# Hobby 

## Project Electronics For Everyone



## Play the AMBIT numbers game

The long awaited implementation of on－line order processing is with us at last，and whilst this means that orders for in－stock items can now be processed more efficiently，it also means that orders should be submitted using stock codes for best results．Our current catalogue（75p）includes all order codes（watch out for the new expanded Spring edition），but here＇s an abstract from some of the more popular lines to use as a quick reference．

Remember that you can also access our catalogue via REWSHOP on REWTEL，which now includes on－line current price and delivery information．You need a 300 baud MODEM and RS232 terminal， （various suitable configurations based on popular micros have been published in recent past issues of Radio and Electronics World）．

Prices shown here exclude VAT，and the P\＆P charge is currently 60p per order（unless otherwise indicated）．Remember that ourtele－ sales service operates with human beings（not＇dumb＇machines） from 8am to 7pm（and frequently later）Monday to．Friday，and 9am to 6 pm on Saturdays．REWSHOP operates 24 hours a day， 365 days a year with full price and delivery information．

| 4000 CmOS |  |  | Tpot | Stacar Mo． | Price | Type | Stact Mo． | Price | Type | ${ }^{\text {Stock } \mathrm{N} \text { ．}}$ | Price | Type | Stock no | Price | Tqpe | Sloct Mo． | Prue | ${ }^{\text {Trpe }}$ | Stock No | ce | Type | Stoch M O． | ficer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Slock Ho | Price | ${ }^{4} 9703$ | 23040403 230404 | ． 4.48 | ${ }^{7} 7$ |  | 0．87 |  | 29.7891 | 1.10 | $\square_{\text {Lials }}$ |  | 235 |  | 61．1123 | 215 |  |  | 3.10 | 6v9 |  | 0.10 |
| $4000 \cup 8$ | 2204000 | 0.11 | 4705 | 2304 | 4.24 | 74．5 | 31．74190 | 0.39 | ${ }^{4} 46$ | 29.7 | 8.00 | ${ }_{\text {TOA }} 1028$ | 67. | 1.11 | Ha | 81.12002 | 1.22 | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2} \mathrm{~K} 2$ | 27 | ${ }^{3.55}$ | 9v1 | 12098 | 0.10 |
| 4001 | 23.34009 | 0.11 | 4706 | 23.04706 | 4.50 |  |  | 0.39 | ${ }^{14} 49296$ | 29．74928 | 8.00 | Toa | 61.0 | 2.11 | Ha | 61－12017 | 0.80 | 2507 | 580353 | 234 | 10 | 12.1008 | 0.10 |
| 4002 | 2304002 | 0.12 | 4720 | ${ }_{2304723}^{2304}$ | 4.90 | ${ }_{7}^{7415192}$ | 31.41929 31.74193 | 0.339 | 746927 | 29.74927 | $\underline{800}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{67.01} 6$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.10}$ | H0122 |  | ${ }^{1.95}$ | SMAL | signal |  | 11 | 120108 | 0.10 |
| 4007 | 2304070 | 0.13 | 4723 | ${ }_{2304723}$ | 0.95 | ${ }^{7} 7415151993$ | 31．71．193 31.199 | ${ }_{0}^{0.39}$ |  |  |  |  | 61.01038 610059 | ${ }^{2} 10$ | HA122 |  | 20 | bef\％ 50 | 5805500 |  | 12 | ${ }_{12012088}$ | 0.10 |
| 4008 | ${ }^{23} 8340808$ | 0.50 | 9724 | 2304724 2304725 | ${ }_{2.24}^{0.95}$ | ${ }_{7}^{741515199}$ | ${ }_{3}^{31.141949}$ | 0.39 |  | HCXX |  |  | 67．01954 | 1.45 <br> 1.95 |  |  | ${ }^{1.595}$ | ${ }_{81241}$ | ${ }_{58}^{5805874}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18}$ | 15 | ${ }_{12015088}^{1201808}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.10 \\ & 0.110 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 22040309 2304011 | 0.11 | 40019 | 2340019 | 0．54 | 7415196 | 31．71199 | 0.39 | 74.4 COO | 3007400 | 0.58 | ${ }_{\text {toA }}$ | ${ }_{67} 610101072$ | ${ }_{2} .69$ | ${ }_{\text {mı50366 }}$ | ${ }_{61} 50336$ | ${ }^{3.35}$ | ${ }^{81273}$ |  | －18 |  |  | 0．10 |
| 4011 | 23 23011 | 0.11 | 40085 | 2340085 | 0.99 | ${ }^{2} 715198$ | 31．74199 | 0.47 |  |  | 0.56 | ${ }^{\text {TOA }} 102024 \mathrm{~A}$ | 61.101074 | ${ }_{5.04}^{2.69}$ | ${ }_{\text {M }} \times 1503575$ | ${ }_{61} 603375$ | 3.85 | ${ }^{81274}$ | 5806274 | 0.20 | 27 27 | ${ }_{12} 12020208$ | 0.10 |
| 4012 | 23.40012 | 0.14 | 40098 | ${ }_{23}^{2300988}$ | 0.54 |  |  | 0．50 | ${ }_{7} 12 \mathrm{HCL}$ | ${ }_{30} 30.07410$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.56}$ | TDA1083 | 6101083 | ${ }^{1.95}$ | MM53200 | 61.53200 | 1.90 |  | ${ }_{58}^{580635858}$ | ${ }^{0.49}$ | ${ }^{33}$ | 1203308 | 0． 10 |
| ${ }_{4015}^{4013}$ | 230013 2304075 | 0．25 | 40106 40150 | ${ }_{23}^{230}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0.65}$ | ${ }_{7} 74.15241$ | ${ }^{31.172424}$ | 60 | 74cs |  | 0.56 | HA | ${ }_{81} 1.12411$ | ${ }_{1.20}$ |  | SCALER |  | 8F441 | 5805447 | 0.21 |  | triacs |  |
| 4016 | 23.0015 | 0.22 |  | 2340161 | ． 5 |  |  |  | 74 taHC | 30.04886 3078132 | ${ }^{0.78}$ |  |  | 2.00 | 1264 | 61.02 | 2.27 | 88479 | 479 | 6 |  | triacs |  |
| 4017 | 2304017 | 0.40 | 40162 | 2350162 | 1.05 | LS2 | ${ }^{31.7243}$ | 0.55 | ${ }^{1446265}$ |  | 0.81 |  | 6101197 | ${ }^{1.00}$ | U265 | 61.02650 | 3.16 | ${ }^{8656995}$ | 5806679 | 0． 95 |  | ${ }_{52}^{5251500}$ | ． 50 |
| ${ }^{4020}$ | ${ }_{2304020}^{230}$ | 0.55 | ${ }^{20163}$ | ${ }_{23401789}^{234}$ | 1.05 | S244 | ${ }^{31.74248}$ | 1.00 | 7 74C4002 | 300 | ${ }^{0.56}$ |  |  | 1.40 0.99 |  | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{61.02660}$ | ${ }_{12,45}^{2,48}$ | ${ }_{88 \text { ¢95 }}$ | ${ }_{58}^{5810095}$ | ． 0.99 | ${ }_{\text {cta }}$ | 5200122 | 1.45 |
| 4022 | 2354022 | 0.55 | 40175 | 2350175 | 1.05 | 5251 | 31.78251 | 0.36 | $\underset{\substack{74 H C 4075 \\ 74 \mathrm{HC242}}}{ }$ | 3004075 307422 | 0.56 2.00 20， | iml | 61.01307 | 1.55 | MSL2312R | 61.02312 | 1.94 |  | ${ }_{\substack{58 \\ 58 \\ 5809392}}$ | 0.60 |  |  | 2.22 |
| 4023 | 2304023 | 0.15 | 40192 | ${ }_{23401929}^{23}$ | 1.08 | 24：1525］ |  | ${ }^{0.356}$ | 74HC243 | 30，14243 | 2.00 |  | 61013130 61,01330 | ${ }_{1}^{1.90}$ | ${ }_{\text {WSL2318 }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{61020378}$ | 1384 | ${ }_{\text {ke21936 }}$ | 58.203939 <br> 8.2036 | 5.00 | $2 \mathrm{2m6073}$ |  |  |
| 4025 | ${ }_{23}^{2304029}$230425 | 0.15 | ${ }_{4} 40195$ | ${ }_{2340195}^{23409}$ | 1.08 | ${ }^{7} 4.5258$ | 31．74258 | 0.36 | нс7 | 3007474 302109 | ${ }_{0}^{0.174}$ | MC1350 | ${ }_{5101035}$ | 1.20 | MSM5523 | ${ }_{61}^{610.05233}$ | 1130 |  | 58 |  |  |  |  |
| 4027 | 2300027 | 0.25 | $74 t 5 \times x$ |  |  | 74.15259 | 31.74259 | 0.51 | ${ }^{7} 74 \mathrm{HHC17175}$ |  | ${ }^{0.088}$ | HA1378 | 61．71370 | 1.30 | MSM5525 | ${ }_{61} 05523$ | 7.85 | ${ }^{2 N} 2$ | 5802359 | 0.38 | BALANCEO MIXERS |  |  |
|  | 2304028 |  |  |  |  | S260 | ${ }^{317.7260}$ | 26 |  | 3074373 | 2，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 2.75 |  | 61.05526 | ${ }^{7.85}$ | RF POWER |  |  | S811 | 1200003 | 4.88 |
| 4029 | 2304029 | 0.55 | ${ }^{7} 714500$ | ${ }_{31}^{31.0740901}$ | 0.11 | ${ }_{7} 71.52273$ | ${ }_{31.7423}$ | 0.70 | ${ }^{7} 74 \mathrm{HC} 537$ | ${ }^{30774374}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.40}$ |  | ${ }_{61.01995}$ | 1.25 | $1 \mathrm{CM7} 1065$ | 6107106 | ${ }_{9.55}^{9.75}$ | 日FW16A | 5908016 | 0.65 | S81 | ${ }_{1200023}^{120013}$ | ${ }_{6}^{5.00}$ |
| 40 | 2304035 230449 | 0.68 | 24 |  | 0.11 |  |  | 0.35 | 7 $744+5.533$ | 3072933 3074534 | ${ }_{2}^{2.40}$ | ${ }_{511} 1$ |  | ${ }^{1.92}$ | ［ 1 W71 | ${ }_{61} 107107$ | 9．95 |  |  | ， | SRAI | 1200033 | 10.80 |
| 4042 | 2300042 | 0.50 |  |  | 0.11 0.14 | ${ }_{\substack{24.5293 \\ 7415290}}$ | 3774283 31.7290 | 0.40 | 165 | 3070 | 1.96 |  | 61．01511 | 1.60 1.00 |  |  | 17.50 19.50 | MRAR | 58142388 <br> 58 <br> 10245 | ${ }^{14.50}$ |  | ${ }_{1200043}^{1200053}$ |  |
| ${ }_{404}$ | 2304043 230844 | 0.68 | 741505 | ${ }^{31.07}$ | 0.14 | S293 | ${ }^{31} \cdot 14293$ | 0.40 |  | ${ }_{30}^{30}$ | ${ }_{1.3}^{1.20}$ | ${ }^{51} 1613$ | 61．01613 | 206 | ${ }_{10}$ c／72168 | ${ }_{61.27162} 6$ | 1995 |  | 5814449 | 16.50 | SRA］ | 1200063 |  |
| 4045 | 23.48484 | 0.60 |  | 31.07409 |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 1.33 | 1629 |  | 2.50 | ¢см7217 | 6102217 | ${ }^{9.50}$ | MPF4 | ${ }_{58} 114472$ | 1.25 |  |  |  |
| 4045 | 2284849 | 0.24 |  |  |  | ${ }_{7} 71.15365$ |  | 0.40 | 744C162 | 30.74162 | ${ }^{133}$ | 1623 | ${ }_{61} 101623$ | 2.54 2.45 | ${ }_{\text {Spp6293 }}$ | ${ }_{6108829}$ | ${ }^{3.85}$ |  |  | 4.99 | Le0s |  |  |
| 4051 | 2304030 <br> 23.4055 | 0．．55 | 74.511 | 3．074＂ | 0.14 |  | 31．24367 | 0.30 | ${ }_{\substack{ \\744 C 163 \\ 704 C 6538}}$ | 3071163 30.7538 | 1.33 | ${ }^{\text {sil }} 11225$ | ${ }_{61} 1.1625$ | 2.50 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { spr } \\ \text { Sp7939 }}}$ | ${ }_{61}^{61088793}$ | － 1.00 | P198 | 5818811 | 9．50 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4052}$ | 23040052 | 0.55 | ${ }^{741512}$ | 31.07412 | 0.19 | ${ }^{7115368}$ | 31．24368 | 0.30 |  | 30745388 3078280 | ${ }_{2}^{2.95}$ | ${ }^{\text {stiber }}$ | 15162701 |  | 95н30 | ${ }_{61} 61095900$ | 7.80 | TP2320 | 5812320 |  |  |  |  |
| 4053 | 23.54053 | 0.55 | 74.513 | 0743 | 0.32 | 7445373 |  | 12 |  | 3074888 3074280 | ${ }_{295}^{2.95}$ | St1 1330 | 61.1630 | 1.62 | H0105 | 6t． 105 | 2.45 | Vn66ar | 6002066 | 0.95 | cox 25 Revick 1520250 0．15 |  |  |
| 4060 | 2304060 | 0.75 | ${ }^{714515}$ | ${ }^{31.0744}$ | 0.31 | ${ }^{7} 7153374$ | 31．74374 | 0.72 |  | 3007442 | 1.00 |  |  | 2.25 225 | на1200 | 61－120 | 8000 |  | ${ }_{58}^{58} 1388666$ | ${ }^{0.45}$ | Cax2e Gictr | 1520260 | 0.16 |
| 4068 | 2300666 230068 | 0．16 | ${ }_{7420}$ | ${ }_{31}^{31.074720}$ | ${ }^{0.14}$ | 741537 | ${ }_{3}^{31.74377}$ |  | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7 4 4} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{C 1 3 8}$ | 30.74138 302189 | ${ }^{1.08}$ | MC1648 | ${ }_{61,01648}$ | ${ }_{3.25}$ | H0204015 H094752 | 618481 614475 | 8.00 | SMAIL SICNAL FET |  |  |  | 15.0790 | 0.16 |
| 4069 | 2220069 | 0.14 | ${ }^{741521}$ | 33.07421 | 0.14 | 7415377 | 31．7478 | 0.44 | 74 | 300459 | 3.40 | T0A2002 | 61．02022 | ${ }^{1.25}$ | mc145 | 61．14151 | 8.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4070 | 23080870 | 16 | ${ }_{7} 741525$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.14}$ | ${ }^{7} 74153895$ | ${ }_{31}^{31.74395}$ | 30 | ${ }^{74}$ | 3004543 <br> 3074155 | ${ }_{0}^{2.75}$ | U1N2？ | ¢1．01990 | ${ }_{3}^{3.25}$ | ${ }_{\text {MC／}}^{\text {MC14515152 }}$ | ¢1．1．14156 | ${ }^{6.60}$ | ${ }_{\substack{86256 \\ 85950}}$ | ${ }_{50}^{50} 002568$ | ${ }^{0.38}$ |  |  |  |
| 4072 | 2394072 | 0.16 | ${ }^{141527}$ | ${ }^{31.07477}$ | 0.30 | 5366 | ${ }^{31.74396}$ | ${ }^{71}$ | C158 | ${ }_{3074158}$ | 0.90 | UNT | ${ }_{6}^{61.02283}$ | 1.00 | Small SIGNaL AUOIO |  |  | 8F961 | 6006961 | 0.70 | COX41A Orfidd $15: 20010 \quad 0.19$ <br> Standard 5 mm OAL LeOs |  |  |
| 4073 | 2304023 | 0.16 | 74 | ${ }^{31.017288}$ | 0.18 | 5390 | 31．74393 | 0.48 | 744C257 | 307425 | 0.90 |  | 8103389 8103098 | $1{ }^{10}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{87895}$ | ${ }_{60} 6069393$ | 0.98 | coraul hed $15104080 \quad 0.12$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{4075} 4076$ | 2300027 2300276 | 0．55 | ${ }^{7} 4.5332$ | 432 | 0.14 | ${ }^{2} 1215398$ | 31．74398 | － | LINEARICs |  |  |  |  | 1.40 | ${ }^{\text {BC182 }}$ | 5800182 | 0.10 | 31176 | ${ }_{59}^{5902176}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.69}$ | COY746 Yellow／5．10740 0.15 |  |  |
| 4077 | 2304007 | 0.18 | 74：533 | ${ }^{31.07433}$ | 0.14 | 7445399 | 31.74398 | 0.65 |  |  |  | Ca3130E | ${ }^{61} 1313300$ | 0.80 | ${ }^{8 C 212}$ | ${ }_{59}^{5800212}$ | 0.10 | 2Sk55 | 59.10055 | 032 |  |  |  |
| 4078 | 2304878 | 0.18 | ${ }^{74} 15337$ | ${ }^{31077337}$ | 0.18 | S990 |  | 0.60 | LMIOCN | 8100010 | ${ }^{3.88}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{61731307}$ | － 0.98 | BC238 | ¢800238 | 0.08 | ${ }^{25 \times 1685}$ | 5901788 | 0.37 |  |  |  |
| 4081 | ${ }_{23}^{23040887}$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{74151540}$ | ${ }^{31.074388}$ | ${ }^{0.18}$ | 7415670 | 31.7680 | ． 15 | MF10 | 81．000 8100149 | ${ }_{1.96}^{5.15}$ | CA3189E | 61.03189 | 2.20 | BC239 | 5800 | 0.08 | 3Sk | 6500045 | 0.49 | Reciangular $2.5 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ LED |  |  |
| 4093 | 2304093 | 0.30 | S42 | 31.07427 | ${ }^{0.30}$ | 7acxx |  |  | 2 Ca 234 | 61.02340 | ${ }^{8.50}$ | CA3240E | 61.32400 | 1．27 | ${ }_{\text {BC }} \mathrm{BC} 707$ | 580030 | 0.08 | ${ }_{\text {JSK }}$ | 6004060 | 0.58 |  |  |  |
| 4099 | 2304099 | 0.80 |  | ${ }^{31.07447}$ | 0.75 |  |  |  | 42378 | 00237 | 1.28 | ${ }_{\text {Mc }}^{\text {Mc } 3359}$ | 61．03357 | 2.85 |  | 580030 |  |  | 6004 | 0.99 |  |  |  |
| 4175 | 2304775 | 80 | ${ }^{7} 74.5488$ |  | ${ }^{0.40}$ | 24ctoo |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.35}$ | 122 | 6100247 | 128 | U1， 335959 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {BC32 }}$ | 5800377 | 0.13 | 406 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9502 | 2304502 | 0.60 |  | 31.0745 | 0.14 | ${ }^{74} 404$ | ${ }_{40659}$ |  | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{61} 602027$ | ${ }_{1.28}^{128}$ | км372 | 67.03709 | ${ }_{85} 53$ | ${ }^{8 C 337}$ | 58.0033 | 0.13 |  |  | 0.654.60 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4} 5506$ | ${ }_{23}^{2304505}$ | 0.70 | 54 | ${ }^{31.07454}$ | 014 | ${ }^{74} 408$ | 2907498 | 0.35 | ［m301aH | 61.33010 | 0.67 |  | 61.03702 |  | ${ }^{\text {BC4 }} 1313$ | 58．0073 | 0.110 |  |  | Into Redes Leos |  |  |  |
| 4507 | 2304507 | 0.37 |  | 3107455 | 214 | ${ }^{724} 10$ | 2410 | 0.35 | Im301an | 3011 | 0.78 | （133900 | ${ }_{61}^{61.39000}$ | ${ }^{0.60}$ | － | S800415 | 0.10 | OITOES |  |  | ${ }_{\text {BFW41 }}^{\text {Cora }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.10990 \\ & 1530410 \end{aligned}$ | 1.51 |
| 4508 | 2304508 | 1.50 | 575 | ${ }^{31} 1.04745$ | 0.21 | ${ }_{14420}$ | ${ }_{2}^{298074720}$ |  | ！мловн | ${ }^{6} 1.0303080$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.75}$ | Lm | ${ }_{61} 103914$ | 2.80 | $\mathrm{BCA}^{16}$ | 5800416 | 0.11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 4510$ | ${ }_{23}^{2324510} 2$ | 0.45 | ${ }_{74.575}$ | 31.07476 | 0.25 | 14230 | 29.07430 | 0.35 | ${ }_{\text {Im324 }}$ | ${ }_{61,13240}$ | ${ }_{0.45}$ | Lm3915 | 6103915 | 2.80 | ${ }^{\text {BC5465}}$ | 5800546 | 0.12 |  | 1201226 | 0．29 |  |  |  |
| 4512 | 2304512 | 0.55 | ${ }^{741578}$ | ${ }^{31.07478}$ | 0.19 | 74.332 | 2907432 | 0.35 | LM3393 $^{\text {a }}$ | 61．03390 | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ | k84400 | 6104400 | 0.80 | ${ }^{\text {BCF550 }}$ | 5800550 | 0.12 | ${ }_{80} 8$ ¢ | 12037 | 0.35 | IR Optocountes |  |  |
|  | 518 |  | ${ }^{744583}$ | 31．07483 | 0.33 |  | 29.07442 | 1.05 | L－347 | 6100347 | 1.60 | K 84412 K 8415 | ${ }_{61}{ }^{61048412}$ | ${ }_{195}^{1.95}$ | ${ }_{\text {BC560 }}$ | 5800560 | 0.12 | N04981 |  | 0.51 | $37 \quad 1540370 \quad 1.44$ |  |  |
| 4515 | 2304515 | 1.25 | 74.585 | 27885 | 0.44 | ${ }_{74}^{7448}$ | 23．07448 | 1.50 | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{1 \times 348}$ | ${ }_{61}^{6103480}$ | 0.90 0.49 |  | 6104417 | 1.80 | ${ }^{\text {вc6 }}$ | 58.006 | 0.22 | 0091 | 120996 | 0.07 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4516}$ | 2304518 | 0.65 | ${ }^{7} 41590$ | 310 | 0.24 | 74.74 | 29．07474 | 0.75 | ${ }_{\text {LF553 }}$ | 6103530 | 0.76 | kB44278 | 6104220 | 1.09 | ${ }^{86640}$ | 58008 | 0.22 | ${ }_{\text {P4022 }}$ | ［1262006 | 0.75 | flat olfruse |  |  |
| 4520 | ${ }_{23} 320450$ | 0.50 | 74.591 | 3107491 | 0.36 | 74776 | 29.07476 | 0.60 | 1 L | 6100380 | 1.00 | TOA4420 | 61．14420 | ${ }_{2}^{2.85}$ | ${ }_{\text {MPSPA6 }}$ | ${ }_{58} 8804$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.30}$ |  | 12．28036 | 0.45 | v320 1503820080 |  |  |
| 4521 | ${ }^{23} 045452$ | 1.30 |  | ${ }^{3107892}$ | 0．32 |  | 07483 | 30 |  | ${ }_{61} 6030382$ | 1.81 | K⿴囗才442 | ${ }_{61} 10423$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.35}$ | 2 Tx | 5801 | 0.10 |  |  | 0.029 | $\begin{array}{llll}1503220 & 0.20\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 4522 | 2304522 2304526 | 0.60 | ${ }_{741595}$ | ${ }_{31}^{31,07495}$ | 0.36 | ${ }_{74 \text { ¢а }}$ | 229.07485 | 1.30 | 2N419CE | 6100419 | 1.98 | k84923 | 8104428 | 1.65 | ${ }_{2}^{27 \times 2122}$ | 5801212 5801653 | 0.10 | （1n4001 |  | 007 | 20 |  |  |
| 4577 | 2304527 | 0.80 | 745107 | 317407 | 0.31 | ${ }^{74699}$ | ${ }_{2}^{29.74898}$ | ${ }_{105}^{3.60}$ |  | 5104230 6100250 | ${ }^{1.00} 3$ | K8443 | 6100430 610431 | ${ }^{2.35}$ | ${ }_{27 \times 253}$ | ${ }_{58.01753}$ | ${ }^{0.20}$ | （120038 | 12408 1240 120 | 0.07 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 4528$ | 2304528 230459 | 0.70 | ${ }^{74}$ | ${ }^{317.7109}$ | 0．21 | ${ }_{74593}$ | 29.0743 | 1.05 | ${ }_{2 N 42618}$ | 61．04260 | 3.00 | K84432 | 8104432 | 1.95 | ${ }^{21229294}$ | 58029304 58.02959 | ${ }^{0.25}$ | 195404 | 1224486 125096 | 0.18 | 20 |  |  |
| 4531 | 2304537 | 0.65 | ${ }^{8} 415113$ | 31．74113 | 021 | ${ }_{74}^{74 C 95}$ | 2995 | 0．60 |  | 61.0278 6104280 | d．28 4.78 | Kk84 | ¢ 61040435 | ${ }_{2.53}^{1.52}$ | ${ }_{2 \times 305}$ | 58.02999 <br> 80905 | 0.10 |  | 12.62637 | 0.62 | 2．17 |  |  |
| ${ }^{45332}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23.045323}$ | 4．900 | ${ }_{7} 7415122$ | ${ }_{31.74122}$ | 0.27 | ${ }_{7} 4 \mathrm{C} 151$ | 29.7451 | 2.10 | 2M22eE18 | 6104290 | 2.10 | K84437 | 6154337 | 1.75 | ${ }^{25886564}$ | S803648 | ${ }^{0.30}$ | VARICAPS |  |  | 15.03000150310 |  |  |
| 4536 | 23045356 | 2.50 | ${ }^{7445123}$ | 31．74123 | 0.38 | ${ }^{7} 74154$ | 154 | 3.05 | ${ }^{2 N 4332.510}$ | ${ }_{51}^{6103320}$ | ${ }^{28.09}$ |  | 8104338 $61104 d 9$ | ${ }_{1,25}^{2.22}$ | ${ }_{250666 A}$ | ${ }_{58} 503666$ | 0.30 | 8410212.01023 |  | 0.30 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 5438$ | A539 | 0.95 | S12 |  | 0.27 | ${ }_{741515}$ | ${ }_{40160}^{2914}$ | 2.10 | ${ }_{2 N 4402}$ | 6104300 | ${ }^{22.90}$ | ${ }_{\text {K84a45 }}$ | 6104445 | 1.29 | ${ }^{250666}$ | ${ }_{58}^{58036688}$ | ${ }^{0.40}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}1503430 & 0.20\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 4543 | ${ }_{23} 3.04543$ | ． | －4， 32 | 31.74132 | 0.27 | 速 | ${ }^{401616 m}$ |  | ${ }^{2 \times 15050}$ | 6104500 | 761 | ${ }^{\text {K84446 }}$ | 6102446 6154458 | ${ }^{2} .75$ |  | ${ }_{58} 58080888$ | ${ }_{0} 0.19$ | 881058 881098 | 1201055 <br> 1200959 <br> 120295 | 0.37 | W510w 511 |  |  |
| 4549 | 2304449 | 3．50 | S138 |  | 0.28 |  | ${ }^{4016265}$ |  | NE542 | 6105320 610054 | ${ }_{1.80}^{1.20}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}$ | （6105044 | ${ }_{2}^{1.26}$ | ${ }^{251081055}$ | 58.01085 | 0.25 |  | 1202093512020 |  |  |  |  |
| 4554 | 2304554 | 1.20 | ${ }^{24} 415138$ | 31.74138 | 0.30 | 2ctib | 2974684 | 1.05 | NE555N | 8105550 | 0.20 | Mc5229 | ${ }^{61} 055229$ | ${ }^{9.60}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25 C}$ | ¢ 58002548 | ${ }^{0.19}$ | 88212 $\pi \times 210$ | 12.02725 <br> 12.02705 <br> 1.95 <br> 0.30 |  |  |  |  |
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| 4558 | 2304558 | 0.90 | 74415155 | 31.7455 | 0.30 | ${ }^{24 C 17500}$ | ${ }^{40175 \mathrm{~cm}}$ |  | NE564 |  | 4．29 | S16270 | ${ }_{61} 61063710$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.09}$ | B0139 | 58.15139 | 0.29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4559 | 2304559 | 3.50 | S155 | 31．71456 | 0.37 | ${ }^{24} 11920$ | ${ }^{4} 1922 \mathrm{~cm}$ |  | Ne565 | 6105555 | 1．00 | 516490 | ${ }_{61,06440}$ | ${ }_{31}$ |  | 151 | 0.31 |  | 12.122 |  | V530 |  |  |
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Concluding with the constructional details.

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## SPECIALS

* TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT SURVEY
You can't blame your tools if you haven't any!
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Our half-yearly update.


## FEATURES

* TOOLS FOR THE TRADE

The essential requirements for the hobbyist. COMPONENTS FORCOMPUTING
Please interrupt, if you will.
RADIO RULES
All about RF interference and measurements.
REGULARS


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Managing Editor: Ron Harris BSc
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Owing to space restrictions in this issue, Famous Names and The Electronic Revolution have been held over till the May issue.


TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT SURVEY - page 36


STEREO VOICE-OVER UNIT - page 60


6502 EPROM PROGRAMMER - page 28

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## Read This NOW!

Williams and Glynn's Bank and the Department of Industry are jointly launching a national competition - called Microquest - for 16 - 19-year-olds who are either working in industry or are on a Government sponsored training scheme. The competition is to identify a way in which microelectronics could be used to improve efficiency in their firm and to describe it in less than 100 words.
'Microelectronics' means the whole range of microelectronic technology, not just the use of microcomputers, and the competiton is looking for any ideas using existing machinery, existing microchips, self-designed machinery for ideas for such) or self-designed chips which will improve any kind of efficiency in any part of the working environment. The 100 -word outline is only an initial proposal for ideas, but obviously the more precise you can be about what you intend to use, where it can be obtained and how it is going to work, the better chance your idea has of being judged workable and going on to the next stage.

The best ideas will be selected and those contestants will then be invited to submit a detailed 2500 word project, with drawings, explaining their idea and its applications in detail. One winner from each of the Department of Industry's ten regions will receive a $£ 250.00$ prize and their entries will be put forward for the final. The overall winner will get a prize of $£ 1,000.00$, second $£ 500.00$ and third £250.00.

Initial proposals must be in by 31 March 1983, which is very tight for Hobby readers but if you think there is no time, do not despair, send your entry anyway. If the assessors have time they may be able to consider late entries. But be as quick as you can. Further details and application forms can be had from any branch of Williams and Glynn's bánk (youdon't have to be a customer) or from Microquest, MAP Information Centre, Freepost, Dept. of Industry, Room 514, 29 Bressenden Place, LondonSW1E 5BR.

## Change Of Address

Crimson Elektrik, one of the many stars of the Hobby Electronics Kits and Modules Survey, HE February '83, are operating that side of their business from a new address from mid-January. The address is: Crimson Elektrik, 500 King St., Longton, Stoke-on-Trent ST3 1EZ. Tel: (0782) 330520.

Crimson's 600 Series hifi amps will continue to be handled from their Leicester address.

## Pro Show

This year's All-Electronics/Electronics Components Industry Federation Show is at the Barbican Exhibition Centre, City of London from 19 to 21 April. This is a trade show, so only go along if you want to do an in-depth survey of who is supply-
ing what compenent in bulk. No-one under 16, and a pound on the door. An equivalent show, the Leeds Electronics Show, is being held in Leeds. Information from Ms. (sic) Sam Clarke on (0799) 22612.

## Shuttle Game

For a change, here's a Casio electronic game without an attached calculator. The CG10 is a 'big screen' solar shuttle game, and is appropriately solar powered - no batteries to wear out (but no news on what happens on a dull day - or after 'darkI).

The object is to achieve shuttle lift off from earth, enter lunar orbit and then escape orbit to dock at a space station. Acceleration and deceleration consume power, and although close approach to the sun during orbit attracts added solar energy, it is still possible to fail from lack of fuel, or from running over a time limit. Just to complicate matters, as you get more practised, higher game levels introduce the prospect of collision with UFOs.

The CG 10 automatically keeps score and a wards bonus points. RRP is $£ 14.95$. More information from Casio Electronics Co. Ltd., Unit 6, 1000 North Circular Rd., London NW2 7JD. Tel.' 014509131.



## Components In Bulk

'More knobs than you've had hot dinners?' asks Ambit International, and judging by the bunch of components they've sent us, they diet mostly on bananas. Among the samples are two low-cost acoustic resonators (piezo-acoustic transducers), the PKM29-3AO and PKB8-4AO. The former is designed to be excited externally, delivering 85 dB at three metres at a frequency of 3.4 KHz and costing $£ 1.04$ in one-off lots; the latter is self-excited, delivering more than 75 dB at one metre at a frequency of 2.7 kHz , and costs $£ 1.43$ one-off. Ambit also boasts a selection of over five million different styles of knobs priced from $6 p$ to 60 p and claim to have the widest choice available anywhere, including the Ritel range.

ALPS laser trimmed pots, with the 6 mm round types being standard from stock; 1 MHz MF ceramic resonators of a new design allowing reliable resonators in this frequency range; low-profile adjustable VHF coils, and screened coils; miniature high-value inductors and miniature keypads are among other components mentioned by Ambit.

Ambit intend to market many products that have not been available in the UK till now, so although they are geared primarily to the industrial market (most of their prices are given in 100-off lots) they're obviously a name to keep in mind for anyone who has an application or a design which needs some unusual component.

Enquiries to Ambit International, 200 North Service Rd., Brentwood, Essex CM14 4SG. Tel: (0277) 232638.

## Attention All Suppliers

## Manufacturers, Importers, Mail-Order Firms, Clubs, Exhibition Organisers. Hobby Readers need YOU . . .

Hobby Electronics' Monitor pages are our new products, new ideas, and forthcoming events column. The electronics fan has to know you're there before he can take advantage of your services. So please let us know, just as early as you can, when something new is coming up that you want our readers to know about.

Remember that the Hobby readership is diverse. People of all ages and walks of life, from Primary students to Professors, take advantage of our
emphasis on self-education in every field of electronics. They want to find out what it's all about. Help MONITOR keep them in the picture.

Note: Hobby Electronics is produced up to eight weeks before it hits the newstands, so news never comes too soon.

Send press releases and news items to MONITOR, Hobby Electronics, Argus Specialist Publications, 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H OEE.

# MONITOR 

## Alpha Beta

Betamax freaks will be glad to know that Beta originals Sony have produced a new video recorder, the C9. This is designed to take over from their top-of-the-range machine, the C7, which was the state-of-the-art home video recorder for a number of years.

Like Sony's current cheaper Beta, the C6, but unlike the C7, the C9 follows the current trend in being front-loading, which makes it a lot easier to store, and fits normal hifi racking systems. The C9's main attraction is its stereo sound capability.

Quite a few major movies have already been released in stereo in the Betamax format, and others will be appearing all the time. One of these is The Complete Beatles, a musical anthology spanning the group's entire history - obviously of special interest, being as.it is a musical subject.

Among other features, the C9 boasts Beta Noise Reduction, a noise-reduction system similar to Dolby, which will reduce audio noise to a signal-to-noise ration of better than 43 dB ; mono or stereo compatibility; noise-free pictures in slow motion, frame-by-frame and still modes, backwards or forwards; a signal booster for poor reception areas; automatic tuning; nine-event, two-week timer, auto programme search, a full-feature infra-red remote control and camera socket.

For more information contact your local video dealer, or the Product Manager, Sony Home Video on Staines 61600.

## Keep It Clean

BIB have released a series of maintenance products for use with microcomputers at home and in the office. The first six products to hit the market are a Terminal Maintenance Kit (including, among other things, Screen-Kleen fluid for cleaning screens, Print Cleaning Fluid for ribbon guides, etc., cloth and brushes); 8" Diskette Cleaners for the wet and dry cleaning of drive heads; Anti-Static VDU Cleaner; Computer Tape Transport Maintenance Kit and Cassette Head Cleaner. More products are on the way.

BIB rightly point out that preventative maintenance is the best way to avoid breakdowns, but consult the manufacturer of your micro before you lay into it with too much gusto: over-use of cleaners could also cause problems.

For more details contact BIB Computer Care Division, Kelsey House, Wood End Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4RQ. Tel: (0442) 61291

Sapona Chemical Systems are bringing out four aerosol products for maintaining computers, videos and audio cassette recorders.

The new cleaners are a Tape Drive Cleaner, which is non-flammable, nonresidual and quick-drying and will not affect rubber, paint or plastics, and is therefore safe and effective for delicate computer and magnetic recording equipment; a Pressurised Air Duster with a fine extension nozzle to blow dust away from

delicate components and inaccessible areas; VDU Cleaner Polish in the form of a dry foam that will not run into machinery, and which removes fine scratches as well as dirt and stains (Sapona remind us that a clean screen reduces eye-strain) and AntiStatic Spray to disperse static electricity which could interfere with the accurate functioning of the computer.

Sapona also do Disc Cleaning Fluid and a Print Wheel and Thimble Cleaning Kit. For further information contact Jim Palmer, Sapona Chemicals, 46-50 Upper Dean St., Birmingham B5 4SG. Tel: 021 6226442.

## Look In The Book

Elkan Electronics publish a range of books for small computers, including the Tandy TRS-80 and Dragon 32 colour computers.

Some Elkan books were originally written for the Tandy only, and need minor amendments for use with the Dragon. People who already have the Tandy books and want to receive the amendments for use with the Dragon 32 can send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Elkan, and will be sent them free of charge.

There are new books and other documentation out for those two micros, and also for the Sharp PC-1211 and PC1500. SAEs and enquires to: Elkan Electronics, Freepost, 28 Bury New Rd., Prestich, Manchester M25 6LZ. Tel: 061 7987613 (24 hours).

## Sweep Statement

Two oscilloscopes from Hitachi Denshi are being supplied by Reltech Instruments. The $\mathrm{V}-203 \mathrm{~F}$ is a 20 MHz dual trace model with a $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ vertical sensitivity, add and subtract modes, active sync separation for video and a rectangular CRT with internal graticule and variable illumination. The V-353F has a 35 MHz bandwidth, a higher tube EHT, a signal delay line, and a maximum sweep speed of $20 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$.

Both models have a variable sweep
delay system which allows any section of a waveform to be expanded for detailed examination. The delay time is variable between lus and 100 ms via a five way switch and coarse and fine controls.

A trace identity mode brightens up the portion of the waveform following the delay, providing a rapid method of finding the desired point on the waveform for expansion. Delay time jitter is better than one part in 5,000.

Both models are warranted for two years, and cost $£ 304.00$ and $£ 480.00$ (ex VAT) respectively. For more information contact Reltech Instruments, Coach Mews, St. Ives, Huntingdon. Cambs PE1 74 BN. Tel: $(0480) 63570$.


## Wrap Around Sound

Minim Audio have made an ambisonic decoder module available for hifi freaks to fit to their own systems.

Ambisonic, or 'surround sound'. technology is designed to reproduce the sound-field of the original recording location, or at least give a convincing representation of it. The relative distance of a sound source from the recording microphone, and (with four speakers) its direction are captured on the recording, so that on playback the recording seems to be 'happening in the room'. The effect is very different from stereo, or for that matter quadrophonic, sound.

To get a complete surround sound effect, the sound has to be recorded, and

## MONITOR

encoded onto the record, with this in mind, and then played back through an ambisonic decoder with four speakers. But Minim claim that their decoders have a dramatic enhancing effect on ordinary stereo recordings, played back through four speakers; the decoder module includes a layout control to account for different speaker layouts, and a bypass switch to enable the user to switch back to conventional two speaker stereo.

The module measures $100 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $4 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$ ) plus switches, and Minim stress that it is designed to close tolerances and is rigorously tested, so that it is compatible in quality with high quality hifi systems.

The module is called the AD2 and costs $£ 49.45$, inc. VAT. Further enquiries to Minim Audio Ltd., Lent Rise Rd., Burnham, Slough SL1 7NY. Tel: (06286) 63724.


## Joysticks

Midwich Computer Co. are now producing high quality analogue joysticks for the BBC Micro, Dragon 32 and the Sinclair Spectrum and $\mathrm{ZX81}$. The joysticks are designed to be hand held and are made of injection-moulded plastic. There is a push-button switch on the handle which can be used, for instance, as a fire button, and the works have a life expectancy of over 200,000 operations. Each joystick, or pair, is fitted with the appropriate connectors, DIN plugs for the Dragon and Sinclair and a 15 -way D plug for the BBC Micro.

For the Spectrum machines, which do not have an A/D converter, a low cost,
high speed four channel joystick controller board is available. This plugs into the expansion slot of the computers, and an edge connector is provided for RAM pack, disc drives, etc.

Prices per pair of controllers, inc. VAT, are: Dragon 32: £15.98; BBC Micro: £13.00; ZX81/Spectrum: £15.98; controller board for $\mathrm{ZX81/Spectrum:}$ $£ 22.95$. Orders and enquiries to the Midwich Computer Co. Ltd., Rickinghall House, Hinderclay Rd., Rickinghall, Suffolk IP22 1HH. Tel: (0379) 898751.

Look out for a review of the Midwich joysticks in HE.

## Allophone Call

A year or two ago, it seemed that speech synthesis for any but the most advanced computers was still very much a 'thing of the future'. But they were sneaking up on us faster than most people realised, and now talking toys and impertinent wordprocessors are virtually taken for granted.

Two new speech synthesiser units for VIC computers have appeared from Currah Computer Components. The 'Chatterbox' is designed to plug into the expansion port of the VIC 20. Currah boasts that the unit is possible for a complete beginner to use successfully, and that the method for synthesising words is simple to manipulate. The words themselves are constructed from a master list of allophones (distinct sounds which appear in the English language), so that the vocabulary is unlimited, in English at any rate.

A second module, known as the 'Mynah Module', has the same specifications as the Chatterbox, minus the integral software enhancement, which only means in effect that the user has to refer to his master list to select the allophones to be used in the programme. And it's cheaper. Current prices for the units are Chatterbox: £ 57.45 and Mynah Module: £49.95 (inc. VAT). For further information contact Hales Ltd., PO Box 33, Harrowbrook Rd., Hinckley, Leics. Tel: (0455) 634746.

We hope to do a review of the Chatterbox sometime in the future, so look out for that.

HE




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Dave Fountain

THE MODERN DAY CHILD - or, to use the technical term, 'spoiled brat' - has been raised on computer-analysed milk and scented toilet paper for so long that it much prefers the latest video game or drum synthesiser to the innocent pleasure we once had tending to the every need of small, boring bundles of fur. Give a brat a puppy these days and the first thing it does is look for the battery compartment!

It is sad that this age-old relationship with animals is being lost, so to compromise I have designed a project to bridge the gap between that old-time country feeling and today's marching electro-technology. This way they get the best of both worlds; and it's cheaper than paying for all that pre-packed food and useless plastic toys.

The control circuitry of the Gerbil (Figure 1) is straightforward enough and should not prove difficult to even the absolute beginner. It is based around the Honda SX41387/A/V/110 chip, a ROM, left-handed, index-linked bucket cascade device with fully programmable flip-flops (or plimsolls), an in-built sequential timer, and its own personalised number plates. This oparates not only as a dumping point, a grid, and a basic building block in any system, but is also large enough to mix cement on and proved invaluable when they built my extension. But that's nothing to do with you.

As you can see in the graph (Figure 8), if you can find Figure 8 that is, the overall analogue curves of the circuit provide infinite design. They are actually based on the frequency pattern of Barry Manilow's voice - whoops, bang goes my credibility - and the latest Vidal Sassoon hairstyles. The figures along the axis of the graph are in ancient Egyptian script, so you probably won't understand them. You probably won't understand the rest of the design either.

Still, don't worry about it, we can't all be brilliant, can we?

The prototype was made on a cream cracker (well the wife was using the breadboard at the timel and flying leads


Do you have trouble making your kids look after their pets? Do you find the rabbits kicking over the dustbins at night; the hamsters gnawing their way out of the cages and raiding the fridge; and the rattlesnake refusing point blank to take its syrup of figs? Well, don't keep going to the doctor for tranquilisers. The answer lies right here!
were connected via very long Veropins so the unit can double up as a brush for the dog. There is a printed circuit layout available but it's so messy I wouldn't bother if I were you. Component positions are not critical, though it does improve the look of the finished unit if you don't have resistors and stuff poking out of the back.

The power supply unit I used came out of an old electricity generating station and was rated at a hundred megawatts. This was buried in thirty feet of concrete, lined in lead and fed via bus bars from the National Grid. If you employ a similar PSU remember to tap it down to one and a half volts before you pour in the last of the concrete.

Alternatively, a digital watch battery will suffice. I did not have one handy at the time.

## Constructing the Bodywork

It is essentia/ that the electronics are screened from stray FM interference and boring political interviews on television at all times. A trailing earth is therefore recommended, and fortunately the gerbil has a fairly long tail to facilitate this. A hundred and twenty five turns of soft grade wire wound on a reasonably flexible former - I found predigested chewing gum most useful for this creates a realistic tail and acts as an excellent aerial for Radio Three. By adding a few extra components and an amplifier, the unit becomes a tuned receiver, though the effect on people with weak hearts of an approaching gerbil blaring out Mahler can be a trifle unsettling. Before adding this refinement to your unit, our advice is to check out the insurance policies you may have on any cardiac patients in your household.

The constructional details for the bodywork are shown in Figure 115a (see overleaf). We used 12 mm sheet aluminium for the shell, finished off with Artificial Gerbil Fur (AGF) which is obtainable from any quality taxidermist or Chinese take-away; old cat whiskers, obtainable from any old cat; and a cute, twitching pink nose. I could tell you where to obtain the last item, but they'd only censor it. (You're right! - Ed).

With a pair of finely-honed tin snips, cut the aluminium sheet along the lines marked $A, B$, and $F$ on the template. Fold lip F over ferrule G and hammer home. Then call the hospital; you've just severed your left forefinger.

Still, we all have to learn the hard way.

Next, apply flange $Q$ to stanchion J and seal. Now for best results this should be a braised joint. If you cannot run to the expense of your own home braising rig, follow this procedure:

[^1]

Figure 1. The gerbil circuit is easy to follow. In fact, you can go round and round for hours,


$$
T=1 / 2 \times \sqrt[3]{T a_{2}}+\cos \theta
$$

WHERE $Z$ IS THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A 12 YEAR OLD TORTOISE SHELL, AND TA ${ }_{2}$ IS A SONG TIILE,
COS IS A TYPE OF LETTUCE.
Figure 2. The body. If aluminium proves hard to work, Nibble-O-Brek carton is a suitable substitute, provided the greaseproof lining, transfers, crumbs etc. are removed.
E) Drill more holes in metal plate $Q$ so they do line up.
F) Screw plate Q to plate J .
G) Swear even more at the top of your voice as the last screw-head shears off and it all falls apart.
H) Throw your bodywork away and start again, first going out to buy your own home braising rig. (This last part was sponsored by the Home Braising Rig Sellers Federation).

When you have completed this, paid off the mortgage and sold your soul to the devil, juxtapose indented flap $X$ to the floor, solder into position and then put out the fire you have just started in the middle of the carpet. Finish off with smooth glass-paper - if you're into that sort of thing - spread glue all over your hands, your best suit and the AGF and connect the power. Once you have replaced the fuses we are ready for test out.
(God, this is exciting).

## Test Procedure

The basic principles of gerbil operation can be described as follows; it is a small fuzzy animal which spends most of its time hiding asleep in a ball of straw, wandering out occasionally to step in its water tray and throw its food about the cage. At midnight it starts running in the treadmill you meant to oil weeks ago and as you are now too tired to get up again, it keeps you awake until the early hours.

The principles behind radio control are a little more difficult to explain, so I haven't bothered.

In testing out the unit you must be aware of crossband modulation and induced phasing. Either effect would send the gerbil flying up the nearest trouser leg. To avoid accidental triggering, therefore, we advise any gerbil operator to strap his turnups to his legs by the use of elastic bands. Any
ladies present will have to make their own arrangements, though in an emergency I would be available on a consultative level providing they are young, blonde, and prone to cheap wine.

The control unit has four toggle switches, three potentiometers, and an 'O' Level in Domestic Science. Toggle One controls forward and reverse motion, and Pot One controls the speed. Toggle Two controls right and left motion, and Pot Two its speed. Toggle Three is supposed to control another motion, though it was not all that reliable, so that's why there is a third pot. If you run behind the gerbil with this you should be alright. Toggle Four throws out a blanket radio control signal that will launch all NATO missiles at Russia. Unfortunately it may be prone to generating sideband interference on local television and hi-fi sets, so before operating this control we advise you to check with the Post Office and the Kremlin.
(NB: Control of whisker twitching ie pitch, yaw, and speed, may be introduced in a future article, providing the cost of my typewriter goes down).

## Application

Although designed as an educational toy for children, the gerbil can be used for practical everyday purposes such as cleaning blocked drains, running electrical cables under floorboards and. scaring the hell out of nervous neighbours. We asked world-famous child expert and winner of the NobelPrize for Talking To People Till They Die Of Boredom, Professor Hans
Acrossthesea, what he thought about the unit:
'"Ze radio-controlled yerbil?"' he said.
"Vot a load of dingbat's kidneys."
Still, what does he know?

## Fault Finding

There were one or two problems with the prototype, though we managed to get away with a suspended sentence. However, a few brief symptoms and remedies.

1) No response to controls - you haven't built the project.
2) The unit jumps all over the
furniture, screaming and shedding fur $\rightarrow$ the cat thought it was, real and ate it.
3) The power station wants the transformer back - tough.
4) Your children develop an allergy to gerbils - typical. Spoiled brats.
And finally, Buylines. The ICs used are only obtainable from an old man in outer Mongolia who cobbles them together on wet Tuesday afternoons. However, in a special East/West deal with the USSR we have arranged for one IC to be given away free with every pair of iron curtains you buy. The bodyshell can be bought for $£ 83$ plus VAT from Rodent Projects International Ltd., Hamster Lane, Mousall, Littlesex. Good luck, and keep them whiskers twitching.

# Sinclair ZX <br> Spect 

## 16K or 48K RAM... full-size movingkey keyboard... colour and sound.... high-resolution graphics...

 From only £125!First, there was the world-beating Sinclair ZX80. The first personal computer for under £100.

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Now there's the ZX Spectrum! With up to 48 K of RAM. A full-size moving-key keyboard. Vivid colour and sound. Highresolution graphics. And a low price that's unrivalled.

## Professional powerpersonal computer price!

The ZX Spectrum incorporates all the proven features of the $\mathbf{Z X 8 1}$. But its new 16K BASIC ROM dramatically increases your computing power.

You have access to a range of 8 colours for foreground, background and border, together with a sound generator and high-resolution graphics.

You have the facility to support separate data files.

You have a choice of storage capacities (governed by the amount of RAM). 16K of RAM (which you can uprate later to 48 K of RAM) or a massive 48 K of RAM.

Yet the price of the Spectrum 16K is an amazing $£ 125$ ! Even the popular 48 K version costs only $£ 175$ !

You may decide to begin with the 16 K version. If so, you can still return it later for an upgrade. The cost? Around $£ 60$.

## Ready to use today, easy to expand tomorrow

Your ZX Spectrum comes with a mains adaptor and all the necessary leads to connect to most cassette recorders and TVs (colour or black and white).

Employing Sinclair BASIC (now used in over 500,000 computers woridwide) the ZX Spectrum comes complete with two manuals which together represent a detailed course in BASIC programming. Whether you're a beginner or a competent programmer, you'll find them both of immense help. Depending on your computer experience, you'll quickly be moving into the colourful world of ZX Spectrum professional-level computing.

There's no need to stop there. The ZXPrinter-available now - is fully compatible with the ZX Spectrum. And later this year there will be Microdrives for massive amounts of extra on-line storage, plus an RS232 / network interface board.


## Key features of the Sinclair ZX Spectrum

- Full colour-8 colours each for foreground, background and border, plus flashing and brightness-intensity control.
- Sound-BEEP command with variable pitch and duration.
- Massive RAM-16K or 48K.
- Full-size moving-key keyboard - all keys at normal typewriter pitch, with repeat facility on each key.
- High-resolution-256 dots horizontally $\times 192$ vertically, each individually addressable for true high resolution graphics.
- ASCII character set-with upper- and lower-case characters.
- Teletext-compatible-user software can generate 40 characters per line or other settings.
- High speed LOAD \& SAVE-16K in 100 seconds via cassette, with VERIFY \& MERGE for programs and separate data files.
- Sinclair 16K extended BASICincorporating unique 'one-touch' keyword entry, syntax check, and report codes.



## The ZX Printeravailable now

Designed exclusively for use with the Sinclair $Z X$ range of computers, the printer offers $Z X$ Spectrum owners the full ASCII character set-including lower-case characters and high-resolution graphics.

A special feature is COPY which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further instructions. Printing speed is 50 characters per second, with 32 characters per line and 9 lines per vertical inch.

The ZX Printer connects to the rear of your $Z X$ Spectrum. A roll of paper ( 65 ft long and 4 in wide) is supplied, along with full instructions. Further supplies of paper are available in packs of five rolls.


## The ZX Microdrivecoming soon

The new Microdrives, designed especially for the ZX Spectrum, are set to change the face of personal computing by providing mass on-line storage.

Each Microdrive can hold up to 100 K bytes using a single interchangeable storage medium.

The transfer rate is 16 K bytes per second, with an average access time of 3.5 seconds. And you'll be able to connect up to 8 Microdrives to your Spectrum via the ZX Expansion Module.

A remarkable breakthrough at a remarkable price. The Microdrives will be available in the early part of 1983 for around £50.


## How to order your ZX Spectrum

## X Spectrum software on assettes -available now

The Spectrum software library is wing every day. Subjects include mes, education, and business/ usehold management. Flight nulation...Chess...Planetoids tory...Inventions...VU-CALC...VU-3D lub Record Controller...there is mething for everyone. And they all ke full use of the Spectrum's colour, und, and graphics capabilities. You'll eive a detailed catalogue with your ectrum.

## X Expansion Module

This module incorporates the three actions of Microdrive controller, local network, and RS232 interface. nnect it to your Spectrum and you can ntrol up to eight Microdrives, mmunicate with other computers, and ve a wide range of printers.
The potential is enormous, and the dule will be available in the early part 1983 for around £30

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MINI-MULTI TESTER Deluxe pocket size precision mov ing coil instrument, Jewelled bearings. 2000 o.p.v. mirrored sc
11 instant range measures: DC volts $10,50,250,1000$. $A C$ volts $10,50,250,1000$. DC. amps $0-100 \mathrm{~mA}$.
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FREE Amps range kir to enable
you to read DC current from 0 . you to read DC current from 0 .
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Mini-Tester and would like one send $£ 2.50$.

SUPER HI-FI SPEAKER CABINETS
Made for an expensive Hi-Fi outfit free. Cut-outs for $6 \%$. Pesonance $2 \%^{\prime \prime}$ tweeter. The from mater and is Dacron. The complent material is pleasing. Supplied in pairs, price 86.90 per pair (this is probably les cabinet) cariginal cost of one GOODMANS SPEAKERS $6 K_{2}^{\prime \prime} 8 \mathrm{ohm} 25$ watt $£ 4.50 .21^{\prime \prime} 8$ oh tweeter. $£ 2.50$. No extra for postage
ordered with cabinets. Xover $£ 1.50$. PITTO bur for $8^{\prime \prime}$ speaker and $4^{\prime \prime}$
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VENNER TIME SWITCH Mains opersted with 20 amp switch, one
on and one off per 24 hrs . repeats daily automatically correcting for the lengthen ing or shortening day. An expensive time switch but you can have it for only $£ 2.95$
These are without case but we can supply a plastic base $£ 1.75$ or metal case $£ 2.95$. Atso available is adaptor kit to convert this into a normal 24 hr . time swlich but with the added advantage of up to 12 on/offs per 24 hrs . This makes an ideal controller for the imm
ice of adaptor kit is $£ 2.30$.

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10 different thermostats. 7 bi-metal types and 3 liquid types. There are the eurrent stats which will open the switch to protec devices against overload, short circuits, erc., or when fitted say in front of the element of a blow heater, the heat would trip
the stat if the blower fuses; appliance stats, one for high temp eratures, others adjustable over a range of temperatures which could include $0-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. There is also a thermostatic pod which ice stat which, fitted to our waterproof heater element, up in the loft could protect your pipes from freezing. Separately, these thermostats could cos
the parcel for $£ 2.50$.

## 50 THINGS YOU CAN MAKE

Things you can make include Multi range meter. Low
ohms tester, A.C. amps meter. Alarm clock. Soldering iron minder. Two way telephone, Mernory iogger, Live line tester, Continuity checker, etc. etc., and you will st have hundreds of parts for future projects. Our 10 Kg . parcel contains not less than 1,000 items - panel meters,
timers, thermai trips, relays, switches, motors, drills, taps timers, thermal trips, relays, switches, motors, drills, taps
and dies, toois, thermostats, coils, condensers, resistors, neons, earphone/microphones, nicad charger, power unit, multi-turn pots and data on the 50 projects.
YOURS FOR ONLY £ 11.50 plus $£ 3.00$ post.
EXTRACTOR FANS
Mains operated - excomputer:
$5^{\prime \prime}-£ 5.75$, Post $£ 1.25$
$6^{\prime \prime}-£ 6.95$, Post $£ 1.25$ $\times 4^{\text {"0 Muftin }} 115 \mathrm{v}$
E4.50. Post 750


## ROTARY WAFER SWITCHES

5 amp silver plated contacts. $\%^{\prime \prime}$ shaft. $1^{\prime \prime}$ dia. wafer

$\begin{array}{lll}1 \text { pole } 12 \text { way } & 2 \text { pole } 6 \text { way } & 3 \text { pole } 4 \text { way }\end{array}$ Two wafer type, 59 pach, as follows 2 pole 12 way 4 pole 5 way 4 pole 3 way

6 pole 2 way
8 pole 3 way $\quad \begin{aligned} & 4 \text { pole } 6 \text { way } \\ & 12 \text { pole } 2 \text { way }\end{aligned}$
3 wafer types 99p each.
6 pole 5 way
6 pole 6 way
1802 way

EXTRA POWERFUL 12v MOTOR
Made to work battery lawnmower, this probably develops up to \% h.p., so it could be used to power a go
compressor, etc. etc. $£ 6.90+£ 1.50$ post (Thls is easily reversible with our reversing switch - Price £1.15).

MINI MONO AMP on p.c.b.. size 4
approx. Fitted volume control and a hoi it. The amplifier has three the output to be 3W More technical data will be included with the amplifier. Brand new, perfect condition, Iffered at the very low price o
$£ 1.15$ each, or 10 for $£ 10.00$.

POPULAR PROVEN PROJECTS
MULTI-CHANNEL or ROBOT CONTROLLER This is two kits. The 8 channel transmitter kit and the 8 chunnel receiver kif. Eath kit comes with diagrams and notes. The date shows how to drive, reverse and steer two or more motors. With spare channels to perform other functions. Price 69.50 for both kits.

3 CHANNEL SOUND TO LIGHT KIT


Complete kit of parts for a three channel sound to light unit controlling over 2000 watts of lighting. Use this at horne it you wish but it is plenty rugged enough for disco work. The unit is housed in an attractive two tone metal case and has controls for each chonnel, and a master on/off. The audio input and output are by "4" sockets and three panel mounting fuse holders provide connecting lamps. Special price is $£ 14.95$ in kit form or $£ 25.00$ assembled and tested. Case \& metal Chassis No. Fully punched and prepared.

WHY BE COLD - Build a tangential blower heater. TANGENTIAL BLOW HEATER
2.5 Kw quiet,
efficient instant
efficient instar
heating from heating from mains. Kit consis of blower as illustrated 2.5 Km

element, conerol switch and data all for $£ 4.95$, post $\mathbf{£ 1} .50$.
CAR STARTER AND CHARGER KIT
in an emergency you can start car off mains or bring your battery up to full charge in a couple of hours. The kit comprises: 250 watt mains transformer, 40 amp bridge rectifief, start/charge
switch and full instructions. You can assemble this in the evening, box it up or leave it on the shelf in the garage, whichever sults you best. Price $£ 12.50+£ 3.00$ post
TRANSMITTER SURVEILLANCE
Tiny, easily hidden but which will enable conversation to be pleked
up with FM radto. Can be made in a matchbox - all electronic parts and circuit. E2.30. (not licenceable in the U.K.
RADIO MIKE
Ideal for discos and garden parties, allows complete freedom of move ment. Play through FM radio or tuner amp. $£ 6.90$ complete kit.

## FM RECEIVER

Made up and working, complete with scale and pointer needs only
headphones, ldeal for use with our surveillance transmitter or radio headphones, ideal for use with our surveillance transmitter or radio
mike. $£ 5.85$. or kit of parts $£ 3.95$.

3 - 30v VARIABLE VOLTAGE POWER UNIT Whth 1 amp DC output, for use on the bench, students, inventors. ion. In case with a volt meter on the front panal. Complete kit ion. In
$£ 13.80$.
INTERRUPTED BEAM
This kit enables you to make a switch that will trigger when a steady beam of infra red or ordinary light is broken. Main components relay, photo transistor, resistors and capacitors, etc. Circuit diagram
but no case. Price $£ 2.30$.

## IONISER KIT

Refresh your home, office, shop, work room, etc. with a negative mains operated klt , case included. $£ 11.95$ plus $\mathbf{£ 2 . 0 0}$ pos
RADIO STETHOSCOPE
Eas to fault find - start at the aerial ond work towards the speaker
INVISIBLE AND SILENT SENTINEL
Ultra-sontc beam when broken could warn you of visitor
transmitter $\&$ receiver. To operate light or bell. $£ 9.50$.
BURGLAR ALARM
Complet box with keyswitch, 10 window/door switches, 100 vards of wire. With instructions. £29.50.
12v MOTOR BY SMITHS
Made for use in cars, these are series
wound and they become more
powerful as load increases. Size
powerful as load increases. Size
$3 \%^{\prime \prime}$ long by $3^{\prime \prime}$ dia. These have
a good length of $\%$ " spindle
3.45


Difto, but permanent magnet, £3.75.
WATERPROOF HEATING WIRE
60 ohms per yard, this is a heating element wound on a fibre glass coil and then covered with p.v.c. Dozens of uses - around water

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## Your chance to re-st WIRES \& CABLES

## 3 core and screened power flex cable:

3 cores each 50.025 (equiv. 2.5 mm ) per metre
3 cores each 30.025 (equiv. 1.5 mm ) pér metre
3 cores each 30.025 (equiv. 1.5 mm ) per metre
Armoured cable $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}, 3$ core
Extension lead, 3 cores. 5 mm puc covered $/ 100$ im Extension lead, twin .5 mm rubber covered/ 1000 metres Iron flex. Woven cotton covered, rubber insulated 2 core FIGURE 8 FLEX, heavy duty .75 mm .600 metre PROJECT CASES - CABINETS - BOXES $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Black plastic boxes, } 27 / 8 \times 41 / 8 \times 3^{\prime \prime} \text { deep } \\ \text { Dirto } & 35 / 8 \times 23 / 4 \times 13 / 4 \text { " deep } \\ \text { Ditto } & 37 / 8 \times 23 / 4 \times 1{ }^{\circ} \text {. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ditto } & 378 \times 23 / 4 \times 1{ }^{\text {n }} \\ \text { Plated metal box } \\ 71 / 2 \times 41 / 2 \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \text { deep }\end{array}$ Dark grey half boxes. May be joined to make three different depth boxes: $\begin{aligned} & 45 / 8 \times 25 / 8 \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \text { deep } \\ & 45 / 8 \times 25 / 8 \times 1^{\prime \prime} \text { deep }\end{aligned}$
$\qquad$ White plastic bo ideal for touch switch, transm Loudspeaker cabinet for $511^{\prime \prime \prime}$ speaker
PORTABLE RADIO CASE $-5^{\prime \prime}$ speak PORTABLE RADIO CASE - $5^{\prime \prime}$ speaker, size approx
$6 \% \times 3 \% \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ deep
RELAYS \& RELAY BASES
Standard open relays $3 \times 8$ amp c/o contacis:
6 volt de coil $\quad .90 \quad 110$ volt ac coil
$\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { volt de coil } \\ & 24 \text { volt de coil }\end{aligned} . \begin{array}{rl}.90 & 110 \text { volt ac coil } \\ 230 \text { volt ac coil }\end{array}$
$1 \times 8 \mathrm{amp}$ changeover, 230 volt AC coil
50 volt coil (ex-fruit machine)
110 volt coil 2 changeove
12 volt coil 3 changeover
8 pin bases. Basses for 2 changeover relay
11 pin bases. Bases for 3 changeover relay
Miniature relays: $\quad 12$ volt 2 changeover
12 volt 2 changeover
28 volt 4 changeover
28 volt
POWER SUPPLY UNITS
Mains to 24 volt Mullard, Stereo
Mains to 12 volt, 800 mA
one ringing

## TRANSISTORS

Photo transistors, Mullard seconds $75 \%$ working, 100 for Full wave rectifier . . 440 V 2 amp g.p.
Silicon transistor, 107,109 etc
Germanium transistors Germanium transistors.

PANEL METRES \& INSTRUMENTS
Vols meter 0.200 volts, $2 \% "$ round
Mitli amp meter, 500 ma $2 \%$ " round
Milli amp meter, $500 \mathrm{ma} 2 \mathrm{~K}^{\prime \prime}$ round
Ammeter, $2 \mathrm{~K}^{\prime \prime}$ round, centre zero. 500 ma
Charger panel meters. 13 " dia. scaled 3 amp
Panel meter, $15 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ square, scaled Vu
Panel meter., Amstrad, 40 mm sq. centre
Edqeways panel, $3^{\prime \prime} .0-25 \mathrm{ma}$, ex-GPO
AMPLIFIERS
$1 / 1$ watt, Japanese made with v.c.
1 watt, Mullard Module 117
Pre-amp, Mullard ref. 9001 modute
BULBS \& LAMPS
Torch bulbs, 3.5v MES. Box of 25
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Pilot light bulbs } 6.2 \mathrm{v} .3 \mathrm{~A} & 11 \mathrm{~mm} \text { box of } 50 \\ 6.2 \mathrm{v} .3 \mathrm{~A} & 14 \mathrm{~mm} \text { box of } 10\end{array}$
6.2 v .3 A
14 mm box of 10
12 v .5 A
18 mm box of 10
18 walt SBC
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Car butbs: } \quad 18 \text { watt SBC } \\ & \text { SBC Lamp hoiders }\end{array}$
MAINS TRANSFORMERS

| 6 volt 1 amp | . 50 | 35 volt 2 amp | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.3 volt 2 amp | £1.00 | 38 volt $21 / 2 \mathrm{mp}$ | E2. 50 |
| 12 volt $3 / 4 \mathrm{mp}$ | 75 | 26 volt 10 amp | E4.00 |
| 12 volt 4 amp | £2.00 | 50 volt 2 amp | E2.00 |
| 12 volt 1 amp | £1,00 | 12-0-12, 2 amp | $\varepsilon 2.50$ |
| 8.5-0.8.5 1 amp | E1.00 | 12.0-12, 1 mp | ¢2.00 |
| 18 volt 1 amp | £1.50 | 100W auto 115 vo ofp | E2.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

MOTORS - MAINS \& BATTERY
3.6 volt battery motor, very small

| $3-12$ volt battery motor, very low current |
| :--- |
| Mains motor with gear box |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 80 rev minute per minute |
| 110 rev minute |
| 200 rev minute |

Mains motor, double ended fan motor
Ditto
Ditto single ended fan motor
Fan blade for above
Mains instrument motors
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { with gear box: } & 1 \mathrm{rev} 24 \text { hours } \\ 1 \mathrm{rev} 1 \text { hour }\end{array}$
16 rev minute
4 rev minute
Motor clockwork, set up to 1 hour
Motor, clackwork set up to 1 hour with ringer vent opening motor with end stop switches 12 volt motors, Smiths, single ended $1 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ " spindle
12 volt motors. Smiths, double ended $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ spindle 12 volt motors. Smiths, doubie ended $1 / 4$ " spindle 12 volt motors, P magnet type, single ended
$1 \% \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$ motor 3450 rpm 100 volt. 50 Hz . New
SPECIAL TERMS. For items in this column. Order no less than 10 of any item. Then add VAT at $15 \%$, and 20\% for carriage in the case of transformers and electric motors. All other items in this column
are free post \& packing.

# POMNTE OMB VIIEWV <br> Feel like sounding off? Then write to the Editor stating your Point Of View! 

## Robot Researcher

Re: Hebot II.
I was very interested in the above article as I am 12 years old and developing an interest in electronics. I have prepared a simplified design for a robot using some of the components specified for Hebot 11. As an initial experiment in this area, I intend to use a wired joystick to control forward/reverse, left/right movements and would like to have information regarding the two motors which are referred to in the above project but for which there are not details provided.

Should my experiment be successful, I am considering extending it by developing an arm using two smali motors based on a pulley system, and I would be most grateful for any information you could supply regarding design and components for lifting arms. Jasen Power,
Barnsley.
S. Yorks.

For information on the motors, and indeed any of the Hebot components, you will need to contact Powertran Cybertronics (their address is with the Hebot project in HE November '82) who supplied Hebot as a kit. For robot arms, look at recent issues of Electronics Today International, who are very much into robotics.

## Disco Demand

Dear Sir,
I am at present studying Science Technology to ' $O$ ' level. For this I am required to construct an electronic circuit. I am therefore writing to you to ask you if you could send my any information on the subject of disco lights, which I am particularly interested in.

Any information on the subject will be gratefully received.
Stewart Dowling,
Beckenham,
Kent.
We published a sound-to-light converter in HE January '81 - see our Backnumbers page for how to obtain this article. Also, keep your eyes open for Electronics Today International, Dec '82-they have just published a light sequencer.

## Re-vamping the Reverb

## Dear Sir,

With reference to your article on the HE Echo-Reverb Unit (HE May '82), I wonder whether you could answer a few questions for me. I'm intending to use the unit for recording effects on my portable 4-track 'portastudio', thereforfe noise is an important factor:

- ) Are there any higher-quality components that I could use (ie direct replacements for 741 s , etc.)?

2) I note that the filter limits the input signal to 7 kHz ; is it possible to increase this, or will this limit not be noticeable? C. Stevens,

Leatherhead,
Surrey.
Improvements to the HE Echo-Reverb are possible but involve a little re-design work. We'll look into the matter and keep you up to date in future issues.

Dear Sir,
I've taken the mag since it first began in November '79. Great stuff. Keep it up.

How about a Flanger project for us with electric pianos? Ithe Envelope Generator works great).
C. L. Hutchinson,

Rotherham,
South Yorks.
Well, here's a gent we can't refer to our back issues for further advice, as he has them already. That's what we like to hear! As it happens, this is another possible modification to the HE EchoReverb. Watch this space.

## Manual Help Required

Dear Sir,
Re: Sankyo Sound XL-6OS Movie Camera No. 609130.

Being an avid reader of your magazine, especially the 'Points of View' page, could one of your readers help me by supplying a circuit diagram for the above camera, which is ten years old? I have tried Rank Audio Visual, who deal with Sanyko repairs in this country, and they regret the Manual is no longer available.
l: should be very grateful for your assistance in this matter.
L. J. Hone,

Headcorn,
Kent.
We would be happy to pass on a manual or photocopy to Mr. Hone, or put anyone who can help in touch with him, if anybody with a solution contacts us here.

## Cryptic Component

Dear Sir,
Can you help me? Several months ago I purchased a device with the following description: package 6PIN DIL; identification no. MOC 30208017 . It was meant to be an opto coupler. Unfortunately, I am unable to find this identification in any catalogue, and having been abroad until now, I have mislaid my copy of the order. Can you tell me what the device is?

I have been trying to purchase a data sheet for a Ferguson stereo tuner/record player unit 3400 with built-in FM tuner.

I have tried data sheet suppliers advertised in radio magazines, but they are out of stock. Is there any alternative source? The unit has one channel giving a low output. The fault was positively identified when a tape deck was connected, therefore I assume that one of the preamp channels is faulty. I have changed the cartridge on the record player with no effect and the fault persists with the radio on.

The unit is a mere seven watts per channel. Would it pay me to scrap the existing circuitry and install some of these nice modern IC preamps and amps?
Paul Jenkin,
St. Austell,
Cornwall.
Sorry, but we can't find any reference to your opto-coupler either. If you bought it as recently as a few months ago and have a vague memory of who you might have been buying components from then, it might be worth your while sending a few letters to suppliers on the off-chance. Somebody may still have a note of your order, especially if you paid by cheque. However, commercial components usually have unique serial numbers which don't correspond to regular IC manufacturers' numbers, which makes it easier for suppliers to keep track, but harder to identify one isolated component.

As for your stereo tuner/record player, your best hope is to contact Ferguson, who are actually at Thorn Consumer Electronics Ltd., Great Cambridge Rd., Enfield, Middx. Tel: 01 3635353 . But unless the unit is very high-priced, or you have something against IC amps, you'd probably be better off getting a new unit rather than going for a repair job.

## Aliens In Our Midst

Dear Editor,
I am trying to trace an article published in the last six months which describes the building of an infra-red human pulse detection system.

If your magazine did not publish this article but you know which one did I would be grateful if you could give me. this reference.
KP Quirk,
Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, University of Birmingham.

The Pulse Detector was published in August 1981 by our sister magazine, ETI, where they use it for checking for signs of life in the staff of Video Today magazine. Back issues of ETI cost $£ 1.25$ each, the same as Hobby back issues, and from the same address: but please put "ETI/Backnumbers" on the envelope.

With.unemployment standing at over three million, job prospects for this year's school leavers are few and far between. Yet even as television news shows old established industries visibly shrinking, new employment is being created in the many electronics-based industries.
No future? No way. The future is here and now, and your guide to employment in the New Technology industries is here, in the pages of Hobby Electronics.
Next month we commence a very special feature series on employment in electronics. Starting in May,
"Careers in Electronics" will explore the educational qualifications and training necessary to work in any of the thousands of options in the electronics industries. The series will continue in the months to come with detailed examinations of specific occupations in, for example, radio and television, computers, and even technical journalism.
So if you are leaving school this year or next, Hobby Electronics is the essential reading for plotting your course through the years ahead. Remember, it all starts in the May issue of Hobby Electronirs!

## PROJECTS FOR THE MOTORIST

Spring is in the air (well, almost) and soon it will be the time, once again, when weekends mean cleaning and polishing the car! It is also the time when the enterprising car owner can make a number of small but useful improvements to the family motor.

Check out next month's issue for details of some simple circuits to fit to any car for easier and more comfortable motoring pleasure.

## ALSO IN MAY... <br> THE ELECTRONICS REVOLUTION

This popular and informative series continues with the story of the Electronic Age.

## POPULAR COMPUTING

Continues with a review of the Jupiter Ace microcomputer and an Interface Project for the BBC Micro, designed as a general purpose unit and also for controlling the Hobby HEBOT.

## HE DIGITESTER

After months of brain-twisting effort, we have solved the problem of a compact, efficient and low cost mounting system for the HE DigiTester . . . watch this space!


May issue on sale at your newsagent from 8th April. Place your order now!

Although these articles are being prepared for the next issue, circumstances may alter the final content.

## TIIn Unicory makes soldering $\because \because \quad$ fast \& reliable

## Ersin Multicore

Ersin Multicore, solder contains 5 cores of noncorrosive flux, instantly cleaning heavily oxidised surfaces. No extra flux is required.
Comes in handy dispensers and tool box reels in two different alloys $40 / 60 \mathrm{tin} /$ lead for general purpose electrical soldering and $60 / 40 \mathrm{tin}$ /lead ideal for small components and fine wire soldering.


Size PC115 60/40 tin/lead
£1.38 Handy pack nuramm dio

## Multicore Saubit



Size 3 40/60 tin/lead £4.37 Per reel 1.6 mm do
Size $1060 / 40 \mathrm{tln} /$ lead £4.37 Per reel 0.71 mm do


Size 19A 60/40 tin/lead £1.15 Handy pack ${ }^{1.22 \mathrm{~mm} \text { dio }}$

Multicore Savbit, solder increases the life of your soldering bit by 10 times, for better soldering efficiency and economy.
Comes in two handy dispensers and tool box reels.
 E1.15 Per pack 1.2 mm dia

Size SV1 30 Savbit
£1.73 Per pack 0.0 a4kmm du

## Multicore Solder Wick

Multicore Solder Wick, absorbs solder instantly from tags and printed circuits with the use of a 40 to 50 watt soldering iron.
Quick and easy to use, desolders in seconds.

Size AB10 Solder Wick
£1.43 Per pack


## Multicore Tip Kleen

Multicore Tip Kleen, soldering iron tip wiping pad.
Replaces wet sponges.


Size 2 Tip Kleen £0.92 Per pack

Bib Wire strippers and cutters
Wire strippers and cutters, with precision ground and hardened steel jaws. Adjustable to most wire sizes. With handle locking-catch and easy-grip plastic covered handles.

## Multicore Alu-Sol

4 cores of flux, suitable for most metals especially aluminium. Comes in handy dispensers on tool box reels.

Size AL150 Alu-Sol
£2.07 Per pack 048 mm dio


Size 4 Alu-Sol
$\mathbf{5 7 . 8 2}$ Per reel
$1 . \mathrm{mm}$ dia


All prices inclusive of VAT.
Available from most electrical and DIYs stores. If you have difficulty in obtaining any of these products send direct with 50 p for postage and packing. For free colour brochure send S.A.E.


# Remove the problems of dead batteries after a late night in the lab! 

IF you are an electronics project builder, you undoubtedly have realised the usefulness and versatility of making your projects battery powered. The great drawback of this practice - apart from the ever increasing cost of batteries - is that, sooner or later, you're bound to forget to turn your equipment off. Then not only do you have to dissect cases and replace batteries, but they may have leaked causing untold troubles. But now we have the universal solution!

Battery buyers rejoice! For the price of a replacement set of batteries, here's a circuit which will automatically turn on your equipment using its present switch, and will, after a pre-determined delay of your choice, turn the circuit off again. The circuit stops the flow of current from the batteries and can be simply reset by another flip of the switch. In our great magnanimity we've also included a voltage monitor circuit which runs on miserly micro-amps and tells you when your batteries have petered out of power.

## Down and Out

The Power Down circuit is built around the CMOS CD4060B IC (Figure 1). Now available for around $£ 1$, it contains an oscillator and a fourteen stage ripplecarry binary counter; eleven counter outputs are brought out to the IC pins and the count is incremented by one, binary, for each oscillator clock pulse. When the RESET input, pin 12, is taken high, the counter outputs are reset to all zeros and the oscillator is disabled; the count is then started by taking the RESET input low.

Apart from the counter, the circuit contains two transistors, Q3 and Q4, in series with the OV and $-V$ supply rails, and two more transistors, Q1 and Q2, which control Q3,4. The last part of the circuit, built around $\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{Q} 6$ is the voltage monitor which warns when the batteries are about to call it a day.

When power is first applied, the ensuing pulse is conducted across C2, taking pin 12 momentarily high and accomplishing the RESET function.

After the initial transient, pin 12 falls to a low and the oscillator begins to function. At the same time, a positive power-on pulse is conducted across C1, turning on Q3 and completing the circuit for the power-on transient.

Meanwhile, the RESET to IC 1 has sent pin. 3 the fourteenth counter output) low, and this turns on both Q1 and Q2, which in turn switch on Q3 and Q4. The result is that the OV and -V supply rails are connected, and the circuit 'downstream' begins to operate. Diodes D1 and D2 are present to prevent transients on the supply rails from affecting the Power Down circuit; D1 prevents positive pulses generated by the downstream circuitry from inadvertently resetting IC1, while D2
prevents negative going pulses from switching off Q4.

The supply rails will romain connected for a period determined by the oscillator frequency; when the oscillator/divider IC has completed its cycle, pin 3 goes high, turning off Q1, 2,3 and 4 , thus disconnecting the OV and the $-V$ rails and turning off all the circuitry. The 'on-time' of the circuit can be altered by changing the value of the oscillator timing capacitor C3; each 100n of capacitance increases the time period by half an hour. Alternatively, shorter time periods can be realised by simply selecting a lower order divider output to drive Q1,2.

The voltage monitor circuit consists of 05 and Q6 and an LED. When the


Figure 1 (above). The Auto PowerDown circuit is built around the CD4060 counter/timer IC, which switches off the OV and - V power rails after a preset time period. The battery voltage monitor circuit, based on 05,6 , is optional.

Figure 2 (left). The logic/function diagram of the CD4060.


Figure 3. The PCB pattern viewed from the top, showing the position of the components. The board can either be mounted in a box for use on the test bench, or permanently buitt into a battery-operated project.
battery is healthy, the voltage drop across R15 is sufficient to keep Q6 turned on and this shorts out the baseemitter junction of 05 , preventing current flowing through Q 5 's collector and

TABLE 1

| BATTERY <br> VOLTAGE | R14 | R15 | R12 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 V | 470 k | 22 k | 1 k 5 |
| 12 V | 470 k | 33 k | 1 k |
| 9 V | 220 k | 22 k | 680 R |
| 6 V | 220 k | 33 k | 330 R |

The values of R12, 14 and 15 must be selected to suit the battery operating voltage.

LED1. However, when the battery voltage ebbs, it lowers the voltage drop across R15 and Q6 turns off, allowing Q5 to switch on the LED, indicating 'rnal de batt' or pernicious anaemia Leclanche. The values of the resistors R12, R14 and R15 must be chosen to suit the battery supply voltage, as shown in Table 1.

## Construction

Assembling the Power Down project should not present any difficulties for even the inexperienced constructor. Simply take care that the polarised components (electrolytics, diodes, transistors and IC1) are inserted with the correct polarity, and take care not to touch the pins of IC 1 ; although it is protected against static discharge, it's better to be safe than sorry, so treat it gentlyl

## Parts List

## RESISTORS

(All $1 / 4$ watt $5 \%$ carbon)
R1,2,4,7,9.............. 1MR
10k
R5 4M7
R6 . 22 k
R8 10M
R11 100k
R12 see Table 1

## R13

 220kR14,15 see Table 1

## CAPACITORS

C1. 2
10 u 25 V

SEMICONDUCTORS
IC1
CD4060B
CMOSIC
Q1,2
ZTX 500
Q3,4,5,6
ZTX300
LED1
0.2 in red LED

D1,2
1N4148

## MISCELLANEOUS

PCB; case and sockets if required (see Buylines); wire, solder etc.
BUYLINES
Page 34


## c5 $: C$ P

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[^2]


## A good workman relies on his tools!

Jonathan Bird (Cooper Tools Ltd.)

THE home electronic constructor, like any other hobbyist, must first equip himself with the tools to pursue his chosen craft; they are essential to the satisfactory conclusion of any project. Dedication, interest and application are all very necessary but if you don't possess the right tools to carry out your hobby you might as well try windsurfing on a skateboard. The use of these tools is also of prime importance and the following paragraphs will summarise the basic requirements of every home electronics enthusiast, whether he be interested in computers or amplifiers.

## Basic Tools

There is a basic tool kit essential to the home constructor, consisting of soldering iron (and solder!), cutters, pliers, an electrical screwdriver and a multimeter. Equipped with these items, it is possible to tackle most projects with confidence. Practical ability is necessary of course, for all readers of Hobby Electronics, and the
tips contained in this feature should help you to turn out working projects with the least aggravation.

## The Soldering Iron

Your chosen soldering iron should be of the precision type (no heating over gas rings please!), small but powerful enough to reliably solder your components to printed circuit boards. An iron of between 25 and 40 watts with a nickel plated tip, or one of the miniature irons capable of a. tip temperature of $800^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ are most suitable.

The ideal tip is a single flat or chisel tip of about $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\left(3 / 32^{\prime \prime}\right)$. The old-style unplated copper tips are not very suitable, as they wear away very quickly. Always ensure that the iron can be earthed and never solder when the equipment you are working on is switched on; better still, unplug it before soldering. A bench iron holder and cleaning sponge are important too; the damp sponge cleaner will ensure that your solder joints are always clean and free from the contamination of oxi-


A heat sink, useful to protect those very delicate components from heat damage during soldering.
dised solder - this is often the cause of dry joints and subsequent intermittent faults. Also, the holder will protect you and your carpet from the inevitable accident!

To achieve a perfect solder joint you should always try to use new components. Very old resistors and capacitors etc. can have contaminated leads that will make them difficult or unreliable to solder, due to oxidisation of the tinning on the component leads, and this is another prime cause of the dreaded dry joint. Having inserted the component or wire, the lead should be laid down in the direction of the track on the PCB and cropped off using your cutters to a length of about one eight of an inch. To solder correctly, using a multicore solder, apply the cleaned iron to the joint of lead and track for 2 to 3 seconds and then feed the solder (roughly $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$ ) between the iron and the joint. When the solder has successfully flowed onto the lead and track, take the solder away and then remove the iron. So many people make the mistake of removing the iron first and this will nearly always result in a dry joint, due to the solder taking heat from the joint, prematurely.

## Cutters and Pliers

Good cutters are an essential tool for component lead cutting prior to soldering or preforming. Ideally they should be of the side cutter type, or electronic shears with insulated grips, and they should be slimline and lightweight for precision work. Don't be tempted to use them for trimming PBcs or metal parts other than copper wire or leads - although the cutting blades are hardened, they are easily blunted if misused. A blunt pair of cutters is worse than useless as it will not crop leads cleanly or strip insulation from wire without snagging and breaking strands. Heavy duty work needs heavy duty tools so always use equipment relevant to the job in hand. Some electronic cutters have


A selection of electronics pliers and cutters, essential basic items in the tool kit.
a safety clip incorporated, which traps the cut off lead and thus stops wire flying into your face or ending up all over the room. If you are unsure of using cutters to strip wire, then wire strippers and cutters are available with adjustable stops for different wire sizes. The stop ensures that the cutting action is limited to the thickness of the insulation and will prevent nicking the actual wire.

Having stripped the insulation back by about one quarter of an inch, the exposed strands should then be lightly twisted between thumb and forefinger to compact them ready for tinning. This is simply a matter of heating the wire with the soldering iron and running a small amount of solder on to it. This will give you a solid lead that is readily inserted into the PCB hole or made ready to twist around a solder tag. Then proceed to solder as with


Insertion and extraction tools reduce the risk of damage to certain components during assembly or removal.


Good cutters are an essential tool for component lead cutting prior to soldering or preforming.
a component lead, and you will get a good clean joint without making a splayed and whiskery mess.

A good pair of electronic pliers is invaluable as a precision extension of your fingers when holding and forming components for insertion or removal from PCBs. When bending resistor or axial capacitor leads to the correct pitch for your design, the pliers will give you a smart professional finish and avoid stress to the lead/component joint. To start with, a pair of 'snipe nose' pliers will suit most applications. The fine tip will enable you to use it like a strong pair of tweezers and the serrated jaws will give you good grip when holding and forming different wires and parts.

A straightforward insulated electrician's screwdriver and a posidrive are a must, though you will always find the piece of equipment you are working on needs the driver that you have not got! Of course improvisation is sometimes possible, but there is no real substitute for the right tools. The best approach from a budget point of view is to build up your collection of tools as and when you need them. The ideal answer, therefore, is to buy a universal handle that will fit a series of interchangeable blades. They are available with or without reversible ratchets and the range of screwdrivers, nutdrivers, Allen hex drivers, reamers and extensions will enable you eventually to build up a really comprehensive tool kit in easy stages.

A multimeter is also a piece of equipment you won't be able to do without. For most projects, though, a very sophisticated meter is not really required. You will need one that reads $A C$ and DC, volts and amps and has resistance ranges with an input impedance of at least 10,000 ohms per volt. An analogue meter is quite sufficient for the purpose and these days general purpose models are quite reasonably priced. The voltage range on $A C$ should be capable of reading up to mains voltage and the DC range, say, fifty volts. The current ranges need


An ideal way to tackle a multitude of fastener problems is to choose a driving kit with universal handle and interchangeable blades and sockets like the kit shown here.
only really measure up to five amps as most of your projects will be low current, unless you've got a short on your power supply of coursel Resistance ranges should cover up to at least one megohm, preferably in two or three stages.

## Added Extras

Although pliers are used to good effect when removing soldering components, the ideal method to avoid damage to the part and the board tracking is to use a desolder pump or 'solder sucker'. This device works rather like a bicycle pump in reverse. When loaded and subsequently released, a spring loaded piston creates a vacuum at the tip of the device and cleanly sucks up the molten solder. Having made the lead and track clean and free of solder the pliers can then be used to remove the component.

During soldering - and desoldering for that matter - certain delicate items such as transistors, crystals and polystyrene capacitors need to be protected from heat damage. For this purpose a spring loaded heat sink can be used. Interposed between component and solder joint on the lead, or even on the component itself as appropriate, it will make sure that the heat only goes to the joint and not into the component.

There are, of course, many other very useful tools that have not been mentioned but they are not really essential, especially when you consider the number of times you will actually use them in relation to their costs. With a bit of ingenuity the majority of problems can be tackled with the tools mentioned but if not, why not drop a few hints next Christmas or your birthday if there is something you do need. We could all make far better use of a new soldering iron than a pair of socks!

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by rom Duncan

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## EPROM Programmer



## Our EPROM Programmer project concludes with full instructions for building and assembly, together with the listing of the operating software in BASIC.



8 - cut in track
Figure 1. The power supply board has been laid out on Veroboard; it is shown here viewed from the top (component side).

THE HE 6502 EPROM Programmer was built into a standard plastic case with a sloping front panel, using modular construction to simplify assembly. The first module consists of the case itself, together with the transformer. A flying lead terminated in a five-way PCB socket connects 24 VAC to the second module, the +25 VDC power supply board. The plug is wired symmetrically, and so is not polarised. The PSU has been laid out on Veroboard, to keep the cost down, and should not present any problems in assembly, if the component overlay (Figure 1) is followed carefully.

In a minor change from the circuit published last month, the current limiting resistor for the 'Mains On' LED has been placed on this board; another unpolarised five-way PCB connector plug carries this signal, plus the +25 V and OV supply to the third module, which is constructed on the front panel (Figure 2).

The panel carries the two DPDT function switches, all the indicator LEDs and the main EPROM socket. The prototype used a special ZIF IZero


Figure 2. The wiring diagram for the front panel components; SK 1 leads to the main PCB and SK2 goes to the power supply board. Be sure to check this wiring thoroughly before testing the unit.

| ADDRESS | ADDRESS BITS HIGH ( $A_{X}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC1 } \\ \text { PINS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC2 } \\ & \text { PINS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC3 } \\ & \text { PIN } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16128 | 13,12,11,10,9,8 | $4=15$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} -1 \\ 7 \rightarrow 15 \\ 9 \end{array}\right]$ | -23 |
| 16384 (16K) | 14 | $5-15$ | $\begin{gathered} -1 \\ 1-15 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow 23$ |
| 24320 | 14,12,11,10,9.8 | $5-15$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & 4-15 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | -23 |
| 24576 (24k) | 14,13 | $5-15$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 4 \frac{15}{12} \end{array}\right]$ | $\rightarrow 23$ |
| 32512 | 14,13,12,11,10,8.8 | $5-15$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \rightarrow 15 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | -23 |
| 32768 (32K) | SEE PCB COMPO | nent o | overiar |  |
| 48896 | 15,13,12,11,10,9,8 | $\underset{9 \rightarrow 15}{6 \rightarrow-15}$ | $\underset{\substack{1 \\ 7 \rightarrow 15}}{\substack{1 \\ \hline}}$ | $-23$ |
| 49512 (48k) | 15,14 | $\begin{gathered} 7-15 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 425 \end{array}\right.$ | $-23$ |
| 57088 | 15,14.12,11,10.9,8 | $7-15$ | $\underset{\substack{-1 \\ 9 \rightarrow 15}}{ }$ | $-23$ |
| 57344 (56k) | 15,14,13 | $\begin{gathered} 7 \rightarrow 15 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{-1} \underset{12}{ }$ | $\rightarrow 23$ |
| 65280 | 15,14,13,12,11,10,9.8 | $7 \rightarrow-15$ | $\underset{9 \rightarrow 1}{16}$ | $-23$ |
| 85536 (64K) | NOT APPLICABLE. |  |  |  |

Table 1 (above) shows the link connections required to place the EPROM address at various locations in memory. Because the address bus is not fully decoded, the EPROMer will occupy a full 256 -byte block upwards from the specified address.

Insertion Force) socket, but a standard 24-pin DIL socket may be substituted, provided it is used carefully. The socket is linked to the main PCB by a short length of ribbon cable terminated in a 24-pin DIL header which plugs into the PCB 'EPROM socket'. Again the original circuit has been modified to the extent that the current limiting resistor for the ' +5 ' LED has been placed on the main PCB.

The front panel components are wired to a ten-way PCB interconnecting socket which plugs into the main PCB. This plug is polarised by removing one pin (see Figure 3) and blocking the corresponding hole in the socket with the insert provided for the purpose. Of course, the plug-and-socket interconnection system could be ommitted and the modules hard-wired together, though the construction will not be as neat and' will be less
convenient for assembly and testing.
The main PCB is single-sided, again to reduce the cost, and carries a number of wire links. Wherever possible, the links have been made in the power supply rails, because it is much easier to fault-find should there be a 'weak link'I The PCB carries all the ICs and associated components and should present no problems. Use IC sockets, if possible, but note that they are essential for J 1 , the link to the host computer, and J2, the on-board 'EPROM socket' which connects to the front panel ZIF socket. Another point to note is that the data in and out pins of ICs 1 and 2 have been left unconnected, so that the EPROM address can be programmed by means of wire links. As shown, the EPROM is placed at 32768 , but can be located elsewhere in memory by making the appropriate connections, as shown in Table 1.


Figure 3. The component overlay of the main board. Most of the links have been put in the power rails, to simplify faut-finding.

## Assembly

Assembly of the modules is straight forward, particularly if the PCB interconnecting plugs and sockets have been used. Start by drilling the holes for the front panel components; the ZIF socket (or DIL socket, as you like) is mounted on a small piece of Veroboard which bolts to the panel (Figure X). Cut this square hole before drilling the mounting holes, to ensure that the socket fits in neatly.

The PSU board is sized to fit the mounting points of the specified box, but check the hole positions before drilling. The main PCB is bolted to the front panel, using spacers to give the necessary separation. Note that an earth point on the front panel is also required.


Figure 4. The ZIF socket (or low-cost 24-pin IC socket) is mounted on a small piece of Veroboard and bolted to the front panel (the track cuts prevent the mounting nuts shorting the socket pins to the chassis).

## Operating Program

The listing of the BASIC operating program is shown in Table 2. It is supplied with a fair number of explanatory REMarks, but these of course may be omitted in the version actually entered into the computer when using the EPROM Programmer. The program down to Line 100 is concerned with sorting out whether a 2716 or a 2732 is to be programmed. 2516 s may be programmed, as they have the same pinout as the 2716 , but they must be described to the computer as "2716". 2532s have a different pinout from the 2732 and the EPROM Programmer will not program them. Down to line 300 is concerned with establishing where in RAM the data to be stored in EPROM is located - the EPROM Programmer requires that the data is stored in known consecutive locations in RAM. Down to line 420, the program establishes whereabouts in the EPROM the data is to be stored.

At this point the operating program has all the data it needs, and it proceeds to check that the target PROM is
"free". After erasing an EPROM, all eight bits in every byte are at logic level '1', or "high", and the process of programming sets the required bits "low" - logic level '0'. Before attempting to program the EPROM the operating program checks that all bits in each byte of the EPROM space are high. The high and low bytes of the current PROM address are designated SEG and LO, respectively, while, SSEG and SLO are the high and low bytes of the address of the first byte in the target PROM space. The length of the target EPROM space is unrestricted, from the full 2048 (4096) bytes, right down to a single byte, starting anywhere in the EPROM.

The program down to line 750
checks that the target EPROM space is free, as described, and prints to the display the address and contents of any byte not reading 255 (all ones). Assuming the target space is free, the program requests the user to set the READ/PROGRAM switch to PROGRAM, and when this has been done, proceeds to program the EPROM (down to line 940). The user is then requested to return the READ/PROGRAM switch to READ, and the program verifies that the data burned into the EPROM agrees with the original RAM data (down to line 1180). For any bytes that have not programmed correctly, the address, intended content and actual content are listed on the VDU.

If it is desired to program another EPROM with the same data, it is not necessary to re-enter the RAM and target EPROM address space; simply follow the instructions in the remaining lines of the program. If it is desired to copy an existing EPROM, either in whole or in part, it is a simple matter to change the VERIFY routine to POKE the data read from the EPROM into RAM, instead of comparing it with RAM.

## Testing

On completion, all wiring should be thoroughly checked, since +25 V , applied to the wrong pin of an EPROM (or most other places, come to that), is likely to do some damage! The best way to ensure that everything is working as it should is to run some test squarewaves through the system. Just crib a line or two from the BASIC operating program to set up PAO - 7 and PBO 7 as outputs and then, with a loop. alternately POKE 0 and 255 to Peripheral Register A and check that you get a squarewave at each of the lines $\mathrm{AO}-7$ at J2. Repeat this with

| 10 | PRINT" THE H.E. PROM PROGRAMMER" :PRINT |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 | PRINT" C IAN HICKMAN 1981":PRINT |
| 30 | PRINT: PRINT" SET PGM/READ SWITCH TO 'READ'" :PRINT |
| 40 | PRINT:INPUT" HAVE YOU DONE THAT? Y OR ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ : $A \$$ |
| 50 | IF LEFTS(AS, 1 ) < > " $\mathrm{Y}^{\prime \prime}$ THEN 30 |
| 60 | PRINT: INPUT" ENTER ROM TYPE, 2716 OR 2732";T\$ |
| 70 | IF T\$ = " 2716" THEN T = 2048: GOTO 110 |
| 80 |  |
| 90 | PRINT:PRINT " ONL 2716 OR 2732 ACCEPTED" |
| 100 | PRINT:GOTO 60 |
| 110 | PRINT:PRINT " SET $2716 / 2732$ SWITCH TO ":T\$ |
| 120 | FORI = 1 TO 500: NEXT |
| 130 | PRINT:INPUT " HAVE YOU DONE THAT":A\$ |
| 140 | IF LEFT \$(A\$, 1) < >" ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ " THEN 110 |
| 150 | PRINT:PRINT " INSERT PROM IN SOCKET" |
| 160 | FOR I = 1 TO 500: NEXT |
| 170 | PRINT:INPUT " HAVE YOU DONE THAT" :A\$ |
| 180 | IF LEFT \$ $(A S, 1)<>$ " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " THEN 150 |
| 190 | PRINT:PRINT" IS DATA TO BE STORED IN ROM" |
| 200 | INPUT " PRESENT IN RAM" ;AS |
| 210 | IF LEFT $\$(A \$, 1)=$ " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ THEN PRIN*: $:$ PRINT " NO GO ":END |
| 220 | IF LEFTs (A \$ , 1) < > " Y " THEN 190 |
| 230 | PRINT:INPUT" ENTER RAM START ADDRESS RS" 'RS $^{\text {P }}$ |
| 240 | PRINT:INPUT " ENTER RAM END ADDRESS RE" ;RE |
| 250 | $\mathrm{RT}=\mathrm{RE}-\mathrm{RS}+1$ |
| 260 | IF RT < 1 THEN PRINT " NO GO - RE <RS!" :GOTO 230 |
| 270 | PRINT:PRINT " MEMORY REQ. IS";RT; ${ }^{\text {P }}$ BYTES" |
| 280 | IF RT < = T THEN 300 |
| 290 | PRINT:PRINT " TOO LARGE FOR PROM" : GOTO 240 |
| 300 | PRINT:INPUT " ENTER ROM START ADDRESS PS" :PS |
| 310 | IF PS < = T THEN 340 |
| 320 | PRINT:PRINT " NO GO, >";T:PRINT |
| 330 | GOTO 300 |

```
340
350
360
370
3BO
390
400
410
410
4 2 0
4 3 0
4 4 0
4 5 0
450
460
4 7 0
4 8 0
4 9 0
500
5 1 0
5 2 0
530
540
540
5 5 0
560
570
580
580
590
600
LO = SLO: SEG = SSEG: PRINT: PRINT " DOING SEGMENT ";SSEG
620
6 2 0
6 3 0
6 4 0
6 5 0
6 6 0
```

PRINT:INPUT " ENTER ROM END ADDRESS PE" ;PE
IF PE < = T THEN 380
PRINT:PRINT " NO GO, >";T:PRINT
GOTO 340
$P T=P E-P S+1$
IF PT > = RT THEN 430
PRINT:PRINT" RAM CODE TOO LARGE FOR"
PRINT " AVAILABLE SPACE IN ROM"
FORI = 1 TO 1000:NEXT:GOTO 230
PRINT:PRINT " CHECKING ROM ERASED OK"
PRINT " FROM"; PS; " TO" : PS + RT - 1
X=0
PIA $=3276 \mathrm{~B}:$ REM $X X X X X$ IS BASE ADDRESS OF PIA
REM LO IS ROM ADDRESS LO BYTE
REM SEG IS ROM ADDRESS HI BYTE *
SSEG $=\operatorname{INT}($ PS/256 $):$ SLO $=$ PS - 256 SSEG
POKE PIA + 1,0: POKE PIA + 3,0
REM SELECTS DATA DIRECTION REGISTERS
POKE PIA, 255:REM SETS PORT A FOR OUTPUT (ADDRESS)
POKE PIA + 2,0:REM SETS PORT B FOR INPUT (DATA)
POKE PIA + 1,52:POKE PIA + 3,52
REM SETS CRA \& CRB, BIT $4 \mathrm{HI}, 5 \mathrm{HI}, 3 \mathrm{LO}, 2 \mathrm{HI}$
REM $(32+16+4)=52$, SELECTS OUTPUT REGISTERS
REM WITH CA2 AND CB2 BOTH LO
POKE PIA,SSEG:REM SELECTS STARTING SEGMENT OF ROM
POKE PIA + 1,60: POKE PIA + 1,52
REM TOGGLES CA2 HI LO TO LATCH SSEG
PINT: PRNT "DOING SEGMENT" :SSEG
FOR RA = 0 TO RT - 1
POKE PIA,LO: I = PEEK(PIA + 2)
|F|<>255 THEN PRINT" " :SEG;LO;I: $X=1$
REM TEST BYIE AT SEG/LO FOR ALL ONES
REM AND PRINT ADDRESS IF BAD: $X=$ BAD FLAG


Detail showing the ZIF socket wiring. A solid length of wire is bent and soldered across the ribbon cable as a strain relief.


A cable clamp should be used to secure the mains lead and the Earth wire firmly fixed to the transformer mounting points. The flying lead carries 24VAC.

Peripheral Register B, to test the data lines, then add a line to the loop to waggle CA 2 up and down each time you POKE 0 or 255 to Peripheral Register A (eg line 590) and you should see the squarewave at the "latched data' outputs (LDO - 3) of IC4. Likewise, use the computer to waggle CB2 alternately high and low, but make it an assymetrical squarewave; you can then check at pin 18 of J 2 that the waveform inverts when SW1 is set to 2732 simultaneously with SW2 to PROGRAM. In this way you can use your computer to exercise the circuitry of the EPROM Programmer to verify its correct functioning. If the PIA does not respond at all, check that it is getting R/W and $02(E)$ signals, and that the address decoding in IC1 and IC2 is producing a negative-going CS2 signal at pin 23 of the PIA. If not, you probably have a pair of address lines, A8 and A9 for example, accidentally swapped over!

## Using the Programmer

The EPROM Programmer connects to the host computer via socket J1 and a suitable cable. If the computer is a UK101, this is simply a double ended 40 way DIL jumper lead of convenient length, connecting to the expansion socket on the computer. With other models of computer, a suitable lead will have to be made up, to pick up the address, data and control buses and, of course, +5 V and 0 V .

Using the Programmer is simplicity itself, as the BASIC operating system leads one by the hand. The main point to watch is loading the EPROM in the ZIF socket the right way round! Some PROMs will survive being installed back to front - they just get very hot - but in other cases a little light will come on inside the EPROM (it's called a bond wire) to tell you that you have inserted it back to front. Unless you remove it very quickly indeed, the little light will then go out again, to tell you that you have a dud EPROM! Given that the PROM is inserted the right way round however, no problems of any sort should be experienced, provided the Programmer has been thoroughly checked out as described in the previous section.

## Interfacing

Interfacing the HE Eprom Programmer with the UK 101 is very simple, but exactly how you do it depends on whether you already have an expansion board already connected to the computer's expansion socket, or not.
The two cases are dealt with separately below.
A) No expansion fitted: In this case, IC6 and 7 will not be present since they are not supplied as standard.
The simplest procedure is to link pins

```
670 LO=LO+1
6BO IF LO < 256 THEN 710.
690 LO=0:SEG = SEG + 1; PRINT: PRINT " DOING SEGMENT ";SEG
700 POKE PIA.SEG: POKE PIA + 1.60: POKE PIA + 1.52
710. NEXT RA
7 2 0 ~ I F ~ X ~ = ~ 0 ~ T H E N ~ 7 5 0 ~
730 PRINT:PRINT " TARGET ROM SPACEIS NOT FREE: ERASE"
740 PRINT " PROM, SAVE CONTENTS FIRST IF REQUIRED":END
750 PRINT:PRINT " TARGET ROM SPACE IS FREE"
760 PRINT:PRINT " SET PGM/READ SWITCH TO 'PGM'"
770 PRINT:INPUT "HAVE YOU DONE THAT";AS
780 IF LEFT$ (A$,1)<>" Y" THEN 760
790 PRINT:PRINT " PROGRAMMING PROCEEDING"
800 POKE PIA + 3,0: POKE PIA + 2,255
810 REM SETS PORT B FOR OUTPUT (DATA)
820 POKE PIA + 3,52
830 POKE PIA,SSEG: POKE PIA + 1,60: POKE PIA + 1,52
840 LO = SLO: SEG = SSEG: PRINT: PRINT " DOING SEGMENT ";SSEG
850 FOR RA = 0 TO R - }
860 POKE PIA,LO; D = PEEK(RS + RA): POKE PIA + 2,D
870 POKE PIA + 3,60
880 FOR J=0 TO 50: NEXT: REM PROGRAMMING PULSE
890 POKEPIA + 3,52: LO=LO +1
900 IF LO<256 THEN }93
910 LO = 0: SEG = SEG + 1: PRINT: PRINT " DOING SEGMENT " :SEG
920 POKE PIA,SEG: POKE PIA + 1,60: POKE PIA +1,52
930 NEXT RA
940 PRINT:PRINT " PROGRAMMING COMPLETE"
950 PRINT:PRINT " SET PGM/READ SWITCH TO 'READ* "
960 PRINT:INPUT" HAVE YOU DONE THAT";AS
970 IF LEFT$(A$.1)<>" Y" THEN 950
980 PRINT:PRINT " VERIFICATION PROCEEDING":X=0
990 POKE PIA + 3,0: POKE PIA + 2,0: POKE PIA + 3,52
```

1000 POKE PIA, SSEG: POKE PIA + 1,60: POKE' PIA + 1,52
1010 LO = SLO:SEG = SSEG: PRINT: PRINT " DOING SEGMENT "; SSEG
1020 FOR RA $=0$ TO RT - 1
1030 POKE PIA,LO: $1=$ PEEK (PIA + 2)
$1040 \mathrm{~J}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{RS}+$ RA): IFI = J THEN 1060
1050 PRINT"" "SEG;LO;J:TAB(5);I: $\mathrm{X}=1$
$1060 \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{LO}+1$
1070 IF LO < 256 THEN 1100
1080 LO = 0:SEG = SEG + 1: PRINT: PRINT " DOING SEGMENT ":SEG
1090 POKE PIA,SEG: POKE PIA + 1.60: POKE PIA $+\mathbf{1 , 5 2}$
1100 NEXT RA
1110 IF X=0 THEN 1170
1120 PRINT:PRINT " ABOVE ADDRESSES HAVE NOT PROGRAMMED"
1130 INPUT" DO YOU WISH TO TRY AGAIN":A\$
1140 IF LEFT $\$(A \$ .1)="$ N" THEN END
1150 IF LEFT $\$(A \$ .1)<>" Y$ " THEN 1120
1160 GOTO 790
1170 PRINT:PRINT " VERIFICATION COMPLETE"
1180 PRINT " ROM IS CORRECTLY PROGRAMMED"
1190 PRINT:PRINT " DO YOU WISH TO PROGRAM"
1200 INPUT " ANOTHER ROM WITH SAME DATA":A\$
1210 IF LEFT $\$(A \$, 1)=$ "N" THEN END
1220 IF LEFT $\$(A \$ .1)<>" Y "$ THEN 1190
1230 PRINT: INPUT" IS PGM/READ SWITCH AT 'READ"";AS
1240 IF LEFT $\$(A \$ .1)<>" Y$ " THEN 1230
1250 PRINT:PRINT " INSERT NEXT ROM"
1260 PRINT: INPUT" HAVE YOU DONE THAT":A\$
1270 IF LEFT $(A \$, 1)<>{ }^{\prime} Y^{\prime \prime}$ THEN 1250
1280 GOTO 430
Table 2. The BASIC operating software
listing; Line 1160 should read: GOTO 760.

## Project

2 to 3,5 to 6,9 to 10 and 12 to 13 at each of the IC sockets. This can either be done on the back of the board or, alternatively, the links can be made on a couple of DIL headers which are then plugged into the IC sockets designated U6 and U7. This extends the computer's data bus, unbuffered, to the Eprom Programmer, which is quite acceptable provided that the DIL jumper lead used is $18^{\prime \prime}$ or less in length. (The author's Programmer is fitted with a $24^{\prime \prime}$ jumper lead and in operation has proved $100 \%$ reliable). As mentioned last month, the Programmer draws the small amount of current it requires at +5 V from the host computer. Now the computer's +5 V supply does not appear at the expansion socket, so it is necessary to arrange that it does. Pin 11 is unused and could be used for the +5 V supply, but it is always handy to have a spare pin, to bring out a clock or some other signal, for instance. However, no less than ten pins of the expansion socket are allocated to OV , so isolate three of these and connect them to +5 V instead. Pin 29 was used for this purpose, as shown in the circuit of the Eprom Programmer in last month's issue. Note that if you subsequently add an expansion board which plugs into this socket, pin 29 should be disconnected from +5 V and reconnected to OV .
B) Expansion board already fitted: In this case IC6 and 7 will already have been fitted, so that the data bus is buffered, the data direction being controlled by the DD signal at pin 3 of the expansion socket. This signal is derived by the expansion board from the address and control buses, and fed back to the host computer to control the data bus buffers. When an expansion board has already been fitted, no modifications to the expansion socket of the host computer should be made. However, most expansion systems leg Watford Electronics, Merlin (Micro-systems) Ltd. etc.) provide at least one duplicate socket on the expansion motherboard, to allow for further expansion. The motherboard will have its own +5 V supply and this should be made available to the Eprom Programmer at pin 29 of the "further expansion" socket. If considerable expansion by way of RAM and ROM has already taken place, the location for the Eprom Programmer at 32768 dec . land the following 255 locations, as only partial address decoding is used) may not be free. In this case the Programmer address should be relocated, eg to the free space between BASIC in ROM and the VDU RAM, or between the VDU RAM and the polled keyboard at DFOOHEX. The address decoding at IC1 and 2 of the Programmer should be changed to the new address and the address of the Programmer in the BASIC operating program altered to suit.


Figure 5. The power supply and front panel circuits redrawn, to show the modifications mentioned in the text.


Figure 6. The current limiting resistor for the ' $+5 V^{\prime}$ LED has been incorporated as part of the main circuit.

## Parts List

| RESISTORS | IC5 ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . CD4070 |
| :---: | :---: |
| R1 10k | IC6 .................... 7824 |
| R2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 100k |  |
| R3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 330R | Q1 ............... 24 regulator |
| R4,5,8 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4k7 | PNP transistor |
| R6 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2k7 | BR1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50V/1A |
| R7 ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 390R | bridge rectifier |
|  | D1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1N418 |
| CAPACITORS | LED1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . red 0.2" LED |
| C1,2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100n | LED2 . . . . . . . . . . . . green 0.2" LED |
| ceramic | LED3 . . . . . . . . . . yellow 0.2" LED |
| C3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 n |  |
| ceramic |  |
| C4 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 220u | MISCELLANEOUS |
| 40 V electro | SW1,2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . DPDT |
| C5 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 n | miniature toggle |
| 63 V metal foil | T1 . . . . . . . . . 24V/6VA secondary |
| C6..................... 470 n | FS1 . . . . . . . . . . . 3A mains fuse |
| 63 V metal foil | $1 \times 24$-pin ZIF or DIL socket; $3 \times 16$-pin |
|  | DIL sockets; $1 \times 24$-pin DIL socket; $2 \times$ |
| SEMICONDUCTORS | 40 -pin DIL sockets; $1 \times 24$-pin single |
| IC1,2 ................ 74LS139 dual 1 -of-four decoder | ended DIL jumper lead, approx. 6"; $1 \times$ 40-pin double-ended DIL jumper lead, |
| IC3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6821 | approx. 18"; $2 \times 5$-pin PCB in- |
| PIA | terconnecting plugs and sockets; $1 \times$ |
| IC4 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 74LS175 | 10-pin; case (see Buylines), nuts and |
| four-bitlatch | bolts, wire, solder etc |



|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SELF } \\ \text { ASSEMBLY KIT } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| SX 1000 | £12.95 |
| SX 2000 | £19.95 |
| TX 1002 | £22.95 |
| TX 2002 | $£ 32.95$ |
| AT 80 | £32.95 |
| VOYAGER | £64.95 |
| MAGIDICE | $¢ 9.95$ |

NAME


## Auto Power Down

There should be no problems here; if you can't find the 'ZTX' numbered transistors, substitute a BC559 for the ZTX500 and a BC549 for the ZTX300. Both Technomatic and Greenweld Electronics list the CD4060B device in their catalogues. The component cost should be around $£ 3.00$.

## CHECK LIST

NB: R12,14,15 and C3 values elected from Table 1 (see textl.
(All $1 / 4$ watt $5 \%$ carbon)
$5 \times 1 \mathrm{MR} ; 2 \times 10 \mathrm{k} ; 1 \times 4 \mathrm{M} 7 ; 1 \times 22 \mathrm{k} ; 1 \times 10 \mathrm{M} ; 1 \times 100 \mathrm{k} ; 1$ $\times 220 \mathrm{k}$.
CAPACITORS
(AAl radial electrolytics, 25 V or better).
$2 \times 10 \mathrm{u} ; 1 \times 4 \mathrm{u} 7$.
SEMICONDUCTORS
$1 \times$ CD4060B; $2 \times 2$ KX500 or BC559; $4 \times 2$ TX300 or
BC549; $1 \times 0.2^{\prime \prime}$ red LED; $1 \times 1$ N4148 or similar. MISCELLANEOUS
PCB; case and sockets (see above); wire, solder stc.

## EPROM Programmer

Quite a few of the components for this project are not stock items, however Rapid Electronics (Hill Farm Industrial Estate, Boxted, Colchester, Essex CO4

5RD) have kindly agreed to supply everything that's needed.

## CHECK LIST

RESISTORS
(All $1 / 4$ watt $5 \%$ carbon)
$\times 10 \mathrm{k} ; 1 \times 100 \mathrm{k} ; 1 \times 330 \mathrm{R} ; 3 \times 4 \mathrm{k} 7 ; 1 \times 2 \mathrm{k} 7 ; 1 \times 390 \mathrm{R}$ CAPACITORS
$2 \times$ Ou 130 V ceramic; $1 \times 10 \mathrm{n} 30 \mathrm{~V}$ ceramic: $1 \times 220 \mathrm{u} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ adial electrolytic; $1 \times 0 u 163 \mathrm{~V}$ metal foil; $1 \times 0 u 4763 \mathrm{~V}$ netal foil.
SEMICONDUCTORS
$1 \times 6821 ; 2 \times 74$ LS 139; $1 \times 74$ LS 175; $1 \times$ CD4070; $1 \times$ 7824; $1 \times 2$ N3702; $1 \times 50 \mathrm{~V} / 1$ A bridge rectifier; $1 \times$ N4 148; $1 \times 0.2$ in red LED; $1 \times$ green LED; $1 \times$ yellow LED. MISCELLANEOUS
$2 \times$ DPDT miniature toggle switches; $1 \times 24 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{VA}$ secon dary transformer; $2 \times 40$-pin DIL sockets; $3 \times 16$-pin DIL sockets; $1 \times 14$-pin DIL socker; $1 \times 24$-pin ZiF or DIL socket $1 \times 40$-pin DIL header $+18^{\prime \prime} \times 40$-way ribbon cable or $1 \times$ 24 -pin DIL header $+6^{\prime \prime} \times 24$-way ribbon cable or $1 \times$ 5-way PCB interconnecting cable shell (RS 467-627) plus erminals (RS 467-698); $2 \times 5$-way straight PCB plugs (RS
 terminals; $1 \times 10$-way straight PCB plug (RS $4 B$

## Voice-Over Unit

Once again, the components used in this project are available from most suppliers - TK ELECTRONICS, for example - so there should be no difficulty in obtaining all the bits and pieces.

The prototype mounted the PCBs in a plastic Verobox measuring $205 \times 140 \times$ 75 mm (code 202-21035F); the cost of components for the main board should be around $£ 5.00$; the Mic Preamp should cost out at about $£ 2.00$.

## CHECK LIST - MAIN BOARD

## RESISTORS

(All $1 / 4$ watt $5 \%$ carbon)
$1 \times 5 \mathrm{k} 6 ; 3 \times 100 \mathrm{k} ; 7 \times 4 \mathrm{k} 7 ; 4 \times 10 ; 2 \times 18 \mathrm{k} ; 3 \times 22 \mathrm{k} ; 2 \times$ 120R: $4 \times 220$ R. $2 \times 12 \mathrm{k}$; $2 \times 15 \mathrm{k}$
POTENTIOMETERS
$1 \times 100 \mathrm{k}$ OW1 horizontal preset; $1 \times 10 \mathrm{k}$ preset. CAPACITORS (All electrolytics) $2 \times 100 \mathrm{u} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ axial; $1 \times 4 \mathrm{u} 763 \mathrm{~V}$ radial; $1 \times 4 \mathrm{u} 763 \mathrm{~V}$ axial; $1 \times 1 \mathrm{u} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ radial; $1 \times 10 \mathrm{u} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ radial; $1 \times 10 \mathrm{u}$ 25 V axiad; $1 \times 2 \mathrm{u} 263 \mathrm{~V}$ axial; $1 \times 1 \mathrm{u} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ axial.
$1 \times 741$; $1 \times 1458 \mathrm{C} ; 1 \times$ LM $13600 \mathrm{~N} ; 1 \times 1 \mathrm{~N} 4148 ; 1 \times$
BC 179 PNP MISCELLANEOUS
$1 \times$ rotary on/off switch; $2 \times 1 /{ }^{\text {" }}$ stereo jack sockets; $1 \times$ $1 / 4$ " mono jack sockets; $1 \times$ PP3 9 V battery + holder; PCB; case (see above); control knobs; wire solder nuts and bolts case

CHECK LIST - MIC PREAMP
RESISTORS
$1 \times 3 \mathrm{k} 3 ; 2 \times 100 \mathrm{k} ; 1 \times 68 \mathrm{k} ; 1 \times 27 \mathrm{k} ; 2 \times 33 \mathrm{k} ; 1 \times 1 \mathrm{M}$. POTENTIOMETERS
$1 \times 47 \mathrm{klog}$ carbon
CAPACITORS
(All electrolytic unless noted)
$1 \times 100 \mathrm{n}$ polyester; $2 \times 4 \mathrm{u} 763 \mathrm{~V}$ axial; $3 \times 1 \mathrm{u} 63 \mathrm{~V}$ radial; SEMICONDUCTOR
SEMían
MISCELIA
PCB, wire solder

[^3]

# TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT FOR THE ELECTRONIC HOBBYIST 



## Who has the hardware for the hobbyist? Find out here!

## A.B. Engineering

An annoying yet necessary chore in electronics is the stripping of insulating materials from electronic cables and wires without damage to the conductor, and this has traditionally required timeconsuming care on the part of the hobbyist. Now, however, AB Engineering, produces a wide range of wire stripping and other electronic tools for amateur and professional alike.

Recently introduced is the Micro-Strip wire stripper, which is self adjusting for depth of incision and gripping pressure on all PVC and some thermo-resisting insulations.

The Micro-Strip will cope with all sizes of wire up to a maximum of 1.5 mm diameter without any adjustments; for very thin or very thick insulation, an adjustment mechanism is provided.

For those jobs which have to be redone, $A B$ 's popular de-soldering bit fits any iron which accepts a $3 / 16$ in bit and
gives accurate removal of IC and CMOS components.

In operation, the bit is placed directly on top of the soldered joint. The heat generated from the soldering iron melts the solder which through capillary action enters a hole in the de-soldering bit. A concave 'nest' allows direct leak-free contact with a specially shaped desoldering nozzle which uses suction through the heat source to remove all traces of solder.

Also available from AB Engineering are electrical and electronic wire and cable cutters, crimping tools, tweezers, pliers, screwdrivers, spanners, location tools, mirrors and magnifying glasses.

For a catalogue and further details, enquiries should be addressed to A. B. Engineering Company. Timer Lane, Woburn, Milton Keynes, Bedfordshire MK17 9PL.


## Anders Electronics

Anders Electronics is an established supplier of electrical measuring instruments and test equipment to industry. The full range is described in the 'Instruments for Industry' catalogue available free on request (please send C4 size SAE to cover 150 gms ).

Test Equipment of particular interest to hobbyists includes: analogue multimeters: MM201: 20kR/V, 16
ranges covers $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ volts, DC current, resistance and dB measurements. Current price including case and leads, £ 15.95 plus VAT; AMM 301 ; $30 \mathrm{kR} / \mathrm{V}$. 21 ranges cover AC/DC volts, DC current, resistance and dB measurements. Current price including case and leads, £19.95 plus VAT; digital multimeters: the superb Fluke hand held models and accessories all available ex-stock. $31 / 2$ digit models: $8020 \mathrm{~B}, 8021 \mathrm{~B}, 8022 \mathrm{~B}$, $8024 \mathrm{~B} ; 41 / 2$ digit models: 8060A, 8062A.

For catalogue and further information contact: Anders Electronics Ltd., 48-56 Bayham Place, London NW1 OEU. Tel: 013879092.

## Audio Electronics

Cubegate Limited trading as Audio Electronics provides six days a week over-thecounter sales of test equipment at our Edgware Road, London, W2 branches. We also supply Mail Order for UK and export and supply equipment to educational establishments, government departments and other established companies.

Our range includes: analogue multimeters (more than 20 models); digital multimeters (more than 20 models); frequency counters (more than 10 models); signal/function/pulse generators (more than 10 models); oscilloscopes (more than 12 models), plus a comprehensive range of other equipment including insulated clamp meters, digital capacitance meter, logic probes and monitors, TV pattern generators, substitution boxes, power supplies, LCR analogue curve tracer, distortion meters, digital temperature meters, logic analyser, EHT meters, transistor testers.

We represent such companies as Trio, Hameg, Safgan, Crotech, Thurlby, Sinclair, Thandar, Leader, Sabtronics, Levell, Altai, etc., and are able to offer large ranges of in-stock equipment to suit all pockets and most requirements.

A catalogue of all equipment is available on request. We ask for a large stamped addressed envelope (20p) by post. Our Company operates from 301 , Edgware Road, London, W2 18N (Tel: 01-724-3564) and at Henry's Radio, 404 Edgware Road, London, W2 1BN.


## Beckman Instruments

Beckman Instruments Ltd. entered the multimeter market only three years ago when they introduced the model 3020 hand-held digital multimeter. Now the company is the UK market leader in the hand-held professional-class field and, during this period, introduced two benchtop models.

In 1981 Beckman introduced two lower-priced instruments aimed at electrical and electronics technicians and hobbyists: the Tech 310 and the Tech 300A, both of which sell for just under $£ 100$.

However, two instruments of greater interest to the hobbyist were introduced in mid-1982. These are the $31 / 2$ digit T100 and T110 models, both of which offer five $D C$ voltage ranges from 200 mV to 1000 V , five AC voltage ranges from 200 mV to 750 V , six DC and AC current ranges from 200A to 10 A and six resistance ranges from 200R to 20R. The basic price of the T100 is $£ 49$ and of the T110 is $£ 59$.

The instruments, which are covered by a comprehensive one-year guarantee will operate continously for 200 hours from one standard 9 V battery, are compact ( $150 \times 90 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) and light in weight $(285 \mathrm{~g}$, including battery).

A comprehensive selection of accessories is available including a selection of current clamps, a high voltage probe, a RF probe, temperature probes and convenient carrying case.

Further information on Beckman multimeters can be obtained from Roger Doyle, Beckman Instruments Ltd, Electronic Components UK Sales and Marketing Organisation, Mylen House, 11 Wagon Lane, Sheldon, Birmingham B26 3DU. Tel: 0217427921.

## Bib

Bib Audio/Video Products Ltd. do two pairs of wire strippers.

The Model 9 is fully adjustable and made from tempered steel with hardened, precision ground jaws. It has a heavyduty spring release for automatic opening after each operation, splits twin flex and has shaped, easy grip plastic handels.

The Model 3A has two handy smallgauge spanners built into its handles, and is ideal for hobby and household wiring jobs. From hardware and hifi stockists, or enquire Bib Audio/Video Products Ltd., Kelsey House, Wood Lane End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Tel: (0442) 61291.

## BICC-Vero Packaging

BICC-Vero Packaging has always been active in solderless bread. boards, and the Verobloc system is well established in both the hobbyist and professional areas for prototyping purposes. Verobloc is supplied in a basic size of $81.28 \mathrm{~mm} \times 45.72 \mathrm{~mm}$, and a unique interlocking system allows three Veroblocs to be mounted in a single Eurocard.
The company is the largest supplier of circuit boards in the UK, and 'Veroboard' has almost become a generic name. A wide range of Veroboards is available in the fully pierced, single-sided configuration, and other boards include prototyping boards with DIP hole patterns, Verostrips, plain fully pierced boards and single and double Eurocards. A recent development is a board specifically designed for use with the Apple microcomputer.
Connectors and cardframe systems are the next step up from boards, and here BICC-Vero pro vides a variety of products, many of which are based on the internationally accepted KM6 19-in cardframe system. Standard cardframes, front panels, plug-in modules, card guides, mounting brackets, heat sinks and mounting kits are all included in the range, as are accessories such as flexible card handles and direct or indirect connectors.
Enclosures supplied by BICC Vero range from simple plastic boxes to keyboard enclosures, flip-top cases and multipurpose metal cases. Also available are such important items as tilt-leg assemblies and battery holders.
Finally, BICC-Vero provides a very wide range of accessories and tools, including pins, standoffs, sockets, etch-resist transfers, cutters, strippers and insertion tools. For extra information contact BICC-Vero Packaging, Retail Dept., Industrial Estate, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, Hants SO5 3ZR. Tel: (04215) 62829.


## B.K. Electronics

B.K. Electronics was formed in 1980 and is now well established as a supplier of audio equipment, loudspeakers, power amplifiers, etc., and a large proportion of business has been obtained through advertising in 'Hobby Electronics'.

During 1982, B.K. Electronics entered the test equipment market, and as with their audio products, the test equipment has been equally successful. The test equipment range consists of oscilloscopes, signal generators, pulse generators, bench and hand-held digital multimeters, analogue multi-meters, digital thermometers, digital capacitance meters etc. The Thandar range, is shown in our illustration (top to bottom): SC110A 10 MHz Portable Oscilloscope £171.35, TG100 Function Generator £90.85, TG105 Pulse Generator £97.95, TF200 200 MHz Frequency Meter $£ 166.75$, TM351 Digital Multimeter £113.85, Optional Bench Rack $£ 22.94$. (All prices include VAT).

An item of test equipment which has proved very popular and successful with the 'Hobbyist' is the Banana multimeter which is extremely robust and includes a shock proof movement.

The Banana multimeter is supplied with a soft carry case and is priced at £19.95. All items of test equipment purchased from B.K. Electronics are supplied carriage FREE. All items are available by Mail Order, although visitors are welcome:

For further information please contact Barry Pearne, B.K. Electronics, Unit 5, Comet Way, Eastwood, Southend-onSea, Essex. Tel (0702) 527572. Large SAE, 20p stamp for technical literature.


## S\&RBrewster

S\&RBrewster Ltd. manufacture SRB and Ceco-Varistat soldering irons and accessories. There are basically six irons in the range, but all are available in various voltages, making the variations quite considerable

The Type 1 soldering iron is the most popular in the range and it has been designed to be sold at a general purpose price, averaging $£ 5.46$ including VAT, but at the same time built to the highest quality possible, for example, each iron is individually tested when hot at 1500

The D5CTC iron is a general purpose 50 watt temperature controlled iron having a built-in thermostat in the handle, and its average price, including VAT is
$£ 14.20$. This iron is very suitable where different or stable temperatures are required. Interchangable bits are available for this iron. The other irons in our range are larger being: Model H7O, 70 watts un-controlled; Model H150TC, 150 watts temperature controlled; Model K200, 200 watts un-controlled; Model K500TC, 500 watts temperature controlled.

Brewster is proud to be able to state all spare parts for irons are readily available directly, if there is difficulty in obtaining them from your local retailer, with no minimum order charge for any components or spare parts, as long as the postage is paid for. This is marketing policy so that aniron purchased as long as five years ago can still be serviced, without the need to throw the iron away and buy a new one.

If there are any queries on this subject they will be pleased to hear from any person and will be very pleased to help in any way that they can. The address is $\mathbf{S} \& \mathbf{R}$ Brewster Ltd., 86-88 Union St., Plymouth PL1 3HG. Tel: 10752 ). 665011.


## Candis

Candis Electronics Ltd. do a comprehensive range of temperature sensing equipment which comprises of a variety of sensors, including thermocouples, platinum resistance and thermistors, all of our own manufacture.

A wide range of instrumentation is available from temperature indicators, controllers and chart recorders to the recently introduced Therma 1 digital thermometer, price $£ 57.00$. This is a hand held instrument with a large LCD which will measure temperature in the range of $-50^{\circ}$ to $+1150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with $0.1^{\circ}$ and $1^{\circ}$ resolution. The Therma 1 enables a wide range of temperature measurement to be monitored including solids, semi-solids, surfaces, liquids, air and gases via standard plug in probes. All probes are interchangable with miniature thermocouple plugs.

Candis Electronics are also agents for many leading instrument companies including Avo, Thorn EMI, Electroserv and Jenway.

Instrument repairs are also undertaken. Also most other types of instrumentation - megors, tachometers, loop test and multimeters, can be supplied. Prices on application to Candis Electronics Limited, Highdown Works, Highdown Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex BN13 1PU. Tel: (0903) 690750.

## Centemp

Centemp specialises in measuring instruments, and the range comprises panel thermometers ( $£ 89.00$ plus VAT centigrade, $£ 95.00$ plus VAT Fahrenheit); hand held digital thermometers ( $£ 64.00$ to $£ 99.00$ ) plus accessories; a hand held digital multimeter; a hand held digital capacitance meter, and variety of thermocouples and resistance thermometers with fitted plugs.

Model DMM3T is a battery operated $31 / 2$ digit hand held digital multimeter with a bold 0.5 in LCD, six functions in sixteen ranges of $D C$ and $A C$ voltages, $D C$ current, resistance, diode/continuity check and HFE measurement; push button control and compact, robust construction. Supplied complete with battery, test leads and instruction manual.

For more information, contact Centemp, 62 Curtis Rd., Whitton, Hounslow, Middx. TW4 5PT. Tel: 01 8942723.

## Crotech

Crotech Instruments Ltd. offer a complete range of six oscilloscopes, which cover the frequency ranje from 15 to 30 MHz and include two battery operated models. Over the last two years the range has gained wide acceptance in the educational; industrial and hobby markets.
As far as the dedicated hobbyist is concerned there are two models which are of prime interest, the 3030 Single Trace and the 3131 Dual Trace.

The 3131 gives a bandwidth of DC15 MHz with a sensitivity of $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{Div}$ on both channels, also the vertical channels can be algebraically added or subtracted. This feature is extremely useful for accurate frequency comparison, and, of course, for getting rid of unwanted noise, such as mains hum, which can sometimes mask the true waveform. If there is the need to display Lissajou's figures then the 3131 can be put into the XY mode by simply depressing a single push button. In this mode channel two becomes the $X$ (horizontal) amplifier while channel one remains as a $Y$ amplifier, hence matched sensitivity is maintained in both axes. The versatile amplifier system is fully complemented by a wide range timebase which operates from $200 \mathrm{~ns} /$ Div to $0.2 \mathrm{~s} /$ Div, while the trigger circuit is capable of reliable triggering up to 35 MHz .
For further information, contact Crotech Instruments Ltd., 5 Nimrod Way, Elgar Rd., Reading, Berks RG2 OEB. Tel: (0734) 866945.

## Cooper Tools

Cooper Tools Ltd. is one of the biggest suppliers of tools in the UK. For the electronics enthusiast, they supply pliers, cutting and long-nosed pliers, all kinds of screwdriver, measuring tapes, files, metal snippers, the Xcelite electrician's knife, a special heat-sink gripper for handling delicate electronic
components, and Weller soldering irons.

For information or product leaflets, contact Mr. Bird, Cooper Tools Ltd., B M Group, 9 Kingsway, London WC2. Tel: 018360089.

## Danesbury

Danesbury Instruments is a leading Hitachi Measurement distributor, specialising in oscilloscopes. Of particular interest to the amateur is Model V-202F, a 20 MHz dual-trace instrument offering a very wide range of facilities, professional standards of construction and reliability, but at an affordable price of only £295.00 plus VAT.

The range of more basic 'scopes runs from a dual-trace 15 MHz instrument (Model V-152F at $£ 260.00$ plus VAT) to a 35 MHz type with Sweep Delay (Model V-353F at $£ 495.00$ plus VAT). For the more affluent user the range extends up to 100 MHz Quad-trace and to Storage types!

Danesbury also offer a wide range of other test and measuring instruments ranging from simple analogue multimeters to top-quality digital multimeters, RF signal generators, frequency counters, etc. They are distributors for Coline and offer a selection of top-quality test lead sets and 'scope proves, together with a wide range of other accessories. Many of these are in the serious hobbyist price range.

Details of the full range are set out in an attractive short-form catalogue available from Danesbury, who are happy to supply direct to the amateur and home constructor. Contact: Danesbury Instruments, 22 Parkuay, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL8 6HG. Tel: (07073) 29112.


## Farnell Instruments

Farnell Instruments Ltd., market a wide range of test and measuring instruments of interest to the electronics hobbyist. These include multimeters, oscilloscopes, bench power supply units, sine/square wave oscillators and function generators.

Multimeters available range from $3^{1 / 2}$ digit hand held models right up to a $51 / 2$ digit laboratory grade instrument for professional use and prices start at around $£ 20.00$ (plus VAT).

Of great importance to the electronics hobbyist is a source of power. Farnell can help here too with a comprehensive range of bench power supplies that includes single, dual and triple output units, metered and unmetered, with a wide range of voltage/current output ratings.

Prices start at $£ 84.00$ (plus VAT) for a 0-30V, 0.5A or 0-15V, 1 A model.

Also of interest to the hobbyist is the Farnell range of sine/square wave oscillators and function generators. Sine/square wave oscillator prices start at £ 135 (plus VAT) for a 10 Hz to 1 MHz , 1 mV to 12 V model, the LF1, and the FG function generator, at $£ 170$ (plus VAT), offers 0.02 Hz to $200 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{mV}$ to 12 V performance.

For further information contact: Farnell Instruments Ltd., Sandbeck Way, Wetherby, W. Yorks LS22 4DH. Tel: (0937) 61961.

## Gould Instruments

Gould is one of the world's largest manufacturers of test and measurement instruments, in particular oscilloscopes, chart recorders and logic analysers, mostly aimed at the professional, R \& D and production markets.

However, the company has always had a presence in the lower-cost end of the marketplace, ever since it acquired the British firm Advance Electronics in 1974.

The OS300, which costs $£ 285$ (plus VAT), is a dual-trace 20 MHz generalpurpose oscilloscope which incorporates many facilities normally included in more expensive higher-bandwidth oscilloscopes, and Gould is endorsing its confidence in the quality of this oscilloscope by offering a standard 2 -year guarantee withit.

The OS300 is housed in a rugged case measuring $140 \times 305 \times 460 \mathrm{~mm}$ and weighing 5.8 kg , and is supplied with a fully adjustable handle.

Gould Instruments Division, Roebuck Road, Hainault, llford, Essex.


GSC, short for Global Specialties Corporation, is well established in the hobby electronics market as a supplier of breadboards and assembly aids, and over the last few years has become increasingly known for low-cost, professional-quality test instruments.

GSC's first move into this market was with logic probes, and the company now produces a range of models including one specifically aimed at high-speed ECL circuitry and one, ideally suited to the hobbyist, which is available in kit form. A
digital pulser is also produced
GSC also produces a wide range of frequency counters and timers, ranging from small, direct-reading hand-held units like the MAX- 550 to sophisticated benchtop instruments like the 5001 universal counter-timer and the 650 MHz bandwidth 6001 frequency counter. These are complemented by allied products such as the 4401 frequency standard, the 2001 function generator, the 4001 pulse generator, and the 3001 digital capacitance meter.

The company's latest product is the 8001 oscilloscope multiplexer, which converts a general-purpose single- or dual-channel oscilloscope into an eightchannel instrument.

The 8001 which is priced at $£ 225$ (plus VAT), allows oscilloscope users to view events occurring synchronously or asynchronously, and the user can observe all eight channels at once or one of two 4 -channel combinations.

For information contact Global Specialties Corporation, Shire Hill Industrial Estate, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3AO.


Hameg Ltd., supply a range of pf low-cost oscilloscopes and accessories.

The HM203-4 is the updated version of this now most popular oscilloscope. The improvements include the addition of a new $8 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ rectangular screen with internal graticule, built in component tester, plus trace invert and Add Mode together with variable gain controls extending the sensitivity to $2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$. New in the Hameg range of low profile oscilloscopes is the HM2O4 MultiFunction oscilloscope, incorporating an 8 $\times 10$ rectangular CRT with internal graticule, $2 \times 20 \mathrm{MHz}$, maximum $2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$. (1\% overshoot), built in component tester with single button operation, timebase $20 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $2 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$ (including magnification $\times 10$ ), trig. bandwidth 50 MHz (internal at 5 mm ) plus delayed sweep 100 ns to 1 s , Add Mode and Invert Function plus automatic peak value triggering and variable hold-off, and more.

The HM1O3 is the new version of Hameg's single trace light-weight portable oscilloscope with built in component tester.

The Hameg policy remains that of providing the maximum versatility with a simple operation at low xoat. Performance quality and value plus great durability.

Hameg Ltd., 74-78 Collington Street, Luton, Beds LU1 1RX. Tel: L582 413174.

## Hi

House of Instruments is a specialist test and measurement company, providing a reliable serivce to the hobby and education market as well as to industry.

Oscilloscopes, the most used piece of test instrument, are of the well known Trio brand with more than 20 types available from DC through 1,5,10, 15 , $20,30,40,60,70$ and 100 MHz bandwidth and prices from just over $£ 100$ to suit all requirements and pockets. Also available from Trio are AF, RF, stereo, TV and function generators; grid dip oscillators; power, VSWR and frequency meters; variable bench power supplies; multimeters, both analog and digital; noise meters and accoustic measuring systems. All Trio instruments are in a short form catalogue which is available on request.

More than 30 multimeters both analogue and digital are readily available from House of Instruments with prices starting at $£ 6.00$ to meet all requirements.

Most instruments are available from stock, and purchasing is made as easy as possible with regular account, various credit cards, cheque or cash payments. Area distributors throughout the UK cater for local needs. Most instruments are fully guaranteed for one year but Trio products are fully guaranteed for two years. All data and price lists are supplied free of charge and can be readily acquired by letter or telephone; just say you saw it in Hobby Electronics. Write to: House of Instruments, Clifton Chambers, 62 High Street, Saffron Walden, Essex CB10 1EE. Tel: (0779) 24922.

## Lascar

Lascar Electronics have a range of test instruments in kit form which would interest Hobby readers.

The DP100K is a handheld thermometer capable of measuring between $-50^{\circ}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with a resolution of $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The sensor is a small integrated circuit, the AD 590KF, giving excellent accuracy.

The DP2010K is a digital multimeter with six functions (DC volts, $A C$ volts, $D C$ current, AC current, resistance, diode check) and 21 different measurement ranges. The instrument has an extremely low current consumption, giving a battery life of 2,000 hours.

A small instrument especially for vehicle use, the DP400 Minitune will measure volts. resistance, RPM and dwell angle. It is very useful on all types of vehicle for optimum engine setting.

The DP600K is a digital capacitance meter capable of measuring between 1 pF and 20 microfarads. The display is automatically updated with changes of capacitance.

All these kits are supplied fully complete (except PP3 battery), including probes or test leads as appropriate. They contain comprehensive assembly instructions and clear descriptions of operation.

At the moment all these instruments

## THE VELLEMAN KIT к2587 MOSFET POWER BOOSTER



MORE NEW KITS IN THE VELLEMAN RANGE: K2580 Electronic powerswitch dimmer K2581 Stereo Volume and tome control K2582 Stereo audio input selector K2583 Heating controller K2584 Microprocessor precision timer K2585 Codelock
K2586 Serial controller / emulator $K 25883$ channel sound to light unit Plus . . . NEW MEMBRANE KEYBOARDS with or without legends

## Specification:

- 240 watt power at 4 Ohm load
- Frequency Response: $20-20 \mathrm{KHz}+0.1 \mathrm{db}$
- THD (1KHz): 0.05\%
- IMD: 0.07\%
- Signal/Noise Ratio: 100 db
- Damping (4 ohm, 40Hz): 200
- Output impedance: 4-8 Ohms
- Input Sensitivity: 800 mV
- Quiescent currentcompensation
- Thermal protection: $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+5 \%$
- Short Circuit Protected
- Heatsink, toroidal transformer and all assembly parts included.


## PRICE E140.57 + VAT

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF COMPLETE RANGE WITH PRICE LIST.
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## THANDAR PORTABLE TEST BENCH

A wide range of high performance instruments, at prices that are hard to beat, puts professional test capability on your bench.
COUNTERS-TF200 10Hz to 200MHz; TF040 10Hz to 40MHz; PFM200A 20 Hz to 200 MHz (hand-held model); TP600 prescales to 600 MHz ; TP 1000 Prescales to 1 GHz .
MOLTIMEIERS-TM3510.1\% 31/2digit LCD; TM3530.25\% 31/2digit LCD; TM355 0.25\% 31/2 digitLED; TM3540.75\% 31/2 digit LCD (hand-held model); TM451 0.03\% 41/2 digit with autoranging and sample hold.
OSCILLOSCOPE-SC110A $10 \mathrm{MHz}, 10 \mathrm{mV}$ sensitivity, 40 mm CRT with 6 mm graticule divisions.
THERMOMETERS - TH301 $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+750^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 1^{\circ}$ resolution; TH302 $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+1100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+2000^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, 0.1^{\circ}$ and $1^{\circ}$ resolution. Both accept any type K thermocouple. GENERATORS-TG100 1 Hz to 100 kHz Function, Sine, Square, Triangle Wave; TG102 0.2 Hz to 2 MHz Function, Sine, Square, Triangle Wave; TG105 5Hz to 5 MHz Pulse, Free Run, Gated or Triggered Modes.
LOGIC ANALYSERS - TA20808 channel 20MHz; TA2160 16 channel 20 MHz.
ACCESSORIES-Benchrack, test leads, carrying cases, mains adaptors, probes,
thermocouplasetc.

Send for our latest catalogue and price list. Thandar Electronics Ltd,
London Road, St. Ives,
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE 17 4HJ.
Telephone (0480) 64646. Telex 32250.


Electronics suppliers who missed last October's directory.

## J. Birkett,

25 The Strait, Lincoln LN2. 1 JF. Tel: (0522) 20767.

Shop open Monday to Saturday 9am to 5.30 pm , closed Wednesday. Postage
$=50 \mathrm{p}$ on orders under $£ 5.00$.

## Candis Electronics Ltd.

Highdown Works, Highdown Avenue, Worthing, W. Sussex BN1 3 1PU. Tel: (0903) 690750.

Specialists in temperature sensing equipment of all kinds, including thermocouples, digital thermometers, resistance and thermistor sensors.
Postage $=£ 1.50$ minimum.

## Cardigan Electronics,

Chancery Lane, Cardigan, Wales. Tel: (0239) 614483.

Cardigan also stock BBC, Acorn and
Sinclair computers, televisions and general electronics. Opening: 10 am to
5 pm Monday to Saturday, closed Wednesday. Cardigan don't generally do mail order business but will accept enquiries.

## Comtech Electronics,

205 Sturdee Rd., Leicester LE2 9FY Tel: (0533) 779578
Comtech can supply low-priced semiconductors and passive components by return. Callers by arrangement, trade enquiries welcome. Postage $=30 \mathrm{p}$ on orders less than $£ 10.00$.

## Crystal Electronics,

209 Union St., Torquay, Devon. Tel: (0803) 22599.

Specialists also in microcomputers.
Open 9.30am to 5.30 pm Monday to Saturday, closed Wednesday afternoon.

## CTS,

20 Chatham St., Ramsgate, Kent CT11 7PP. Tel: (0843) 54072.
"The best little component shop in Kent" - no mail order.

## Deltatech \& Co.,

62 Naylor Rd., London N2O OHN. Tel: 014458224.

Specialist dealer in semiconductors, mail order only. Credit $=$ Access only.

## Douglas,

90 Wellington St., Stockport, Cheshire SK1 3AO. Tel: 0614808971. Also main stockist for Wharfdale speakers; do crossover networks, etc. Open 1.Oam to 5 pm Monday to Saturday, closed Thursday. No postal charges on orders over $£ 5.00$, otherwise by weight. Overseas customers write for quote. Credit $=$ Access only.
J. T. Filmer,

82 Dartford Rd., Kent DA 1 3ER. Tel: (0322) 24057.

Established 30 years. Shop open Tuesday to Saturday 9 am to 5.30 pm , Monday 9 am to 5 pm , closed 1-2 except Saturdays, closed all day Wednesday.

## Garland Bros Ltd.,

Chesham House, Deptford Broadway, London SE8 4QN. Tel: 016924412. Established 20 years, we deal in components, audio equipment, in-car entertainment and a very large range of CB equipment, including audio and CB repairs. No mail order.

## Happy Memories Ltd.,

Gladestry, Kinston, Herefordshire HR5 3NY. Tel: (054 422) 618 or 628. Computer specialists. No shop as such, but callers are welcome. Mostly mail order; postage $=50 \mathrm{p}$ on orders under £5.00.

## Jee Distribution

43 Strathville Rd., London SW18. Tel: 018700075.
"We are originally industrial suppliers who opened a shop for hobby buyers six months ago. Please drop in." Shop hours 9 am to 5 pm weekdays Orders (and postage) will be invoiced.

## Letchworth Electronic Components,

25 Ridge Rd., Letchworth, Herts SG6 1PW. Tel: (04626) 79681. Specialists in valves, as well as general components; can get old valves to order. Mail order only. Postage $=57 p$ minimum.

## Pops Components,

38 Lower Addiscombe Rd., Croydon CRO6AA. Tel: 016882950. Open 9.30am to 5 pm Monday to Saturday, not Wednesdays. General component suppliers, also carry quite a large range of valves.

Roadrunner Electronic Products Ltd.,
Unit 3, The Haslemere Industrial Estate, Weydown Rd., Haslemere, Surrey GU27 1BT. Tel: (0428) 53850.
"'Our most well-known product range from packs of terminal pins to $19^{\prime \prime}$ subracks. Working from a new address
in Haslemere, we make customer satisfaction our priority. Carriage and packing charges are $5 \%$ of the total order before VAT.."

## Robek Electronics,

67 Hart Rd., New Thundersley, South Benfleet, Essex SS7 4JQ. Tel: (03745) 2409.

Open 9am to 6 pm Monday to Friday, half day Thursday. Will supply all kinds of components to hobbyists; also to government departments, schools, colleges with official orders.

Shudehill Supply Co. Ltd.,
53 Shudehill, Manchester M4 4AW. Tel: 0618341449.
Open 9.30 to 5.30 pm Monday to Friday, 9 am to 5.30 pm Saturday. General component suppliers, who also do burglar alarms, CB, and computer accessories, leads and audio. "You name it, we stock it." Postage charged at cost.

## Spectron Electronics Ltd.,

7 Oldfield Rd., Salford. Tel: 061834 4583.

Open 9 am to 5.15 pm Monday to Friday, 9am to 1 pm Saturday. General suppliers, don't do very much mail order; postage charged at cost.

## Target Electronics,

16 Cherry Lane, Bristol BS 1 3NG. Tel: (0272) 421196.

We've been here twelve years, open six days a week including lunchtimes. We do a lot of surplus, also computers: Gemini, Nascom. We will supply schools, colleges and companies on official orders. Postage $=250 \mathrm{gm}=$ 55 p ; up to $500=85 \mathrm{p} ; 1 \mathrm{~kg}=140 \mathrm{p}$, $2 \mathrm{~kg}=180 \mathrm{p} ; 3 \mathrm{~kg} 310$.

The Vintage Wireless Company,
64 Broad Street, Staple Hill, Bristol BS16 5NL. Tel: (O272) 565472. We are major stockists of obsolete electronic components, especially valves, and operate on a mail order basis as well as personal calls. We try and offer a personal service and have a huge library of service data. The range of services include: sale of TV and radio receivers, 1914 to 1954 ; spare parts for the same; radio, TV and industrial valves, service data, sales data, vintage radio and TV; restoration and overhaul (but not basic repairs) of valve domestic and car radios of all types; new and used books and magazines, often dating back to the First World Warl; hire of radio props for drama; sale of restored radios with guarantee; publication of The Antique Wireless Newsheet contact us for subscription rates. Credit card orders accepted by phone.
Catalogue $£ 1.50$, refundable with order $£ 10.00$ or over; monthly newsletter sub. $£ 3.00$ a year, free sample on request.

## NOTES:

(1) Including ferrites, RF chokes, etc.
(2) Discrete Devices.
(3) Other than optoelectronic.
(4) Access and Barclaycard, where marked.
(5) See company listings, overleaf. (6) In pence. $N=$ no minimum. $S A E=$ please send stamped self-addressed envelope. $W$ = please write with requirements for carriage charges.

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are subject to a Special Offer which is due to expire on 31.3.83, but we would be pleased to extend this to 30.6 .83 to readers mentioning Hobby Electronics with their order.

Write to Lascar Electronics, Oaklands House, Reeves Way, South Woodham Ferrers, Chelmsford, Essex CM3 5XO. Tel: (0245) 329797.

## Litesold

Light Soldering Developments has specialised in the supply of soldering tools and accessories to the hobby and industrial market for 30 years.

The LE4O is a 24 volt iron with an electronic control circuit in the handle giving fast and accurate response, using zerovoltage switching to eliminate spiking. Temperature can be trimmed within the range 280 to $410^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and is supplied set to $370^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The LE40 can be run from any 24 volt, 2 amp AC supply, or with the Litesold PU2450 Power Unit as a complete soldering station.

Normal electronic hobby requirements are covered by the LC18 (18 watt) and LA12 (12 watt) lightweight irons, which are extremely high in efficiency and are constructed to latest standards. Featuring screw terminals for the element/flex connections, for easy servicing.


The Adamin 12 miniature 12 watt iron which weighs only 15 grams (less flex), handles like a ball-point pen and is particularly suitable for really fine work and to fit the small hands of young beginners. Like the LC1 8 and LA1 2 irons, this model is available in mains or low-voltage version. All the above irons feature non-seize bits, mounted over the heating elements for exceptionally high thermal performance from comparatively low wattages. A wide range of interchangable shapes and sizes is available, in both copper and long-life finishes.

Litesold also offer many other essential items, including pliers, cutters, tweezers, cordless irons, miniature tool sets and wire strippers. Details are available in a 16 page full colour catalogue, price 60 p.

For further details contact: Ann Storer, Light Soldering Developments Limited, 97/99 Gloucester Road, Croydon, Surrey. Tel: 016890574.

## Magenta Electronics

The tools and test equipment stocked by Magenta Electronics have been choosen with the beginner in mind. Our range includes soldering equipment, multimeters, magnifiers, pliers, cutters, 12 V PCB drill and accessories, PCB materials, vices, punches, test leads and probes, etc. Details and pictures of the above are in our illustrated catalogue ( 80 p in stamps, please). Also in the catalogue are details of our wide range of components and kits.

Magenta Electronics Ltd., 135 Hunter Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE14 2ST. Tel: 028365435.

## Neill Toois

Neill Tools is one of Europe's leading hand tool manufacturers. Their extensive range of high quality products includes: Eclipse hacksaw blades, general purpose and small saws, DIY tools, magnets and magnetic tools; Moore \& Wright micrometers and other precision measuring tools; Stubs engineers' files, precision and needle files; Elliott Lucas engineers' and electricians' pliers, wire strippers and cable cutters.

Many of these tools will be of particular interest to readers of Hobby Electronics. For cutting sheet metal and other light section there is a choice of the Eclipse 20T hacksaw which takes a 10 in or 12 in blade or the 657 hacksaw and 14 J junior saw which both take 6 in blades. The Stubs range of files has hand files for general smoothing and fitting through to needle files for precision work on chassis units, escutchion plates etc. Measurement and marking out tools such as calipers, dividers, punches, scribers, rules etc. are catered for in the Eclipse and Moore \& Wright ranges and Elliott Lucas covers practically every type and pattern of plier. The 1000 series pliers are particularly useful, being specially designed for instrument and electronic technicians.

All these tools are available from leading tools dealers throughout the UK. Neill Tools do not supply direct but they will be pleased to give assistance when required (ask for extension 392). Contact Neill Tools Ltd. Tel: Sheffield (0742) 71281.



## Philips

The Philips test and measurement range, among the world's largest, includes many good buys for the hobby engineer - highperformance, high-reliability instruments at reasonable cost and good investment value.

The still-unique PM 2521 multimeter - the first 'digital measurement centre' or DMC - is a microprocessor-controlled multipurpose meter that gives you more than twice the capability of a mediumprice DMM for about the sa of $£ 338$ (plus VAT).

Other multimeters in the range include the ever-popular PM 2517 DMM, a full four digit instrument with choice of LED or LCD display, measuring current up to 10 A , voltage up to $1000 \mathrm{VDC} / 600 \mathrm{VAC}$ and resistance up to 10 MHz . A range of accessories brings in temperature, datahold, high current (100A) and high voltage ( 30 kV ) capability. UK price is $£ 165$ (plus VAT). Philips analogue multimeters include the sophisticated 62 -range PM 2505 with 0.01 UA - 10A $1 \mathrm{mV}, 1000 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{R}$ to 30 M capability and accurate linear resistance scale (£151 plus VAT) and the budget-price PM 2502 with only slightly lower performance for only two-thirds the cost.

The PM 320715 MHz dual-trace oscilloscope is certainly well-proven and still in great demand (in a now-improved high-brightness version). It offers auto, TV triggering, large $8 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ screen, same sensitivity on X and Y channels, B -invert, triggering from A or B channel and double insulation - all for $£ 372$ plus VAT.

Philips test and measurement instruments are marketed in the UK by the Philips Electronic Instruments Department of Pye Unicam Ltd, York Street, Cambridge CB1 2PX. Tel: (0223) 358866.

## Henri Picard

Henri Picard specialises in the supply of small tools for non-automated printed circuit board production. These include pliers, cutters and tweezers in all shapes and sizes; soldering and de-soldering irons and accessories; board holders; insertion and extraction tools; lead benders; fault markers; drills and inspectionlenses.

Picard also does a miniature screwdriver, which can be carried on a key ring. The body is brass, and the blade width of 1.5 mm makes it suitable for screws in spectacle frames, cameras and small electrical assemblies. The price is $£ 0.80$ p each, $£ 2.30$ for three, including
p\&p and VAT. Quantity discounts are available.

A new 48 page, fully illustrated catalogue has just been published. Copies are available price $£ 1.50$. Write to: Henri Picard \& Frere Ltd., 357-359 Kennington Lane, London SE11.5HV. Tel: 01-735 9805.

## Roadrunner

Developed and manufactured in Haslemere, our most well known product is the Roadrunner prototype wiring system. This sytem uses the 'solder wrap' technique and consists of a wiring pencil, and wire retention channels (or strips). Using your parts list and circuit diagram the components used are laid out on the circuit board.

Next, the wiring channels are positioned next to the component leads on the wiring side of the board. Two types of channel are available, press fit for use on boards having 1.02 mm diameter holes or 2.54 mm pitch matrix, and glue fix, which can be used on any board and are simply fitted using a contact adhesive.

To make a connection the wiring pencil is used. Fitted with a full bobbin of quick soldering enamel (QSE) wire, the pencil routes the wire from one component lead to the next in the circuit via the wiring channels (clearly indicated in the photograph). Having completed the circuit, all joints are then soldered (tip temperature $420^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ min.).

As mentioned above we supply a range of prototyping boards. We also stock various other wiring aids and tools, particularly useful for the home engineer. Please note: our wiring system and boards âre now available from Watford Electronics.

Contact: Tim McBrown, Roadrunner Electronic Products Limited, Unit 3, The Haslemere Industrial Estate, Weydown Road, Haslemere, Surrey GU27 1DW. Telephone: (0428) 53850.

## Scopex

In a recently conducted market survey Scopex Instruments have discovered that the most requested item to complement the oscilloscope is a function generator.

The SG315 is a 14 MHz precision oscilloscope combined with a function generator providing a comprehensive test, measurement and demonstration instrument at the incredibly low price of £270 plus VAT.

The function generator part of the instrument reflects the careful thought for the user given to all Scopex products. The generator features sine, square and triangular waveforms over the range 0.2 Hz to 250 KHz , frequency selection is by push buttons and calibrated variable. A VCF input provides the means by which an external voltage can sweep the. generator over its frequency range.

Both oscilloscope and function generator are available as separate instruments and the function generator is available in chassis form for retro-fitting to any of the Scopex present or past range of dual trace oscilloscope.

The SG315 is the combined 15 MHz oscilloscope and function generator. The FG4 is the function generator in chassis form for fitting to the 4D10, 4D10A or 4D10B. The FG14/25 is the function generator in chassis form for fitting to the 4D25, 14D10, 14D10V, 14D15. The FG1 is the function generator in its own instrument case.

The SG315 is the fifth model in the Scopex range. For details of the other four (all in a similar price bracket) contact: Scopex Instruments Ltd., Pixmore House, Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts 5G6 1HZ. Tel: (04626)72771.


A wide range of low-cost test instruments are available from Black Star Ltd. Who are the exclusive importers for Sabtronics and Elemic and provide a complete service facility for these products.

Sabtronics: The large range of Sabtronics portable test instruments are manufactured in Switzerland and include frequency counters, multimeters, signal generators and a logic probe. Originally renowned for their Test Instrument Kits, Sabtronics now concentrate on assembled products.

The three models of bench/portable frequency counters, $8110 \mathrm{~A}-100 \mathrm{MHz}$, $8610 \mathrm{~B}-600 \mathrm{MHz}$ and $8000 \mathrm{~B}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$, have exceptional sensitivity ie 20 mV at $100 \mathrm{MHz}, 30 \mathrm{mV}$ at 600 MHz and 45 mV at 1 GHz . Operating from either $4 \times{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ cells or an optional mains adaptor, Sabtronics frequency meters offer a professional specification at a low price with the 8110 A 100 MHz model at $£ 77.05$, the 8610 B 600 MHz model at $£ 113.85$ and the 8000 B 1 GHz model at $£ 178.25$ (prices include VAT).

The 2037A hand-held $31 / 2$ digit LCD multimeters, in addition to high accuracy (basic DC $0.1 \%$ ) and measurements up to 1000 V (AC and DC), 2A (AC and DC) and 20 MR resistance, also offers temperature measurement from $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

The low cost hand-held $31 / 2$ digit LCD multimeter model 2033A at $£ 42.26$ (including VAT) offers $0.5 \%$ basic DC accuracy.

Elemic: The Elemic analogue and digital multimeters feature superb Italian styling and craftsmanship and full mains protection on all ranges.

The Super Series of analogue meters are protected up to $50,000 \mathrm{~V}$. The Super

Electro model with $20 \mathrm{kR} / \mathrm{N}$ sensitivity has 56 ranges

Crotech: Black Star also stock the complete range of Crotech oscilloscopes, $15 \mathrm{MHz}-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ single and dual trace.

An illustrated catalogue and price list for low cost test instruments is available from: Black Star Ltd., 9A Crown Street, St. Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs PE1 7 4EB. Tel: (0480) 62440.

## Tele-Production

Tele-Production Tools Lid., as the name implies, specialises in production of quality tools and aids for tele-communications and electronics industries, and their products are in daily use by small and multinational companies.

The new illustrated two-colour brochure for the electronic hobbyist describes along with the whole range a temperature controlled soldering station which incorporates a temperature indicating meter on the front panel, and the iron is continously variable from $100-500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Two de-solder guns are offered. One is a standard 19 mm diameter gun, whilst the other is a miniature version only 14 mm diameter $\times 165 \mathrm{~mm}$ long. A selection of de-solder wicks are also offered, from 0.8 mm wide (for cleaning plated through holes of PCBs) to 2.7 mm wide for larger terminals and lugs.

Another interesting item is a SolderAid Set for PCB work. The set comprises three double-ended tools incorporating a stainless steel brush, a fork, fine knife, scraper, hook and a reamer.

A selection of miniature and standard size cutters and pliers are also included in the brochure, as well as ratchet clamps, general purpose knives, and hand-vices.

The brochure is available free of charge upon receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope. Contact TeleProduction Tools Ltd., Electric Avenue, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex SS0 9NW. Tel: (0702) 352719.

## Telonic Instruments

Telonic Instruments Ltd. was originally established in Maidenhead in 1965 as the subsidiary of an American company to sell and service the range of RF products of its then US parent to the professional market. Telonic Instruments Ltd. has also for the past three years been marketing the products of Kikusui Electronics Corporation. In particular Kikusui's oscilloscope range has found considerable acceptance by many of UK's largest electronic companies, universities, government research departments and others.

During 1982 Kikusui introduced a new range of middle performance oscilloscopes - the COS 5000 series. The $\operatorname{COS} 5000$ series, a range of five oscilloscopes with bandwidths ranging from 20 to 60 MHz although designed primarily for professional usage COS 5000 oscilloscopes have a number of features which make them attractive to the serious hobbyist.

All the $\operatorname{COS} 5000$ range are dual chan-
nel oscilloscopes with $10 \times 8 \mathrm{~cm}$ flat screen CRTs with internal graticules, Channel 1 only, Channel 2 only, dual channel, Add and Invert vertical modes. All are capable of $X Y$ operation using Channel 1 as the horizontal input and Channel 2 as the vertical input.

Enquiries to Telonic Instruments, 2 Castle Hill Terrace, Maidenhead, Berkshire. Tel: Maidenhẹad 73933.

## Thandar

Thandar Electronics, the St lves based instruments manufacturer and supplier, offers a broad range of test equipment covering most applications. Thandar's policy of providing quality cost-effective products means that in each range more facilities are provided with high specification. Professional instruments are reasonably priced.

The product range includes multimeters (analogue and digital) from $£ 39$ to $£ 149$, counters to 1 Ghz ( $£ 60$ to $£ 160$ ), oscilloscopes 4 MHz to 100 MHz quad trace ( $£ 100$ to $£ 1400$ ), generators function and pulse ( $£ 80$ to $£ 350$ ), RF signal generators ( $£ 60$ to $£ 250$ ), AF signal generators ( $£ 70$ to $£ 300$ ), digital thermometers ( $£ 59$ to $£ 75$ ), audio test, TV test plus logic analysers and probes.

The Thandar range of test and measurement equipment is ideally suited to the amateur, hobby and professional user. Maximum attention has been spent on ensuring adequate protection circuitry - eliminating damage caused by occasional misconnection, which of course is very important to the inexperienced user.

Thandar distributors are available in most areas willing to offer both technical and advisory support where required. For extra information contact: Thandar Electronics Ltd., London Rd., St, Ives, Huntingdon, Combs PE17 4HJ. Tel: (0480) 64646.


## Thorn/EMI Instruments.

Thorn Instruments covers two brand names of interest to hobbyists: Avo (incorporating Taylor), and Meggar.

Avo, best known for its legendary Avometer portable all purpose meter, was formed in 1923 and has become largely synonymous with multimeters. The Avometer brand name covers a number of models apart from the 'black box'.

The Avometer 8 Mk. 5 is a general purpose multimeter for electrics and electronics. It measures up to 3000 V and 10A on both AC and DC, and resistance up to 20 MR . It has a two-switch range
selection and a sensitive overload cut out. It costs $£ 120.10$.

The Model DA 211 is a digital handheld multimeter which is robust, portable, especially easy to use and powered to a single PP3 battery. It can measure DC voltage over five ranges and $A C$ voltage over two ranges; DC current over five ranges and $A C$ voltage over two ranges; DC current over four ranges and a fifth current range to 10A DC can be introduced. Resistance can be measured over four ranges from 0 to 2 MR . A low voltage diode test facility is also provided. The price is $£ 56.50$ plus VAT.


The Avo catalogue also includes the Taylor range of low-cost, analogue, handheld multimeters for servicing and general electrical work. The Model 131 has a sensitivity $20 \mathrm{kR} / \mathrm{VDC}$ and $10 \mathrm{kR} / \mathrm{VAC}$. There are six DC voltage ranges, four AC voltage ranges, three DC current ranges and three ranges of resistance. Selection of function and range is by a single rotary switch. Price is $£ 17.10$ plus VAT.

A new Avo concept in hand-held digital multimeters was launched in September 1982. The Avo 2000 series concentrated on offering a host of 'easy to use' features. The series compromises three instruments for specific applications: the Avo Digi-minor 2000, the Avometer 2000 and the Avo Vehicle Test 2002.

Housed in tough ABS cases and fitted with non-slip safety pads, the important new features of all three instruments include: direct entry probes, giving true one-hand operation; $31 / 2$-digit LCD display at the base of the housing improves readability by being closer to the user; positive action slide switching with dustproof, positive range selection; improved safety, with fully shrouded plugs for the lead set; and a three-position stand so that the instrument can be used in the hand, on a bench or while hung from a hook.

The Avo catalogue also includes digital thermometers, clâmpmeters, light meters and a variety of multimeters in the ranges described and others.

The manufacture of Megger instruments for the purpose of electrical measurements commenced in 1903.


These include Models BM6, BM7 and BMV7, battery operated testers suitable for single voltage insulation resistance and continuity testing on domestic wiring systems and equipment, transformers, motors and generators.

All these test instruments are in a three-figure price bracket lexcepting the BM7s), so are more suitable for the more serious hobbyist or for school labs, etc.

For catalogues, specifications and price lists on Avo and Meggar instruments, consult your local stockist or contact: Thorn EMI instruments Ltd., Kent House, 81 Station Rd., Ashford, Kent TN23 1PJ. Tel: (0233) 36845.

## Verospeed

Verospeed, part of the BICC-Vero Electronics Group, is Britain's leading distributor of branded electronic components, and its latest catalogue features over 4000 product lines from wiring aids to test instruments.

A major new development in the company's spring 1983 catalogue is the Speedwire point-to-point interconnection system, manufactured by BICC-Vero Packaging. Speedwire provides rapid point-to-point wiring using a novel insulation-displacement contact and a specially designed hand wiring pen.

Speedwire is offered as two kits. The first, for the engineer who needs to produce simple circuits cheaply, quickly and without the need to solder, wire-wrap or crimp, contains a $100 \times 160 \mathrm{~mm}$ plain unpopulated Eurocard, contacts, hand insertion tool, wiring pen and spare wire; while the second, more comprehensive kit, designed for the engineer wishing to produce a finished product, contains a fully populated plated-through-hole Eurocard, a wiring pen, a spool of wire, spare wire spools, and a pair of Speedwire miniature cutters.

Also available from Verospeed is a high-quality range of tools aimed at the electronics industry. Made by CK Tools, the range includes pliers, tweezers, drills, instrument screwdrivers, and hexagon keys in both Imperial and metric sizes.

Enquire to: Verospeed. Stansted Road, Boyatt Wood, Eastleigh, Hants SO5 4ZY.



When you need to update yourself with all that is available in the "Do-it-yourself" market, then you need the Hobby Herald.

Packed with product information essential to the electronics enthusiast, this new electronics catalogue lists over 60 exciting products ranging from All Purpose Cutters to Verobloc, the solderless breadboard. All products are available throughout the U.K. from over 200 stockists.


## (04215) 62829.

BICC-Vero Electronics Ltd. Industrial Estate, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire, SO5 3ZR.


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THIS MONTH the component for microcomputing is the microprocessor itself! The principles of this device have already been described in the earlier 'MicroTrainer' series, but now we return to look at a so-far-unmentioned subject, namely, 'interrupts'.

Every microprocessor system has at least one input port and one output port to interface with a human operator or with the machinery of a control system; however, most systems interface with many peripheral devices and hence possess many input/output ports. A com* mercial desk-top computer, for example, will have a keyboard (input), a VDU (output), a dual floppy disc unit (two inputs and two outputs) and a printer (output). During the execution of a given task, any number of the available peripheral devices may be in use (eg the operator types in a command, which is echoed by the VDU, to cause the transfer of a file on floppy disc to the printer). We would hope that the operating system of the microcomputer (ie its software) would co-ordinate the transfers of data between the various peripherals in the most time efficient manner; however if the timing and sequencing of all the processes is to be controlled entirely by the system's software, then the overheads of the 'co-ordinating' software can be quite considerable.

To illustrate this point, let us look at two of the devices we have mentioned: the keyboard and the floppy-disc drive. Taking the keyboard example first, it should be obvious that the computer has no way of knowing when the operator will choose to strike the next key on the keyboard; in order to cope with this kind of asynchronous input it is necessary for the software to test the appropriate input port for the availability of data on a regular and repetitive basis and with a frequency at least equal to the highest possible rate at which the operator may type. Typically, the microcomputer may test the keyboard input once every 20 ms , but the actual execution of this test may take as little as 200us, depending on whether data is found and precisely what is to be done with it. If the microprocessor's time is to be used efficiently, other tasks can be performed in the time between two keyboard tests, however we have to be careful to divide the tasks up into sections, each of which can be executed in less than 20 ms . If the times for the keyboard test and the software switching between tasks are totalled up, we may find that 0.5 ms of time is taken up in each 20 ms period.

## Poll Time

This method of handling inputs is described as software 'polling' and is often used to handle many input devices, often with widely different data transfer rates. It is important to realise, though, that as the number of devices being polled increases, and as the data transfer rates become higher, the time during which the software is simply switching between tasks and device tests becomes significant. The greatest difficulty of using this method of I/O device handling then lies in writing the software, which has to cope with the critical timing of data transfers

# COMPONENTS FOR COMPUTING 

Paul Kelly

# Interrupts allow a microprocessor to work continually, rather than idling the time away waiting for something to happen! 

whilst still using the idling time to execute other tasks; with systems of more than two or three peripherals, the software requirements can become impossibly difficult!

The floppy disc controller illustrates another problem with polling I/O devices, again relevant to the system efficiency. During data transfers between floppy disc and the microcomputer memory, the microprocessor has no time to perform other tasks because of the high data rate. However, there is a long delay between the MPU requesting data and the beginning of the data stream, as the pick-up head moves to the required track on disc and the required sector rotates into position. This time varies, depending on the particular track selected; however, the MPU must be ready and waiting for the data stream whenever it arrives, to avoid loss of data. In these circumstances, the MPU must assume a minimum delay time for the data search and begin testing for data within that time; this means that for most track searches (which take longer than this assumed minimum) there will be an idle period during which the MPU can do nothing but wait!

## Any Time At All...

A method of 'interrupts' provides a neat hardware solution to these problems in any computer system where efficiency is important. In order to explain how this method operates, it is useful to begin with the analogy of, say, the tasks of a housewife (sorry, houseperson)...

While performing her main allotted task of the morning, the ironing of a mountainous stack of clothes, our housewife is interrupted by the sound of the front doorbell and, leaving her iron in a suitable position, moves to answer the door. She invites in her friendly caller and offers her a seat in the front room, then she returns to her ironing. At a suitable break in these proceedings, it is agreed that our housewife should make some coffee and so, leaving her iron once again, she goes into the kitchen and puts on the kettle but returns immediately to her iron-
ing again. Half a shirt later, the whistling of the kettle intervenes and once again our housewife leaves her ironing and proceeds to the kitchen to make coffee.

Dramatically, before the coffee is poured, a screaming siren announces the imminent arrival of a nuclear missile attack and the two ladies scuttle off to their nuclear shelter in the back garden. Many curious sounds are heard during their two weeks voluntary imprisonment, but the ladies remain in the shelter. Finally, the all clear is sounded and our housewife and friend return to the task of making coffee. Then our housewife recommences her ironing chores whilst her friend, with coffee, melts back into the chair. 'That's strange' says the housewife, 'You'd think that after two weeks the water would have cooled'

In the course of this story, the housewife performs several tasks, which are: ironing clothes; answering the door and inviting in the caller; making coffee; and surviving in the shelter. From the management of these four tasks by the housewife, we note several important points:

1. When the doorbell rings, the lady immediately responds by answering it - she does not wait until she has completed her current task of ironing; this is because the caller is unlikely to wait for a long time. Having serviced this interruption, she is able to continue her first task, picking up where she left off.
2. The task of making coffee is initiated by 'putting on' the kettle; however, the housewife then continues the ironing until the kettle whistle signals that something else must be done.
3. Although the housewife has been interrupted already to make coffee, the warning siren signalled a more urgent priority and so the coffee making was in turn interrupted in the interests of self survival.
This analogy is a precise illustration of how tasks related to peripheral device handling may be executed by a microprocessor. Point 1. is a description of the basic interrupt principle which, translated into computing terms, is as follows:

|  |  | Table 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EXIT: | RET | return from interrupt leaving $R(1)$ pointing to INTROU. |
| INTROU: | DEC R(2) | ; free space in stack. |
|  | SAV | save T register in stack via index register. |
|  | DEC R(2) | next stack location. |
|  | STR R(2) | save accumulator. |
|  | DEC R(2) | next stack location. |
|  | SHRC R(2) | ; shift right with carry |
|  | STR R(2) | save carry flag. |
|  | DEC R(2) |  |
|  | XXX | E OTHER REGISTERS. |
|  | XXX |  |
|  |  | F INTERRUPT ROUTINE |
|  | $x \times x$ |  |
|  | U | CK OTHER REGISTERS |
|  | INC R(2) | increment stack pointer. |
|  | LDN R(2) | unstack carry flag into accumulator. |
|  | SHL | shift left (accumulator). |
|  | LDN R(2) | unstack accumulator. |
|  | BR EXIT | branch to return from service routine. |
| Interrupt service routine for the 1802. |  |  |

An interrupt service routine (in Assembly Language) must save all the working registers to 'clear the decks' for whatever operations are required by the interrupting device. Although the 'listing' above is for the 1802 MPU , the principle is the same whatever the 'processor.


Figure 1. An outline of the hardware needed to handle an interrupt-driven keyboard system. Note that the interrupt to the MPU is actually generated by the 8255 I/O device, not the keyboard itself.
peripheral input device (eg keyboard) generates an interrupt signal when data becomes available and causes the microprocessor to drop its current task and jump to a piece of software called an interrupt service routine; this routine, primarily, will read in the data from the interrupting peripheral and store it in memory for later use; when the interrupt routine is complete the processor will return to its previous task and will continue 'as though nothing has happened'.

## Service Please

Once again we will use the 1802 microprocessor to illustrate our discussion. To facilitate interrupts, the 1802 has a single input pin (pin 36) called INTERRUPT which can be pulled 'low' by an I/O device to signal that an interrupt is required. Table 1 contains a sketch of a typical interrupt service routine (in Assembly Language) which will illustrate the action of the 1802 during interrupt servicing. When interrupts are used on the 1802 , it is necessary to reserve register $R(1)$ as a pointer to the beginning of the interrupt servicing software (wherever it is stored
in memory) and register $R(2)$ as an index register for 'register stacking'.

The microprocessor recognises an interrupt request when pin 36 goes low and responds by setting the Program Counter to R(1) and the Index Register to R(2) after first having stored the old values of $X$ and $P$ (Index and Program Counter designators) in the temporary register $T$. Register $\mathrm{R}(1)$ must have previously been set up to point to the beginning of the interrupt routine so that, following an interrupt, it is immediately executed by the microprocessor. The first few instructions of the routine involve storing the contents of the 1802 registers such as the accumulator, carry flag, and any others that are likely to be used by the interrupt routine. R(2), which has been set as the index register, is used to point to an area in memory for this storage. Observe, from the listing of Table 1, that each time data is stored in memory, $\mathbf{R}(2)$ is decremented to a 'free' byte and that at the end of the routine, when registers are being reloaded with their old values, $R(2)$ is incremented each time, so as to back track over the storage area. The use of memory in this way is called 'stacking' - the
memory area being used is a first-in-lastout stack. The SAV instruction at the beginning of the routine causes the $T$ register to be 'pushed' onto this stack. The final instruction of the routine, RET, 'pulls' this back from the stack and uses the data to re-establish the previous values of $X$ and $P$, thus effecting a return of control to previous task of the micrnprocessor. $\mathrm{R}(1)$ is left pointing to the beginning of the interrupt routine, by the branch back to the byte just before this address, before executing the RET.

## Generating Support

Most of the microprocessor I/O support ICs offer the facility of generating processor interrupts, and we will use as an example the 8255 (described in the December ' 82 issue), which is a threeport I/O device. In the article on I/O ports, we described the programming of the 8255 without explaining the use of Modes 1 \& 2. In fact in Mode 1, Port A, for example, can operate in conjunction with PC3-5 as an interrupt driven input or output port (also Port B with PCO-2). Referring to Figure 1, when the keyboard encoder has generated valid data it strobes PC4, causing data to be latched into Port A. The 8255 acknowledges receipt of this data through PC5 (if used) and simultaneously PC3 generates a signal that can be used to interrupt the MPU. In this system, then, interrupts are only generated in response to a strobe to PC4, which only occurs after each key depression on the keyboard.

Several devices that generate an interrupt may be used in one system, and in this instance the signals are ORed to the same interrupt line. In the interrupt service routine, the microprocessor must poll (as described earlier) each I/O device to determine which had generated the interrupt and, on that basis, jump to the appropriate section of the routine to service that device.

Most processors have the facility to enable or disable interrupts (1802: RET for enable, DIS for disable). This facility can be used to ignore interrupts from one device when a routine of a higher priority is being serviced (eg to prevent a disc data transfer being interrupted by a keyboard entry, which would cause loss of data. Some sophisticated processors (like the 16 -bit 68000) have 'multiple auto-vectoring prioritised interrupts'. Breaking this down into smaller mouthfuls, the processor may accept independent interrupt requests from many devices (up to 8 say) but each has a different priority so that if the interrupts from several devices arrive simultaneously, that of the highest priority will be serviced first; auto-vectoring means that each interrupt line has an associated address or 'vector' from which an address for the start of the interrupt routine can be fetched by the processor (the vector is usually a fixed function of the particular MPU but its contents in RAM can be varied). With an interrupt structure of this sophistication, I/O may be handled very efficiently; hence for many eight-bit processors leg 6800, 8085, Z80), prioritised interrupt controller chips are available to expand the MPU to this capability.

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## At absolutely no cost (we're not paying him this month), CD answers another selection of tricky questions from his fans.

Dear CD,
In your September '81 issue you featured an article entitled "Electronics in Diagnostic Medicine" by Graham Thirsk.

I would be grateful if you could let me know of some sources of further information on this subject and, if possible, of related educational courses.
K. Rawsthorne,

Whiston,
Merseyside.
I have good news and bad news. The bad news is that I don't have the information to hand - but the good news is that the subject of educational courses in Medical Electronics will be covered in a new series starting in the May 1983 issue of HE. The series is titled "Careers in Electronics", and it will discuss all aspects of education and the qualifications required for pursuing a career in any branch of the electronics industry.

As all my readers know, I'm always willing to help with technical problems . but I'm not a reference library.

Dear Clever Dick,
I WANT A BINDER . . . . please?
P. Carroll,

Barking,
Essex.
PS I am a final year student at East Ham College of Technology, and in my final vear studying a TEC Diploma in Electrical Engineering. For one of my final year subjects, I must construct and write a report on an electrical project. and the project I have chosen is a 'Touch Dimmer'. I would be much obliged if you could supply me with any sources of information on lighting and light dimmers.

Thanking you in anticipation of your binder. . oops, I mean assistance . . . in this matter.
PPS Excellent mag.
PPPS Sorry about the layout of this letter - the typewriter was not working correctly.
PPPPS Sorry about the letter - it was ME not working correctly.

Quite so. Perhaps you'd like me to write the report for you, too? Never mind you'll find quite a lot of information in back issues of Hobby Electronics (consult the Cumulative Index 1979-1983, published in the January issue; you have it, of course?) and also in many of the excelient titles available through the HE Book Service - why don't you ask them? And you could, if

you really wanted to, consult the College library.

## Dear CD,

Recently / completed building the $1 / 0$ Port published in the September ' 82 issue, for the ZX81. When I use the port on an unexpanded $Z \times 81$ everything works as it should do. However when I connect a speaker to the port and then use it on the 16 K ZX81 there is always a lot of interference through the speaker, preventing a pure sound being produced through it.

Please could you tell me if you encountered such background noise when using the I/O Port in conjunction with the 16 K expansion, and could you tell me how it may be cut out.
P. Tushingham,

Manchester.
PS In case it has any relevance to the problem, I am using the Memotek 16 K RAM Pack and the I/O Port was connected in the socket provided at the back of the pack.

1 must admit this one threw me, for a moment. So you've connected the speaker directly to one of the I/O Port outputs, have you? Well, if it works. . why not? However, TTL is quite noisy because of feed-through from the supply rails and, obviously, the more TTL you have connected in, the greater the noise. You could simply try low-pass filtering the I/O Port output or, better still, construct a small amplifier with a separate power supply and low-pass filter the input. You'd also gain some control over the volume!

## Dear CD,

First let's sort out my problem, then I shall try to help you with yours. My problem (be it small - 82pf, I think) is that in an American book I read of a capacitor referred to as being 82 mmF : what, exactly, is our own equivalent of this value?

Now, I gather that you are having problems finding ideas for your projects and this is causing grave concern to the extent that the merest mention of the

## subject causes a severe attack of

 GREMLINS. So, to save readers' brains, I have listed a.few ideas that I hope will prove helpful to you.Some of them you may have done already. You see, my collection of HEs consists of all copies from August ' 81 to the present, purchased monthly, plus eight assorted copies from September
'79 to May '81, purchased at a jumble sale with a whole bunch of other mags too numerous to mention; at 50p for the whole bunch it was a real bargain, so I bought them. Yours is the one l like best, though, and if I had a binder I could treat them with the prestige they deserve instead of keeping them mixed up in a box with the rest . . . couldn't I?

Right, now here are those ideas I mentioned: with the summer coming how about an electronic mosquito. repellent Istop that laughing - there really is such a thing); the way these work is an interesting innovative idea, implying that mosquitos, unlike Gremlins, are easily fooled. And how about some car projects? A dwell angle meter and ignition points tester, a good battery charger, indicator flasher, seat belt reminder, wash/wipe controller, timing light and heat controller, say. Keep 'em coming,
M. Bronze,

Corringham,
Essex.
I'm not sure about the size of your pro, blem, but I'm sure a good psychiatrist could help!

You've correctly guessed the answer to your own question ' $\mathrm{mmF}^{\prime}$ ' means 'micro micro Farads', that is, $10^{12}$, and is equivalent to picofarads. I'm sorry to hear that a reader was so philistine as to actually dispose of his precious copies of HE at a jumble sale, but pleased to hear they have found a happy home. A binder will presently be despatched to assure their continued comfort!

We'll look into the idea of a mosquito repeller project, and perhaps research a Gremlin Repeller at the same time. Finally, our very next issue has not one but four projects for the motorist - now isn't that nice of us?

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Don't quack up in the disco, Donald . . . duck! (A voice-over unit or 'ducker' makes mixing voice and music an easy task).

IN applications where it is necessary to mix a voice signal over a music signal (such as at discos or when making tapes to accompany slide or cine shows etc.) it would obviously be possible to use an ordinary mixer. This would not be without its disadvantages though, as the music would need to be manually faded each time the voice signal was introduced and manually restored to its normal level again at the end of each voice-over. It would probably be inconvenient to have to do this, and it would certainly be difficult to achieve really good results. The alternative of simply failing to fade out the music could easily result in overloading, or the voice signal being indistinct.

A much better solution is to use a voice-over unit which, in addition to mixing the voice and music signals automatically, fades out the music in the presence of the voice signal. This gives really professional results, with the music fading in and out in perfect syncronisation with the voice-over.

This voice-over ùnit has stereo inputs and outputs for the music signal, and it acts rather like a unity voltage gain buffer stage so that there should be no difficulties when it is added into a signal path. The microphone signal is mixed equally into both music channels so that the voice appears in the cental stereo image area, and the music channels are faded by about 20 dB . The microphone input can either be at line level, or a built-in preamplifier for high impedance dynamic or electret microphones can be fitted to the unit.

## The Circuit

IC3 is a dual transconductance operational amplifier, and is used as the basis of the two VCAs (each half of the device is the heart of one VCA). The amplifier configuration is quite straight forward, that is, the normal noninverting mode circuit. The gain of a transconductance amplifier is normally controlled by varying the current to the
amplifier bias input of the IC (pins 1 and 16 in this case), and the gain of the device is roughly proportional to the bias current. However in this circuit, the bias input of each transconductance amplifier is fed with a fixed current, using a single bias resistor for each amplifier (R12 and R25).

The LM 13600 N has 'linearizing diodes' and these are normally either supplied with a small bias current to give improved signal handling, or would be left unused. But feeding a bias current to the linearizing diodes also has the effect of reducing the gain of the amplifier, and this can be used to provide a simple voltage or current controlled amplifier function. In most applications it is more convenient to use the bias input as the control input, but in this case it is more convenient to apply the control signal from the microphone to the linearizing diodes to give the required reduction in gain. R13 and R24 are used in series with the diode bias inputs, so that a voltage rather than


Figure 1 (above). The Ducker circuit looks more complicated than it really is due to the intricate biasing network for IC3, the dual transconductance amplifier.
Figure 2 (right). The circuit of the optional microphone preamplifier, which provides a high level drive to the mic input of the Ducker.
current controlled circuit is produced.
The nominal voltage gain through each transconductance amplifier and its associated circuitry is unity with no control signal, but this becomes a loss of about 20 dB with maximum control voltage.

The signal present at the microphone input, SK3 needs some amplification in order to produce a reasonably strong control signal, and IC1 is used to boost this signal; RV1 controls the closed loop gain and therefore acts as a sensitivity control. The output of IC 1 is rectified and smoothed by D1, D2, and C2, and this DC control signal is coupled to the VCAs via a simple common emitter amplifier, Q1. This is really just being used as a buffer amplifier to match the fairly high output impedance of the smoothing circuit to the low input impedance of the VCAs. The attack time of the smoothing circuit has been made quite short, so that the music signal is almost instantly faded in the presence of a voice signal, but R1 prevents the attack time from being so short as to produce a 'click' each time the unit is activated. The decay time is somewhat slower; it normally takes under one second for the music signal to be returned to full volume.

The two operational amplifiers of IC2 are used as simple 'summers' to mix the microphone signal into each stereo channel, and there is approximately unity voltage gain through each mixer circuit. RV2 enables the micropone signal to be properly balanced in the stereo outputs so that the signal appears at the centre of the stereo image.


## How It Works

THE LEFT HAND music channel is fed to a voltage controlled attenuator (VCA) and then to a mixer, where the microphone signal is added. A microphone provides a very low level output signal, and a preamplifier is therefore used to provide a suitable boost to this prior to mixing it with the music signal. The right hand signal is processed in precisely the same manner, but using a separate VCA and mixer.

With no signal from the microphone, the left and right music channels both receive no attenutation through their respective VCAs.

However, in the presence of a significant output from the microphone, the situation is different, since some of this signal is amplified, rectified, and then smoothed to produce a DC signal. This is fed to the VCAs and has the effect of reducing their gain by (roughly) a factor of ten; a DC amplifier is used to ensure that a suitably strong control signal is fed to the VCAs. Thus, the microphone signal is mixed into the two music channels and these are automatically faded into the background in the presence of a voice signal from the microphone, giving the required effect.



Figure 3. The component overlay for the main Ducker circuit board.

## Preamplifier

In use SK3 can be fed from an external microphone preamplifier, or it might be fed from the output of a tape deck, say, depending on the exact application. However, in most cases it will probably be more convenient to have a built-in microphone preamplifier, and Figure 2 shows the circuit diagram of a simple design for use with dynamic or electret types; the circuit is also adequate for use with some 600 ohm impedance dynamic microphones.

It is a simple two stage circuit, with IC4a being used as a non-inverting amplifier with a voltage gain of about 26 dB or so ( 20 times), and IC4b operating as aninverting amplifier with an approximate voltage gain of 32 dB ( 40 times). The overall voltage gain of the circuit is quite high, and an input of only 1 mV RMS is sufficient to give an output signal of more than 2 volts peak to peak amplitude. RV3 is a gain control, and this is adjusted to match the music and microphone signal levels.

The signal to noise ratio of the circuit depends on the exact operating conditions, but typically it would be better than 60 dB .

## Construction

A Verocase having approximate outside dimensions of 205 by 140 by 75 mm comfortably accommodates all the components and makes an attractive housing for the unit. The three sockets and two controls are mounted on the front panel, as shown in the photographs. Details of the main printed circuit board are shown in Figure 3, and there are only the normal pitfalls to avoid when building the board. Make sure the integrated circuits and other semicon-


Figure 4. The mic preamp board should present no construction problems.

## Optional Microphone Preamplifier



C16,20 ..............4u7

|  | 63V axial electro |
| :---: | :---: |
| C17,18,19 | 63 V radial electro |
| C21 | 10 |
|  | 25 V axial elec |

## SEMICONDUCTORS

IC4 ........... . . . . . . 1458 C dual op-amp

## MISCELLANEOUS

PCB; control knob; wire, solder etc.
BUYLINES
page 34

## Parts List

| RESISTORS <br> (All $1 / 4$ watt $5 \%$ carbon) | $\text { C6 . . . . . . . . . . . . } 25 \text {. } 10 \text { raf }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| R1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5k6 | C7,14 . . . . . . . . . . . 10uF |
| R2,3,5 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 k | 25 Vaxial |
| R4,9,11,19,20,26,27 . . . . 4k7 | C8,9,11,12 . . . . . . . . 2 u 2 |
| R6,10,28,30 . . . . . . . . . 10k | 63 Vaxial |
| R7,8 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18 k | C13 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 uF |
| R12,18,25 . . . . . . . . . . . 22k | 63 V axial |
| R13,24 . . . . . . . . . . . . 120 R |  |
| R14,15,21,29 . . . . . . 220 R |  |
| R16,22 . . . . . . . . . . . . $12 \mathrm{2k}$ | SEMICONDUCTORS <br> 741 C |
| R17,23 ............. 15 k | IC1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 741 op-amp |
|  | IC2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1458C |
| POTENTIOMETERS | dual op-amp |
| RV1 . . . . . . . . . . . 100k | IC3 . . . . . . . . . . LM1 3600 N |
| RV2 <br> 0.1 W horizontal preset $10 \mathrm{k}$ | D1,2 . dual transconductance amp |
| 0.1W horizontal preset | silicon signal diode |
|  | silicon PNP |
| CAPACITORS <br> (All electrolytic) |  |
| C1,10 . . . . . . . . . . 100uF | MICELLANEOUS <br> SW1 <br> rotary on/offswitch |
| $10 \mathrm{~V} \text { axial }$ |  |
| 63 radial | SK1,2 . . . . . . . 1/4" stereo jacks |
| C3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4u7 | SK3 . . . . . . . . ${ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ monojack |
| 63 V axial | Printed circuit board; case; control |
| 4 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 u2 | knob; battery connector; PCB pins, |
| 63 V radial | wire, etc. |
| C5 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 uF |  |
| 63 V radial | BUYLINES . . . . . . . . . . page 34 |

There's plenty of space in the box for the two PCBs to be mounted side-by-side, with room to spare for the single PP3 battery.

ductors are fitted the right way round before soldering them in place; the capacitors must also be fitted with the correct orientation, since these are all electrolytic types. Ideally they should also be axial (horizontal) or radial (vertical mounting) types, as specified in the parts list, or the finished board may not look as neat as it might otherwise and it could also be physically weaker. Connections to off-board components are made by way of PCB pins, but do not make the connections to them until the board has been fitted in the case.

The board is mounted well towards the rear of the case, so that there is sufficient space to fit the preamplifier board between RV3 and the main board if necessary. 6BA fixings are suitable. Figure 4 gives details of the preamplifier printed circuit board and wiring; there are no special points to bear in mind when building this.

To complete the unit, the battery clip is wired into place and the other hardwiring is added. If the built-in preamplifier is used, then the connections in Figure 3 from the main board to SK3 are omitted, and SK 3 is connected to the preamplifier board instead. The output of the preamplifier then connects to the SK3 pin on the main board. There is no direct link between the earth (negative) rails of the two boards; the indirect link via SW1 is sufficient.

## Adjustment

Provided the input to SK 1 is at a normal line level, around 100 mV to 1 volt RMS, there should be no problems with overloading and a good signal to noise ratio should be obtained. Initially, RV1 is set well in an anticlockwise direction and RV2 is given a roughly central setting. With an input applied to the microphone input (SK3) RV2 is adjusted to give the correct stereo balance with the voice signal at the centre of the sound stage. RV1 is to give reliable automatic fading action, but this adjustment is unlikely to be very critical. If there seems to be a lack of sensitivity, RV1 should be advanced in a clockwise direction; excess gain would result in the automatic fader action tending to operate accidentally with unacceptable frequency, and RV1 should then be backed-off slightly

If the built-in preamplifier is used, RV3 is adjusted to bring the microphone signal to approximately the same level as the (unfaded) music signal. If the unit is used with an external preamplifer or other high level signal source, this source will presumably incorporate some form of signal level adjustment.

As stated earlier, the music channels are faded by about 20 dB , but this figure can be altered somewhat, if desired, by changing the values of R13 and R24. A higher value reduces the level of fade, while a lower value gives increased attenuation.

If the unit is only used with a mono music signal, one of the stereo channels can be ignored, along with the passive components associated with that channel, but that channel only can be omitted from the printed circuit board.

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INTERFERENCE is a constant worry for any conscientious operator of an amateur transmitting station. No matter how thick-skinned you are, the thought that your voice may be rising above that of Hilda Ogden, or causing fluttering interference in tellys all round you is daunting, even if the interference is due to badly designed TV receivers rather than to a badly designed or maintained transmitter. One of the main reasons that TV interference is not a more common complaint is that so many amateurs enjoy long distance. contacts, and so do a lot of transmitting in the wee sma' hours when all good tellys are switched off for the night.

What we're going to do in this issue is to look at the symptoms of each type of interference, and what you can do.about it. We have to start by assuming that you either have a commercially made rig or one which has been built to a circuit diagram and layout which is well tried and tested. If you are experimenting with your own designs, then you will have to sort them out for yourself!

Let's start with a few basic points which are very often neglected. One is that amateur radio should not cause interference to audio amplifiers. If your transmitter causes sound on your neighbour's stereo outfit when he is listening to records or tape, it's certainly not the fault of your transmitter, and there's nothing much you can do about it beyond checking the earthing (do your power lines share an earth, by any chance?). Transmitter interference to audio systems is caused by poor design of the systems, and it's up to the manufacturer of the equipment to put it right. Having said this, it's not always easy to convince the owner of a $£ 500$ Super XYZ that the input circuits have omitted RF filtering so as to save 10 p on components! A little bit of tact is needed. Don't offer to suppress his hi-fi unless you are very confident remember that you will be blamed if it ever fails for any reason ('it was all right until he started fiddling with it..."). If you really have a lot of regard for your neighbour and he is a reasonable guy, you may be able to agree to share the costs of suppression otherwise, he'll just have to learn the hard way that elegant boxes with a $50 \%$ markup are not a guarantee of high quality in audio equipment!

Make sure that you are not radiating in the $90-105 \mathrm{MHz}$ VHF range, however, because this will cause interference with stereo radio listening, and the fault will undeniably be yours. Since TV moved to the UHF channels, cases of interference from amateurs working the popular 28 MHz (and below) frequencies have been much reduced, though a few TV receivers are still inadequately protected against breakthrough on the IF frequencies. Operators who work in the 144 MHz band, however, can cause quite severe interference with UHF TV in some districts where the lower TV channels are used and come within the range of the third or fourth harmonic of the transmitter. A point to watch is the increasing number of video cassette recorders, all of which incorporate frequency-changing circuits that make interference easier, though most of them appear to be very well designed from this point of view. It is


## Interference and RF Measurements

usually possible, as a first step, to eliminate the interference by changing your operating frequency so that the harmonics which cause the problem are no longer in the band width of the TV channel which they were affecting.

## Reducing Harmonics

If you have an efficient RF power stage, then you have an efficient harmonic generator - the two go together. One way of avoiding problems is to operate all frequency multiplier stages, which generate a lot of harmonics, at low power levels, a few mW perhaps, and to get to the final power level in as few stages of amplification as possible. This is only a small part of the problem, though, because no amount of good design procedure can compensate for sloppy construction. In any PA stage, there will be large radio frequency currents and substantial amounts of harmonic frequencies, and only good construction will ensure that these do not get to the aerial.


Figure 1. Using a harmonic trap in series with the main resonant circuit of the PA stage - NOT for transistor PAs.

The harmonic frequencies can be bypassed, and will then do little harm unless you happen to have a circuit somewhere which is resonant. Your normal coil-andcapacitor load ('the tank circuit') will, of course, be resonant at the frequency that you want to use - what you have to be careful about is the effect of the stray capacitances and inductances of connecting leads. One of the dodges used in highpower valve output stages is to use flat strips of copper in place of wire, because such strips have a much lower stray inductance. These points need not concern you too much if you are working to a published design, but you should know that you can't just make substitutions any old how - there's a good reason if the in-
structions specify copper strip rather than wire!

If there is a harmonic that you can't suppress, then one way out of it may be to trap that harmonic, either at the PA or as close to the PA as you can get. When a transistor PA is used, you can't just go adding traps because these can upset the matching, but with a valve PA, (which is more likely to cause trouble with its high power output) you can add a parallel resonant circuit (Figure 1) in series with the load to trap an unwanted harmonic. It's rather a last-resort measure, but if it makes the difference between getting out with no interference, and staying closed down, it's worthwhile.

## Shielding

Another defensive measure for avoiding interference is the use of shielding. There are two types of shielding - all types of metal will produce electrostatic shielding, which is generally more important, but only a few metals will shield magnetic fields. As far as we're concerned, 'shielding' will mean electrostatic shielding.

To be really effective in preventing RF radiation from transmitter circuits, the shielding metal must completely enclose all the circuits that might be radiating. Because the field is electrostatic rather than electromagnetic, we can't get away with wire mesh whose spacings are a small fraction of the wavelength - any opening in an electrostatic shield will release some of the field. Holes, however, let through much less than slits, and a well-made shield of wire mesh can be more effective than a solid can in which the seam has not been properly soldered.

Electrostatic fields can be very strong close to the wiring of the circuit, but their strength decreases considerably as you move away. It makes sense, then, to have this fact working for you, and place your shielding as far from components and wiring as possible. Copper and aluminium are preferable to steel, and copper, being easy to solder, is generally preferred.

Shielding can never be 100\%, however, because leads have to be taken to and from the circuits. One potent source of trouble is a power supply to a shielding circuit. Unless this lead is well decoupled, it can have the effect of an aerial, making your efforts at shielding quite useless. One effective way round this is to use screened cable for all power supply connections, with a capacitor soldered between the inner conductor and the output braid at each end of the cable (Figure 2) and several earthing points connected to the outer braid at places along the length of the cable. Another very useful aid to removing unwanted radiation from cables


Ian Sinclair
is to have ferrite beads threaded onto the wire. Remember that every piece of wire inside the transmitter can pick up and radiate. Wires to panel lights or to meters are no exception, and they should be decoupled at each end by 1 nF capacitors (ceramic discs), with ferrite beads in addition if this proves insufficient.


Figure 2. Decoupling a coaxial cable used for supply feeding to a screened stage.

## Filters

The ultimate weapon in the fight against harmonic radiation is the low-pass filter. Having eliminated all radiation of harmonics from the other wiring, any remaining harmonic interference must be caused by harmonics leaving the transmitter along the only route left open - the aerial feeder. A low-pass filter in this line should then eliminate the last trace of harmonics. To be effective, such a filter has to be carefully designed and constructed, using a shielding box. The beginner should stick to ready-made filters, because this is not something that can be done on a cut-andtry basis.

We've spent a lot of space on this problem of harmonic radiation, ignoring sideband splatter or self-oscillation. That's because harmonic radiation is always a problem, whereas sideband splatter can be cured by careful use of the rig, and self-oscillation should never occur on a well-designed and constructed rig. Harmonics are always with us, however, because the whole system depends on harmonic generation, and we always have to guard against the unintended radiation of such harmonics. The next obvious topic is how to track them down, and we'll combine this with measuring techniques.

## TVI Tracking

The best instrument for tracking down TV interference is a portable telly operating from its built-in aerial. If you can operate such a device with no trace of interference in the same room as your rig, then you can be sure that you are innocent of
any TVI around your neighbourhood. If your transmitter causes interference now, it's because of faults in the TV receivers or their aerials. One problem that can cause interference is the presence of rectifying contacts in the TV aerial leads, particularly when these are old. These problems arise where aerials are connected to cables or cables to plugs - anywhere, in fact, where metals are connected, and particularly when the metals are dissimilar (copper to aluminium, copper to steel). The rectifying contacts can cause harmonics to be generated in the receiving aerial, and nothing you do to your transmitter can alter that! Another similar effect will occur if the first RF stage of the TV is being overloaded by your signals - this is bad design and can be overcome by a filter (high-pass if you are on the 28 MHz band for example) in the TV aerial lead.

While we're on this subject, a quick look at suppressing stereo systems may be useful (especially if it's your own one!). The most likely pickup places are the long unscreened leads, which are the mains cables and the loudspeaker leads. When the volume control of the stereo outfit has no effect on the interfering signal, it's a pound to a penny that the signal is being picked up on the speaker leads and fed into the amplifier through the negative feedback loop. If the speaker leads are just the right length to resonate on an amateur band, or on a harmonic, then the interference can be very strong.

The easiest suppression method is to put bypass capacitors between the speaker leads and the earth of the amplifier end of the cable. Ceramic disc capacitors of 10 nF should be sufficient for all but the worst interference ( 33 nf may be needed for that). There should be no effect on the sound output, because the speaker leads are at low impedance. In stubborn cases, a ferrite bead on each wire and at each end of the leads may be needed.

Pickup on the mains lead arises only in rather low-grade stereo equipment which does not use mains filters. Here also, bypassing is usually effective and in severe cases a mains filter such as the QED can be fitted.

If the interference is picked up when the stereo system is switched to disc play, and is controlled by the volume control, then the pickup cartridge is the usual culprit. Ferrite beads on the cartridge leads (not a simple piece of fitting!), along with a check for poor connections which could cause rectification, are useful here. It's worth noting that FM transmissions do not generally cause these problems, because a simple rectifier does not demodulate the FM signals.

## Measurements

You can't get very far in amateur radio work without some measuring instruments and some simple test rigs. The difference is important. A test rig gives you some simple indication, like whether you are approaching $100 \%$ modulation or not. A measurement is more precise, and its result is a numerical reading. Of all the measuring instruments that are available, the most essential is a good multimeter, one with a range of voltage and current scales (AC current too, if possible), along with resistance and diode test. A good instrument like this is worth its weight in gold. Even with two other meters at hand, my digital multimeter gets a lot of use.

The important measurements and tests for the radio amateur, however, relate to items such as frequency measurements, because any DC meter is usually adequate to measure DC current to the PA, so that power can be calculated (except for SSB). If you work near the limit of 150 W , incidentally, it's a good idea to have an ammeter permanently connected to the PA supply, and mark it in terms of watts so that you can be sure that you are not exceeding limits. Apart from that, the multimeter will be used mainly in checking operating conditions if something goes wrong, and the frequency measuring equipment is more likely to be in continuous use.

Of all these instruments, one of the most useful is an absorption wavemeter, because it's an excellent way of checking for stray emissions. The principle is very simple - a tuned circuit provided with a set of plug-in coils to cover a wide range, along with a diode and a sensitive meter (Figure 3). Any radiation picked up is rectified and will operate the meter. It won't detect a leaky microwave oven, because the diode isn't up to it, but it will detect harmonic radiation provided that the variable capacitor has a calibrated scale. You can make such a meter for yourself, provided that you have some way of calibrating it, like access to a good RF signal generator (are you near a Technical College?) or you can buy the instrument ready made - the calibration is the expensive bit.


Figure 3. Principle of an absorption wavemeter. Any signal picked up on the coil, and resonant, will be rectified by the diode and will cause the meter to deflect.

Adding a bit of amplification to a simple absorption meter gives a fieldstrength meter, which is useful to make readings of the radiated power from your transmitter. It's a more specialised instrument than the wavemeter, but it's of particular interest if you specialise in aerial design. If you are a problem district for aerials, with very low received signal strength and great difficulty in getting your transmissions out, the field strength meter can be very useful indeed to find
out what the effect of changes in aerial design can be.

Another useful test instrument is a crystal frequency marker generator (Figure 4). The principle is to use a 100 kHz crystal in a multivibrator circuit, with IC dividers to produce 50 kHz and 25 kHz frequencies. Since the outputs are square waves, rich in harmonics, it will provide signals which are detectable even on the VHF bands. With a stabilised voltage supply and a well designed layout, the accuracy can be very good. The frequency markers are used to check the accuracy of transmitter settings. If the output of the marker is taken to a receiver, it will beat with the transmitter carrier frequency using the VFO only, with the PA switched off, to produce a note which you will hear when the transmitter is set to a multiple of the marker frequency. For example, with the transmitter set to 10 MHzO 52 you should get a 2 kHz beat, because 10 MHzO 52 is 10052 kHz , and the 50 kHz output from the meter will have a harmonic (the two-hundred-andfirst) at 10050 kHz . You can check the calibration of your meter by reference to standard transmissions such as MSF (Rugby) at $2 \mathrm{MHz} 5,5 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 10 MHz .


Figure 4. A 100 kHz spot frequency generator. This is a multivibrator with a 100 kHz crystal, and commercial circuits use ICs, with frequency dividers to provide 50 kHz and 25 kHz .

Digital frequency meters were at one time regarded as an expensive luxury, but the drop in prices of digital ICs and displays has now made the cost of a DFM lower than that of many of the more traditional methods of frequency measurement. If you build your own, make certain that it is a design suitable for this use, because not all digital ICs will cope with high frequencies. The accuracy of a digital meter (to about 5 Hz ) is its strong point, and it is also much easier to use than traditional meters.

## Modulation Indicators

Accurate measurements of modulation depth are not easy to achieve, and the methods that are illustrated using oscilloscopes are not necessarily applicable because, apart from the cost, oscilloscope amplifiers do not generally cope with the frequencies involved - most RF uses mean dispensing with the amplifiers (the expensive part!) and using connections to the tube directly, and not all oscilloscopes are easy to use in this way.

A modulation indication is just as useful as a measurement for many purposes,
so that the simple circuit of Figure 5 is servicable. The circuit works by detecting the negative peak in the wave from the PA. If this negative peak reaches earth level, the modulation is $100 \%$, and overmodulation is almost inevitable. By biasing the diode, it can be made to conduct when the negative peak of the carrier reaches some percentage of the supply voltage - the example shows the diode set to detect $90 \%$ modulation. Modulation over this level will be indicated by the meter needle flickering, and this is as useful to know as an actual measurement of modulation depth. Don't be tempted to use an LED for D 1, incidentally - the circuit needs a diode with a large peak inverse voltage capability, at least three times the DC supply voltage. An LED can, however, be used in place of a milliammeter.


Figure 5. An indicator for 90\% depth of modulation.

## Standing Wave Ratio

SWR meters are quite simple instruments, but it's not so easy to understand how they work. It's hardly worth while to make your own, because commercial instruments are comparatively cheap, but it's useful to know the working principle. Most SWR meters depend on a type of design called a reflectometer bridge; one example is shown in Figure 6. When the RF-out terminals are joined by a resistor of the correct terminating value, the circuit behaves like a bridge with two capacitors and two resistors (Figure 7). The voltages will be out of phase, and if the transformer is wound so that the voltages are equal, the meter reading will be zero. if the termination is not a pure resistor, then the bridge will be unbalanced, and the meter will read a current whose value is proportional to the VSWR. There are many variants on this scheme, some of which use a wire inserted between the inner and the outer of a coaxial cable to detect the signal on the feeder.

The toughest of all measurements is the measurement of the peak envelope power of a SSB transmitter. Unlike the maximum input power to the power PA, which is the measurement method used for all other forms of modulation, peak envelope power cannot be measured by DC methods, and since most SSB transmitters will be commercial products,


Figure 6. Circuit of one type of SWR meter.


Figure 7. SWR meter principle: the AC bridge circuit.
designed to produce an output that is within the rated limit, there is seldom any need for the measurement. Some of the methods that are described using an oscilloscope will need direct connection to the plates of the oscilloscope tube. It's not really something to attempt for yourself.

## Tolerances

One final point on measurements concerns the effects of tolerances, which are inevitable inaccuracies of any meter reading. If you are working near the limits of output power or near the frequency edge of a band, then you need to pay attention to tolerances, because they can have the effect of throwing your calculations out. Every meter measurement will have a tolerance, measured as a percentage and this, remember, makes no allowance for any reading errors on your part. If your meter is of $\pm 5 \%$ tolerance, a fairly common standard, then you can expect a voltage which reads as 100 V to be in reality anything from 95 V $(100 \mathrm{~V}-5 \%)$ to $105 \mathrm{~V}(100 \mathrm{~V}+5 \%)$.

Similarly, if you have a current meter which has a tolerance of $5 \%$, then 1A5 on the meter may mean 1A425 (5\% less) up to 1 A575 ( $5 \%$ more). Serious problem? It is if you are measuring PA volts and amps, and what you think is 150 W (100V $\times 1 \mathrm{~A} 5$ ) is actually 165 W 375 ) $(105 \mathrm{~V} \times 1 \mathrm{~A} 575)$ - and that puts you over the top. A similar situation can occur with frequency tolerances. These are usually quoted in parts per million rather than as percentages, because they would all be fractional percentages. For example, if your frequency meter has a tolerance of 15 parts per million, and you want to work on the upper edge of the 28 MHz band, which is 29 MHz 7 , then you can't rely on being able to set to $29 \mathrm{MHz7}$. At this frequency, the tolerance of your meter is $15 \times 29 \mathrm{~Hz} 7=445 \mathrm{~Hz} 5$, half a kilohertz, and you would have to ensure that you kept at least this far inside the band limits.

Next month - Winding up on licence conditions, operating procedures and all that jazz.

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Above left, the PCB foil pat tern for the HE EPROM Programmer.

Below left, the Auto Power Down PCB

The main PCB for the Voice-Over Unit
(Ducker) is reproduced above, and the Mic Preamp foil pattern is shown below.



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Bi-pak ..... 10,11
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BNRS ..... 69,70
Bramine ..... 58
S+R Brewster .....  .53
J. Bull. .....  16
Cambridge Learning ..... 52
Camtec Electronics .....  65
Comtech Electronics. .....  48
Cricklewood Electronic ..... B
Crimson Components. .....  8
Dataplus Developments.... ..... 69
Delta Tech. ..... 69
D.T.M. Distribution. .....  .58
Electromech .....  70
Electroni-Kit .....  .52
Electronize Design. ..... 26
Electrovalve. ..... 64
Enfield Electronics. .....  .70
Eng + Elec Design ..... 56
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Expo Drills ..... 57
Greenweld ..... 54
Grenson ..... 64
G.S.C. .....  .5
Hemmings ..... 44
House of Instruments. .....  .49
ICS ..... 65
ILP. ..... 22,23
Kelan Engineering. .....  35
Kempston .....  .64
Letchworth Electronics........ 70
Lightning Electronics. ..... 70
Litesold. ..... 58
Magenta Electronics. ..... 27
Rapid Electronics. .....  4
Brian J. Reed. ..... 65
Riscomp ..... 34
Roadrunner ..... 53
Robek Electronics.. ..... 64
Sandwell Plant .....  70
Shudehill Supply C .....  70
Sinclair Research. ..... 14,15
Sparkrite. ..... 33
Stuarts of Reading. ..... 5
Technomatic ..... 9
Tele-Production ..... 58
TK Electronics. ..... 21
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Thunall (Electronics) Eng...... 56Velleman40
Videotone ..... 44
Wilmslow Audio. .....  .56


|  |  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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[^0]:    B0312 COMPLIMENIAAY P*NP POW TRANSISTORS: TO 2N3055. ivalent M12955-8D312 - T03 SPECIAL PHCE 60.70 wach

[^1]:    A) Fold Q over J as previously described ( 35 pages ago).
    B) Drill metal plate Q to line up with previously drilled holes in plate J .
    C) Tap holes in sheet J to accept suitable screws.
    D) Swear a great deal at the top of your voice because the holes do not line up.

[^2]:    Please note $X$ in part number denotes mains voltage. Please insert ' $O$ ' in place of
    $X$ for 110 V, ' 1 ' in place of $X$ for 220 V (Europe), and ' 2 ' in place of $X$ for 240 V (U.K.) All units except UC1 incorporate our own toroidal transformers.

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