	30C18	0.75	6065	0.65
7	UABC80	0.35	UY85	0.30	384	0.35	6AM6	0.30	6BW6	0.80	6K6GT	0.56	6X4 6X5G	0.27	30F5 30FL1	0.84	6080 6146	1·37 1·50
8	UAF42	0.50	VR105/30		3V4	0.45	6AN8	0.50	6BW7	0.70	6K7	0.32	6X5GT	0.32	30FL12	0.92	8020	2.25
8	UAF42	0.00	V K100/50	0.99	314	0.40	UALIO	0.00	ODTI	0.70	one	0 32	6 Y 6 G	0.60	30FL13	0.50	9001	0.20
5													6-30L2	0.70	30FL14	0.75	9002	0.25
2	SPECI	AL C	FFER T	RA	NCL	ST	n R S	<b>7</b> F	MFR	DI	ODE	S	6Z4	0.32	30L15	0.85	9003	0.50
0	1 160	TUBE	£1.75 #		11401	9 11 1	0110,		14511		OPL	_			30L17	0.80	9004	0.15
7		£	ı	£		£		£		£		£	7B7	0.45	30P12 30P19	0.80	9006	0.15
17	OA5	0.20	OC29	0.62	IN21	0.17	2N5109	2.05	AF127	0.17	CR81/30	0.40	7C5	0.85	30PL1	0.70	CR. Tubes	
0	OA10	0.25	OC35	0.50	1N21B	0.25	40362	0.62	AF139	0.30	CRS1/35	0.43	7C6	0.40	30PL13	0.92	VCR97	4.50
2	OA70	0.10	OC38	0.42	1 N 25	0.60	82303	0.50	AF178	0.48	CRS1/40	0.48	7-7	0.32	30PL14	0.85	VCR517R	
2	OA71 OA73	0·10 0·10	OC44 OC45	0 17 0 15	1N43 1N70	0.10	3F100 3FR5	0.62 0.32	AF186 AFY19	0.40	CR83/05 CR83/20	0·30 0·38	7Y4	0.60	35L6GT	0.50	VCR517C	
57	0A74	0.10	OC70	0.12	1N702-72		3N128	0.87	ASY26	0.25	CRS3/30	0.43	9D6	0.87	35W4	0.30	5FP7	1.32
53	OA79	0 10	OC71	0.15	1N823A	1.30	3N139	1.75	A8Y28	0.25	CRS25/02		11E2	2.50	35Z4GT 42	0·45 0·45	88D	9.00
50	(6D15)	0.10	OC72	0.25	IN 4785	0.50	3N140	0.97	ASY67	0.48		0.75	12AT6	0.30	50C5	0.40	88J	8.00
10	OA81	0.10	OC73	0.30	1ZMT5	0.35	3N154	0.95	BAW19	0.28	CR83/40	0.50	12AT7	0.30	50CD6G	1 60	88L	8.00
12	OA91	0.07	OC75	0.25	1ZMT10	0.33	3N159	1.45	BC107 .	0.12	GET103	0.23	12AU7	0.29	50EH5	0.60	9917	8.00
35	OA200 OA202	0·07 0·10	OC76 OC81	0.25	1ZT5	0.67	6FR5 12FR60	0·45 0·73	BC108 BC113	0·12 0·25	GET115 GET116	0.45	12AV6	0.30	75	0.40	Photo Tul	bes
73	OA202 OA210	0.25	0C81D	0.50	1ZT10	0.63	10D1	0.16	BC118	0.38	GEX66	1.00	12AX7	0.30	76	0.40	CMG25	2.75
75	OA211	0.37		0.20	2G385	0.51	40954	1.37	BCY72	0.15	NKT222	0.20	12BA6	0.35	78	0.40	931 A	3.50
80	OAZ200	0.55	OC82	0.25	2G403	0.51	40595	1.37	BF115	0.25	NKT304	0.50	12BE6	0.35	80	0.45		17.50
35	OAZ201	0.50		0.30	2N918	0.37	40636	1.45	BF173	0.30	8D918	0.26	12BH7	0.27	803	3.25		
27	OAZ202	to	OC83	0.25	2N1304	0.25	40668	1.35	BFY51	0.20	8D928	0.31	12C8	0.32	805	8.00	Special Va	alves
27	OAZ206 OAZ207	0.42	OC83B OC84	0·15 0·25	2N1306	0.25	40669 AC126	1·45 0·25	BFY52 B805	0·23 0·38	8D938 8D94	0.82 0.21	12E1	1.25	807	0.50	CV2339	20.00
35	OAZ207		OC122	0.50	2N1307	0.25	AC120 AC127	0.25	B8	0.45	8D988	0.46	12K5	0.55	813	3.75	JP9/7D	37.50
37	OAZ213	0.32	OC139	0.25	2N2147	0.75	AC128	0.25	B82	0.47	V405A	0.40	12K7GT	0.40	832A	0.40	K301	5.00
52	OAZ223	to	OC140	0.37	2N2904A	0.32	AC176	0.25	BSY29	0.25	· ·		12K8GT	0.45	866A	0.75	K305	12.00
52	OAZ225	0.50	OC170	0.25	2N3053	0.25	ACY17	0.30	BU100	1.80	ZENER		1207GT	0.30	954	0.40	K308	16.00
	OC16	0.50	OC171	0.30	2N3054	0.50	ACY28	0.17	BYZ13	0.25	DIODE	S	12867	0.35	955	0.25	K337	16.00
25	OC22 OC25	0.50 0.37	OC172 OC200	0.37	2N3055	0.75	AD149 AD161	0·50 0·37	BYZ16	0.63			1487	0.75	956	0.20	KRN2A	3.50
i	OC26	0.25	OC201	0.60	2N3730	0.50	A0162	0.37	CRS1/10	0.25	All prefe		19AQ5	0.40	957	0.30	WL417A	1.50
	OC28	0.62	OC206	0.90	2N3731	2.75	AF118	0.62	CR81/20	0.38	łw voica,	0.17	1963	4.25	991	0.40	3J/92/E	37.50
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6K7G 6K8GT 6K25 68A7 68A7GT 68C7GT 68G7 68J7

68J7 68J7GT 68K7 68L7GT 68N7GT 68Q7GT 6V6G 6V6GT 6X4 6X5G

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0.60 0.65		50C4 0.60 9003 0.50 E88CC/0	1 ECH42 0.70	EL84 0.25 GZ	Z34 0.60 PCF87 0.85	2·15 UC92 0·35 0OV03-10 UCC85 0·40	Z749 0.80 Z759 1.85
0·40 0·45	12AL5 0.45 30A5 0.45 31 12AQ5 0.43 30AE3 0.40 31	10A 1.50 A2293 1.35 E90CC	0.45 ECH83 0.40	EL86 0.40 EL90 0.35 HE	0.45 PCF8010.50 BC90 0.30 PCF8020.50	1.25 UCF80 0.55 DOV03-20A UCH21 0.60	Z800U 1.75 Z801U 1.75
0.40	12AT6 0.30 30C1 0.30 32		1.20 ECL80 0.40	EL91 0.32 H	BC91 0-33   PCF805 0-75	5.25 UCH 42 0.70	Z900T 0.75

PLEASE NOTE THAT VALVES LISTED ABOVE ARE NOT NECESSARILY OF U.K. ORIGIN

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Tel.: 727 5641/2/3 Cables: ZAERO LONDON

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A.R.B. Approved for inspection and release of electronic valves, tubes, klystrons, etc.

WE WANT TO BUY:

SPECIAL PURPOSE VALVES. PLEASE OFFER US YOUR SURPLUS STOCK, MUST BE UNUSED.

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Advertisements accepted up to THURSDAY, 12 p.m., 5th AUG., for the SEPTEMBER issue, subject to space being available.

Imperial College of Science & Technology DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

There is a vacancy in this Department for an

#### **ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN** SENIOR TECHNICIAN

to work primarily on a general purpose instrumentation project. Salary ranges are £1,136-£1,535 p.a. and £1,493-£1,832 p.a. respectively. Superannuation scheme, four weeks holiday and canteen facilities.

Apply in writing giving details of experience and qualifications to the Assistant Director, Department & Aeronautics, Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London, S.W.7.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

#### SENIOR TECHNICIAN AND TECHNICIAN

required for University Television Service from September 1971

One post requires appropriate qualifications and experience in field of electronics, particularly T.V.: for the other, trairing in electrical and/or laboratory techniques. Familiarity with wood and metal work an advantage.

Training given in T.V. operations to enable appointees to become members of a team working on educational T.V. productions.

Applicants for Senior Technician should be at least 25 years old and have C. & G. Final Certificate or equivalent: Technician, minimum age 20, with C. & G. Intermediate Certificate in a suitable subject.

Salary: Senior Technician £1,398-£1,707 p.a. Technician £1,341-£1,410 p.a. each with basic qualification. Supplement for approved higher qualification. Superannuation Scheme.

Write immediately to the Bursar (Ref. B.854), The University, Sheffeld S10 2TN.

#### EXPANDING COMPANY IN SAUDI ARABIA REQUIRES EXPERIENCED CERTIFICATED **ENGINEERS**

FOR THE FOLLOWING POSTS

#### CHIEF ENGINEER

B.Sc. or equivalent with 10 or more years experience in Operation and Maintenance of Transmission and Broadcasting Equipment.

#### **ENGINEERS TECHNICIANS**

Experience in Operation and Maintenance of Broadcasting Equipment, Studio Equipment and Teleprinters.

Please submit a complete resume and state availability and salary required. Box WW 1270

# **Service Technicians**

Move to Harlow and enjoy the benefits of a good job with a successful company in the pleasant surroundings of our New Town.

Your job will be to service and repair products from our wide range of Airborne Instruments, Scopes and Test Gear. You will be working in our Harlow base workshop with the opportunity for occasional field trips. We will give you product training but we'll expect a good basic knowledge of Electronics preferably backed up with fault finding experience on transistorised and solid state devices.

Your starting salary would be from £1,310 per annum with excellent opportunities of promotion to Section Leader grades. In many cases we can assist with local New Town housing and help with your removal costs.

If you want to find out how to secure your position then 'phone or write now to:

COSSOR

R. T. Reid. COSSOR ELECTRONICS LIMITED. The Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex. Tel: Harlow 26862

LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

# **EDUCATION** DEPARTMENT

Two suitably qualified and experienced technicians are required to undertake the maintenance and repair of visual and aural aids equipment in all parts of the Borough schools and other educational establishments. These are new posts.

POST ONE

£1,605-£1,866 incl. LW. Additional responsibility for planning and operating the maintenance and repair programme.

POST TWO

£1,179-£1,362 incl. LW.

8 cwt. van and tools provided for each post. Work base in Uxbridge. Current clean driving licence essential.

Application form and further particulars from the Establishment Officer, Ref. E/186/30, Manor House, Church Road, Hayes, Mx. Closing date August 2.

# **Opportunities** with Redifon in Radio **mmunica**t

Experienced Test Engineers are invited to write to Redifon with regard to vacancies in our Test Department at Wandsworth.

The salary range for these positions is £1,248-£1,749 plus. The Company is engaged in the design and manufacture of a wide range of radio communications and allied equipment from military pack-set to broadcast transmitter. including communications receivers, M.F. beacons, teleprinter terminals, complete radio office installations for the Merchant Marine and mobile H.F. S.S.B. stations. Our Test Engineers have sound technical knowledge coupled with good practical experience in the alignment and test of H.F. and V.H.F.

Communications equipment. The work is varied and interesting and offers excellent opportunity to broaden experience in semiconductors S.S.B. and Frequency

Synthesis.

Please write in the first instance to

Norman Manion, The Recruitment Officer, Redifon Limited Broomhill Road, Wandsworth, S.W.18







# **Telecommunications Engineers**

required for the installation, maintenance and supervision of modern electronic systems used in our offshore oilfield complex at Das Island in the Arabian Gulf. These are bachelor postings but carry generous home leave and allowances.

Candidates, aged 23 to 40, should possess a minimum of HNC or equivalent, and have several years' practical experience with radio systems ranging from MF to Microwave multi-channel, with a good working knowledge of digital telemetry and automatic telephone systems.

Please write, quoting reference R.943/ZH and giving relevant information about yourself to: G. I. Andrews, External Recruitment, The British Petroleum Company Limited, Britannic House, Moor Lane, London, EC2Y 9BU, or ring 01-920 6522 for an application form.

#### POOLE GENERAL HOSPITAL, POOLE, DORSET

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the following post in the Electronics Department at Poole General Hospital:

#### **ELECTRONICS** TECHNICIAN III

Qualifications: ONC, HNC, City & Guilds or equivalent.

£1,356 × 8 increments to £1,764 p.a.

The Department will be primarily concerned The Department will be primarily concerned with the installation, testing and maintenance of an extensive range of diagnostic/therapeutic and allied electronic equipment, and ultimately with research and development of bio-medical equipment, and the second series of the second seri ment in consultation with medical staff.

The position offers adequate scope for initiative and career progression, including the possibility of assistance with further training.

Applications, giving full details, including qualifications, experience and the names and addresses of two referees, to the Hospital Secretary, Poole General Hospital, Poole,

#### **EDINBURGH CITY POLICE** REQUIRE A WIRELESS TECHNICIAN

for Servicing and Maintenance of fixed and mobile broadcasting receiving system. Salary scale £1,413 rising by annual increments to £1,611.

Applicants will be required to have a knowledge of UHF and VHF apparatus used on fixed and mobile stations, and be able to diagnose and received the stations.

repair faults

repair taults.
They would be expected to have attained the City and Guilds Telecommunications Technicians Certificate or an equivalent qualification.

A Current Driving Licence is essential.

A Current Driving Leading State of the Control of t

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX **ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN**

An interesting post is available in a small growing department for a technician with experience of transistor circuits. Formal qualifications are not essential but applicants should be capable of designing and constructing simple apparatus for a variety of experiments.

Salary scale: (a) £1,011-£1,380 or (b) £1,041-£1,410. Salary scale (a) is applicable to those not holding an approved basic qualification.

Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary (Establishment), Office of Arts and Social Studies, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QN to whom applications should be sent not later than 31st July or by telephoning Mr. Crook, Brighton, 66755, ext. 339.

#### ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL LONDON, E.C.1

Applications are invited for two TECH-NICIAN posts in the DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL ELECTRONICS. The work involves routine servicing of electronic apparatus and the construction of new equipment for special purposes.

Applicants must have an O.N.C. or the final City and Guilds certificate, or two 'A' level passes in science subjects and at least four years' relevant technical experience. Experience of hospital work is not essential. Salary will be on the Technician III and IV scales. £1,446 rising to £1,854 and £1,296 rising to £1,590 respectively. Applications in writing with the names of two referees should be sent to the Clerk to the Governors.

# SECTIONAL ENGINEER GRADE II

#### EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- ★ Up to £2,718
- ★ 25% gratuity
- **★** Low taxation
- ★ Contract 21-27 months
- ★ Subsidised accommodation
- ★ Education allowances
- ★ Appointments Grant payable in certain circumstances

Required by the Meteorological Department for the installation, operation and maintenance of their radio telecommunications, radio sounding and radar equipment.

Candidates, up to age 45, must possess O.N.C. or the City and Guilds Final Certificate (Telecommunications) plus 7 years relevant experience or have equivalent experience in one of the armed services. They should have a good theoretical and practical knowledge of FSK, ISB and SSB receivers and transmitters, Mufax and facsimile transmitters and recorders. A good working knowledge of radar systems is essential.

Apply to CROWN AGENTS, 'M' Division, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.I, for application form and further particulars, stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience and quoting reference number M2K/690413/WF.

1304

# up to £1741 p.a. and all the variety you want as a Radio Technician

Variety is the keyword. As a Radio Technician with the National Air Traffic Services, you would be installing and maintaining a wide range of sophisticated electronic systems and highly specialised equipment. You would be involved with RT, radar, data transmission links, navigation aids, landing systems, closed circuit T.V. and computer installations. All custom-built to meet the stringent operational requirements of air traffic control throughout the U.K.

If you're aged 19 or over and have at

least one year's electronics experience, preferably with O.N.C. or C. & G. (Telecoms.), you could qualify for entry to our training course. Your starting salary would be £1,143 (at 19) to £1,503 (at 25 and over), scale max. £1,741 – shift duty allowances. Good career prospects.

Write NOW for full details to:
A. J. Edwards, C.Eng., MIEE,
Room 705, The Adelphi, John Adam
Street, London WC2N 6BQ,
marking your envelope
'Recruitment—B/ww/27'.

Not applicable to residents outside the United Kingdom.

#### NATS

National Air Traffic Services

# Senior Engineer (Aerials) £2799-£3258

The INDEPENDENT TELEVISION AUTHORITY is seeking to fill a new post of Aerial Engineer in its Station Operations and Maintenance Department. Although this post will be based in Leeds, the person selected will be required to travel extensively throughout the United Kingdom.

The work will involve the execution and direction of maintenance projects on aerial and combining systems in liaison with the Senior Engineer—Ariel Maintenance. It is essential that applicants have had thorough experience of the techniques used in assessing the performance of aerial and combining systems and they must be prepared to climb and work on tall structures. A recognised qualification at graduate level in the field of R.F.

Engineering would be an advantage.

Salary according to qualifications and experience will be in the range quoted above. Those interested should write or telephone for an application form quoting Ref. WW 1685 to



The Personnel Officer,
INDEPENDENT
TELEVISION AUTHORITY,
70 Brompton Road,
London, S.W.3

London, S.W.3. Tel: 01-584 7011 Ext. 482

Completed application forms to be returned by: 2nd August 1971.

1303

# **ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS**

required

for new Technical Service Centre to be established at Hemel Hempstead by British Manufacturers and Servicing Group of a wide range of Business Equipment Products. Ideally suited for engineers experienced in Radio/T.V. H.M. Forces, Industrial electronics.

Please write to: Mr. D. D. Davies, Technical Services Manager, Control Systems Ltd.,

**Technical Services Centre,** 

1 Frogmore Road, Apsley, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

1284

1277

# **Closed Circuit Television Engineer**

This interesting and responsible position involves all aspects of the installation and service of a wide range of monochrome C.C.T.V. for use with medical X-ray apparatus. The equipment would include vidocon, orthicon, plumbicon and isacon tubes, light intensifying systems and 35 mm. video tape recording apparatus.

The position would ideally suit an engineer experienced in C.C.T.V. systems preferably with ONC/HNC, looking for a responsible position and a secure future in a progressive firm.

A good salary and several fringe benefits including a Company car will be offered to the successful applicant.

Please apply for an application form to:

The Personnel Officer, G.E.C. Medical Equipment Ltd., East Lane, Wembley, Middx. Tel. 904 1288 WESSEX REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD and Wessex Hospital Management committees Regional electronics service

Suitably qualified Engineers and Technicians are required for the Board's new Regional Department of Electronics and Bio Medical Engineering and in similar departments in Hospitals located in Hampshire and Dorset.

#### 1. ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

Qualifications: Chartered Member I.E.E., I.E.R.E.

#### 2. ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN I

Qualifications: H.N.C.—H.N.D. Full Technological Certificate C. & G.

#### 3. ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN III

Qualifications: O.N.C.-H.N.C.-C. & G.

#### 4. ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS V

Qualifications: O.N.C. or A.2.

Salary Scales:

1. £2,088, rising by nine annual increments to £2,868 per annum.

2. £1,877 rising by five annual increments to £2,346 per annum.
3. £1,800 rising by eight annual increments to

£2,500 per annum.
4. £900, rising by seven annual increments to

£1,160 per annum.

Point of entry to the scale dependent on qualifications and/or experience.

Posts (1) and (2) will be based at the Board's Headquarters in Winchester; Posts (3) and (4) in various centres in the Region.

Departments will be concerned with all aspects

Departments will be concerned with all aspects of design—installation—testing and commissioning of a wide range of diagnostic/therapeutic and allied electronic equipment and data transmission systems.

Research and Development in conjunction with Medical Staff will be undertaken in the short term future.

Application forms available from the Personnel Department, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester, to which they should be returned by 2nd August, 1971.

129

#### UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

Electronic engineer to join the management team of a small but fast expanding company supplying a wide range of advanced projection, sound and lighting control systems.

We want an experienced inventive engineer fully capable of designing and developing, relay and solid state sequence control equipment sound amplifiers, lighting control equipment, etc. Salary by negotiation.

Apply: Technical Director, Audio Visual Equipment Ltd. 73 Surbiton Road. Kingston, Surrey

01-546-4565

1285

#### TECHNICIAN REQUIRED

September for electronics workshop. Salary according to qualifications,

Senior technician H.N.C. £1,305-£1,712

Technician O.N.C. £902-£1,415

Junior technician 'O' level maths & science £525-£803

Day release possible for technicians and juniors. Written applications stating age, qualifications and experience, and names of two referees to Administrator, University Laboratory of Physiology, Parks Road, Oxford.

1271

# Sea-going Radio Officers can now make sure of a shore job and good pay.

If you'd like a job ashore, at a United Kingdom Coast Station, the Post Office will start you off on £1,080-£1,360, depending on age, with annual rises up to f, 1,850. There are good prospects of promotion to higher posts, opportunities exist for overtime and you would receive additional remuneration for attendance during the late evenings, at night and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

You will need to be 21 or over, with a 1st Class Certificate of Competence in Radiotelegraphy issued by the Postmaster General or the Ministry of Posts and

Telecommunications, or a Radiocommunication Operator's General Certificate issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, or an equivalent certificate issued by a Commonwealth administration or the Irish Republic.

Find out more by writing to: The Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, I.M.T.Ŕ. Wireless Telegraph Section (L.5.) Union House, St. Martins-le-Grand, London, lPost Office EC1A 1AR. **lelecommunications** 

# **SENIOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIAN**

- ★ Up to £2942
- ★ 25% gratuity
- ★ Low taxation

- ★ Contract 24 months
- \* Education and outfit allowances
- \* Subsidised accommodation
- \* Appointments Grant payable in certain circumstances.

Required by the Posts and Telecommunications Department to be responsible for the implementation of the planning, the installation and maintenance of all telecommunications facilities, the control of stores and the technical training of local staff.

Candidates should possess the City and Guilds Full Technological Certificate (Telecomms.) or H.N.C. They should have at least 10 years relevant experience in the provisioning, installation and maintenance of HF, MF, and VHF communications installations in the AM, CW and SSB modes; both valve type and transistorised solid state radio beacons; radio teleprinter using both tone on/off and two tone keying; multi channel VHF equipment and manual CB telephone exchanges.

Apply to CROWN AGENTS, 'M' Division, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.I, for application form and further particulars, stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience and quoting reference number M2K/7008100/WF1305.

#### RADIO OPERATORS

DO YOU HOLD

PMG II OR PMG I OR NEW GENERAL CERTIFICATE OR HAD TWO YEARS' RADIO OPERATING EXPERIENCE? LOOKING FOR A SECURE JOB WITH GOOD PAY AND CONDITIONS?

Then apply for a post with the Composite Signals Organisation—these are Civil Service posts, with opportunities for service abroad, and of becoming established, i.e. non-contributory pension scheme.

Specialist training courses (free accommodation) starting January, April and September, 1972.

If you are British born and resident in the United Kingdom write NOW for full details and application form from

Recruitment Officer, Government Communications Headquarters, Oakley, Priors Road, CHELTENHAM, Glos. GL52 5AJ.

(Telephone: Cheltenham 21491, Ext. 2270)

92

#### LABORATORY TECHNICIANS **ELECTRONICS**

(£1,056-£1,881 p.a. inc.)

The Central Electricity Research Laboratories, Kelvin Avenue, Leatherhead, Surrey, wish to recruit Laboratory Technicians for the construction and testing of a varied range of electronic and electro-mechanical apparatus and equipment, mostly prototypes, including chassis construction and layout, working from circuit diagrams, sketches and verbal instructions.

Applicants must be at least 25, have served a craft apprenticeship or recognised period of training with several years' practical experience and possess ONC or equivalent. A radio and television engineer with suitable practical experience in this field would also be considered.

Write or phone for application form to the Personnel Officer at above address (L'head 4488, ext. 363) as soon as possible. Full details of the work and conditions of employment will be discussed with short-listed applicants during interview. Ref. WW/193.

1308

#### **ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE**

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON) **Englefield Green, Surrey** requires an

#### **AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS** TECHNICIAN

Based in new Chemistry Department, the successful applicant will be required to operate a system of audio-visual aids including television and photography. Good wages and conditions of service. Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Personnel Officer not later then 31st August 1971. 1299

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

#### SCHOOL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES

#### ENGINEER

required to work on Electronics and Instrumentation in the Chemical Labora-tory. Candidates should be skilled in fault clearing in modern electronic equipment.

Salary scale: £1398-£1707. Three weeks paid holiday. Protective clothing pro-vided. Superannuation and sickness benefit schemes.

Applications and/or enquiries for further information should be addressed to: the Laboratory Superintendent, School of Molecular Sciences, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9QJ.

1286

#### UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

#### TECHNICIAN

A Technician vacancy exists in the

VISUAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH LABORATORY

Applicants should have an interest and preferably some experience in television. The position offers interesting work on cameras and CRT displays, both colour and monochrome, for use in video telephone experiments being carried out under a research contact with the British Post Office.

Salary scale (with approved basic qualifications)  $\pounds 1,041-\pounds 1,410$  plus  $\pounds 51$  higher qualification allowance where appropriate.

Applications, giving age, technical qualifications and details of experience to the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex.

#### BRUNEL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, BRISTOL **Department of** MARINE AND AERO-ELECTRONICS

Applications invited for following post. Duties to commence 1st September, or as soon as possible thereafter.

#### LECTURER GRADE II in AERO-ELECTRONICS

Applicants must hold current Aircraft Radio Maintenance Engineers Licences, with Radar Ratings, Additional qualifications such as 'X' Electrics, 'X' Instruments, etc., an advantage.

Further particulars and application form from: Registrar(S) Brunel Technical College, Ashley Down, BRISTOL BS7 9BU. Please quote reference number 71/33. Closing date 30th July.

#### EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Required to assist in development and research activities and provide technical support for activities and provide technical support for maintaining laboratory equipment. Experience in designing experimental engineering equipment and in using electronic instrumentation are considered essential and some practical knowledge of pneumatic and/or hydraulic control systems would be desirable.

Candidates should hold a B.Sc. degree, H.N.D. or an H.N.C. with considerable industrial experience, and would be expected to organise the work of a small technical force as necessary. It is unlikely that candidates under 25 years of age would be considered.

Salary Scale £1,902 to £2,592 per annum.

Applications should be sent to the Staff Officer, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey.

#### SITUATIONS VACANT

#### 0.E.M.

require

#### ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

to service a range of desk calculators and/or visible record computers. If you have experience in this field or in servicing digital equipment employing bipolar or M.O.S. semiconductors and are looking for a change, why not ring 01-407 3191 or write to:

E. J. LANDON, OFFICE AND ELECTRONIC MACHINES LTD.,

140/148 Borough High Street, London S.E.I, for an interview. 1309

#### **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY**

Earn a substantial extra income through a fascinating part-time business of your own that you could share with your wife and operate from your own home. This is an outstanding business opportunity with rewards exceeding £5000 per annum at the higher levels. We are looking for organisational and managerial ability. Telephone for an appointment.

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]

DRAUGHTSMEN. Mechanical and Electrical required by expanding electronics company specialising in lighting control and audio visual products. This position is salaried and gives ample opportunity for advancement. Please apply Electrosonics Ltd., 47 Old Woolwich Road, Greenwich. London, S.E.10. Tel. 858 4784. [22]

Road, Greenwich. London, S.E.10. Tel. 858 4784. [22]
INSTALLATION ENGINEER required for the servicing testing and installation of audio projection and lighting control equipment. An excellent opportunity for applicant with initiative and a sound knowledge of basic electronics. Starting salary £1,250. The post offers opportunities for travel in England and overseas. Apply to The Personnel Director, Electrosonic Ltd., 47 Old Woolwich Road, Greenwich, S.E.10. [1298]

TRANSMITTER Technician (34) seeks new position giving test and maintenance experience on (a) VHF Transmitters, or (b) professional quality Audio equipmen for Broadcasting, Sound Recording, or Public Addresses, etc.), anywhere in U.K. Box W.W. 1311 Wireless World.

WANTED: Ambitious young man with good electronics knowledge for small workshop in Caterham, Surrey. Ring Caterham 42515.

#### ARTICLES FOR SALE

A MERICAN 2N3055 transistors new, boxed, at 55p each. Forgestone Components, Ketteringham, Wymondham, Norfolk. [1255]

A ERIAL BOOSTERS, we make three types, L45 U.H.F. T.V., L12 V.H.F. T.V., L11 Radio, Price £2-95. S.A.E. for details. Velco Electronics, 62b Bridge Street, Ramsbottom. Bury, Lancs. [1297]

BUILD IT in a DEWBOX quality plastics cabinet 2 in. × 24 in. × any length. D.E.W. Ltd. (W), Ringwood Rd., FERNDOWN, Dorset. S.A.E. for leaflet. Write now—Right now. [76]

BARGAINS P.S.U.'s, test gear, etc. Lists S.A.E. Don Smith, 12 Channel Heights, Weston-Super-Mare, phone Bleadon 672. [1283]

COLOUR TV CAMERAS complete with lenses, tubes and cables. Can be seen working. 01-229-0898 day or 01-907-0548 evening. [1279]

CREED 75, reader and fitted punch £40. IMB model B' I/O typewriter £30. 01-262 6058 after 10 p.m. [1312

# 17" BBC/ITV TELEVISIONS £5

Working perfectly
PLUS P. & P. £1.00 C.W.O.
SUITABLE FOR ANY AREA

3 Channel 19" D/S TVs. ITV, BBC 1, BBC 2, £25 inc. carriage. 17" 13 Channel, complete but untested, £1.50 each, plus £1 P. & P., C.W.O.

#### **SPEAKERS**

 $6" \times 4"$ ,  $7" \times 4"$  30HM, **20p** plus &p P, & P. each, C.W.O.

REGULAR DELIVERIES THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

TRADE TV's

407 Thornton Road, Girlington, Bradford 8, Yorks.

TV's TV's TV's

#### SPECIAL OFFER-LIMITED PERIOD ONLY

Thorn 800 Chassis 13 Channel slim TVs. Good working order, Polished cabinets, Only TVs. Good £1:50 carr.

£1:50 carr.

EX-RENTAL TVs

Complete with 13 channel tuners. Good cabinets.
Carriage £1:50 extra.
17' (Semi-Slim (90° tube) £2:50; 17"/21" Slim (110° tube) £4:50; 19" Slimline £8:50;
19" BBC2 Sets £14:50.

PERFECT SPEAKERS EX TV
Pm 3 ohm (minimum order two) 5 in. round, 8 in.
by 2 in. rectangular, 12½p each. Add 7½p per speaker p. and p.

#### VALVES EX EQUIPMENT

EB91	5p	30P4	123 pl	PL36	22 ł p		
EBF89	123 p	PC97	17 p	PL81	17 p		
ECC82	12 i p	PCF86	17≟p	PY81	15p		
EC180	7 <sup>1</sup> p	PC84	7½p	PY800	15p		
EF80	12½p	PCF80	7 ½ p	PY82	7. <u>}</u> p		
EF85	12 p	PCC89	I2½p	PY33	22 <del>§</del> p		
EF183	12 gp	PCL85	22 ł p	U191	17½p		
EF184	12½p	PCL85	17 p	6F23	173p		
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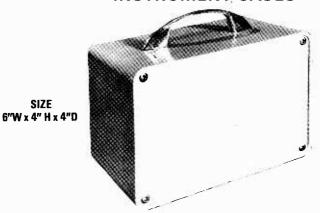
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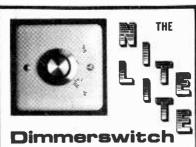
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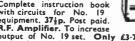
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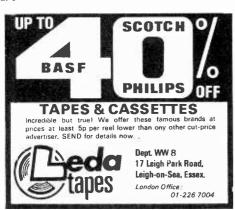
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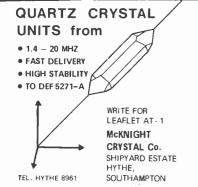
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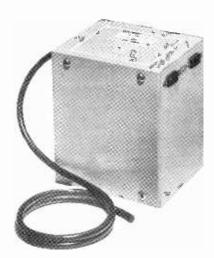
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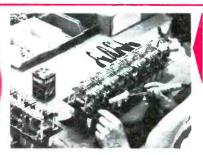


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