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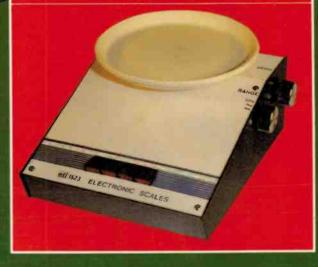
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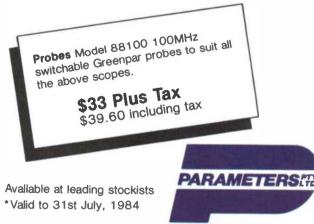
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### **QUICK INDEX**

Y AND LARGE we're an uneducated lot. Compared to one of our most significant trading partners, Japan, the Australian workforce is way behind in the education stakes. In 1950 3.5% of those entering the labour force here had tertiary qualifications. In the same year in Japan, less than 1 % had tertiary qualifications. Now, around 8% of Australians entering the workforce has tertiary qualifications, but the figure for the Japanese is a massive 35%! That represents around a 4000% increase while we've barely doubled it over the intervening 30-odd years. The Republic of Korea predicts that next year around 40% of its labour force entrants will have tertiary qualifications.

Social attitudes contribute a lot to this problem, actively discouraging academic effort. It's a real indictment of the great Australian "she'll be right" philosophy that Australia's workforce compares so badly in skills with major trading partners. How on

Earth we are going to drag this country through the post-industrial decline without doing something revolutionary, and soon? That we need to rapidly improve our labour force skills is a challenge currently facing those who chart our society's course.

Western society has moved from a pre-industrial agricultural economy to an industrial (manufacturing) economy to a post-industrial services-based economy. Curiously, Australia was spared the clamour of the industrial revolution. From the time of the first British settlement, we've had a predominently services-based economy. In the 19th century, roughly 50% of the labour force here worked in services. Around 71% or so of our workforce is currently employed in the service industries. But unless we can improve our labour force skills, we're simply going to fall well behind the rest of the western world. Development here will be (has been ?) severely retarded and we'll become relatively unskilled 'lackeys' to our trading partners and an economic 'sink' for their exports. Australia's workforce is too small for us to manufacture and export goods in quantity — unless our manufacturing becomes highly automated (or 'robotised'). We'd be better off exporting the product of our skills. Pity we have so few.

Sadly, there are few distinct signs on the horizon that our industry leaders, educational mentors and political servants are addressing themselves to the question. If we could only look around and learn from the successes of others, we might stand a chance of catching up.

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**Digital multimeters reviewed** 



Technics SB-X100 loudspeakers

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displays controllable through the "all button" keyboard. A "HI-Tech" controller at a "Low-Tech" orice.

Special Offer

### SMPTE conference

The Society of Motion Picture Engineers (SMPTE) is holding its first international convention and exhibition in Sydney at the RAS Showground between June 7 and 9, 1984.

This is the first time the SMPTE conference has been held outside North America.

The purpose of the conference is to communicate to members the latest developments in motion picture and television technology. To this end, over sixty papers will be presented on all aspects of the industry.

Speakers will include Garrett Brown, developer of the Steadycam. He will be introducing the Skycam, a high angle development of the Steadycam.

Peter Parkes, from Scientific Films of Oxford in the UK, will deliver a paper on technical aspects of macro photography, and Ed DiGuilio, from Cinema Products, will be talking about DataKode, an electronic method of encoding film to assist the editing process.

To coincide with the conference there will be an exhibition in adjoining pavilions. Forty companies are exhibiting their wares, and the products on display will encompass every facet of the industry.

Organisers expect 6000 people to attend the three day affair.

For more information write P.O. Box 88, Willoughby NSW 2068 or phone the chairman on (02)858-7500.

### Electric vehicles comp

The annual Electric Vehicle Endurance competition will be held at VFL Park, Waverley, Melbourne on the 24th June.

The competition has four categories for two, three and four wheel vehicles as well as a handicapped persons section.

Vehicles are allowed a maximum battery weight of 25 kg.

Entry forms and conditions of entry are now available from

AEVA, Melbourne Branch, 126 Russell Street, Melbourne. (03)63-7263.



Carbon-lithium battery. Rechargeable coin-type developed by Matsushita.

### 1000 cycle charge/discharge lithium battery

National's parent company in Japan, Matsushita Electric, has developed a three volt, carbon-lithium secondary battery which assures 1000 charge/discharge cycles.

Most conventional rechargeable batteries are either leadstorage or Nickel Cadmium types which have a maximum output of two volts.

This new battery uses activated charcoal for its positive electrode and lithium for its negative electrode and has an organic electrolytic solution which is non-aqueous.

Conventional primary lithium batteries use poly-carbon monofluoride for the positive electrode and lithium for the negative which has produced products with high energy density that are compact and lightweight. However, there were not enough charge/discharge cycles (200 to 300 cycles) due to a pile-up of arborescent crystal, called 'dendrite', on the surface of the lithium negative electrode.

The new coin-type battery, dubbed 'R2020', is 20 mm in diameter and 2 mm thick, making it useful as a back-up power source for a variety of electronic equipment. Matsushita plans to introduce more coin-type batteries, box-type models such as storage batteries and cylindricaltype models, in accordance with market demands.

National has not yet announced plans for marketing the new battery to the Australian market.

Another Matsushita product that is now being mass produced is the world's smallest pin-type three volt lithium battery, measuring 2.2 mm in diameter and 11 mm in length. It is expected that the battery will be widely used for small electronic products such as wrist watches, calculators, memory cards, memory back-ups, microphones, hearing aids and toys.

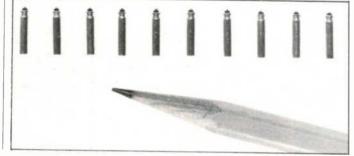
The three volt battery initially will be marketed for use in ultrasmall fishing floats with an LED for night fishing.

To achieve mass production the company had to decrease dimension tolerances to onetenth that of previous models in the drawing process of the aluminium case and in the areas of plastic molding technology and assembling technology of the battery.

Some of its features are that it maintains a constant operating voltage when loaded, has a long shelf life with low selfconsumption, is capable of lighting an LED with one battery and has superior temperature characteristics.

For more information contact National Panasonic (Australia) Pty Ltd, 95 Epping Rd, Nth Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-5333.

World's smallest. Matsushita's pintype lithium battery.





### No claptrap from Zap

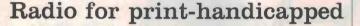
Three former employees of Dick Smith Electronics have established a new electronics group to import and distribute the latest consumer electronics products from Asia.

Trading as Zap, the group have opened their first retail outlet at Parramatta. Zap will concentrate only on state-of-theart or the latest products from the world's manufacturers and aim to have the products in their stores first.

Most consumer electronics products become available months after travellers see them for sale overseas. Pat Daly, former National Marketing Manager for the Dick Smith Electronics group, believes that electronics are becoming more and more a fashion business and consumers demand the most advanced electronics products.

Zap stock electronic products for the modern home — telephones, audio products, alarm systems, computers and electronic games at direct-import prices.

For further information contact Julie MacDonald on (02)411-7707. Zap's second Sydney store is now open at Hornsby, Shop M1, Northgate Shopping Centre. (02)476-6122.



The radio station 3RPH aims its broadcasts at blind people or those whose sight is severely impaired, and at the physically handicapped who cannot hold or turn the pages of a magazine or newspaper.

3RPH operates just above the top end of the AM broadcast band in Melbourne from studios in Kooyong. The station uses facilities owned by the Association for the Blind in Talbot Crescent and is operated by volunteers. Some of the volunteers are handicapped themselves; at least two of the evening presenters are blind.

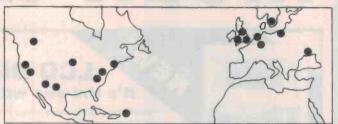
There is a professional staff of only two people, station manager Lindsay McMillan and coordinator Derrick Harvey. However, there is a force of about 150 volunteers who take care of the everyday running chores, the main one of which is to select material from magazines and papers which is suitable for the 'presenters' to read over the air.

The main style of programme is to read selected news, features and sports stories of particular interest to the handicapped audience.

The frequency of 1629 kHz at the high end of the dial is active from 8 pm to 10.30 pm weeknights with rebroadcast material from 10 am to 12.30 pm on Tuesdays through to Saturdays.

Derrick is hoping to expand the hours of operation from 7 am through to 10 pm seven days a week, to a level of 105 hours per week instead of the present 29 hours. He says this will be made possible by simply building the station volunteer staff up to at least 750 people.

So if you believe you have talents in radio broadcasting get in touch with Derrick at 3RPH during office hours.



Astronomy probe. The sites indicate the position of the radio telescopes that will link up to map space

### New synthesis telescopes

Radio Astronomers are getting a better look at a 'jet' of expanding gas in a distant galaxy. The jet is moving faster than the speed of light, seeming to break one of the most fundamental laws of physics.

The discovery was made possible by a synthesis telescope.

Synthesis telescopes are the outcome of a drive by radio astronomers to improve the resolution of their instruments. Until the advent of radio astronomy this was done by building bigger telescopes. The problem is that the best of modern engineering cannot product dishes much bigger than those in use today.

To overcome this impasse astronomers have invented a technique known as interferometry, in which a number of telescopes are linked together. Because of the physical separation of the dishes there is a phase difference between the signal at the antennaes that depends to a certain extent on the shape of the source.

With these techniques it is possible to synthesise a dish that

acts as if it were many hundreds, even thousands, of kilometres across. Recently, astronomers in the northern hemisphere synthesised a dish stretching from California to the Crimea. Included were the US Very Long Base line telescope (a permanent synthesis telescope), the big British dishes, and various units in Europe and Russia.

One of the targets of the project was the radio galaxy 3C120. This curious object resembles a quasar and has a jet of gas at its centre that seems to be expanding at a speed greater than the speed of light.

Meanwhile work is continuing on the Australian Synthesis Telescope, which is due for completion in time for the bicentennial. The project will involve the construction of six telescopes at Culgoora and one at Siding Springs in New South Wales. These will then be linked to the existing telescopes at Parkes and Tidbinbilla.

When completed the Australia telescope will be comparable with the Very Long Base line telescope in the U.S.

## NEC develops advanced laser diode

Japanese computer and semiconductor maker. NEC, has developed an advanced laser device that can store, switch and amplify laser-optical signals.

One of the first of its kind in the world, the device, called a bi-stable laser diode, has been satisfactorily tested in a full optical data-transmission system.

A spokesman for NÉC's optical and electronics laboratory said the bi-stable laser diode is similar to a semiconductor in function and could pave the way for the development of laser integrated circuits and eventually laser computers.

The new laser diode device will be used to amplify, switch and store laser or light signals, in the way semiconductors process, switch and store electric signals, he said.

Compared with electric currents, light signals require less energy and are virtually immune to electronic interference. Optical fibre cables, which are used to carry light signals, can drastically increase efficiency in communciations and data transmission.

### Security centre

Dick Smith has introduced an alarm system which they claim is easy to install and operate. Called the Dick Smith Security Centre, it is designated as Cat. L-5100 and retails for \$199.

Some of the features of the unit are: six individually controllable sectors each with instant/delayed entry-exit and lockout facilities; resistive detection loops which makes bypassing or removal virtually impossible; variable entry/exit delays; fire alarm provision incorporated with 24 hour panic/fire/siren function; housed in metal tamper-proof box with inbuilt mains supply and room for back-up battery; securitytype keyed operation.

The Dick Smith Security Centre is available at any Dick Smith store.



A 763/GT

### News DIGEST



The first technical agreement for Japanese microprocessor technology above the 8-bit level was signed in April between NEC and Zilog of the USA. Under the agreement, Zilog will have access to NEC technical information on the new V series 16 and 32-bit processors.

Concern is being expressed in Japan at the increasing backlog that continues in orders of LSIs and semiconductors. Makers of finished products are being forced to extend delivery deadlines and some are reducing the quantities of earlier orders. Industry sources say the backlog is hurting the Japanese parts and components business even though device manufacturers are hastening expansion of their production capabilities.

Magraths Electronics has expanded its computer division and now occupies the entire first floor at the company's A'Beckett Street, Melbourne premises. The company has on display a total range of computer products from complete systems to software.

Titman been Ken has appointed manager of George Brown Electronics' Melbourne office. Bryan Bell has joined the company as a sales representative. He was previously employed at STC.

Labtam International, producers of the Labtam 3000 computer, has set up a Sydney office at 2 Help St, Chatswood. The manager is Les Cornell.

Four Japanese makers of TV antennas are preparing to field test flat, rather than parabolic, antennas for receiving direct satellite TV signals. The basic design was developed back in 1981 using a 90 square centimeter surface to gain 20 dB. Recently they have improved this figure to about 36 dB, or nearly the same rating as a 750 mm parabola. The flat aerials use copper clad laminated boards and are less expensive than the equivalent parabola.

The software wholesaler, Software Source, has set up what it calls a 'software source education centre', in Bondi Junction, Sydney. Managing Director Greg Lister said, "We believe that training is fast becoming the most important aspect of a computer system. Good software, and well trained operators are the key to success". Courses are being designed for the companies, authorised dealers, as well as the end users.

#### NOTES AND ERRATA

February '84, Ideas for Experimenters: On page 116 the 'electric floor heat earth leakage monitor' normally ticks at about 1 Hz, not 1 kHz as was printed. It was also stated that any small leakage of ten milliohms or less will increase the frequency of the output. The value of the leakage should be ten megohms. February '84, Compost Calculator: A few errors were discovered in the flow chart on page 76. In the top half of the diagram, second from the left, under the heading 'flowchart compost' step six should be FOR J=1 TO N. On the far right under the heading 'search array and calculate C/N ratio', step four should be IF A(1,4)<-0.125.

In the bottom half of the diagram the steps following '500' should be D=+1, C=1 and H=1. Under '550' it should be D=-1. The third step following '600' should be C=C+D. Under '700' it should be D>0.





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### FROM THE WORLD LEADER IN DIGITAL MULTIMETERS



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Fluke 75

Analoo/digital display Volts ohms 10A mA diode test Analog digital display Volts ohms 10A mA. diode test Audible continuity Audible continuity Auturange/range hold Touch Hold' function 0.5% basic dc accuracy 2000 + hour ballery ide Autorange/range hold 0.3% basic dc accuracy 2000 • hour battery file 3-year worranty

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Each is Fluke-tough to take a beating. American-made, to boot. And priced, quite simply, to be a knockout.

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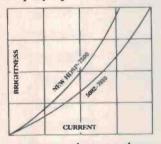
Tel: (02) 211-0744/211-0816 Open: Mon-Fri 8.30 am to 5.30 pm Thurs to 6.30 pm, Sat to 12.00 pm Bankcard/Mastercard/AGC accepted.



## **SURPRISE!** Add colour to your bright ideas with HP's smaller 7.6 mm LED displays.

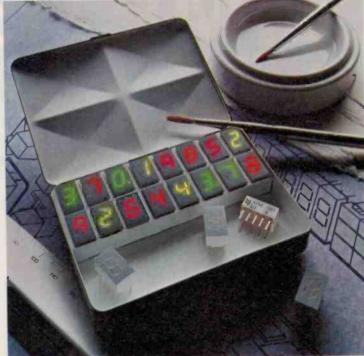
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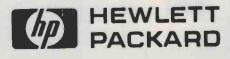
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# MODERN MULTIMETERS The INS...



14 - ETI June 1984

The multimeter is probably the most important single piece of test gear anyone concerned with electronics will buy. But with the digital revolution in multimeters the purchaser is faced with a bewildering variety of fancy shapes and sizes. We've had a look at the latest multimeters, how they function and the best way to go about buying one.

THE CORE OF ELECTRONICS is measurement. Unlike the motor mechanic or plumber who can hear and feel when things go wrong, in electronics we have to rely on numbers. (Of course, this excludes the occasional cloud of smoke and electrified technician that issue forth from every good work bench on occasion).

Techniques for doing this measurement have grown up with the subject. Over the years, people have learnt how to measure the various electrical parameters to an amazing degree of accuracy. In reasonably competent electrical laboratories around the world accuracies of one part in a million are commonplace. So it is not surprising that, as an industry, we take some convincing when people threaten to change the tools of the trade.

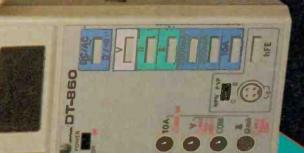
The change from analogue to digital multimeters (DMMs) has been a bit like that. The first DMMs were available in the early 60s. Twenty-odd years on, we are just starting to really accept them as working tools, and to consign the old moving coil meter to the junk heap.

In the past few years, DMMs have become cheap enough for everyone to be able to afford them. However, it requires some thought to learn how to use them. Like the old analogue meters before them, they have a few tricks to play on the unwary. In this article we have had a look at the handheld DMMs that will directly replace the old multimeter on the workbench. Hopefully, we have selected the important criteria by which you can tell the good from the bad.

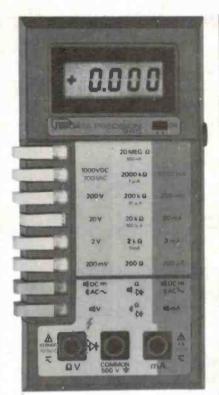
#### Methods

Analogue meters were arranged such that the meter would move in response to the Fluke 77. A representative of the Series 70, which, according to its distributors Elmeasco, is selling extremely well. This is not surprising, since it combines Fluke's name with a very affordable price tag. It's most spectacular feature is the analogue bargraph, even if it seems a bit of a gimmlck. Real strengths are rugged construction and excellent electrical parameters.





## ...and OUTS



Data Precision 945. Probably the cheapest 4½digit handheld DMM on the market. The US-based manufacturers claim to have achieved levels of accuracy unsurpassed in this price range and quite in keeping with the resolution given by the fourth digit. Its ac performance is not remarkable however. The 3½-digit model is the 935 — a bit pricey but solidly built. The distributor is Kenelec. flow of current through the probes. By the application of Ohm's law, the meter could be made to read Ohms and volts as well as current. This leads to a fairly standard arrangement for analogue meters.

For reading amps and volts the meter would be connected to the circuit through a series resistor and the meter would be read against an appropriately calibrated scale. To measure resistance, an internal battery would be connected across the circuit and the resultant current would cause the meter to respond (see Panel 1).

Digital Multimeters employ a variety of techniques for doing the same job. The most common is called *dual slope integration*. Essentially it involves turning the input into a time period and then passing this information through various logic systems for display in the appropriate units. (See Panel 2 for a fuller explanation).

Another commonly used system, is called *successive approximation*. In this system, the voltage is compared to a succession of internally generated reference voltages. Although easy to implement, this system suffers from much longer response times than dual slope integration, and it's less accurate.

Whatever the method used, the modern generation of DMMs are far superior to the old VOMs. Accuracy and resolution are now orders of magnitude better than achieved in earlier instruments which cost far more. The timing period has been decreasing rapidly as well, so that the old objection to DMMs, that they couldn't read fluctuating voltages, is rapidly becoming obsolete. Indeed, the latest meters from Fluke, the series 70, have a bargraph dis-



Kyorltsu 1003. Distributed by Bell Instruments, this 3½-digit meter features 22 ranges. Unlike many other types, the amps and ohms ranges on the 1003 use the same 'hot' terminal.

play that updates itself twenty three times a second. This is faster than the eye's 'flicker time'.



### HOW TO USE A MULTIMETER

There are three fundamental measurements you can make with a multimeter, corresponding to the three electrical parameters linked by ohms law.

When measuring current the meter sits in series with the circuit (Figure 2), so that any current flowing in the circuit is also flowing through the meter. The meter should present no resistance to the flow of current, and in practice it usually presents very little.

However, current measurements are rarely used. For a start, the circult must be physically broken to get the meter In series with it. Just as importantly, when the meter Is in the current mode it is at its most vulnerable, with all the (possibly excessive) current In the circuit flowing through it. Usually, the meter input Is arranged so that a circuit element between the inputs causes a small voltage drop between them (see Figure 3).

Since the amount of current flowing is proportional to the voltage drop it can be measured in a shunt configuration. The problem is, though, that the small circuit element between the inputs must withstand all the current flowing in the circuit. This is why the maximum current the meter can tolerate is marked so boldly on the front panel of the meter. Several manufacturers actually advise, in their handbooks, that the meter can become unsafe if current specifications are exceeded. It's a good idea to handle with care!

Voltage measurement is the most useful way of gaining information about the circuit under test (see Figure 4). It is made in parallel, either by placing the meter in shunt around a single component, or between a point in the circuit and ground. In any event the resistance of the meter should be as high as possible, since the meter will represent a path to current flowing in the circuit. This results in circuit loading<sup>7</sup>.

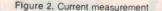
To understand the cause and effect of circuit loading, Imagine the meter Is replaced by its input resistance, as in Figure 5. In both cases the same amount of current will enter, and the same changes In voltage will occur. It's easy to see that the real voltage at node A Is 2.5 V. Yet a meter with a 10M input resistance will read 1.6667 volts. To see why, consider that the resistance between A and the ground is really only 5M with the meter connected.

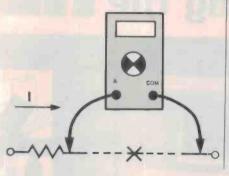
Circuit loading is a simple demonstration of the physical maxim that you can't measure anything without changing it in some way. But you can minimise the effects. Imagine for instance, that you were trying to measure the voltage at Point A of Figure 5 with a meter that had a resistance of only 20k. The meter would read 10 mV, probably not observable. On the other hand, do the same thing with a 1G input resistance. It comes out at 2,49 V.

In other words, the higher the input resistance, the better. As a rule of thumb, you don't need to worry about loading provided the input resistance is an order of magnitude (10X) greater than the highest resistance in the circuit. If it is, interpret your results with care.

Resistance readings are made in series with the resistance under test, as in Figure 6. In the resistance mode an internal battery in the meter is connected in series with the meter cir-

#### PANEL 1

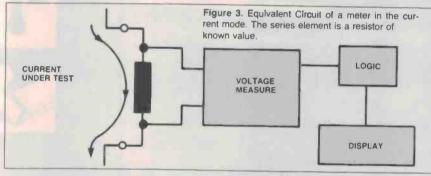


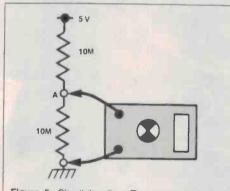


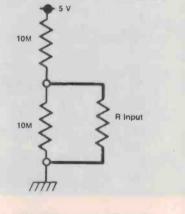
cultry and the resistor under test. Current then flows from the common terminal of the meter into the resistance. The amount of current is determined by the size of the resistance and it is this current that the meter actually reads.

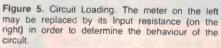
Two points need mention. Firstly, the amount of current used in this test is very small. If you leave the power connected to the circult when making a resistance measurement you may find a very expensive cloud of smoke pouring out of your meter.

Secondly, when making resistance measurement in situ, make sure you don't have another bit of circuitry connected in parallel with the bit you wish to measure. In practice it can be very difficult to eliminate this without removing the component from the board.









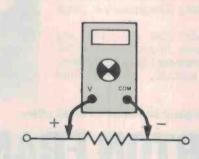


Figure 4. Voltage measurement. The common terminal always goes to the negative side.

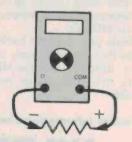


Figure 6. Resistance measurement. The internal battery usually has its positive connected to the meter's common terminal.

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### PANEL 2 DUAL SLOPE INTEGRATION

The most popular method of getting the measurement from the probes to the display is called Dual Slope Integration.

The analogue input will usually be passed through some kind of conditioning network to an integrator. The integrator begins to ramp up in response to the input signal. The slope of this ramp is determined solely by the input level.

Meanwhile, the system clock is counting off a predetermined number of pulses. When this reaches some convenient figure the input is switched from the analogue input to an internal reference voltage of opposite polarity to the input.

At this point, (C in Figure 1) the output level is determined uniquely by the analogue input. The analogue-to-digital conversion can now begin.

The input is connected to a standard reference voltage of the opposite polarity to the analogue input. This causes the integrator to ramp down at a predetermined rate.

The clock now generates a binary output that counts up until the integrator output reaches zero (Point D). When this happens, the count is transferred to the logic circuits, the integrator is reconnected to the input and the cycle begins again.

Meanwhile, the binary count that was transferred to the logic circuit is fed to the display in the required format of volts, ohms or amps, depending on the position of the operator's switches.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to doing things in this way. One of

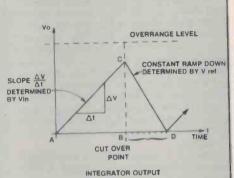


Figure 1. Integrator Output

the advantages relates to noise immunity. Due to the relatively long A-D period the noise output tends to zero. This is because of the integration function, which, over time, tends to make a random input equal zero.

But the length of the A-D period also limits the ability of the system to track a rapidly changing input level. Unfortunately, we cannot speed up this conversion to any rate we like. Not only nolse immunity, but also resolution depend on us having as long a time as possible for the A-D conversion. To see this, consider that the resolution depends on the number of pulses that occur during the A-D period (between B & D In Figure 1). If there were only two pulses, it would only be possible to distinguish two voltage levels. A million pulses and you have a million levels.



Aaron MM210. The colour coordination in this little meter is terrific, but the case feels very filmsy. It's main advantage is 1G input resistance, which, for the price, is unbeatable. The distributor is Neotronics.

### **Choosing a meter**

Part of the price of success for the DMM, however, is popularity, not only with the consumer, but with the manufacturer as well. The result is that whereas there were less than ten major brands of DMM several years ago, there are now 35 or so, and with them has come overchoice. So, if you are in the marketplace, and you don't want to buy on the basis of the pretty colours on the case, read on.

The first question is undoubtedly: how much? The DMM has come down in price to the extent that around sixty dollars will buy you an instrument in which almost every parameter you might care to name is as good as the best of analogue types. Top of the range for handheld types is \$500-\$800. There is, as they say, a price to suit every pocket.

Given that you know how much you are prepared to spend, the next consideration should be the number of digits. At the low end of the market almost all the available models will be the 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-digit type, i.e: the first digit can only be a 1, so full-scale reading is 1999. If you need 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-digits, be prepared to pay. Incidentally, make sure you

Don't miss distributors index on pages 35-36.

POWER PO

Q 1460. Dick Smith has put his face on this one, and undoubtably it will be a winner. It feels filmsy, however, which it shouldn't be for the price, but to compensate you get a capacitance tester.

CIE 7905. One of the better Talwanese-made meters. It has a stylish case and sits in the middle of the model range, both in terms of price and electrical performance. Note the capacitance tester on the right hand side. Distributed by Lamron.

7905 MULTHMETER



### DIGITAL FREQUENCYMETER MOD. BRI 8800

Measurable for Quency range: 1 Hz to 1000 MHz - LF Input: input impedance: 1 MΩ with less than 50 PF in parallel; max, input voltage: 630 Vpp or 220 Vrms (sinusoidal wave); sensitivity; better than 15 mVrms (sinusoidal wave). VHF/UHF input: input impedance: 50 Q; max. input voltage: 3 Vpp or 1 Vrms (sinusoidal wave); requency range: 50 MHz to 1000 MHz; sensitivity: better than 20 mVrms (sinusoidal wave); max, resolution: 10 Hz - General features and characteristics: 9 digits high brightness LED display. Measuring time duration selectable: 0,01 sec., 0,1 sec., 1 sec., 10 sec. Gate time LED for visual indication of measuring time duration. Accuracy:  $\pm$  1 digit  $\pm$ 0,001% with deviation of crystal time base of 50 ppm from 0 to 50° C. AC coupled inputs. Supply: 220/240 VAC, 50 Hz, selectable by means of an Internal switch, 7 Watfs. Dimensions: 230 × 80 × 230 mm. Weight: 2000 gr.



#### FUNCTION GENERATOR MOD. BRI 8510

General characteristics and leatures are the same as mod. BRI 8250, except for the presence of two separate controls of frequency (coarse and fine control, instead of one control with graduated dial) and of the digital reading of the output frequency with six digits; furthermore the internal digital frequencymeter can be disconnected at will and it may be used for external measurements of frequency, being its input externally accessible. The frequencymeter has two full scale values for measurements up to 1 MHz and 10 MHz respectively.



DIGITAL CAPACITY METER MOD. BRI 8004 Thput: 220 AC  $\pm$  10%, 50 Hz - Reading: 4-digit with 1/2" LED display - Capacity measurement: from 1p ft 0.9999  $\mu$ F in 4 ranges - Accuracy: 1% - Auxiliary luminous indications: gate time, overrange, selected scale - Protection: against cutting in of loaded condensers - Connections: by means of wire-clamping bushings -Dimensions: 230 x 80 x 230. - Weight: 2200 gr.



### **Modern Multimeters**

get a meter with an LCD rather than a LED display. The LEDs play havoc with battery consumption!

The number of ranges should influence your choice as well. As a general rule the more ranges, the more you will pay, but the better the resolution. Typically, there will be five ranges of ohms, volts and amps, and switching between them can be a major problem. In the analogue meter the standard way of doing it was to have one or two rotary switches which could be turned to select the desired function and range. Some digital meters have the same layout. No doubt their designers see some advantage in familiarity.

Another system involves a row of push buttons down the side of the meter. Usually this is set out with range selectors at the top and function switches below. A third method, favoured on benchtop units but not very common on handheld DMMs, is a set of pushbuttons on the front panel of the meter. Often this system is used with an autoranging function — more about this later.

Choosing between these various options is very much a matter of individual prefer-



YFE or University YF1100. At \$75, a typical middle of the range DMM with side buttons. Notice the transistor test sockets, which feature dual emitter sockets. The distributor is University Graham.

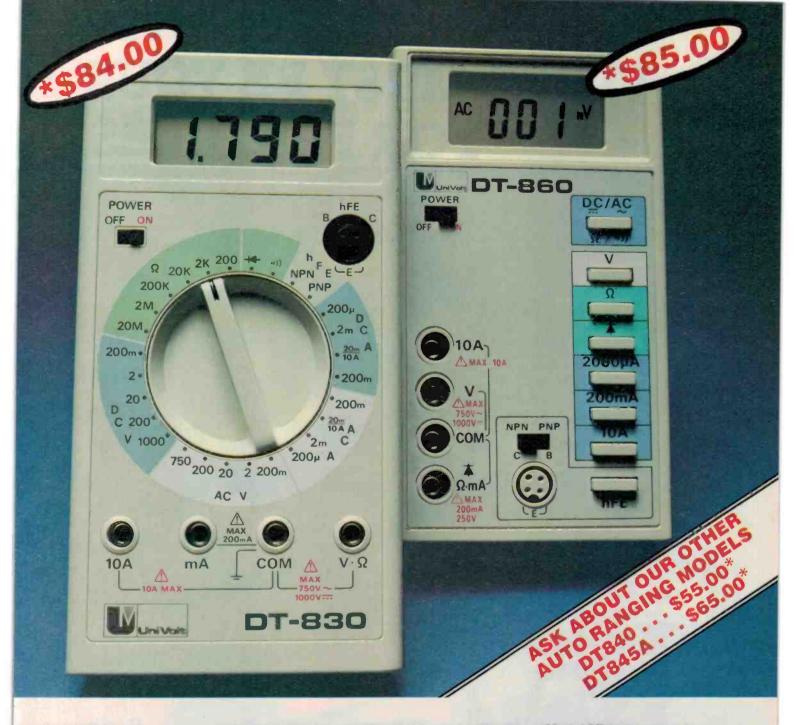


Aaron 230. It features the same colour scheme as the MM210, and suffers the same disadvantage of case design. However it is jam-packed full of good features and has very high input resistance. The distributor is Neotronics.

ence, and to a lesser extent, a function of how you use the meter. Buttons down the side clearly favour the person (right handed only) who holds the meter in his hand and wants to be able to change function without changing his grip. It tends to get a bit fiddly if the meter is lying on the bench. The converse holds for the rotary switches. They are great if you habitually use the meter on the bench and want to be able to change ranges with a minimum of fuss.

Another point worth noting is that most of the DMMs have separate input sockets for the positive lead, depending on the function being selected. Obviously this is very fiddly in practice, but it does have the enormous advantage that it is impossible to inadvertently put the meter into the current mode while trying to measure volts.

While you are looking at the range buttons, have a look at the extent of the ranges themselves. Most of the meters on the market today will read up to 1000 Vdc, 750 Vac, 20M and 10 A. It's worthwhile thinking for a minute about the likely uses of your meter before deciding which ranges you need to emphasise. The Univolt DT840, for instance, only ranges up to 200 mA, but that's not a problem if you rarely make current measurements. The Fluke 77 overranges at 3M on the resistance scale. Will you ever need more than that?



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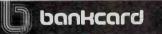
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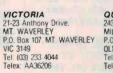


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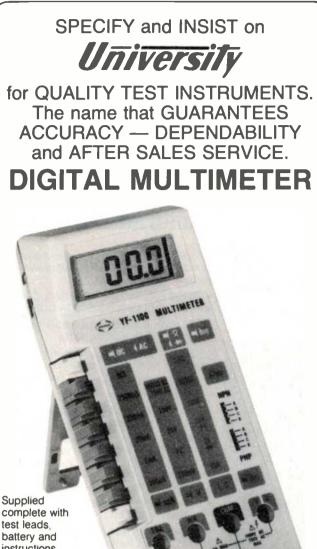
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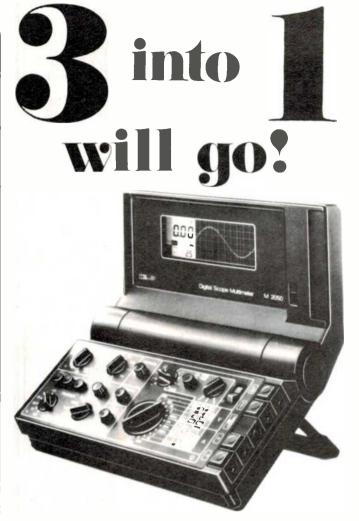
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Hansen HD 50. A rather pricey meter from Japan, distributed by University Graham. It combines autoranging on volts and resistance with a comprehensive manual range function on current. The distributors should undoubtedly rewrite the manual.

The problem with having lots of ranges is that you need lots of switches. One way around the problem is to put an autorange function into the meter. With this facility, the meter will select the appropriate range once the operator has selected the function. Such meters represent the ultimate in simplicity of use, but they do suffer from the disadvantage that there can be a considerable delay between the time you put the probe on the test point and the time the meter finally gives you a stable reading. This is a problem inherent to DMMs, and it's made worse by autoranging. One of the best features of the old VOM was that you could 'probe and glance'. It doesn't work with the DMM.

Although there doesn't seem to be much variation in the models we tested, it is a worthwhile exercise to check the *input resistance* of a unit before you consider buying it. The industry standard is 10M and most manufacturers in our survey claim to have achieved this. Indeed, some claim to go orders of magnitude beyond it. The Aaron MM220, for instance, is claimed to have an input resistance of 1G (1X10<sup>9</sup>R) on its 200 mV range.

comparison tables on pages 28-31

#### Extras

There are a few extra facilities it's worth thinking about before purchasing your meter. By and large they don't seem to add much to the cost, and if you have some special application in mind they can save a fair bit of messing about. For instance, models are available with capacitance testers on them. The Dick Smith Q 1460 has this facility for less than \$100. Transistor testers such as on the YFE1100, are another facility that can be very useful. By pressing one button you can determine the polarity of an unknown transistor, as well as its beta.

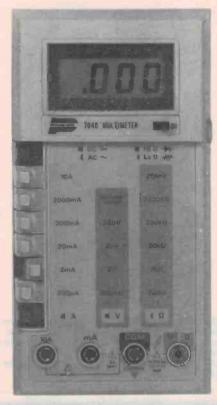
If continuity testing is going to be an important part of the work you do with the meter, an audio indication of continuity can



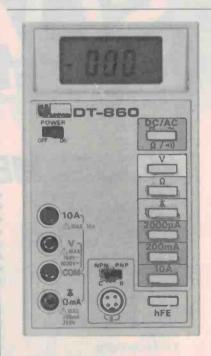
Univolt DT845A. A meter from Univolt with autoranging facilities. Manual function can be selected by use of the button on the front panel. Unfortunately there is no indication of which range the meter is currently operating on. However it's extremely simple to use once you learn how. It's distributed by Benelec.

be very useful. It allows you to make the test without taking your eyes off the probe, a handy facility when trouble shooting on crowded boards. But bear in mind that there is usually a minimum resistance below which the buzzer will sound. Sometimes it's as high as 120 ohms, so you can't reliably check for things like dry joints, or partially open components.

Another trap to watch for with buzzer continuity is that there is sometimes a considerable reaction time while the meter does an A-D conversion. It can be long enough to deceive an inexperienced user.



Parameters 7040. A Korean-made meter sold by Parameters under their own badge. It is short on fancy extras, but makes up for it with a tough operator resistant case. It's nice to use.



DT860. A semi-autoranging meter from Benelec. The panel layout is very unusual but very easy to use. It also has a transistor tester and the highest input resistance in the Univolt range.



Univolt DT830. A fairly typical Japanese unit from Benelec. It offers all the usual features plus a transistor tester. Note that the polarity of the transistor can be set by movement of the main rotary knob. Univolt brand-name this model for AWA (model DM 500). Closely allied to this sort of 'one eyed' reading are those meters that have an 'auto lock' button. This will freeze the reading on the display even after the probe has been lifted from the test point.

In certain applications it's worth thinking about a decibel (dB) reading on the display. Typically, such instruments will either change a voltage reading into its equivalent dBm reading (i.e: relative to 1 mW in a 600 ohms load, or else they will give you a dBr reading, i.e: a decibel level *relative* to some voltage you have already put into the machine). Clearly, this is useful for someone who habitually spends time with analogue equipment, (but bear in mind the following remarks on ac response).

### **Frequency Response**

If you intend spending some time looking at high frequency inputs, say 1 kHz and above, the ac performance of the meter is of some consequence. For a start, make sure the input is ac-coupled. This will allow separate determination of the ac and dc components of the input. A dc-coupled meter allows only a determination of the sum of the two.

You also need to consider the difference between *true RMS* and *averaging* meters. The true RMS meter will usually have some



Fluke 8060A. Really outside the class of the other meters in this survey. It has a performance usually only associated with bench meters. Unfortunately its price is more like the bench meters than the other DMMs. Lovely if you've got the money. The distributor is Elmeasco.

... continues page 33.

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### **MODEL ME 530**

HAND HELD DIGITAL

5074

This versatile, go-anywhere Multimeter is part of a range from the Soar Corporation. It's an economical instrument that offers reliable; accurate measurement of various functions.

It's packed with features that are usually only found on more expensive brands, features like:

• FE type liquid crystal display, 3% digits

Full Autoranging

- · Built-in continuity buzzer
- Overload protection
- Low battery indication

 Battery operated (Approx. 300 hrs on two AA sizes 1.5V batteries)

· Diode test

 Measures from 0.1 μ A, up to 10A. AC or DC, 5 ranges

See this and other models in the range at all L&H sales centres. With nearly 100 outlets Australia wide, there's bound to be one near you.

WRENCE & HA

# CURRENT TEC

This is the sensational new Hioki 3211 Pen - DMM, a technological breakthrough in digital multimeters. Designed to be held in one hand like a large pen.

Specifications Display: 3 <sup>12</sup>-digit, maximum reading of "1999", autopolarity, unit and other annunciators.

AC/DC SOOV MAX

Ranging: Auto.

Overrange Indicator: "1" in MSD column blinks

Battery Low Indicator; BATT mark lights. Sampling Rate: 2 per second. Environmental Conditions (Operating):

~ 40°C, Maximum Allowable Input: Volts; 700VDC

or DC + AC peak. Ω/Cnty.: 250 VAC max. Dielectric Strength: AC 2000 V/1 min

(between input terminals and case). Power Source: Two SR-44 or LR-44 batteries. Battery current approx. 3mW. Dimensions: 163L x 19W x 28H (mm).

Measurement Range and Accuracy

	Range	Resolution	Accuracy	Notes
DC V	2V 20V 200V 500V	10mV 10mV 0.1V ,V	=0.5%rdg = 4dgi =0.7%rdg = 4dgi =1.0%rdg = 4dgi	Mput resistance approx. 12MD
A C	2V 20V 200V 500V	1mV 10mV 0.1V 1V	±1.0%rdg ± 8dgt	Input resistance approx 12040 (40Hz to 500Hz) approx. 11Mg
0135	210 2010 20040 20040 200040	10 100 100 110	±0.7%/dg ± 4dg. ±1.2%/dg ± 4dg.	Open terminal voltage < 0.45V
Ca	ntmusty Ter	et.		Open terminal voltage 1.5V Gopro4J

Registered office: 200 Berkeley St., Carlton, Vic, 3053.

debit my Bankcard account number

I enclose cheque/postal note for \$78 or

Nar

it is extremely useful for trouble shooting and maintenance work on computer systems and other microcircuits.

The controls and display panel have been positioned according to results from research into human engineering.

The Hioki 3211 Pen – DMM even has a display hold function. This way, you can take readings after the meter has been removed from a point that's difficult to reach.

But you won't really know how good it is until you give it a try.

Special introductory price \$78. Normally \$92. \*Plus Sales Tax.

For further information about Hioki multimeters or to order a Hioki 3211 Pen – DMM multimeter, fill in this coupon. Send it to Nilsen Rowe Australia Pty. Ltd., PO. Box 349, North Melbourne, Vic. 3051. Please send me further information a Hioki 3211 Pen - DMM

Cardholder's

signature

Address

Postcode.

Expiry

date

W IN STOC

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### ARON Model MM-210

\*\$67.85 including tax

### Now you can afford a meter with all the features

There are plenty of low price multimeters around Most are poor value because they lack essential features needed for fast measurement and ease of use: Although costing no more than the 'cheapies', all our meters have:

- Auto plus manual range selection with high accuracy.
- + 10A AC and DC current ranges
- ★ Powered by 2 economical penlight cells with a long 500hr life
- + High quality probes, alligator clip plus safety shrouds on nieter \* Audible continuity tester \* Tilt Bail \* 12 month warranty

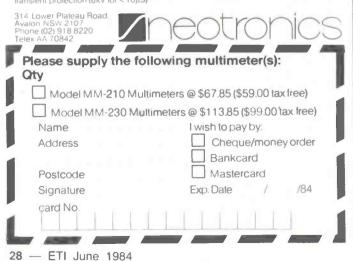
MODEL MM-230

As for Model MM-210 except: Basic accuracy: 0.25% AC Voltage: Resolution

### MODEL MM-210 - SPECS

MODEL MM-210 – SPECS DC Volts:5 ranges(200mV lo 1000V) basic acc 0.75%, res. 0.1mV – AC Volts: 4 ranges (2000mV to 750V), basic acc 1%, res. 1mV Resistance: 6 ranges 2000 to 20MΩ, basic acc: 0.75% 200-2000 to 20MQ, basic acc: 0.75% 200-2000 to 20MQ, basic acc: 0.75% 200-2000 to 20MQ, basic acc: 0.75% 20MQ, basic acc: 0.75

punction voltage, not resistance), continuity beep (< $20\Omega$ ), low battery indication, transient protection (6kV for < $10\mu$ S)



### Measured **Frequency Response**

### Graphs of frequency vs.

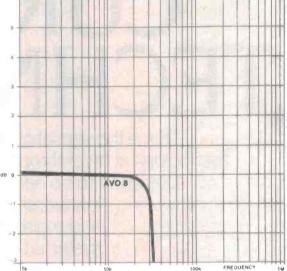
response of some typical multimeters.

The frequency graphs for this article, and the determination of bandwidth used in the table are based on figures established in our laboratory at ETI. We used a Wavetek Model 166 as the signal source. A Telequipment D61a CRO with x10 leads was connected across the Wavetek and the meter under test.

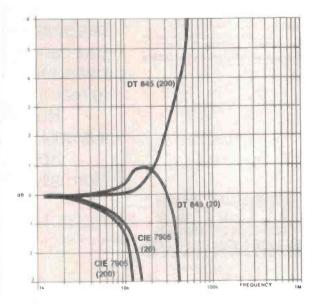
The sine wave from the signal generator was measured at (nominally) 14.14 volts to yield 10 volts RMS on the meter at 100 Hz. The frequency was then increased to give the graph shown here.

To establish the bandwidth we wound the frequency up until the meter read 3 dB greater or less than the nominal. Note dB = 20 log VI/V2.

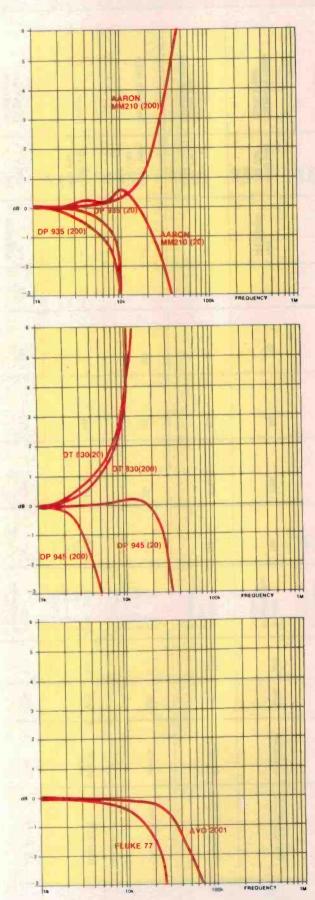
Numbers in brackets refer to range selected.

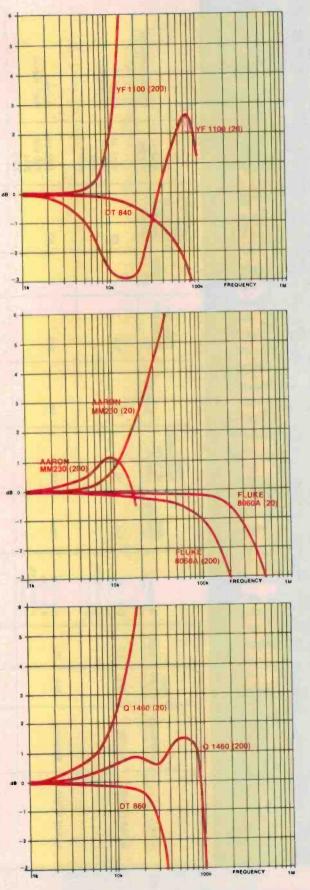


Frequence response of a typical analogue meter, the Avo 8. In order to give some sense of proportion to these graphs, we have included the response of the Avo 8, almost the industry standard in analogue multimeters.



accuracy: 0.25% AC Voltage: Hesolution 0,1mV.5 ranges The MM230 also incorporates a 28 position rotary switch for manual range setection. The MM-210 achieves manual setection by use of the Auto/Manual button and annunciators on the display. Also available: Model MM-220. Indenincial to model MM-230 except basic basic accuracy is 0.5%





ETI June 1984 - 29

A selection of models, ranked in price order

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	1	1	1	I	1	E	1	1	
Extras/comments	Buzzer Diode test	Buzzer Poor manual	Diode test Buzzer	Transistor tester Diode tester	Buzzer Diode lest Transistor tester	Transistor tester	Buzzer	Touch hold Capacitance tester	
Max Range	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M 0.2 A	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M	1000 Vdc 600 Vac 2M 10A	1000 V 20M 10A 20µ	
Continuity Test Maximum Resistance (ohms)	50	20	50	Not applicable	20	20		Not applicable	
CMRR		1	100	1		1	1	100	
Measured Bandwidth Hz	30k	BOK	28k	11k	ð	38k		11k	
True RMS	ON	Ŷ	ON N	0 Z	Ŷ	0 Z	No	ON	
Input Resistance dc volts (ohms)	16	16	16	10M	10M	16	100M	10M	
Auto Ranging	Yes	Yes	On volts and ohms only	ON	°Z	Yes	Volts and ohms only	0 N	
Ranges	5 dc volts 4 ac volts 6 resistance 2 current	5 dc volts 4 ac volts 6 resistance 1 current	5 dc volts 4 ac volts 6 resistance 5 current	5 volts 6 resistance 5 current	5 volts 6 resistance 5 current	5 dc volts 4 ac volts 6 resistance 3 current	5 dc volts 4 ac volts 5 resistance 2 current	5 volts 6 resistance 5 current 5 capacitance	
Digits	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	
Price (r.r.p.)	\$54	\$56	\$68	\$76	\$84	\$86	\$96	00 05 95	
Distributor	Benelec	Benelec	Neotronics	University	Benelec	Benelac	Nilson Rowe	DSE	
Type	Univolt DT845A	Univolt DT840	Aaron MM210	YuFung YF1100	Univolt DT830	Univolt DT860	Hioki 3212	CIE Q1460	
	the second	and and			-	The close of			

i	Diode test	Capacitance tester	Buzzer Diode test Poor manual	Buzzer Diode test	Buzzer Push freeze	Excellent probe kit Buzzer Diode test	Buzzer	Analogue bar display Touch hold Diode test Buzzer		Excellent manual	Frequency, dBm, dBr Diode test
	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M 10A	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M 20µ	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M 10A	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M 10A	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M 10A	1000 V 20M 10A	1000 Vdc 700 Vac 20M 2A	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 32M 10A	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 20M 2A	1000 Vdc 700 Vac 20M	1000 Vdc 750 Vac 300M 2A 200 kHz
	Not applicable	Not applicable	50	3		006>	10% of range	150	Not applicable	Not applicable	10% of range
	<46 dB at 50 Hz	100	I	100	1	1	140	120	L S	120	120
		10k		17k	1	57k	10k	25k		č	200k
	2	°Z	Ŷ	ON	ON	oz	0 N	QN	0N N	No	Yes
	IOM	tow		õ	<u>1</u>	10M	toM	10M		10M	800
	Ŷ	Q	Yes	On volts and ohms only	Volts and ohms only	0N N	Ŷ	Yes	No	N	Resistance ranges only
	5 volts 6 resistance 6 current	5 volts 6 resistance 4 current 5 capacitance	5 dc volts 4 ac volts 6 resistance 5 current	5 volts 6 resistance 5 current	5 dc volts 4 ac volts 6 resistance 5 current	5 volts 6 resistance 6 current	5 volts 6 resistance 4 current	4 volts 6 resistance 3 current	5 volts 6 resistance 5 current	5 volts 6 resistance 5 current	5 volts 8 resistance 5 current 4 frequency
	31/2	31/2	3%2	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	41/2	41/2
	868	\$102	\$113	\$114	\$138	\$184	\$185	\$190	\$197	\$208	\$561
	Parameters	Lamron	University	Neotronics	Nilson Rowe	Electrical Equipment	Kenelec	Elmeasco	Bell	Kenelec	Elmeasco
	Parameters 7040	<b>CIE</b> 7905	Hansen HD 50	Aaron MM230	Hioki 3200	Avo 2001	Data Precision DP 935	Fluke 77	Kyoritsu 1003	Data Precision DP 945	Fluke 8060A



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MELBOURNE GEDRGE BROWN & CO. PTY LTD 93 SACKVILLE STREET COLLINGWOOD 3066 PHONE (03) 419 3355 TELEX AA35886

PERTH PROTRONICS PTV LTD 100 BURSWOOD ROAD VICTORIA PARK W A 6100 PHONE 362 1044 TELEX 93883

## Three new Fluke 70 Series Multimeters: **Champions of their class**

With a great deal of pride, Fluke is now introducing the most revolutionary products in its history: the 70 Series Handheld Multimeters the Fluke 73, 75, and 77.

These three 31/2-digit instruments embody major breakthroughs in low-cost multimeter design. Selling for much less than other Fluke handheld models, the 70 Series offers unique and valuable features never before found in any multimeters, with no compromise in the Fluke tradition of quality, dependability.

One innovation is the use of both analog and digital displays for the first time in a handheld multimeter. This combination provides both the accuracy of a digital display and the trendmonitoring advantage of analog meters.

The 70 Series Handheld Multimeters feature fast autoranging. After you select what you want to measure with the single rotary switch, the multimeter automatically chooses the best measurement range.

Another innovation of the 70 Series is the use of a 3200-count digital display. Compared to 2000-count DMMs, the new display gives the 70 Series the same resolution as a typical 41/2-digit multimeter for readings that begin with digits between 20 and 32. For example, when measuring either a 24-volt dc power supply, a 220-volt ac power line, or a 20 milliamp current loop, the 3200-count display provides an extra digit of resolution.

Advanced CMOS circuitry allows for 2000 hours of battery life. And all three multimeters have a "sleep mode"; they automatically power down after about one hour of non-use, conserving power even further.

The Family

All of the Fluke 70 Series Multimeters measure dc voltage to 1000V, ac voltage to 750V, current to 10A, and resistance to 32 MO. You can choose the low-cost Fluke 73. the added features of the Fluke 75, or the deluxe Fluke 77. The Fluke 73 has a basic dc accuracy of 0.7%

The Fluke 75 has all of the features of the Fluke 73 and better basic accuracy: 0.5% In addition the Fluke 75 has a continuity beeper, two additional current ranges, and

a choice of manual ranging as well as automatic ranging. Holding a range or manually selecting a range is sometimes convenient when comparing a succession of readings or observing bar graph trending.

The deluxe Fluke 77 has all of the features of the Fluke 75 and then some. Basic dc accuracy is 0.3% and this meter has the exclusive Fluke "Touch Hold" function (patent pending). This mode allows you to concentrate on careful placement of the test lead tips rather than the display. Especially useful in precise probing situations, this system automatically locks on to a stable reading, "beeps", and holds the value on the display even when the test leads are removed. Special software, specifically developed for this function, controls the meter, waiting until fluctuations in the value being measured have stabilized, then captures the measurement

The Fluke 77 is sold as a complete package. including a new multipurpose holster. This holster functions as a protective cradle, a carrying case, a tilt stand, and, with the neck strap and belt clip, a means of holding and reading the meter while standing. The holster may also be purchased separately for the Fluke 73 and 75.

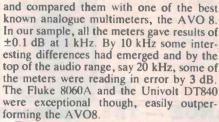


kind of thermocouple arrangement on the input, in which the input is allowed to heat an element and the meter then measures this heating effect.

An averaging meter, on the other hand, puts the ac into an ac-dc converter and then scales it up to give an RMS reading. This technique is quite legitimate so long as you are looking at a sinewave. There should be no difference between the two types of meter under these circumstances. As the input deviates more and more from the pure sine function, however, the differences between the two types become more and more apparent. According to Fluke Manufacturing, who produce many meters of both types, you can expect about a 1.4% error when measuring supply line ripple, 20% across a triac switching circuit and 29% from a transformer secondary. Of course, when we go to pulse trains and square waves with small duty cycles, the errors are much greater.

The problem is compounded by the fact that the more distorted the waveform, the more high frequency components will be present. A square wave, for instance, will have several harmonics, at least, of its fundamental frequency. To measure such a waveform properly the meter must respond to these harmonics. As a rule of thumb, you will get reasonable results if the DMM has a bandwidth five times greater than the fundamental frequency. All of which brings us to a consideration of bandwidth.

Out of interest, we had a look at the frequency response of the meters in our survey



Two general points emerged from this exercise. Firstly, handheld DMMs are not built for HF work. This is not really surprising, since if you were interested in working above about 10 kHz a CRO would be indispensible anyway. The second seems to be that, as a general rule of thumb, if you want to know when to treat a meter with suspicion, just change the range. If the reading changes by a significant amount then you are outside the 'safe' zone.

### Environmental

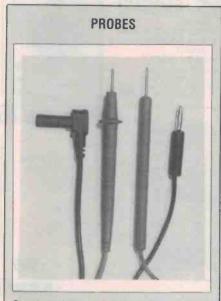
The final considerations in your hunt for the perfect multimeter are environmental ones. Consider first the electrical environment. The amount of electrical noise your multimeter can put up with is expressed as the *common-mode rejection ratio* (CMRR). Essentially, the CMRR measures the ability of the meter to reject inputs common to both probes of the meter. Typical values for CMRR should be about 100 dB at 50 Hz. This means the effect of common-mode signals on the output will be 1x10<sup>10</sup> less than equivalent differential (wanted) voltages.

Finally, there is the physical environment



Avo 2001. One of the three DMMs available from Avo in this country courtesy of Electrical Equipment P/L of Sydney. It features very fast response time, in line sockets with a custom-built probe for single handed operation, and an audio warning of Incorrect operation on the 10 A range. Although new and relatively unknown its name will probably excite interest even at \$184.





Guards and shrouds. Left to right: a shrouded plug, a probe with finger guard, a 'standard' probe and plug.

The probes that come with your meter are a very important part of the instrument. However, most people put them way down on the list of priorities when purchasing a meter. Manufacturers are well aware of this and, as a result, tend to go for the cheapest they can find, rather than those that will best complement the meter. There are a number of common faults. It's a good idea to be aware of them, especially when purchasing cheap meters.

The first point is a safety one — make sure the probe has a finger guard on it. The last thing you want is for your fingers to wind up wher the probe tip should be!

Another safety feature you should look out for is 'shrouded' plugs and sockets. This is especially relevant if you need to continually change sockets on the DMM to change the measuring function. Ideally, both the plug and socket should be constructed so that it is impossible for the operator's fingers to come into contact with any bare metal. Many modern meters come with plugs and sockets that fit inside a shroud, thus ensuring plastic meets plastic before metal comes into contact with metal.

It's also worth looking at the method used to secure the lead to the plug. Because the leads have a very hard life, being continually twisted and pulled, a lot of stress is placed on the joint between the lead and plug. Make sure the plug shroud fits tightly over the lead so as to minimise the amount of movement at the joint.

It is possible to get leads in which the plug is bonded to the lead so no movement is possible. In theory, nothing should ever go wrong with this type, but if it does you'll just have to buy a new one.

A further, very handy, thing to look for is the provision of some kind of hook option with the probe so that you can connect it to the circuit without holding it. It's particularly useful to be able to hook the negative of the meter to circuit ground when doing voltage checks. Unfortunately, very few of the meters we looked at had this option. Of course, when all else fails you can buy an alligator clip and a bit of lead and make one up for yourself.





Hioki 3212. A 31/2-digit DMM with autoranging on the volts and resistance ranges. It features a 100M input resistance. Nilson Rowe distribute the Hloki range.

**MODEL 175 AUTORANGING** 

**BENCH/PORTABLE DMM** 

in which the meter will be used. Although it is probably the last thing to be thought about when buying a meter, the physical construction of the unit is probably the area where manufacturers can make their biggest price saving.

There is often a real trade-off between price and the rigidity of the case. It needs to be said, however, that this is not a universal rule. Some of the cheapest units we tested gave us the appearance of great robustness. On the other hand some quite expensive meters looked very flimsy.

In the normal course of things this doesn't matter much. A laboratory bench is, or ought to be, a fairly 'kind' environment for electronic gear. If you intend using it in a garage, or at sea, or in a construction site, think about the unit's ability to withstand wear and tear. How easy will it be for spray to penetrate to the pc board? Could it withstand a two-storey fall? (Or even a two metre fall)

The final choice is up to you. It's worthwhile to consider carefully though, and not to be overly influenced by 'specials' and the prospect of saving a few dollars. Remember that your meter will probably be around for many years. And bear in mind that the biggest problem with meters is the occasional short circuit between the ears of the user!

### Distributors Index

1. Arlec. 42 Lexton Rd; Box Hill, Vic. 3128. (03) 840-1222. They are mainly involved in selling a range of analogue meters. Their only DMM is the YF 1020.

2. AWA. 422 Lane Cove Rd, Macquarle Park, North Ryde, NSW 2113. (02) 887-7111. AWA distribute only one DMM on the Australian market, the DM500. It's a 31/2-digit handheld machine with 1000 volts ac as well as dc. The recommended retail price is \$84.

3. Benelec. 1 Greville St, Randwick, NSW 2031. (02) 665-8211. Distributors of the Univolt range.

4. Bell Instruments. 55 Garema Circuit, Kingsgrove, NSW 2208. (02) 750-6000. Bell sell and distribute an extensive range of instruments but only one DMM, the Kyoritsu 1003.

5. Dindima. 10 Argent Place, Ringwood, Vic. 3134. (03) 873-4455. Distribute a variety of Instruments Including the Arlunya range of DMMs.
6. Emona. 208 George St, Sydney, NSW 2000.

(02) 212-4815. Emona sell a wide range of DMMs on the east coast and are represented by Radio Parts further west. They handle the Akigawa, Es-

cort and Emtek brands. 7. Elmeasco. 15 Macdonald St, Mortlake, NSW 2137. (02) 736-2888. Primary distributors for Fluke Instruments of the US. Fluke make a wide range of bench and handheld instruments. They claim the series 70, at the bottom of their price range, is the best selling of the lot.

The new Model 175 Autoranging Bench Digital Multimeter, from Keithley Instruments, Inc., combines the measurement capabilities of much higher-priced system DMMs with several new features to extend its utility, yet retain simplicity of use. Ideal for use as a bench meter in production or lab work, this 4-1/2 digit autoranging DMM also has a field-installable battery option, making it fully portable. Fast autoranging (up to 200ms per range change on DCV) enables the user to concentrate on getting the reading without worrying about choosing the appropriate range.

The Model 175 features digital calibration for reduced cost of ownership, as many users can now calibrate the meter In-house. With the Model 1753 IEEE-488 (GPIB) option, the 175 Is the lowest-priced IEEE-interfaceable DMM available. Model 175's 100-point data logger monitors drifts, determines rates of change, and collects response curve data without a printer, output cables, or complicated hook-ups. The data logger has six different store rates from one reading/400ms to one reading/hour, and data recall is "push-button" easy.



**KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS** 

For more information on the Model 175 Autoranging DMM, or on a variety of other industrial electronic testing and measurement equipment, contact:



SCIENTIFIC DEVICES AUSTRALIA PTY, LTD. 2 JACKS RD., SOUTH OAKLEIGH, 3167 PHONE (03) 579 3622 TELEX AA 32742 OFFICE2335-37 HUME 51,, CROWS NEST, 2065 PHONE 102143 5015 TELEX AA 22978 31 HALSEY RD., ELIZABETH EAST, 5112 PHONE (08) 255 6575 TELEX AA 8812

Other features of the Model 175 include:

- 4-1/2 digit LCD display with annunciators for function, range, and feature indication
- 10μV/10mΩ/10nA sensitivity
   0.03% basic DCV accuracy
- True RMS AC
- 10A capability
- 100kHz bandwidth in AC
- dBm/relative function
- Relative reference
- Max/Min reading hold
- Safety input jacks
- Front panel accessible amps fuse

### **Distributors Index Con't**

8. Hewlett-Packard. 17 Talavera Rd, North Ryde, NSW 2113. (02) 887-1611. The local branch of the overseas giant. In the DMM stakes they're very upmarket. Their cheapest meter is the 3455  $3V_2$ -dlgit machine, selling for \$839, and it goes up from there. The top of the range is the 3456A selling for \$5295. Of course, It comes with all kinds of intelligent features and mathematical functions. One interesting model is the 3468 which can be interfaced with that great friend of the engineering student, the HP41C calculator.

9. Electrical Equipment. 33 Belona Ave, Regents Park, NSW 2143. (02) 517-1155. Their Measurement and Control Division distributes the British Avo meters in Australia. Avo is now part of the Thorn EMI group. Included in the range are the Avo 2000 and Avo 2001 DMMs and the B183 digital reactance meter.

10. Kenelec. 48 Henderson Rd, Clayton, Vic. 3168. (03) 560-1011. Distributors of a wide range of DMMs from Data Precision, including the 935 and 945 reviewed here. There are 19 models ranging in price from \$160 to \$685.

11. Kent Industries. 70 Box Rd, Caringbah, NSW 2229. (02) 525-2811. They distribute the well respected Beckman Instruments Including the 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>digit DMMs ranging between \$200 and \$415.

12. Lamron. P.O. Box 338, Ryde, NSW 2112. (02) 85-6228. Distributors of 20 types of CIE meters to suit pockets holding \$84 to \$285. 13. Lawrence and Hansen. 102 Derby St, Sllverwater, NSW 2141. (02) 648-4011. Distributors for Soar. They don't have any handheid DMMs, but Soar produce a number of bench-top models amongst their other instruments.

14. Nilsen Rowe. 200 Berkley St, Carlton, Vic. 3053. (03) 347-9166. They handle the Hioki range of meters, which sell for around the \$100 mark. They also have the Hioki 3208 meter in stock, which combines DMM functions with that of a calculator.

15. Neotronics. P.O. Box 289, Newport, NSW 2106. (02) 918-8220. They distribute for Aaron, best known for their fine range of CROs. The also make a small range of handheld DMMs, including those mentioned in the table.

16. Non Linear Systems. 41 Kinnouli Grove, Glen Waverley, Melbourne, Vic. 3000. (03) 232-4506. Best known for their analogue and digital panel meters. They also sell a small number of DMM's under the house brand.

17. Parameters. 53 Governor St, Mordialloc, Vic. 3195. (03) 580-7444. One of the bigger electronic distributors. Parameters sell DMMs under a house brand. See elsewhere for description of their Model 7040.

**18.** Rohde & Schwarz. 13 Wentworth Avenue, Darlinghurst, NSW 2010. (02) 267-2622. Their entry into the DMM stakes is the UDS 5 from West Germany. It's a high quality laboratory bench-type 5½-digit unit that will set you back \$1750 plus tax.

19. Ronan Engineering, 32 Chandos St, St. Leonards, NSW 2090. (02) 438-3562. Primarily process and industrial applications engineers, but they sell a number of specialist instruments for temperature reference, etc. and a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -digit calibrator with 10 V, 100mA and 1k ranges.

20. Scientific Devices. 2 Jacks Road, South Oakleigh, Vic. 3167. (03) 579-3622. Distribute a range of high quality bench DMMs for Kelthley, a US-based manufacturer.

21. Tech Rentals. 88 Wellington St, Windsor, VIc 3181. (03) 51-1303. They also trade as Tech Sales. The company handles Solartron and Schlumbeger meters for the high quality end of the market. They recently took over Elmeasco.

22. Technico Electronics. 67 Mars Rd, Lane Cove, NSW 2066. (02) 427-3444. They sell meters for Simpson with various models between \$150 and \$400.

23. University Graham. 106 Belmore Rd, Riverwood, NSW 2210. (02) 53-0644. This well known instrument making and distribution company sells a wide range of DMMs. Included are Hansen and YFE, but often they sell with house brands on the meter.

24. Vicom. 57 City Rd, South Melbourne, Vic.
3202. (03) 62-6931. They handle Global Specialties, the US-based Instrument makers. They specialize In Bench DMMs and other instruments.
25. Warburton Frankl. P.O. Box 182, Chats-

25. Warburton Frankl. P.O. Box 182, Chatswood, NSW 2067. (02) 648-1711. Well known in the instrumentation field, Warburton Franki sell a number of meters. Included in the lower end of the market is the Beckman range of 3½-diglt DMMs selling between \$200 and \$415.

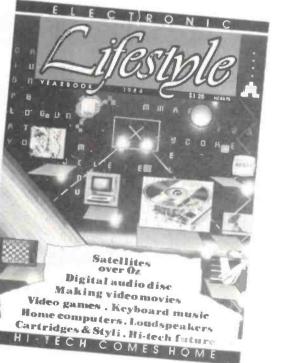
26. Warsash. P.O. Box 217, Double Bay, NSW 2028. (02) 30-6815. Sells a powerful DMM called the HEME 1000 that specialised in measuring very high current.

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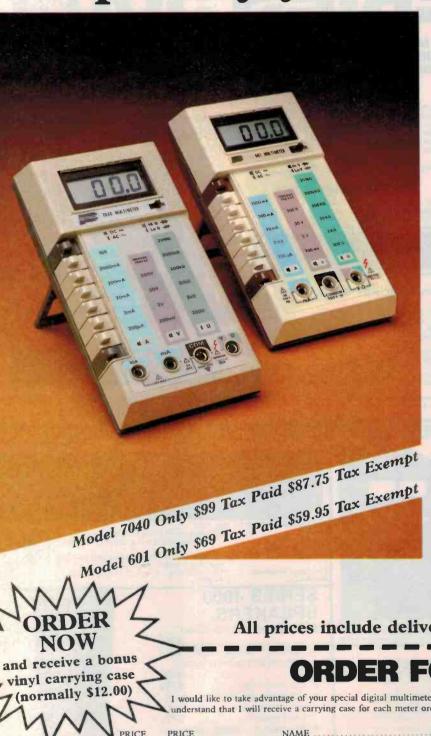
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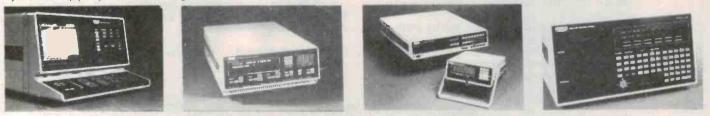
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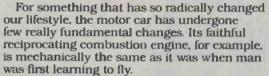
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# Sight & Sound NEVS



# Compact disc players take to the road

Laser technology, which revolutionised hi-fi equipment with the compact disc player, will be introduced into car audio later this year when National launches its compact disc player for car audio.

Putting a compact disc player on the road wasn't an easy task. National was faced with several special problems. First, a car CD player has to be small enough to fit easily into limited dashboard space. Second, it has to be able to endure the bumps and jolts encountered on the road. Third, it has to operate on a low voltage power source. Finally, it has to be impervious to interference from other electrical equipment.

National car audio engineers solved these problems by developing a car audio CD player with simple operation, shock and vibration resistant structure and minimal size. National's CD player is designed so that the disc operates horizontally — the angle which best minimises road vibration and shock. The objective lens is mounted upside-down so that dust won't accumulate on it. The laser stylus and spindle motor are small enough to fit into a 50 mm high chassis.

However, the most important feature to the driver is that the National car audio CD player is so easy to operate. The front panel has an LED display that gives information on all major functions at a glance. The driver's eyes can stay where they belong — on the road. Disc loading is super simple. Just slide the disc into the loading slot and it's automatically pulled into the deck and loaded. Power is automatically switched on. There's no need to press a play key. All operations, such as eject, pause, seek up and seek down are controlled by four convenient key switches.

Now it's up to car manufacturers to reduce the ambient noise level inside cars so that it will be possible to fully appreciate the increased dynamic range available from CD players.

A release date for National's car compact disc player is yet to be announced. For more information contact National Panasonic (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 95 Epping Rd, Nth Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-5333.

## Make yourself heard!

Sydney-based distributor, Benelec Pty Ltd, stocks what is probably the most comprehensive range of public address and communications speakers available here, with over a dozen types in the range.

Sizes and power ratings range from a compact 88 mm (3.6") diameter model (catalogue number 8-203) rated at 4 W maximum, to a monster 305 mm (12") diameter diameter model (8-212) rated at 50 W

#### maximum.

The model 8-106 is a compact communications speaker designed for mobile applications in vehicles or boats. It measures just 55 mm in diameter and offers a frequency response of 450 Hz to 4.5 kHz, just right for good communications intelligibility.

Benelec offers a number of popular 5" PA horns. Of special interest is their 8-205F, a 'foreshortened' model about half the length of their other 5" models, for installation where length is an important consideration. Performance is not compromised, however, and it can be expected to deliver in excess of 90 dB sound pressure level, the company claims.

For complete details on the range of PA and communications speaker, contact Benelec at P.O. Box 21, Bondi Beach NSW 2016. (02)665-8211.

### Electronic cameras

The last ten years have seen the decimation of the Super 8 mm cine market, as video cameras and recorders have become more accessible to the general public. It has been predicted for quite some time that the same thing was all set to happen on the still picture market.

But now comes news that the market leader in the field, Sony, may be having a rethink about the technology, and the timing of its release.

Sony introduced a camera in 1981, called the Mavica, that was advertised as a working prototype of a consumer electronic camera.

International Resource Development Inc, a market research organisation, has just completed a report on the revolutionary camera. It seems that Sony has run into more problems than expected in turning the Mavica into a viable consumer item. It also seems to be rethinking its strategy of releasing the product directly onto the consumer market.

The report suggests Sony is looking at an industrial release within the next few years. The consumer market will be supplied by post Mavica-type technology, but that may be years away.

### Gruve-glide

This easy-to-apply 'dry' cleaning treatment for records is claimed to improve stylus tracking of record grooves, clean and de-stat records and produce demonstrably improved sound from records.

Gruve-Glide is an aerosol spray lubricant which comes with two applicator pads. Application is as simple as spraying the solution onto one of the pads and then treating the record in a circular motion until the surface is smooth and shiny.

A single treatment will last for at least 50 plays before a second application is needed.

For information on this product contact Andrew's Audio, 401 Pacific Hwy, Artarmon NSW 2064. (02)438-4166.

# 1984 - BIG BROTHER IS HERE! TELECOM

## APPROVED - A SOLID STATE TELEPHONE DIALLER/ALARM AT LAST!

NEW

AT LAST! This is one of the most significant products that we have seen for many years. It is a true "1984" product!! What we are talking about is basically an alarm device that will telephone you (and two others as well) locally, SDT even (SD If your premises are broken into, is burning or even if the freezer has broken down! It does not use a tape recorder it is microprocessor generated and controlled it is a 3 zone device as well be, it will give you a separate message to indicate the nature of any one of up to 3 separate faults.

TWO MODELS ARE AVAILABLE 1) DIALLER ONLY 2) DIALLER WITH POWER SUPPLY and complete composite control module with N.O. and N.C. inputs, delay etc. This unit has a tamper proof steel box with space for a backup battery. (Charger is included in price). BOTH UNITS PLUG STRAIGHT

OTH	UNITS	PLUG	STRAIGHT	INTO	A 1	<b><i>TELEPHONE</i></b>
			SOCKET			
	6400	P. 11 - 1				\$399

Cat. LA-5120 - Full alarm/control unit	3		unit	alarm/control	- Full	5120	at.
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NEW!!

C

Both units are supplied in a metal cabinet. **OPERATION OF DIALLER** OWhen ALARMED the following takes place: O The unit "grabs" the Telecom line from all other extensions O The dialier listens for "Dial Tone", when it hears the dial tone it dials out O Will even dial out an STD number or even from a switchboard (0 access) O After dialling the unit listens for "Ringing Tone" when it stops it: will give a "beep" message (the number of bloeps Indicating the zone or zones alarmed) will repeat bleep message and close down O I no dial tone is detected, the unit will go "off line" again and then try again (like replacing the receiver and then picking it up again) O If the line is engaged or none answers after a short time period the dialer will close down and dial the next number that is programmed in (a maximum of 6 attempts) O The units have 4 input zones which can be

ARGE COLOUR LED

connected for all operating from N.O. contacts (or +12V dropping to less than 'xV) or for all operating from N.C. contacts (or 'xV rising to +12V) O A No AC signal is available which can be looped into a NO zone to give indication of supply failure (provided that the standby battery is lifted) O A Normally Closed contact is lifted to the case, to dial out if the unit is tampered with O The units have a return channel so that you can dial the unit up from a remote location and it will send bleeps indicating the last message that was transmitted. O Will operate with the last rollowing sensors: N/C contacts is window foil - window/door message that was transmitted. Or thin Operate with the following sensors: N/C contacts - window foll - window/door switches, N/O contacts - mats, heat detectors, of operated and the contacts from Ultra-Sonic, radar, IR detectors and from most sector control units. O Operates from 12VAC or 13.6V DC (for recharging 12V battery) (or mains LA-5120)

VIDEO HEAD CLEANING

absolutely clean. We then recommend that you "tropicalise" the underside with spray on lacquer. (Also available Cat. NA-1002 350 gram can \$8.95).

1

5 6 7 8

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Own

**FEATURES:**   $\therefore$  It is a complete microprocessor based burglat alarm control unit with integral dialier, with facilities for 3 alarm zones and 1 test zone.  $\Rightarrow$  It has the following zone options: i) Delay zone for entry/exit with 30 second delay before dialing out and bringing in the alarm relay, unless switched 'off with a key switch, before this, ii) instant zone, after the arming delay will dial out immediately and bring the alarm relay in. iii) Stient zone, will dial out but not bring relay in-option 1 can be switched 'OFF with the unit - option 2 or 24 hour panic or armed hold-up button iv) Test zone will ring in and tell you alarm is working at weekends etc.  $\Rightarrow$ Can be programmed or re-programmed for all standard security receivers  $\Rightarrow$  Unit is reset every time system is switched 'OFF'  $\Rightarrow$  Can be installed by handyman  $\Rightarrow$  No flashing lights to alarm isund or other will phone up to 3 - 12 digit telephone numbers, silent zone can ring a 4th number (i.e. armed hold-up alarm could go to the shop next door and not an empty home)  $\Rightarrow$  Will even phone STD Nos interstate  $\Rightarrow$  Can signai fridge tallure, mains fallure, or fire etc.

#### NEW!! DESK TOP MAGNIFIER

DESCRIPTION OF WIAGUNTFLER Superb magnifying glass 90mm diameter mounted in a chrome ring supported on a 240mm flexible gooseneck. A sturdy cast base supports the unit. Ideal for checking solder joints, PCB cracks, component identification etc. High magnification over large area will pick up thriest flaws! A must in every serious workshop.

\$29.95



#### RESISTOR NETWORKS STAGGERING LOW PRICES

JAGUE TING LOW PRICES Jaycar has secured a massive scoop purchase of quality resistor networks at unbellevable prices! The networks are wired as per schematic illustration, and all values in each device are the same. As very few hobby circuits leature networks at the moment, we feel that this product will only appeal to the service and OEM industry. If you are a user of resistor networks, send us a note and we will send you a specific list of stock with prices. We have probably the largest stocks and rance in Australial. will send you a specific list of stock with prices. We have probably the largest stocks and range in Australia). In the meantime we offer a "service pack" of networks at a bargain basement price. Each pack contains 50 assorted networks (Singlei-In-line packaged) in resistor values ranging from 680R to 1 Meg. (At least two of each network). COST OF THE PACK?

ONLY \$10!! Cat. 88-3380

# PCB CLEANING SOLVENT It may not be obvious, but many circuit problems occur when flux and other residues (even finger prints) remain on the PCB causing 'leakage' between tracks. If you work RF, high input impedance (i.e. FET OP amps etc), ioniser or other circuits PCB cleanlings solvent is a spray that dissolves all flux residue and grime leaving the track work and board beneficiture. When commend that you." Tropalise

NEWI

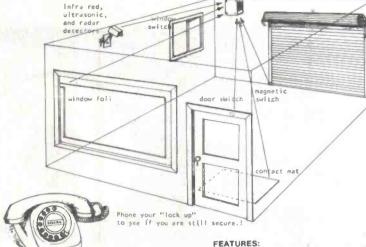
UHF TUNER MODULE This factory made unit enables you to cover the entire Australian UHF Band. The fundamental output frequency is actually around 35MHz, not VHF channel 1 as previously stated. A strong limage at VHF channel 1 appears, however, This enables the unit to connect straight to the antenna input of many VHF sets to enable UHF reception. The knob and reduction coll mechanism gives direct UHF channel readout! 341911

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Ditto for home computers & video games
 Supplied with connection instructions and power supply

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# Master the Microprocessor

The Purpose of this Course

There is a considerable expanding and woild-wide demand for people with a real knowledge of microprocessors and general computer technology. Such people are needed to design and evaluate systems and to assess and develop the enormous range of possible applications, both present and luture of microprocessors and to

understand the installation and servicing of the main types of equipment of which they may form the most vital component (A microcomputer has

(A microcomputer has already been produced to replace the mechanical programmer on a domestic washing machine, for example )

This Course provides the necessary basic information to enable a student to really understand the functioning of microprocessins and their supporting circuitry. usually referred to as the "hardware". This is backed up by showing how to program a microcomputer (or produce its "software") in the most fundamental form of computer language called "machine code". No previous knowledge of Computers is necessary though a little basic knowledge of electronics

plus digital and logic Circuits will be found helpful A special introductory short

Course is available to provide this back ground information, if required by an individual student on the Course without extra tee

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A qualified Tutor is available to every Student throughout this Course in order to deal with any queries which may arise and to assess certain questionnaires which are issued to Students throughout the period of training Certificate Issued to all Students completing the Course successfully. Course covers main requirements of the City and Guilds Certificates in Computers

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# How the Course is organised

Learn how Microprocessors really work

... the practical way.

The basis for the practical work in the Course is the Microcomputer This is supplied completely assembled and ready to use

The Course text is carefully arranged in sequence so that each new section follows logically from previous work Hardware description and programming technique progress together, so that the Student is discouraged from treating them as distinctly separate subjects Following each section of descriptive text, detailed instructions are given in order to use the Microcomputer to provide a practical demonstration of each new function or technique. This provides a very powerful way of learning precisely how the system operates and enables any possible ambiguities in the Student's mind to be quickly resolved

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# Technics SB-X100 loudspeakers

#### Louis Challis

TECHNICS HAS DEVELOPED a large number of innovative and attractive loudspeaker systems over the last four years. I have tested and used a number of the best of their products and I consider them one of the foremost loudspeaker manufacturers in the world.

Technics' most impressive recent developments have been associated with its honeycomb disc speaker systems which are just as exciting as their leaf-tweeters; both systems have an outstanding performance. Unlike the SB-10 system which I reviewed in ETI, July '81, the SB-X100 system uses three honeycomb disc drivers in a 'threeway' configuration. The designers have not used Technics' outstanding leaf-tweeter to cover the top end of the audible range as both the cost and size would be inappropriate in such a low priced system.

Initially I had asked to review the Technics SB-F5 speaker system which was released recently in America but has not yet arrived in Australia. It is fortuitous that my request could not be granted because the SB-X100 speakers have a performance which is undoubtedly superior to the system I had originally wanted to test and yet I believe they will most probably cost no more to purchase.

#### Features

The SB-X100 system is a true bookshelf system. It is well finished in an almost-black, plastic veneer which covers a heavy-density particleboard cabinet. The two speaker enclosures fit neatly into one small cardboard package which is about the size of the average single loudspeaker system that many advertising people classify as a 'bookshelf speaker' system. The front of each speaker is neatly covered with a finely woven black cloth that has been mounted over a plastic frame which clips into four neatly designed inserts located on the front face of the cabinet.

With the cover removed one's attention is immediately drawn to the purposeful and neat appearance of the three honeycomb disc drivers which are mounted in two groups. The 180 mm diameter honeycomb disc driver (or woofer) features a light, but reasonably rigid, honeycomb structure. This appears to be less expensive than that used on the SB-10 series speakers and has a smooth foam, plastic roll surround.

The woofer is located at the bottom of the cabinet with the mid-range and tweeter incorporated in a separate circular diecast secondary baffle located at the top. The



The flat frequency response, inaudible distortion above 120 Hz and impressive decay response spectra are as good as many speakers costing three or four times the price of this bookshelf system. Apart from some low frequency limitations, the performance of these speakers is excellent.

mid-range speaker uses a similar honeycomb disc element, but it is far more rigid and appears to be particularly rugged.

The construction of the 28 mm diameter tweeter is the most impressive of the three drivers; the protection grid element appears to be based on the design of the protection grid used by Bruel & Kjaer in the front protection grids for their 25 mm diameter laboratory microphones.

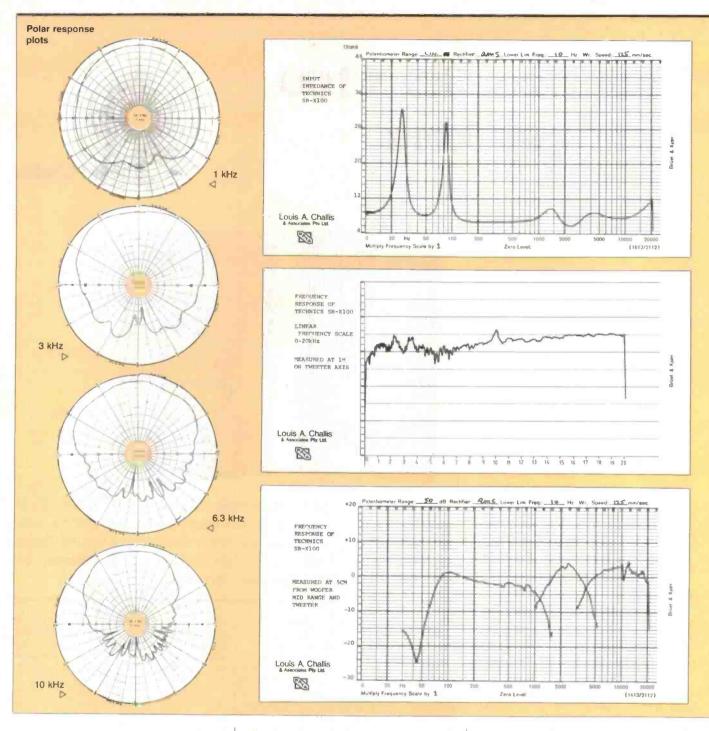
The choice of this design configuration was probably intentional as Bruel & Kjaer did a considerable amount of research when developing their protection grids. I have visited the Bruel & Kjaer factory and having

<b>TECHNICS S</b>	B-X100 LOUDSPEAKERS
Dimensions:	372 mm x 223 mm x 207 mm
Weight:	5.3 kg
Price:	Rrp \$398 per pair
Manufactured:	In Japan by Matsushita Electric Industries.
Distributor:	National Panasonic (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 95 Epping Rd, Nth Ryde NSW 2113. (02) 887-5333.

seen the wide range of experimental prototypes, I know how well the final design performs. It achieves the best possible high frequency diffusion and strength which are both just as important in the microphone as they are in this particular application.

On one side of the cabinet is the 50 mm long, 30 mm diameter tapered port. This tapered configuration reduces the 'Q' to produce a smoother, low frequency performance. On the other side of the cabinet is a built-in thermal over-load relay which monitors the temperature rise on the loud speakers and switches off the input circuit in the event of abnormal operating conditions. The activation of this relay is indicated by a small, red light emitting diode whose illumination can be clearly seen through the very thin, black speaker cloth. This relay has to be reset by pressing a small reset button mounted beside the diode on the front panel.

The rear of the cabinet features a pair of spring loaded terminals designed to hold bare speaker wires and these terminals are located in a solidly made, plastic recessed housing. The inside of the cabinet has been



effectively dampened with a reasonable thickness of felted underlay material while the sides and front of the cabinet have been solidly braced to reduced cabinet resonance effects.

#### **Objective testing**

The objective performance evaluation of the SB-X100 speakers produced results which were substantially superior to those one would normally expect from a speaker system selling at only \$398 (recommended retail price).

The on-axis, as well as the off-axis, frequency response of the system is remarkably flat. The on-axis response extends

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effectively from 70 Hz to 33 kHz at -6 dB which is an extremely wide and smooth performance, considering the price of the system.

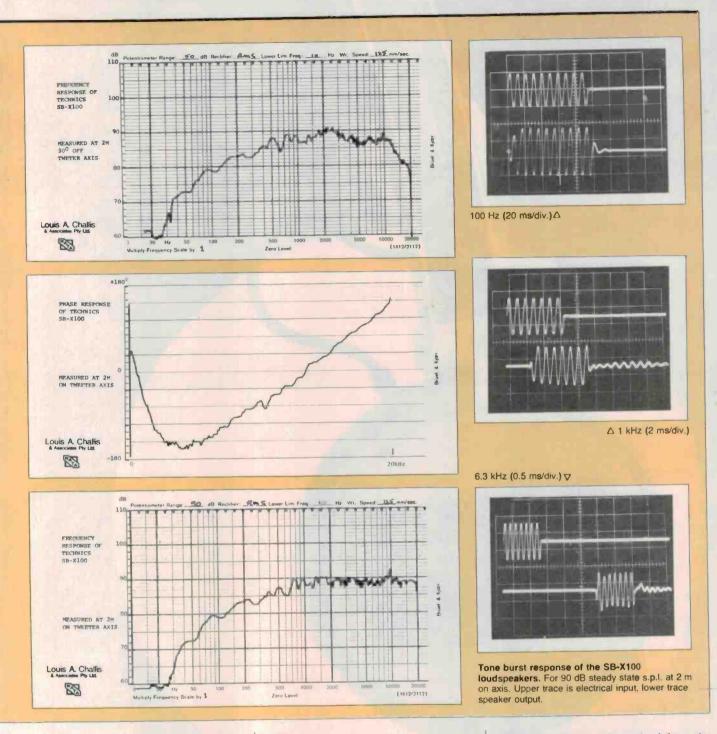
The off-axis response at 30° to the main axis extends from 70 Hz to 18 kHz, producing results which are generally as good as any speaker I have seen costing three or four times the price. The off-axis response is obviously controlled by the dispersion of the honeycomb disc tweeter which performs remarkably well to achieve such a smooth response within its working range.

The measured response of each of the drivers has been exceedingly well matched and the linear plot of frequency response indicates to what degree the optimisation of frequency response has been successfully achieved.

The measured distortion of the system is quite acceptable, except at frequencies of 100 Hz and below where a 96 dB output signal at 1 m produces second harmonic, frequency doubling components which are audible. This degree of audibility increases with further lowering of the drive frequencies.

At frequencies above 120 Hz the distortion components are virtually inaudible and the measured results would make many designers of more expensive speakers quite envious.

The measured impedance characteristics of the SB-X100 illustrate the typical



increases that one would expect at 27 Hz due to the speaker resonance, and at 85 Hz due to the loading port. The general impedance characteristics are quite smooth with a typical impedance of about six ohms. This speaker system could be paralleled with other eight ohm speakers, however, there would be some risk of excessive amplifier current except where the amplifier is capable of handling impedances of less than four ohms.

The phase response of the system is remarkably smooth providing a maximally smooth response all the way from 100 Hz to 20 kHz. In much the same way, even the tone burst response of this speaker system is excellent and there is not trace of abnormality at the standard test frequencies.

The cumulative decay response displays a performance with very few resonances; the only really significant resonances are at 10 kHz, which is in the audible range, and at 22 kHz which is not audible. There are two lesser resonances at 2.5 kHz and 3.5 kHz which are measurable, but not nearly as significant as the resonance at 10 kHz.

The porting resonance which shows up at 85 Hz in the decay response spectra is a result of the interaction of the port with the repeated impulse signal used in the measurement procedure. This is not a problem except in terms of the low frequency capabilities of the system. The overall impression gained from the decay response spectra is that the designers have achieved a truly outstanding result from a particularly inexpensive speaker system. The results are as good as those provided by many speakers costing three or four times the price.

The polar plots produced in our anechoic room again illustrate the excellent lateral dispersion of the speaker at high frequencies. The sound dispersion at 10 kHz, in particular, is extremely good providing results comparable with other loud speakers costing many times the price. With a set of measured results as good as these, one would reasonably expect that the subjective results would also be excellent.



# "To accurately test our cartridges,we created the world's finest stereo headphones."

To test our cartridges for the improper tracing and signal-to-noise ratios that an ordinary speaker would not register, we needed highly sensitive stereo headphones.

To obtain the accuracy that our reputation demanded, we had to create our own.

The present ATH series is the second generation of Audio Technica headphones, subtly refined and further improved.

Lightweight, comfortable precision instruments, they reflect Audio Technica's unrivalled reputation for reliability and the intelligent application of advanced audio technology.

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Post to: Audio Technica brochure offer, c/- Rose Music Pty. Ltd., 17-33 Market Street, South Melbourne, 3205.	
Maudia taabaia?	ĺ
<b>audio-technica</b>	

#### SOUND REVIEW

#### **Subjective testing**

The subjective testing revealed that the SB-X100 produces a delightful and often superlative performance on most programme content, particularly where the dominant frequencies are above 100 Hz. The SB-X100 system is ideal for listening to classical music, low level monitoring applications (where the output signals are less than 96 dB at 1 m) and razor-sharp stereo imaging in either residential or even semicommercial applications.

I listened to a wide range of operatic singing including Verdi's 'La Traviata' (Decca 400 057-2), featuring Sutherland and Pavarotti, which revealed the outstanding characteristics of both the singers and the speakers and produced a soft and smooth performance. As I consider that the clear production of speech is one of the most important attributes of a loud speaker system, it is obvious that the SB-X100's achieve an excellent performance in this category. The performance on transients was well illustrated by a new CD disc with George Frederick Handel's 'Music for the Royal Fireworks' (Oiseau Lyre 400 059-2).

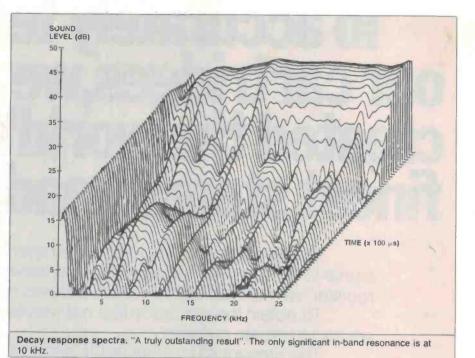
In a direct comparison with my B & W 801 monitors, the SB-X100s gave an excellent performance as long as the frequency content did not produce significant components below 110 Hz. When that occurred, the small dimensions and limited volumetric capacity of the SB-X100s were incapable of producing more than a poor replication of the original sound. This, however, is not a condemnation of the speakers, but rather an acknowledgement of the design constraints imposed by the particularly modest volume of only 17 litres.

When subjected to overloads from excessive power such as 250 watt transients provided by a Yamaha M300 amplifier, or even nasty transients provided by the signal content in normal music or tone arms being dropped on records, the protection circuit appears to function extremely well and I was unable to destroy these systems (although I tried).

#### Conclusion

The Technics SB-X100 loud speaker system was not designed to be a studio monitor system, the manufacturers have not claimed that it is suitable for rock music, and it has inadequate output power to be suitable for public address applications. Notwithstanding these obvious limitations it has many attributes, the majority of which are quite outstanding.

Provided you accept its low frequency limitations with an objective view point, this speaker system will most probably amaze you with its clean uncoloured fidelity and remarkable linearity. At a recommended retail price of only \$398 per pair I believe the SB-X100s constitute an extremely good value for money, particularly where larger speakers would appear to be inappropriate.



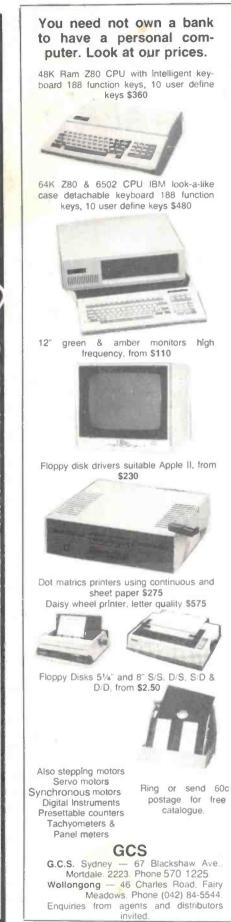
	LOUDSP	EAKER DA	TA SHEET		
Measured Performa	ance of Technic	s SB-X100			
Serial No. TL 321	5A337				
Frequency Respons	e (-12dB): On	-axis 7	0Hz - 33kHz		
	Of	f-axis 70	0Hz - 18kHz		
Crossover Frequence	cies :	1.	5kHz and 4.0	0kHz	
Sensitivity					
(for 90dB average a	at 2m) 5.6	SVRMS = :	5.2 Watts (N	ominal inte	o 6 ohn
Harmonic Distortic	n				
(for 96dB at Im)		100Hz	<u>lkHz</u>	6.3kHz	
	2nd	-22.8	-45.3	-40.6	dB
	3rd	-38.4	-42.3	-47.7	dB
	4th	-30.5	-69.9	-52.1	dB
	5th	-47.7	-58.1		dB
	THD	7.9	0.95	1.0	%
Input Impedance					
		100Hz	10.4	0	hms
		lkHz	8.0	o	hms
		6.3kHz	8.0	o	hms
	Minimum at	2.4kHz	6.0	ol	hṁs
	and typical				
	minimum				
Phase Response	Maximally				

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### Computing Today

# IBM's million bit memory chip

An experimental computer memory chip that can store more than one million bits of information has been fabricated on an existing manufacturing line at IBM's facility in Essex Junction, Vermont.

The experimental chip, called a one-megabit dynamic random access memory (DRAM), was fabricated on the same manufacturing line the company has used since 1978 for mass production of 64K and 72K high-density memory chips.

Use of these existing manufacturing facilities has both demonstrated the chip's manufacturability and accelerated its development for potential use in IBM products.

A number of improvements in photolithography and processing technology contributed to the development of the one-megabit chip. For example, enhancements to conventional optical lithography and photoresist formulation made it possible to fabricate circuit elements on the chip as narrow as one micrometer — about 1/50 the width of a human hair.

The high storage density (13 025 bits per square millimeter) of the new chip is also derived in part from the use of advanced processing technology. A new processing step that electrically insulates adjacent storage nodes from one another allows them to be placed less than 1 $\mu$ m apart without creating unwanted electrical effects that would tend to impair chip performance.

Another processing development that directly contributes to the density of the one-megabit chip is the use of an extremely thin layer of a composite dielectric material to cover the storage nodes. This layer is only 15 nanoneters thick, or about 50-60 atoms high.

Reducing the thickness of this layer makes it possible to increase the amount of electrical charge that can be stored without increasing the area of the node, which takes up a sizeable fraction of the memory cell itself. In this way, a strong and easily sensed signal can be obtained from the cell without the need to enlarge its area.

The process is already sufficiently developed to produce perfect chips. Individual chips have been made in which it is possible to access each of the 1 048 576 memory cells.

The chip is packaged on a 22pin ceramic substrate with a packaging density of four megabits per square inch.

It operates with a single-voltage, 5 V power supply. The onemillion-plus memory cells and their support circuitry occupy an 80.85 square millimeter area of silicon. The chip dimensions are 10.5 mm by 7.7 mm. The time needed to read data out of the chip is 150 ns.

## Xidex disks

Magmedia, Australia's largest supplier of floppy disks, has begun manufacturing Xidex Precision disks at new premises in Gladesville, NSW.

Last November Magmedia became sole Australian distributor for Xidex disks which are produced by Xidex Corporation of California, and distributed worldwide.

The 5¼" and 8" precision disks are the first to be designed to the exacting standards required of 96 TPI high density recording, the company claims. They claim the highest certification level in the industry and incorporate a new magnetic particle which provides a strength 20 per cent above the accepted industry average, they say.

Recently the company released a 555 foot length DEI data cartridge, the first extended length <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" digital tape cartridge which is fully compatible with the ANSI industry standard 300 and 450 cartridges, and a new computer tape called the Epoch 480 manufactured by Graham Magnetics of the US.

For further information contact Magmedia, 28 Buffalo Rd, Gladesville NSW 2111. (02)816-3222.



Karen Kaigle holds a sliicon wafer. The wafer contains memory chips that can store more than one million bits of data. The wafer will eventually be diced into almost 100 individual chips.

## Pulsar boost

If you built the Little Big Board project (ETI-690, Oct '83), you may be interested to learn that Pulsar Electronics, designers of the Little Big Board, have just been named one of three preferred suppliers of computer equipment to Victorian State schools.

The Victorian Education Department Computer Centre named three micros for use in its schools during the next few years. They are the Commodore 64C, the Apple II and the Pulsar 6000. The choice of computer is not binding on all the state schools, but the centre will only provide instruction and software for these three.

Competition for preferred supplier status was fierce, with over three hundred suppliers registering their interest. Machines were evaluated in three categories, low for primary schools, medium for years 7 to 10, and upper for senior high school. One of the favoured middle range machines was the BBC micro, which Barson Computers had planned to manufacture locally, but apparently it failed the 7B test.

The 7B test, according to Mr Nick Wilkinson of the Computer Centre, involves leaving the computer with class 7B students for an afternoon.

According to Mr Wilkinson the "bare copper male connectors" of the BBC micro wilted under the strain.

For more information contact Pulsar Electronics, 2 Melrose Drive, Tullamarine Vic. 3043. (03)330-2555.

# Computing Today NEWS

## Networking for TRS-80

A renet, a local-area network based on Datapoint's 'Attached Resource Computer Network', is now available in Australia through Tandy Electronics.

Tandy will utilise Arcnet protocols and software, plus a new LSI integrated circuit network interface component, to allow multiple TRS-80 Model II or Model 12 computers to be linked into effectively large-scale systems to create a low-cost local networking system for up to 255 computers.

Arcnet is compatible with most Model II software.

For further details, contact Tandy Electronics, 91 Kurrajong Avenue, Mount Druitt NSW 2770. (02)675-1222.

## New 8-bit micro

Zax Corporation has introduced 'The Box'. The Box is a powerful CP/M based Z80A 8-bit microcomputer with builtin EPROM programmer, two 8" double-density, double-sided floppy disk drives, 64K of RAM, four RS232C serial ports (75 baud to 19 200 baud), AM9511 socket and interface circuity for high speed arithmetics and one parallel Centronics plug compatible port.

In addition, one 8" drive and on 51/4" drive may be added as an option. The disk drives are designed to take into account inter-changeability between diskette formats. The formats of standard diskettes are switched automatically by insterting a diskette on any of the other drives will be treated as the same format.

If mixed use of diskettes of different formats is desired, XDSKMOD software is available for diskettes that are not standard. XDSKMOD allows the uses to select different formats including number of blocks, block-size, sector size, directory size, track number, sector skew, and so on.

The Box has a System Expansion Module equipped with four channels of RS232C serial interface, 48K x 4 expansion memory and 40M Bytes hard disk interface controller.

Other options include a RAM expansion module that adds 768K (48K x 16) of memory to The Box. This module is a single board that plugs into any slot and can be used as a virtual floppy disk or Data Acquisition System.

Also included in The Box mainframe is an EPROM programmer. This device can program any EPROM up to 28 pins with a 5 V Vcc and Vpp of +25 V or +21 V. To switch between PROM types simply plug in the supplied Select Module.

For further information please contact Z Systems Pty Ltd, 196B Vulture Street, South Brisbane 4101. (07)44-3715.

## Cheaper VIC-20 software

Ozi Soft has announced a price drop of its entire range of VIC-20 software down to as low as \$9.95. This includes games such as Macpan, Cops and Robbers, Kongo Kong and Skramble, and programs in the education and small business application areas.

There have been a number of new releases for the Commodore 64 including new games from the UK and USA, while the three new business packages from Southern Solutions fill a gap in the Accounts Payable, Receivable and General Ledger Accounting areas. A word processor and information management package has been released for the Commodore 64. Insta-Write, a word processor on cartridge, acts as the integrating package between Insta-Mail (a mailing list) and Insta File (a powerful data base).

The total package is available on cassette or disk and, as a special offer, the disk version comes with a complimentary Financial Spreadsheet.

For more information contact Ozi Soft, 50 Clarence St, Sydney NSW 2000. (02)29-6330.

## Micro clearinghouse

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology has attracted 16 international and local computer companies and peripheral suppliers to its Australian Microcomputer Industry Clearinghouse, AMIC.

A concept new to Australia, the Clearinghouse offers microcomputer owners, operators, and potential users a range of services including access to hardware and software for personal evaluation, either in a selflearning mode, or with demonstrator assistance.

AMIC's general manager, Mr Don Schauder, predicts that the Clearinghouse's neutrality would appeal to individuals, and business firms, looking for somewhere to sort out their microcomputer options without sales pressures. "As we don't sell computers, people using AMIC can be assured of total impartiality," he said.

Mr Shauder says that the Clearinghouse is geared towards providing low-cost public access to computer time and associated training activities. "People can book time on any of our machines for \$6 per hour. For

### Atari cutbacks

The woes of Atari Inc, the embattled US video games producer, continue.

The company is laying off 550 people at its factories in California and Puerto Rico. This is the latest chapter in a saga that has seen Atari retrench much of its US work force as production moves into SE Asia.

The Atari 600 and 800 home computers and the 2600 and 5200 games machines will con-

## Floppy copy

Magmedia has introduced Applied Data Communications' new high speed IC4800 floppy duplication system to support the overworked IC450 'Floppy Copy' system.

Kevin Biggs, Magmedia's Technical Director, states that the new equipment can duplicate and verify double-sided 40track 5¼" floppy disks in 21 seconds.

Software masters may be

students, the fee is \$3. Where the assistance of one of our 30 demonstrators is required, the hourly rate is from \$20."

Australian manufacturers, whose participation in AMIC is being sponsored by the Federal Department of Science and Technology, are represented by Case Communications, Datacraft, Digital Electronics, Hartley and SME.

AMIC occupies a suite of offices in Gateway Place, in Swanston Street, opposite the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and is open on weekdays and on Sundays. Courses are being conducted on most days, including 1½ hour breakfast sessions covering specific products.

The Australian Microcomputer Industry Clearinghouse is a joint venture involving RMIT, its subsidiary, Technisearch Limited, the computer industry, and the Federal Department of Science and Technology. For further information contact Peter Wilkinson, (03)341-2943 or Don Schauder, (03)348-1775 or write AMIC, G.P.O. Box 2476V, Melbourne Vic, 3001.

tinue to be assembled exclusively in Asia.

The only good news for job hungry Americans is that Atari has promised to begin production of some yet-to-beannounced games products at El Paso, Texas. Spokesperson Bruce Entin said that workers who moved to El Paso (at their own expense) would receive "preferential consideration" in hiring.

imported at 2% duty rate if they are to be used for duplicating purposes. This will save importing large amounts of untried software at 35% duty.

Magmedia will also be offering software protection schemes with varying degrees of sophistication.

For information contact Magmedia, P.O. Box 442, Gladesville NSW 2111. (02)816-3222.

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- Parity: odd, even, mark, space
  Operating Mode: full duplex, half duplex or block mode
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   ELEAR SIEGLER ADM 3A ADM 5A, HAZELTINE 1500, ADDS VIEWPOINT

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   Refesh rate: 50/60 Hz

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- 32 control character symbols. • 5 screen attributes: blink, underline, blank, reverse, dual intensity
- Cursor type: selectable slaw, fast blinking or steady cursor, block, underline or invisible cursor
- External Control Power on/off
- Contrast adjustment Boud rote
- Refresh rate , Half duplex or full duplex Auto line feed
- EIA or 20-mA Current Loop
- · Reverse video or standard video
- End of message

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# Computing Today NEWS

### **C-Tech** update

The rapidly growing computer industry is being specially catered to by Ritronics. Their C-Tech division, situated at 48 A'Beckett St, Melbourne, is specifically for selling and maintaining computers, peripherals and software.

Managing director, Greg Boot BSc., has announced the introduction of the Big Board Three single board computer to enhance their successful range of BB1 and BB2 computers. The prototype is on display and features a 6 MHz Z80B, on board modem, voice synthesiser and 256K of RAM. Future expansion to 8088 and full high resolution colour graphics is planned.

The popular home computers including Apple, Microbee, Spectrum and Commodore 64 are supported with comprehensive ranges of software.

The ability of computers to be updated instantly to new applications has meant that the software provided by C-Tech is very popular. Computer owners delving deeper into the technical aspects of computing will find many programs available that aid software development, such as advanced programming languages and assembler, editor systems.

The all too common problems encountered when implenting new features on CP/M computers have been solved in many cases with the technical service provided by Greg and his staff.

For more information contact C-Tech Pty Ltd, 48 A'Beckett St, Melbourne Vic. 3000. (03)347-7917.

#### CLUB CALL

The Sydney Microbee Users Group now has two meetings each month. The evening meeting is on the first Tuesday of each month at Auburn Girls High School, Braemar St, Auburn from 7 pm to 9 pm. The regular Saturday afternoon meeting is held on the third Saturday of each month at the McMahons Point Community Centre in Blues Point Rd, Nth Sydney (near Lavendar St) from 1 pm to 5 pm.

The Broken Hill Microbee Users Group meets on the last Sunday of each month. For information contact Peter Cotter, 553 Radium St, Broken Hill NSW 2880. (080)88-1621.

A Spectravideo Users Group has just been started in Victoria. For Information about this club contact Mitch Raitt, Fernhill, Tindal's Rd, Warrandyte Victoria 3113. (03)844-3485.

The **BBC Users Group** of Tasmanla holds monthly meetings on the first Monday of each month at the Elizabeth Matriculation College in D Block (entrance off Warwick St), Hobart, commencing at 8 pm.

Engulries about membership etc. can be directed to John M. Hannon, P.O. Box 25, Nth Hobart Tas. 7000. (002)34-2704.

The **Ti-99/4 Users Group** in Melbourne meets monthly at the Victoria College, Burwood. The group issues a newsletter bi-monthly, six program tapes per year and runs demonstrations, tutorials and a special interest group in Assembler language.

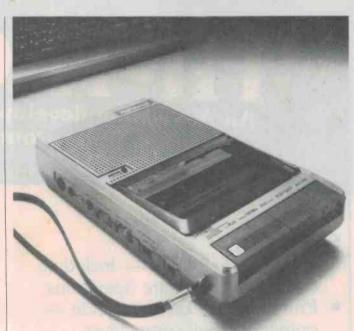
For further Information contact Wayne Worladge, 123 Ashburn Grove, Ashburton Vic. 3147. (03)25-1832.

For information about the Microbee Users Group of SA, Inc (MUGSA), write to the secretary, G.P.O. Box 767, Adelaide SA 5001.

The Melbourne Atari Computer Enthusiasts group (MACE) meets at the Rotunda at Monash University on the first Sunday of each month at 11.40 am. Visitors (non-members) are charged \$1 to cover costs. Tea and coffee are provided along with demonstrations of the latest software and hardware.

Meetings cover games, applications and languages for the Atari 400, 800 and XL personal computers. For more information contact M.A.C.E., P.O. Box 133, Mulgrave North, Vic. 3170.

The Newcastle Microcomputer Club meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7.30pm in room G12, Physics building, Newcastle University. Our malling address is P.O. Box 293, Hamilton NSW 2303, or ring Angus Bliss on (049)67-2433 ext. 326 bh. or Anthony Nicholson on (049)52-6017 ah.



#### Program recorder

**F**or owners of personal computers one of the most difficult hardware decisions is selecting the correct mode of data storage. Disks are a very nice way to go, but the price puts them out of the range of many users. Using a conventional audio cassette recorder is cheap, but it's slow and unreliable.

Midway between the two

## Jap apple

The Japanese manufacturer, Sony, and Apple Inc of the US have formed a technology sharing agreement on hard disk computer memory technology. Although details were not disclosed, both companies said they would develop new hard alternatives sits the National RO8100.

It has a data storage rate of 1200 bps, and a remote control jack that permits start/stop instructions from the computer. The recommended retail price is \$89,95.

For more information contact National Panasonic, 95 Epping Rd, Nth Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-5333.

disk drives from their joint technology operations.

There is already a degree of cooperation between the two companies. Sony supplies micro floppy drives for Apple, who use them in the Lisa 2 and MacIntosh.

#### **Turbodos computer**

A new Pulsar series 7000 turbodos computer system is the latest in a range of computer systems. The series 7000 is a one-to-four user system (with each user having their own Z80A and 64K of RAM.) Mass storage is handled by a combination of hard disk (to 100M), 5.25" 1.4M mini-floppy and 5M removable hard disk. Air flow is via positive pressure 4" fan. Power supplies are available to 15A. System boot-up is via the hard disk with a key operated reset/power on function.

Further information can be obtained by contacting John Reardon, Pulsar Electronics, Lot 2, Melrose Drive, Tullamarine Vic. 3043. (03)330-2555.

# An Australian developed Z80 C Compiler that runs rings around the opposition.

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- Locally developed and supported
- Supports ROM-based software
- Includes MACRO assembler, linker and librarian

#### System Requirements: Z80 CPU 56Kb RAM 200Kb Disk space CP/M 2.2 or any UNIX system

## Disk formats:

8" SSSD \* Kaypro \* Osborne DEC Rainbow Others: enquire (\* \$5 surcharge on these formats)

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# Computing Today NEWS

#### Sesame Street software

Tandy Electronics has begun marketing two new educaprograms that were tional created by the Childrens Computer Workshop, part of the same outfit that produces Sesame Street for TV.

The software was written for a 32K TRS-80 colour computer with extended colour BASIC.

'Play with language' is designed for first and second year kids to complement early reading experience.

'Hands on' introduces children to the computer, teaching them familiarity with the keyboard and how to handle the colour functions on the TRS-80. Price for both programs is \$149.95.

Contact Tandy for details at 91 Kurrajong Ave, Mt Druitt, NSW 2770. (02)675-1222.

### New general manager at NEC

Mr David Ballantine has now taken over the position of General Manager, Planning and Marketing, at NEC Information Systems Australia Pty Ltd.

Mr Ballantine was previously Sales manager, Australia and New Zealand, for Digital Equipment Corporation. He worked for DEC for 11 years in the UK, US and Australia, and before

that for Australian Iron & Steel. In his new job Mr Ballantine is located at the NEC head office in St Leonards, NSW. Commenting on his new posi-

tion, Mr Ballantine states that he is delighted to be joining NEC, a company whose current performance and growth potential he sees as particularly outstanding.



#### Line tamers

Ferguson has produced a new range of line transformers specifically for the operator of micro computers.

The transformers ensure a constant 240 V from a mains supply that varies anywhere between 190 and 275 volts.

They claim their 'line tamers' will not pass spikes on the line, and at the same time will provide protection against lightning strikes

Mini line tamers are available in 160, 275, 550 and 1000 Watt versions.

For more information contact Ferguson Transformers, 331 High St, Chatswood NSW 2067. (02)407-0621.



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# Computing Today NEWS



### Brief case portable

Texas Instruments has a new portable printer, the TI 703, which is now available in Australia.

The TI 703 weighs 3 kg and fits into half a briefcase. It is clearly aimed at business people who, for one reason or the other, need to communicate with their office system.

Data communications is established via a Telecom approved accoustic coupler. Power supply is either mains or battery.

The unit is equipped with a QWERTY keyboard and a thermal printer which, the makers claim, is almost silent.

For more information contact Texas Instruments, 6 Talevera Rd, North Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-1122.

### **Disk conversions**

This to That is a Sydney based bureau service specialising in the conversion of Word Processing diskettes prepared by one manufacturer directly to the Word Processing diskette format of another manufacturer.

The aim of the service is to provide a maximum intelligence conversion where only minimal editing is required on the new Word Processing diskette. This is achieved by transferring the information on a direct disk-todisk basis, thus enabling conversion of many of the input diskette control codes directly to the new code form required for the output diskette.

This automatic disk-disk transfer method particularly means that client information is never displayed on a screen for editing and is therefore totally secure at all times.

Transferred features vary according to the particular input Word Processing system but typically include: Bold, underline, format control grids for margin and tab stop settings, page breaks, superscripts and subscripts, indents and tabs.

For more information contact This to That, MLC Building, 105 Miller St, North Sydney, NSW 2060. (02)923-2755.

### **Basic** Z

**S**oftware Source has just announced an all new version of the Basic Z compiler by System Z.

The new compiler replaces the single user product and promises total compatibility with numerous operating systems, such as CP/M and TURBODOS.

It is claimed to be the only compiler for micros that offers both operating system and hardware independence. Price is \$495 per installation.

To find out more about Basic Z call Software Source, 344 Oxford St, Bondi Junction NSW 2022. (02)389-6388.

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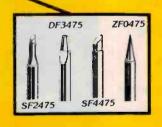
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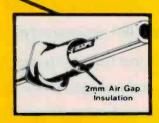
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### An owner's view

# **Colour** conversion of the Microbee

Thinking of upgrading your 'Bee to colour? Here, Mike Hennessy reviews what he went through with the colour conversion of his 'Bee and explains the software additions, their use, advantages and disadvantages.

#### Mike Hennessy

5

6

7

COLOUR CONVERSION of the Microbee gives you the new Colour BASIC, version 5.22e, Wordbee and terminal communications. The conversion will be performed by Applied Technology. Microbee owners may be asking themselves if the change is worth it. Well, this is one answer.

#### **RGB** Conversion

I will assume that the main interest is in the colour enhancement of the 'Bee; Wordbee and terminal communications deserve separate articles by themselves.

Physically, the conversion consists of fitting the new RGB colour module to the underside of the main board. The colour signals are brought out to a 15-pin socket, fixed to the new module and positioned beneath the serial port. A slot is cut into the case to accommodate the new socket. The connections between the main board and the RGB module are extensive, some changes are made to the main board, and in some cases the core board is also replaced. To sum up. Applied Technology insist on doing the work, this is not a case of simply plugging in extra ICs.

How long does it take Applied Technology to do the work? Well, with the unit under review it was handed in at their Gosford plant about 11.00 am on one day and picked up at 9.00 am at their showroom at Waitara on the next! That is what is called *service*.

#### Colourbee

With Microbee Colour BASIC you have at your disposal three new commands; COLOURB, COLOUR, COLOURM, Let's have a look at what they do and how they're used.

**COLOURB.** This command. "COLOURB n," selects any one of eight background colours, where n = 0 to 7.

The background colours are as follows:

COLOUR	DECIMAL CODE
BLACK	0
RED	1
GREEN	2
YELLOW	3

BLUE	
MAGENTA	
CYAN	
WHITE	
VV I I I I I I	

If you follow the command with a CLS the screen clears to the selected background colour. If CLS is not used and COLOURB is followed by a PRINT instruction, then the selected colour is used as background for that print. It is therefore possible to develop in your displays, combinations of the eight background colours on the screen.

**COLOUR.** The command "COLOUR N" selects the foreground colour used for any **PRINT**, **PLOT** or the SET instruction. However when used with **PLOT** or **SET** one disadvantage is that the colour information is set for the character block used, you cannot set alternative pixels in the same block to different colours. This was a distinct disadvantage when using the HIRES graphics.

Although 32 foreground colours are specified as "describeable", the first eight colours are the same as for the background colours, after that the colours are variations of combinations of background and foreground colours for a total of 255.

In addition, just to confuse you, when using the foreground colours, the codes for RED and BLUE and YELLOW and CYAN are reversed to that given for the background colours.

For those who argue about how to spell the word... COLOUR or COLOR are accepted without error in Microworld Colour Basic; COLOR, of course, uses one less byte of memory.

The other graphics commands that can be used in conjunction with COLOUR are underline and INVERSE.

The use of UNDERLINE simply underlines the print, to the VDU, in foreground colour.

INVERSE reverses the current foreground and background colours when used before a print instruction.

**COLOURM.** As an instruction. "COLOURM n", is designed to give you a half-amplitude colour signal with the colour being selected by using the same code as for the background colour.

COLOURM 4 immediately sets the background to a half-intensity BLUE. There is no need to implement CLS to obtain a background change, as you would do if using COLOURB.

As the normal RGB and half-amplitude RGB signals can be mixed, it is therefore possible to develop 64 background colours by combining COLOURB and COLOURM commands.

#### **COLOUR** and **POKE**

If you wish to use POKE instructions to change any of the colours, then this can be readily done by placing the required decimal code at these memory addresses:

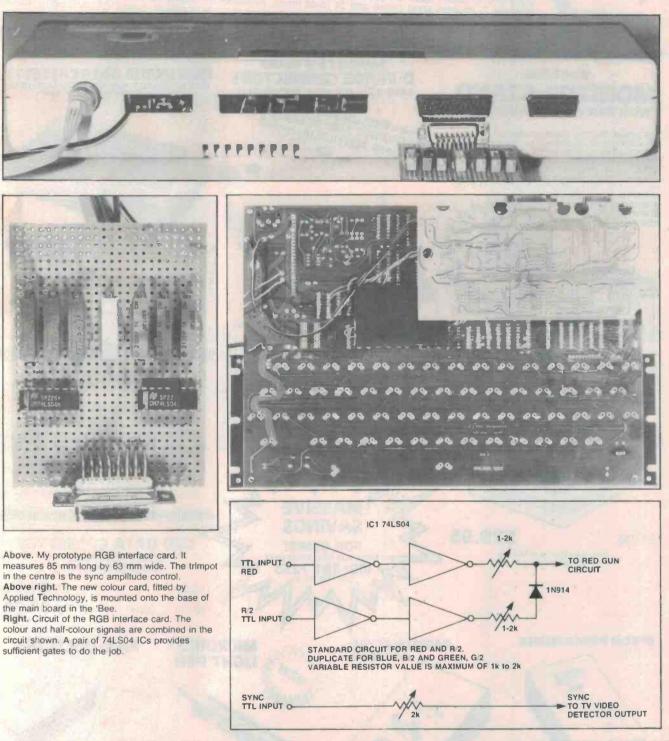
POKE	156,n	foreground colour
POKE	157,n	background colour
POKE	158,n	half intensity background
		colour.

## Hardware and the half mode signals

On the 15-pin socket from the RGB module you will find the RGB colour signals, the half-mode R/2, G/2, B/2 signals, positive and negative synchronizing pulses, ground and a surprise +5 volts on pin 9 of the socket. The latter has been added by Applied Technology, as a modification to the RGB module. In my case the pin connections supplied for the module had this signal as ground, it was found by accident and could have been disastrous for the 'Bee if connected to ground as the pin diagram would have you believe.

Fortunately, this  $\pm 5$  V is required for the RGB interface board that is not supplied with the conversion. The interface board does two things; firstly, a means of mixing the RGB and half intensity RGB signals, secondly, it is a buffer between the Bee and your TV set and provides you with a means to preset the levels of the signals to the set.

The Microbee Engineering Notebook suggests as one possible alternative for the interface, an open-collector inverter on page 12. My solution was to use the 741S04



Below. The RGB interface card plugs in below the serial port. This board is not supplied with the conversion, you build it yourself.

inverter with a diode to isolate the outputs where they combine, as shown in the diagram. An oscilloscope will be required to set up the half-intensity RGB signals so that they are 50% of the RGB signals. The need to build this interface board is the worst aspect of the colour conversion. It should be supplied with the conversion and fitted inside the 'Bee, I think.

It should also be noted that the RGB-plus sync signal is not compatible with the normal TV. An RGB monitor is required, although most family colour TVs can be modified successfully.

#### Software testing

Two short programs are listed to assist in testing and demonstrating the colour capability of the Microbee. The first displays a standard set of colour bars to assist in aligning the RGB monitor. The second is a kaleidoscope using all of the colour com-

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FOR DESPATCH, P & P CHARGES AND ADDRESS DETAILS PLEASE REFER TO OUR AD. ON PAGE 140

```
Program number one for the Microbee .. Colour Bars.
00100 REM .. Microbee Colour Bars ..
00110 LORES : PCG
00120 FOR N = 0 TO 14
           FOR C = 0 TO
00130
           COLOR C : PRINT "????????;
00140
00150
           NEXT C
00160 NEXT N
00170 A1$ = KEY : IF A1$ = "" THEN 170
00180 HIRES : CURS O
```

Program number two for the Microbee .. Kaleidoscope. 00100 REM .. Kaleidoscope .. for Microbee OS 5.22e 00110 REM .. Mike Hennessy .. Jan '84. 00120 PCG : LORES 00130 FOR K= 1 TO 10 00140 E = INT (RND\*7) : COLORB B : REM background color 00150 CLS FOR J = 1 TO 10 FOR N=1 TO 100 00160 X=INT (RND\*959) 00180 Y=INT (RND#63)+129 00190 C=INT (RND\*31) : COLOR C : REM foreground color CURS X : PRINT CHR (Y) 00200 00210 00220 NEXT N 00230 M=INT (RND\*7) : COLORM M : REM Half mode color 00240 NEXT J 00250 NEXT K 00260 GOTO 130

mands. Both are self explanatory and useful as a demonstration of what the 'Bee can do.

**Old operating system** software

The new Microbee Colour BASIC is

upwards compatible from earlier versions. Programs such as Chess, Invaders, Robot Man all run but without the enhancement of colour change from the default green foreground on black, unless of course you change these before the program is run. 1 would assume that the popular programs would be rewritten for colour and that users could obtain replacements, for a nominal fee, by returning the old tapes. (That'd be a good idea . . . Ed.).

#### **Deficiencies**

The worst deficiency as a result of this conversion is that you are still stuck with 128 PCG characters. As a result, your high resolution capabilities are very restricted, you are unable to utilize the full screen display potential that is there. Personally, I feel that the loss of some program RAM space in order to increase the number of PCG characters would be well worth it in terms of utilizing the latent graphics potential

Next, there are no graphics commands to fill circles or triangles, or any shape for that matter, with colour. The inability to address alternative individual pixels, within the same character block, for colour change will make the development of these routines very interesting.

#### Conclusions

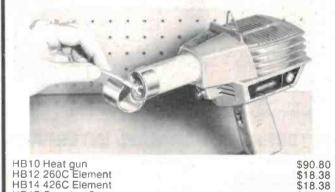
The enhancement to the VDU presentation by using colour on the Microbee can only be described as spectacular. The conversion puts the Microbee in the same league as more expensive personal computers using high resolution colour graphics, in my opinion.

The inclusion of Wordbee and the terminal communications in the conversion is an added bonus for users, and makes up for the lack of an RGB interface card for the TV.

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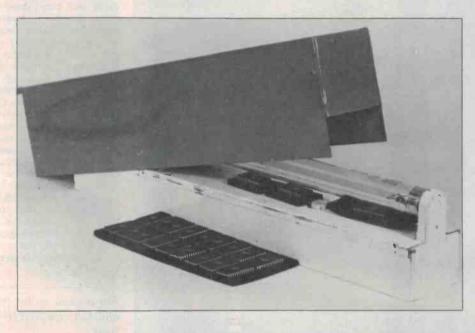
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# Pangalactic EPROM eraser

**Geoff Nicholls** 



FOR ANYONE developing and using EPROM-based software, the essential 'tools' for the task are an EPROM programmer and an EPROM eraser. We have described a number of EPROM programmers over the years: the ETI-643 Universal programmer (Dec '79), the ETI-686 PPI-based programmer (October '82) and the popular ETI-668 for the Microbee (Feb '83 and Jan '84). We have, however, not published an eraser for the popular and widely-used UV-erasable PROMs. This project rectifies that omission.

To 'erase' a UV-erasable EPROM, all you need do is place the IC's 'window' in a strong source of shortwave ultraviolet light with a wavelength of 2537 angstroms for a period determined by the UV source intensity. The data books recommended a minimum integrated exposure (UV intensity times exposure time) for erasure of 15 W-sec/cm<sup>2</sup>. For most types, this gives an erasure time of around 15-20 minutes using an ultraviolet lamp with a 12 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> rating, providing you stick the EPROM about 25 mm from the lamp during erasure.

First problem — find a UV lamp with appropriate wavelength output and power rating. We found a Philips type (G 15 T8) This project is the perfect companion to our popular ETI-668 Microbee EPROM programmer, or any EPROM programmer for that matter.

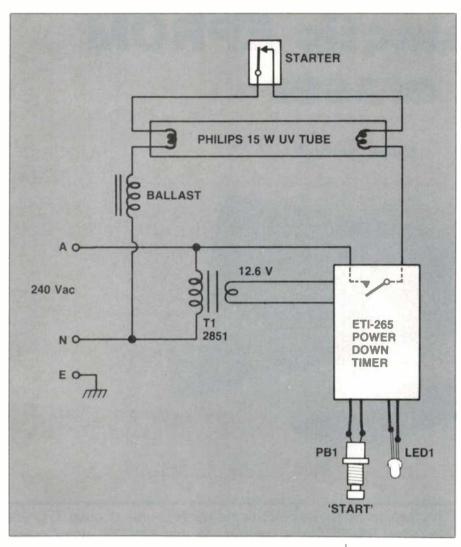
stocked by Circuit Components of 383 Forest Rd, Bexley, NSW 2207; (02) 59-3720. This is a 15 watt tube that fits a normal fluorescent lamp batten, which was neat because it solved the mechanical problems too.

Next problem, an 'erasure timer'. Our ETI-265 Power Down Timer (July 1983) suits the requirement perfectly. In fact, use of this project in an EPROM eraser was mentioned in the article. With a little trial and error to test how critical the whole set up might be, it was found that a fair latitude of exposure time could be allowed. Ten minutes was found to be a minimum for 2716s, 2532s, etc and 30 minutes a reliable maximum.

The '265 timer fitted neatly inside a 15 W fluorescent light batten and the EPROMs could be sat beneath the tube at closer than the 25 mm distance recommended in the data books, especially if you leave the device stuck in its piece of conductive foam. Where did that name *come* from? Fans of "The Hitchhikers Guide to the Galaxy" will recognise it instantly. The prefix 'pan' means "all", the suffix 'galactic' means "of the galaxy". So, you can erase any of the known UV-erasable EPROMs available in our galaxy.

#### Construction

For construction of the ETI-265 timer, refer to the article in the July 1983 issue. Before assembling the '265 board, use the blank board as a template to mark out its mounting hole positions on the lamp batten base. Then, using the components, mark out the mounting hole positions for the 2851 transformer. and the two-way terminal block. Drill the holes and clean off any burrs. Determine hole positions for the mains cable clamp grommet, the LED and pushbutton in the end of the batten furthest from the starter. Drill these holes and remove any burrs, as before. Project 669



Attach leads about 100 mm long to the pushbutton and the LED and mount them. Mount the terminal block and the 2851 transformer. I mounted a piece of heavy cardboard beneath the transformer to prevent accidental access to the tranny via some pre-existing holes in the batten base.

癜

Assemble the ETI-265 timer board, selecting C1, R1 and RV1 from Table 1 in the '265 article. Attach flying leads for the rectifier input (about 300 mm long) and the switched mains output (use 240 Vac rated wire here; determine their approximate lengths beforehand). Solder the flying leads to the board from the LED (watch polarity) and pushbutton. Mount the board in the batten, putting a piece of heavy card between the board and the batten base to cover pre-existing holes. Wire up the transformer secondary and then install the mains cable and mains wiring, as per the overlay/wiring diagram here. Check it all thoroughly.

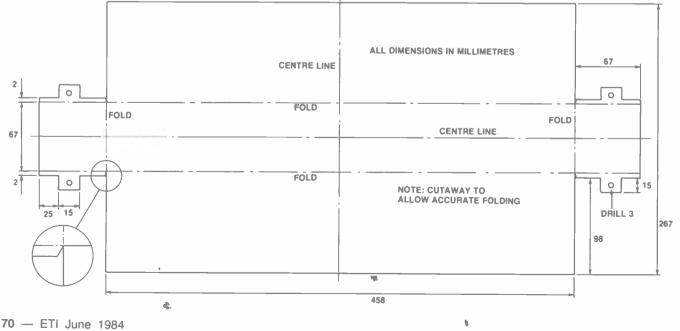
Now you can cut out and bend up the batten cove. I used self-tapping screws to hold it together. This cover just sits over the batten when in use.

For a trial test, put the lamp in the batten, plug in and switch on. Nothing should happen. Press the pushbutton and the lamp should light (as should the LED), going off at the pre-determined time later.

If all is well, you're ready to erase any of the popular UV-erasable EPROMs in the galaxy!

For a guide to buying components and kits, see SHOP AROUND this issue.

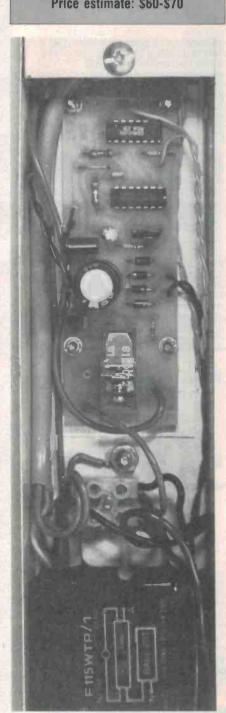
Batten cover. Dimensions for cutting out the batten cover.

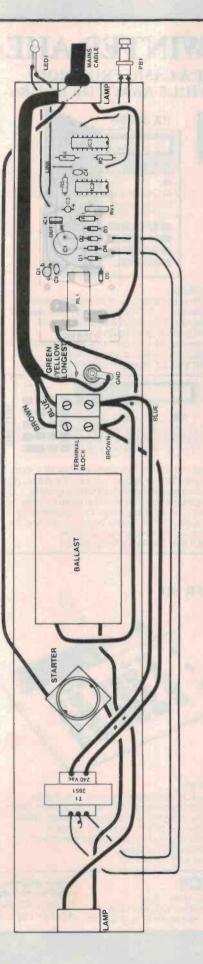


#### PARTS LIST - ETI-669

ETI-265 'Power Down' Timer project (board and electronics only); 15 W fluorescent lamp batten; Philips TUV 15 W UV (G 15 T8); transformer 2851; two-way terminal block; mains cable, 3-pin mains plug and clamp grommet; 4 x 25 mm bolts and nuts and washers; hookup wire - some 10 x 0.2 mm, some 24 x 0.2 mm; sheet of light gauge aluminium, 680 x 300 mm; four self-tapping screws. etc

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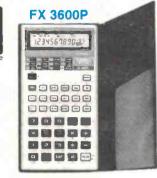
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### A darkroom exposure/process timer Part 2 Peter Ihnat

This article completes the construction and assembly of the project, explains how it works and how to use it.

HAVING TESTED your power supply/ relay/buzzer board and got it working, and assembled the '662a and '662d boards to the front panel and completed their wiring up, next thing to tackle is the mains wiring.

Connect the mains input exactly as detailed in the wiring diagram here but, as mentioned previously, leave the mains connection to the relay until the very last.

At last, the moment of truth. Switch the device on. All the displays should come on briefly and then 00.00 should appear on the display. If all is well, UNPLUG THE UNIT FROM THE MAINS and finally wire the mains connections as required to the relay.

The remote unit can now be assembled if required. Two pushbuttons are simply soldered onto the pc board which then mounts into the bottom half of the small plastic case. If the recommended case is used then four bolts will self tap into the mounting pillars provided for this purpose. On the prototype, I spaced the board off these pillars by the thickness of three washers since the buttons are a bit too short to come through the top of the unit.

The stereo 3.5 mm jack plug can be connected to the unit by a suitable length of 3core cable, for example figure-8 shielded cable. The length will depend on the distance from the enlarger to the wet area in your darkroom.

One last point of interest — keep all leads clear of the ceramic transducer. The partic-

ular one I used is a vibrating case type and loses volume if anything touches it.

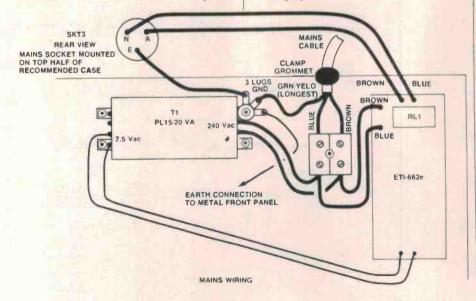
#### Using it

Firstly, plug your enlarger (or colour head power supply) into the output socket on the back of the unit. If your processing area is away from the enlarger, plug the remote unit in and position it somewhere convenient in that area. Now, let's program the unit.

Let's look at a programming example. Assume we need 10, 7 and 5 seconds to be programmed as the three exposures to produce a certain print. To process it, the times are: four minutes developer, one minute for stop bath, four minutes in the fixer and 30 minutes wash.

Press SELECT a few times until the 'exposure' LED comes on.

Use SECS to set 00.10 (10 seconds) on the display.



Press FWD (forward) to program the next time.

Use SECS to set 00.07 on the display. Press FWD.

Use SECs again to set 00.05 on the display.

The exposure timer is now ready for use. If you press BACK at any time then your previous entries can be checked or even modified. If the GO/STOP button is pressed, the enlarger will come on for the time period currently being displayed. Since we would like to start the exposure sequence with the first entered time, press exposure RESET twice (within 1/2 sec) and the first exposure time will be displayed.

Exposures may now commence and a press of ON/OFF will switch the enlarger on for the length of time being displayed. At the end of this time, the enlarger will switch off and the next programmed time will be displayed. After you have finished the three exposures, the timer automatically resets to the first programmed exposure time (because the next one hasn't been set and is therefore 00.00).

If during an exposure you press the ON/ OFF button, the enlarger will switch off. Pressing the button again will result in the exposure continuing from where it stopped. If you want the particular exposure step to start from scratch, simply press RESET before pressing ON/OFF. Remember that pressing RESET twice within 1/2 second resets the entire exposure sequence to the first programmed time.

One very important function of an exposure timer is to allow the operator to switch the enlarger ON indefinitely so that a negative can be loaded and focussed. This is achieved by pressing ON/OFF twice within 1/2 second. To switch the enlarger OFF again, press either RESET or ON/OFF.

Now for the process timer. Press SELECT until the 'process' LED lights. Use MINS, SECS and FWD to set the following times — 04.00, 01.00, 04.00 and 30.00 as previously described. The RESET button here operates in a similar manner to the exposure RESET. The GO/STOP button is used to start and stop the timing process. Note that at the end of each step, the timer stops and needs to be restarted (by pressing GO/STOP on either the main or remote units).

If you want to use one of the built-in process sequences, simply press PROG and then either BACK, FWD, MINS or SECS. Table 1 lists which processes are available but to help you remember where they are, stick a small Scotchcal label on the front of the unit (see photograph). The processes

can be used exactly as stored or you can modify any of the steps to suit your own processing methods (note that modifications are not permanent and are lost as soon as the unit is switched OFF)

Another press of SELECT blanks the 7-segment display and allows only the LED array to be displayed. If total darkness is required, another press of SELECT blanks the displays completely (the timers still work as described even though the displays are OFF). Since you may want to use this mode quite frequently, attach those little sticky pads (you know, the ones that glow in the dark) onto the tops of the four righthand buttons. This makes them easy to find in the dark and stops you from pressing the wrong button.

#### SUMMARY OF KEYBOARD **FUNC-TIONS**

SELECT: Pressing this button places the timer in one of four modes. These are: 1. display off

2. display current exposure time 3. display current process time

4. display analogue process time (bargraph

only). Changes to stored entries can only be made to the one currently being displayed.

SECS: Used to modify the 'seconds' part of the currently displayed time. A quick press increments it by one second. If held down, the time increments at an accelerated rate.

MINS: As for SECS except that the 'minutes' part of the currently displayed time is incremented.

FWD: This displays the next stored time which can be either one of five exposure or 10 process times, depending on the mode set by the SELECT button.

BACK: As for FWD except that the previous entry is displayed.

PROG: This is used to select one of the preprogrammed processes as listed in Table 1 When pressed, the display shows 'PROG'. Pressing one of BACK, FWD, MINS or SECS loads the corresponding processing times (any other button cancels this function).

GO/STOP: This pushbutton works in toggle fashion. When pressed, the current process time (whether displayed or not) starts to decrement. If pressed again before zero is reached, the timer stops. Another press continues the timing from where it stopped.

The internal buzzer sounds 15 seconds before the end of the current timing period to indicate that chemicals may be drained from the processing tank and those for the next step poured in. At the end of the time period, the buzzer sounds for one second and the next process time is loaded. Timing continues with a

#### press of GO/STOP.

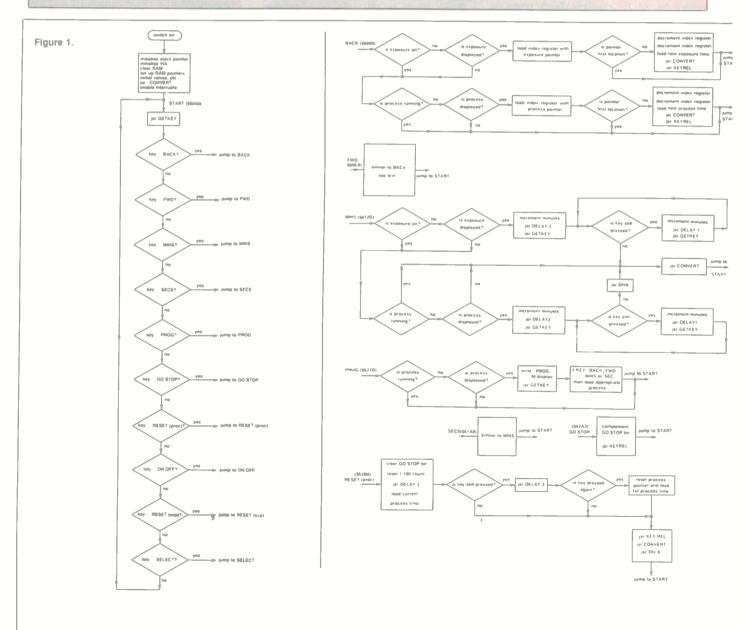
RESET (proc): When pressed, the current process time is reset to its original value. This is a useful function since accidents do happen and GO/STOP could be pressed before things are set to go. A single press of RESET sets the current time to its original value.

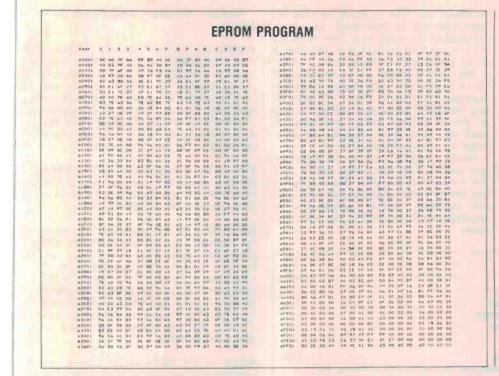
If the button is pressed twice within 0.5 second, the timer resets to the very first process time. This is used most frequently to initialise the timer after just entering all the steps for some process.

ON/OFF: Like the GO/STOP button, this works in toggle fashion. When pressed, the internal relay operates and applies power to the enlarger. The current exposure time (whether displayed or not) decrements and when zero is reached, the enlarger switches off. The timer can be interrupted by a press during the timing period resulting in the enlarger turning off. Another press continues timing.

When the enlarger needs to be switched on indefinitely for focussing purposes, press ON/ OFF twice within 0.5 second. It can be switched off by pressing either RESET (exp) or ON/OFF. Note - due to the way the focus function is implemented, be careful when exposing prints. One quick press of the ON/OFF button is recommended since a sloppy press could leave the device in focus mode!

RESET (exp): As for RESET (proc) except the exposure timer is involved.



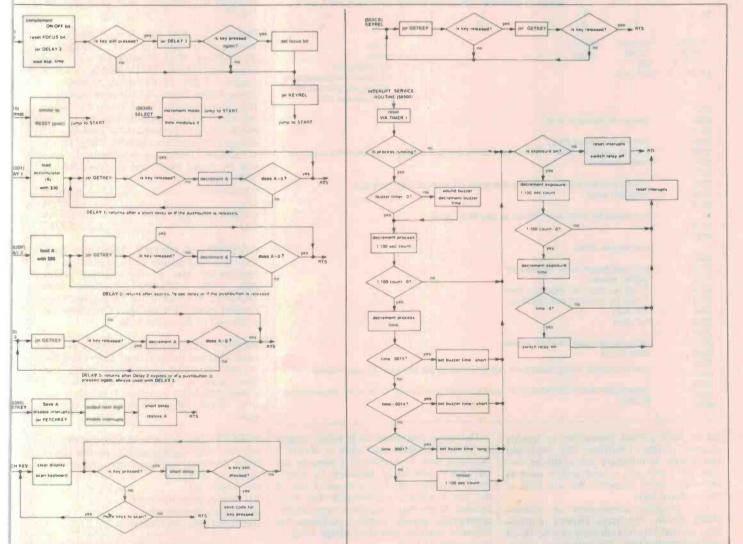


#### Software operation

The ETI-662a General Purpose Microprocessor may be a versatile device but it can't do a thing unless it has been programmed for some intended task. The flow chart for the Darkroom Timer program is shown in Figure 1 and a hex listing is given elsewhere in this article. Unfortunately, a complete assembler listing can not be given but reference can be made to the hex listing while reading the following descriptions. Note also that the program can be shortened considerably if it was required to fit into a 1K or 2K-style EPROM. Luckily, the General Purpose microprocessor uses a 2732 (4K) EPROM which has more than enough room - besides, the program is easier to understand and follow in its present form.

The General Purpose microprocessor assumes that ROM is located between \$6000 and \$6FFF (the \$ sign meaning hex) and the VIA's (Versatile Interface Adapter) registers are between \$4000 and \$400F inclusive (see ETI-662a project, April '84 for a discussion on memory decoding).

At switch-on, a hardware reset is performed and the microprocessor commences processing by fetching the address of the first instruction from the



last two locations in memory. These two locations are 6FFE and 6FFF and contain 60 and 00, respectively.

The complete program can be broken down into five sections comprising initialisation, main command loop, pushbutton service routines, housekeeping subroutines and interrupt service routine.

Basically, after switch-on the initialisation is performed and then the main command loop is entered. In this loop the displays are multiplexed and a check is made for a pushbutton press. The microprocessor exits the loop only briefly to respond to either a pushbutton press or an interrupt. In fact, the microprocessor spends most of its time in the command loop.

The pushbutton service routines simply

'PRE-LOADED' MEMORY LOCATIONS

Secondly, the VIA is set-up so that I/O operations can be performed. This is accomplished by configuring Port A of the VIA as an 8-bit outport port and Port B as six output and two input lines.

The How It Works in last month's article describes the multiplexing procedure used for I/O. Control lines CA2 and CB2 are configured as outputs and are set low to ensure that the buzzer and relay are both off. Next, the conditions for interrupts are set-up (described later).

Finally, various memory locations are 'pre-loaded' with data which will be used for a variety of purposes. These locations are shown in the accompanying panel and are modified, tested, incremented or decremented as required by the main program.

Basically, the service routines operate as follows.

BACK: The current exposure or process time is normally loaded from the memory location pointed to by the exposure or process pointer. The BACK function simply decrements this pointer and loads the new time into the current time locations (\$000B, 000C or \$000D, 000E). Note that it also checks to see if it hasn't decremented past the first stored entry.

FWD: This is very similar to the BACK function except that the exposure or process pointer is incremented and a check is made to see if the last entry isn't passed.

MINS: This particular routine increments the 'minute' part of the currently displayed time making use of two delay sub-routines. DELAY2 produces a delay of about half a second. If the button is still held after this, then the minutes increment at an increased rate which is determined by DELAY1, a relatively short delay subroutine. The flow diagram shows the actions of these delays.

SECS: As for MINS except seconds are incremented and reset to zero after passing 59.

PROG: The first task performed by this routine is to write the letters P-R-O-G to the displays. Next, it waits for a press of either the BACK, FWD, MINS or SECS button; if any of the other buttons are pressed they cause execution to return to the main command loop. Then, depending on which of the buttons was pressed, a block move is performed to load the required colour process into locations \$001A to \$002D. These pre-programmed times can be found beginning at the following addresses: Ektaprint? C4 E90

- Ектаринг 2	POLOO
E6	\$6F94
Cibachrome AII\$	6FA8
C41 \$6	6FBC

GO/STOP and ON/OFF: These two functions are very similar and complement the appropriate bits in the 'current status byte'. The ON/OFF function uses DELAY2 to check if the button has been pressed twice. If it has then the 'focus' bit is also set in the status byte.

**RESETS:** The two reset functions are almost identical in operation. They reset the current exposure or process times but once again use DELAY2 to check if a double press has occurred. If so, then the first stored entry becomes the current time.

**SELECT:** This function simply increments the two least significant bits of the status byte. This puts the timer into one of four modes of operation: 00: display off 01: display exposure time

02: display process time

03: display bargraph only

There are seven principal subroutines **b** 

Address	Function					
0000	display storage area:	mode indic	ation			
0001	display storage area:	baroraph se	oments			
0002	display storage area:	tens-of-sec	hods			
0003	display storage area:		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
0004	display storage area:					
0005	display storage area:		utos			
0006	current status byte: a			ates that the	timor is runni	aa: the
0000	eurion status byte. a	nosure time	ar is in FOCI	IS mode wi	nen both bits 6	and 5 are '1'
bit: 7	6 5	4	3	2	1	0
X	X X	0	0	0	×	x
î	î î	0	0	0	~	~
process	exposure FOCUS				mode	
timer	timer mode				select	
GO = 1	ON = 1				00: display	
STOP = 0	OFF = 0					exposure time
						process time
					11: bargra	
0007					ii. Daiyia	priority
0007	pointer to evenesure tim					
0008	pointer to exposure tin	18				
0009 A000	pointer to process time	_				
000B	pointer to process time			deine in de nu		Also
000C	current exposure time timer operates	— unis is u	e quantity w	mich is decr	emented when	the exposure
000D	umer operates					
000E		deexemen	And when the	4		
000E	current process time - bargraph value	- decremer	lied when th	e process ti	mer operates	
0010	bargraph value					
to	five expension times	a ala ata and .		all as to a		
0019	five exposure times, ea	ach stored a	as four BCD	aigits		
001A						
to	top process times					
002D	ten process times					
002E	key: pushbutton currer	the meanaged				
002F	display pointer	itty pressed				
0030	1/100 sec count for ex	nonure time	-			
0031	1/100 sec count for pr					
0032	not used	cess timer				
0032	not used					
0033	not useu					
0034	temporary storage for i	indov raciat	07			
0035	beep length	index regist	57			
0037						
0037	current process time di	vided by 8;	decremente	d by the int	errupt servicing	routine
0038 003A						
003A	current process time di	ivided by 8;	used to relo	ad location:	s 37 to 39 whe	n decremented
003B	to zero					
0030						

set or reset certain status bits or modify various storage locations. As explained last month, an interrupt (mains driven) occurs 100 times per second and is used as the main timing element. We will look at this in detail later.

The program commences at address \$6000. Firstly, the Stack Pointer is initialised so that return addresses can be saved and retrieved when subroutines are called.

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The main command loop which begins at START (\$6040) and ends at \$608F is executed next. It consists of a jump to the GETKEY subroutine followed by conditional branches which test to see if one of the ten keyboard pushbuttons has been pressed. If so, then execution jumps to the appropriate service routine, performs the required function and then jumps back to the command loop.

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which are used by many of the service routines. The GETKEY subroutine is probably the most important of these since it multiplexes the displays and scans the pushbuttons to determine if one has been pressed. The multiplexing procedure has been described in previous articles and will not be described here.

Depending on the pushbutton pressed, the subroutine returns with one of the following values in the KEY byte (location \$002E). BACK: \$9F, FWD: \$AF, MINS: \$5F, PROG: \$B7, GO/STOP: \$BE, RESET (proc): \$BD, ON/OFF: \$7E, RESET (exp): \$7D, SELECT: \$77, no pushbutton pressed: \$00.

The key release (KEYREL) subroutine is one that is used at the end of most of the service routines. It prevents the microprocessor from returning to the main command loop until the currently pressed pushbutton is released, otherwise execution will return to the command loop and almost immediately jump to the keyboard service routine again, back to the command loop, etc until the button is released.

Three of the subroutines produce delays of varying degrees. DELAY1 simply produces a short delay (fraction of a second) and is used to set the automatic incrementing speed when either minutes or seconds are set. DELAY2, about half a second, is the delay used when checking to see if RESET or ON/OFF have been pressed twice in quick succession.

Note that a return-from-subroutine (RTS) is performed if either the required delay expires or if the currently pressed pushbutton is released. The two cases are distinguished by checking the KEY byte where a 00 indicates that the key has been released. DELAY 3 is used only after DELAY2 and basically continues DELAY 2 until it times-out or a pushbutton is pressed again (the double press of RESET or ON/OFF).

The remaining subroutines are CON-VERT and DIV8. CONVERT is called at the end of programs which produce changes to the quantities being displayed; for example, after decrementing the displayed time or incrementing the seconds part of the time, etc. It separates the current time into its four individual digits and looks up the corresponding 7-segment data for each digit from the look-up table stored between \$6FDO and \$6FD9. This data is then stored in the correct place in the display storage area, ready to be multiplexed to the displays.

DIV8 is used to divide the current process time into eight equal intervals which define the bargraph 'step'. In actual fact, the subroutine multiplies the minutes by 60, adds the seconds, multiplies by 100 and divides the lot by eight. The multiplication by 100 is to convert the time into hundredths of a second so that it can be decremented each time an interrupt occurs.

The interrupt service routine performs the actual time keeping functions as well as operating the bargraph display and switching the relay and buzzer outputs. The 100 Hz pulses from the mains are fed into the VIA's CB1 control line which is

configured as an interrupt input. Unfortunately, it isn't possible for this line to be an independent interrupt line (independent in this case meaning that reading or writing to port A and port B of the VIA does not clear any status bits which indicate that a pulse has occurred on the line).

Independent interrupts are possible on the CA2 and CB2 lines but these are already being used to control the buzzer and relay. The CB1 line is really a handshake line used when full handshaking is required in I/O operations.

So, in the present project, when a timing pulse is produced by the mains, the CB1 line sets an interrupt bit in register 13 of the VIA which in turn pulls the IRQ line to the microprocessor low indicating that an interrupt condition exists. However, if this occurs precisely when the GETKEY subroutine outputs to the display or inputs from the pushbuttons, the very act of inputting and outputting resets the interrupt condition resulting in the interrupt being ignored. I found this out the hard way when the prototype lost three seconds per minute — not good for a timer!

On closer inspection, I noticed that CB1 can be used as an external clock input to a shift register inside the VIA. This operates as follows: when a byte is loaded into the shift register, an internal modulo-8 counter is reset. Then the next eight pulses into CB1 move data around the register and after eight shifts, an interrupt is generated.

It seemed OK on the surface but when implemented the prototype still lost time — approximately one second per hour. It seems that the external clock pulse is ignored when it switches state simultaneously with the microprocessor E signal. This is not referred to in the 6522 data sheet and I am still investigating the problem.

To produce a reliable timing signal, I implemented two interrupt modes — the normal 'handshake' interrupt for CB1 described above and the Timer 1 one-shot mode. The latter is initialised when a number is loaded into the timer which then decrements at 1 MHz (frequency of the E signal). An interrupt is generated when it reaches zero.

If, however, the timer is reloaded before it times-out, then the interrupt is prevented. I used this 're-triggerability' property of the timer to act as a 'missing interrupt' detector. Basically, it operates as follows. The number which is loaded onto the timer produces a delay of just over 1/100 second and is initialised at the beginning of the interrupt service routine. Program execution continues normally until the 100 Hz signal produces the next interrupt.

Once again, the timer is initialised preventing it from interrupting as well. However, if the normal mains generated interrupt is missed, then the timer times-out and produces the interrupt *instead*, thus ensuring that accurate timing is maintained.

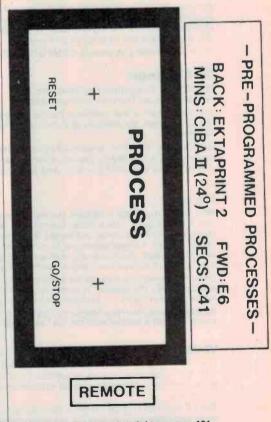
The rest of the interrupt routine merely decrements the current time and switches the two outputs as required. The flow diagram shows this clearly.

30 secs PREWASH 1. 2 min. 30 sec. 2. DEVELOP 30 secs STOP 3. 30 sers WASH 4. 30 secs BLIX 5. 30 secs WASH 6. 30 secs 7. WASH 30 secs 8. WASH WASH 30 secs 9 FWD: KODAK E-6 (37.8°C) 7 mins 1. **1ST DEVELOP** WASH 1 min. 2 1 min. 3. WASH REVERSAL 2 min. 4. COLOUR DEV. 6 min 5.

BACK: KODAK EKTAPRINT 2 (38°C)

6.	CONDITIONER	
7.	BLEACH	7 min.
8.	FIXER	4 min.
9.	WASH	6 min.
10.	STABILISER	1 min.
MIN	S: ILFORD CIBA	CHROME All
	(24°C)	
1.	DEVELOP	3 min.
	WASH	30 sec.
	BLEACH	3 min.
4.	FIX	3 min.
5.	WASH	3 min.
SEC	S: KODAK C-41	
1.		3 min. 15 sec.
	BLEACH	6 min. 30 sec.
	WASH	3 min. 15 sec.
	FIXER	6 min. 30 sec.
	WASH	3 min. 15 sec.
	STABILISER	1 min. 30 sec.

The above processes are preprogrammed in the darkroom timer. They can be accessed by pressing PROG, followed by either BACK, FWD, MINS or SECS, as appropriate. TABLE 1.



NOTE: front panel artwork is on page 161.

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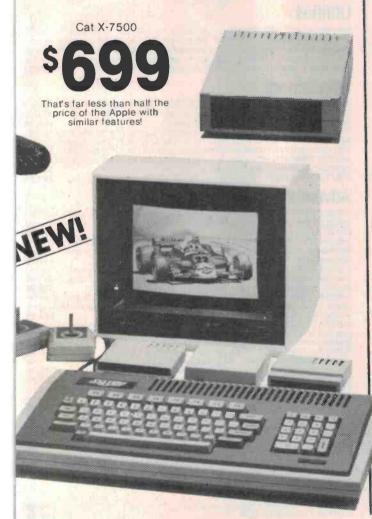
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#### VIC-20 COLUMN

#### Next month -COMMODORE COLUMN

Because of the growth in the number of people using Commodore computers of one kind or another, we have decided to widen the scope of this column from next month. So it's goodbye VIC-20, hullo Commodore.

As before, we are after your contributions for the column. We are particularly interested in utility programs that put your machine through its paces, but please, please, please, don't send us any more Space invader substitutes!

Preference will be given to VIC-20 or Commodore 64 programs which have been printed out on a reasonable quality printer. There's too much room for errors to slip in when you write out your programs by hand.

This is also the last month we are offering the VIC-20 expansion board as a prize. Computer Technics, 123 Clarence St. Sydney NSW 2000 will be sending their Australian designed and manufactured board to Jan Desmond of Rochedale, Queensland for this month's 'Memory mapped screen for 3K expansion' program.

#### **BASIC HELP**

This is a two part program for people interested in the graphics aspects of programming.

The first part (up to line 81) is a decimal to eight-bit binary converter. The program waits for a decimal number to be input and then gives the binary equivalent

The second part converts an eight by eight matrix from binary to the decimal equivalent used in hi-res graphics. The matrix is built up by eight-bit rows.

Two keys are used for editing; the 'DEL' key erases the last bit and the 'U' key the last line. Note that only the '1' key will cause a '1' to appear, while any other key (except the edit keys) will cause a '0' to appear

#### T. Warburton, Fowlers Gap Station, Broken Hill NSW

#### 5 POKE36879, 15: PRINT" JAQAGADDDH-BASIC HELP--": PRINTTAB(10) "MORBY" 6 PRINTTAB(4)" MODULT. WARBURTON" 7 FORT=0T03000:NEXT 10 PRINT"Ja" : POKE36879, 15: PRINT "NOODOG1 -- DECIMAL TO BINARY 11 PRINT "MODE --- GRAPHIC'S AID" 15 GETBS: IFBS=""THEN15 16 IFB\$="2"THEN89 17 PRINT"J":PL=7914:CO=38634:NO=0:FORT=7J00STEP-1:POKEPL-T,48 18 POKECO-T, 1 NEXT 20 INPUT" INPUT NO" ;A 21 IFA>255THEN81 22 PRINTTAB(176)A"=" 25 FORT=7T00STEP-1: B=A/21T: IFB=>1THEN50 30 NEXT 40 GOTO60 50 POKEPL-T, 49:8=8-2 TT: 601030 60 PRINT" MUMMENOTHER? 65 GETRS : IFAS=""THEN65 70 IFA\$="Y"THEN17 90 GOT04000 89 PRINT" 20" : P=0:M=0 90 Q=7884+P:W=38604+P:E=Q+22:R=7891+P:R=0:0=38648+P 100 FORT=0TO7 POKEQ+T, 48 POKEW+T, 7 NEXT 110 FORY=0T07: POKEE+Y, 30: POKEO+Y, 1 115 GETA: IFAS=""THEN115 117 IFA\$=CHR\$(20)THENY=Y-1:GOSUB1000:PQKEE+Y+1,32:POKEQ+Y,48:POKEE+Y,30:GOT0115 118 IFA\$="U"THEN1500 120 IFA\$="1"THENPOKEQ+Y, 49: POKEW+Y, 7 125 POKEE+Y, 32 130 NEXT 140 FORD=0T07:C=PEEK(R-D): IFC=49THENA=A+210 145 NEXT : PRINT #0000000 TAB(82+P) "="A 150 P=P+22: IFP=176THEN2000 155 GOT090 1000 IFY=-1THENY=0 1001 RETURN 1500 IFP=0THEN90 1501 P=P-22 FORH=01030 POKE7874+P+H+22, 32 NEXT GOT090 2000 FORG=0T07 : FORI=0T07 : L=PEEK(7884+I+M) : IFL=49THENPOKE7884+I+M, 160 2005 IFL=48THENPOKE7884+I+M, 32 2010 NEXTI 2015 M=M+22 NEXT 3010 PRINT # MANY MORE?" 3020 GETAS IFAS=""THEN3020 3039 IFA\$="Y"THEN89 4000 PRINT""":END READY.

MEMORY MAPPED SCREEN FOR 3K EXPANSION

This program allows you to control 30720 dots on the screen. To achieve this the screen memory is moved to location 1000 on setting graphics mode. The screen is moved back up to its normal position at 1E00 when graphics mode is cleared.

To use the program type 'SYS 3840' to set the graphics mode, then 'Poke 80,X', 'Poke 81,Y', 'Poke 82,C', where X and Y are the coordinates of the dot and C is a command Instruction. If C=0, a dot is printed at X,Y. If C=1 a dot is removed, and if C=2 it is inverted. X may be between 0 and 191, and Y between 0 and 159.

Then type 'SYS 3972' to plot, unplot or invert the dot.

You may plot as many dots as you like, but always do it from within a program. If you don't then your VIC will start turning on dots on the left hand side of the screen, making a mess of your masterpiece. When you have finished with the graphics 'SYS 3943' will return you to the normal text mode.

Note that lines 100 to 180 contain a demonstration program, and can be deleted or replaced.

#### Jan Desmond, Rochedale Qid

1 REM PROGRAM TO GIVE A 192+160 HI-RES SCREEN ON A VIC-20 + 3K RAM

j	REM	LOWER	TOP	0F	MEMORY
---	-----	-------	-----	----	--------

- 10 POKE55,255:POKE56,14:CLR 15 REM POKE MACHINE CODE IN PLACE 20 FORT=3840T04050
- 30 READA: POKET, A: C=C+A
- 40 NEXT 50. IFC<>22740THENPRINT"DATA ERROR" END:REM CHECK FOR INCORRECT DATA
- 100 REM DEMO PROG. DRAWS SINE WAVE 110 SYS3840:REM SET GRAPHICS MODE
- 120 FORT=010191
- 130 Y=INT( SIN (T + .1) +40)+80
- 140 POKE80, T: POKE81, Y: POKE82, 2: REM POKE X, Y, COMMAND
- 150 SYS3972:REM PLOT DOT
- 160 NEXT
- 170 GETA\$: IFA\$=" "THEN170
- 180 SYS3943: REM CLEAR GRAPHIC MODE 900 REM DATA FOR MACHINE CODE HI-RES SUB.
- 1000 DATA160,0,132,0,169,16,133,1,169, 0,145,0,200,208,251,230
- 1010 DATA1, 166, 1, 224, 32, 208, 243, 169, 8, 141, 15, 144, 169, 16, 141, 136
- 1020 DATA2, 169, 204, 141, 5, 144, 169, 149, 141, 3, 144, 169, 24, 141, 2, 144
- 1030 DATA169, 16, 133, 1, 160, 0, 132, 0, 145, 0,170,232,165,0,24,105
- 1040 DATA24, 201, 240, 240, 6, 133, 0, 138, 76,56,15,169,0,133,0,200
- 1050 DATA192, 24, 208, 243, 169, 9, 141, 0, 144, 169, 1, 160, 0, 153, 0, 148
- 1060 DATA153, 0, 149, 200, 208, 247, 96, 169, 174, 141, 3, 144, 169, 150, 141, 2
- 1070 DATA144, 169, 30, 141, 136, 2, 169, 240, 141,5,144,169,12,141,0,144
- 1080 DATA32,95,229,96,160,255,165,80, 56,233,8,200,176,251,105,8
- 1090 DATA133,87,169,17,133,1,169,0, 133,0,192,0,240,14,136,24
- 1100 DATA105, 160, 176, 3, 76, 152, 15, 230,
- 1,76,152,15,169,128,164,87 1110 DATA240, 6, 24, 74, 136, 76, 176, 15,
- 164,81,166,82,240,9,224,
- 1120 DATA 240,10,81,0,76,208,15,17,0, 76,208,15,73,255,49,0

1130 DATA145.0.96

#### **S100 PRODUCTS**



to 19,200. 24 x 80 standard format (60 Hz). Optional formats from 24 x 80 (50 Hz) to 64 lines x 96 characters

1

2

3

a

- (60 Hz). Higher density formats require up to 3 additional 2K ± 8 6116 RAMS.
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#### **COPY PROGRAMS**

#### Michael Alexander, Balaclava Vic.

The following short program is for all those Microbee owners who wish to make backup copies of their bought tapes for personal use. The easiest way to copy a tape is to simply take two tape recorders and connect them together. This approach is OK, except that reliability may suffer because of the signal shaping circuitry in modern recorders which is not designed to handle square waves efficiently. My approach still uses two recorders but the signal is sent via the computer to square it up before recording. It is written In BASIC for ease of use, but the program only serves to enter a machine language subroutine.

To use it first play the tape into the computer to check that it will load, and time how long it takes. Then get rid of the programME and enter the one shown below. Type RUN and connect the lead which usually goes to the earphone output of the cassette player from which you are playing the tape. The other wire goes to the microphone input of the other recorder. Play the tape back into the computer and simultaneously record it with the other recorder. Having timed It before, you should know how long it takes. Leave an extra few seconds after it just to be on the safe side. Play back your new tape into the computer using Load, to test it. The copy is of a slightly worse quality than the original, so always use the backup and put the original away in a safe place. If the backup fails, just make another copy from the original.

10 FOR R=0 TO 6:READ A:POKE R,A: NEXT R:A=USR(0) 20 DATA 219,2,23,211,2,24,249

#### **4 MHZ MODIFICATION**

#### F. Capmeil, Paddington, NSW

If you have an early Microbee, with a 2 MHz clock, this modification will be of interest.

The 2 MHz is obtained from a 12 MHz oscillator that is divided in six by a 7492, IC32 on the main board. I have found that the same IC is doing a divide by -4 (4 MHz). I have also found that the Z80 on the Microbee runs very well on 4 MHz. In no time at all I had a little switch installed to change over from two to four MHz.

Of course everything runs twice as fast and I can record at 600 Bd and 2400 Bd. My tape recorder (a Sony TCM747) makes a few mistakes at 2400; for safe data 600 is ideal, for program loading 1200 is quite OK.

This is how to perform the modification: if your ICs are soldered, cut IC32 pin 8 and solder a wire on it. Take this wire to the normally closed contact of a minil toggle switch (use a double pole to have room for a LED to indicate status). Solder another wire from pin 9 of the IC and connect it to the normally open contact of your switch. The last step is to solder a wire, where the pin that we cut off was connected, on the board (this is easier if it is done under the board). This wire goes to the common of the switch.

To avoid gltches a 'wait' key is necessary. It can Just be a temporary push button but I chose to fit an extra key purchased from A. T. with the letter 'W' on it. It fitted under shift and reset where there Is a cutout on the keyboard frame). One contact of the pushbutton goes to ground. The other one to pin 24 of the Z80 (wait pin).

To change over from 2 MHz to 4 MHz just push wait' and change over. This wait key is very useful for debugging etc.

#### LARGE DISPLAY

#### H. Beilharz, Kareela NSW

This is a bit of a novelty program that was developed to help my four year old son learn the alphabet. The program actually contains two parts selected from a menu (lines 120 to 200). Delete to delete last entry

The control keys are:

Tab to return to menu

C as this will stop the program.

again.

it full size.

The screen does not scroll so when the end of the

third line is reached the screen will clear and start

Part 2 of the program (lines 530 to 750) displays

one letter the full height of the screen. This is done by

setting two Inverse character blocks for each charac-

Select option B from menu. The screen will now

Both programs will display the full character set

including control characters, but do not press control

display a large question mark. Type any letter to see

ter dot. The program operation is as follows:

Backspace to give inverse characters

Linefeed to give normal characters

Part 1 of the program (lines 280 to 510) gives a display of 12 characters by three lines. This is done by reading the character generator and setting a LORES dot for each character dot. The program operation is as follows:

Select option A from menu, the screen will then go blank ready for you to start inputting letters, (note return is not required).

The control keys are:

Tab to return to menu

Linefeed to go to beginning of next line

00100 REM "LARGE DISPLAY HANS BEILHARZ " 00110 SPEEDO: DIM L1(8) . L2(16) 00120 CLS: PRINT " select option by letter" 00130 PRINT " A 00140 PRINT " B large letters very large letters" end" 00150 PRINT " C 00160 GOSUB 220 00170 M=N-64 00180 ON M GOTO 280, 530, 200 00190 GOTO 160 00200 SPEED SOTEND 00210 REM "read keyboard" 00220 PUKE 257,1 00230 X1\$=" 00240 X15=KEYS 00250 N=ASC (X15) 00260 RETURN 00270 REM 00280 REM"Large letters" 00290 DATA 128,64,32,16,8,4,2,1 00300 RESTORE 290:FOR J=1 TO 8:READ L1(J):NEXT J 00310 LORES 00320 CLS: X=0: Y=48 00330 GOSUB 230 00340 IF N=8 THEN 320 00350 IF N=9 THEN 120 00360 IF N=10:X=0:Y=Y=16:N=128:IFY<15THEN320 00370 IF N=128 THEN 330 00380 IF N=127:IF X>0:X=X-10:G0T0480 00390 M=16#N+61440 00400 FOR I=1 TO 16 00400 IN#0 OFF:OUT 11,1:0=PEEK(M+I-1):OUT 11,0:IN#0 ON 00420 FOR J= 1 TO 8 00430 IF Q>=INT(L1(J)):Q=Q-INT(L1(J)):SET X+J,Y-I 00440 NEXT J:NEXT I: X=X+10 00450 IF X>110: X=0: Y=Y-16 00460 IF Y<16 THEN 320 00470 GOTO 330 00480 FOR I=1 TO 16: FOR J=1 TO 8 00490 RESET X+J, Y-I 00500 NEXT J:NEXT I 00510 GOTD 450 00520 REM 00530 REM "Very large letters" 00550 RESTORE 290:FOR J=1 TO 8:READ L1(J):NEXT J 00560 Y=0: INVERSE: NORMAL 00570 FOR A=0T016: POKE 63488+A. 255: NEXT A 00580 N=63: GOT0640 00590 GOSUB 230 00400 IF N=9 THEN 120 00410 IF N=9 THEN 120 00410 IF N=8 TY=1:N=43 00420 IF N=10 TY=0:N=43 00430 IF N=128 THEN 590 00640 CLS 00650 K=61460: M=16\*N+63488 00660 POKE 62399, N 00670 FOR J=0 TO 15 00680 I=PEEK(M+J): IFY=0: I=255-I 00690 FOR Q=1 TO 8 00700 IF I>=INT(L1(Q)): I=I-INT(L1(Q)): POKE K+240,128:POKE K+1+240,128 00710 NEXT 0 00720 IFY=1:POKE K+18, 128:POKE K+19, 128 00730 K=K+64 00740 NEXTJ 00750 GOT0590

#### MICROBEE COLUMN

#### **MUSICAL NOTE** FREQUENCIES

#### Tom Moffat, Fern Tree Tas.

Have you ever suspected that your piano is out of tune? Or are you building a synthesizer, and want to tune it. Or are you just curious? The program listed below will tell you the frequency of any music tone to within several decimal places. Admittedly it's probably 'overkill' but the program is fun to play with (not another pun...) and maybe even educational. Although it's written for the MicroBee, that computer's particular tricks have been avoided. So the program should run on any computer with few modifications.

The program asks for two inputs. First, the musical note in question, expressed in standard notation (C#, Ab, B). You must then specify what octave the note lies in. 0 is the octave containing middle C. -1 is the octave below it, -2 is two below, 1 is the octave above the one with middle C, and so on. After a short delay the program reveals the note's frequency. The program as shown works on the standard piano tuner's scale, based on perfect fifths and stretched octaves. In this scale a note an octave higher isn't twice the frequency, it's twice plus a blt. Each semitone is the seventh root of 1.5 times the note before it.

The program can be changed to work on the 'perfect' musical scale in which each octave is exactly double the previous octave. In the 'perfect' scale each semitone is the twelvth root of two above the note before it.

The perfect scale was used by European musicians until the 17th century when the advent of pianos and the tendency of composers to change key forced a more complex method of tuning

To see how things were then, change line 230 to read 'FI=440'(2 (1/12)) B1'. In either case the calculations start from the International standard 'A' of 440 Hz.

The mathematics in the program is capable of producing some interesting results for those with fertile minds. Consider, for Instance, a piano with a keyboard 50 octaves wide. The lowest note, the 'A' 25 octaves below middle C, would produce one audio cycle in 22.226 hours, just under a day. The highest note, 'E' 25 octaves above middle C, would have a frequency of 11.595 GHz, well into the microwave band. The plano would be 8 meters wide, so to play it you'd need to have the arms of King Kong, or be able to run pretty fast.

#### **3D GRAPH GENERATOR**

#### M. Kostecki, Elizabeth Park SA

This program demonstrates the excellent graphics capabilities of the Microbee. Plots of three dimensional surfaces are shown in high resolution graphics (HIRES). These look like those computer shapes with grids that you may have seen before.

The equation of the surface is changed in line 160 using the EDIT mode. To start with, here's some Interesting equations;

- Z1=SQR(ABS(X1'Y1/28))'2-Y1/16
- Z1 = FLT(INT(Y1)/4 + INT(10 X1)/4)
- Z1=X1\*X1/32+SIN(Y1/2)\*2
- Z1=COS(X1'Y1/8)/2.4-Y1/14
- Z1=X1/4-Y1'Y1/28-X1'X1'X1/200-Y1/4
- Z1=EXP(-ABS(X1/3)-ABS(Y1/3))\*10

The number which changes rapidly in the top left corner is the number of PCG characters used and so must be kept below 128 or the program will freeze before the surface is finished. Try changing numbers in the above equations to see what differences they cause.



Cracking a problem. Tom Moffat demonstrating his subtle fault-finding techniques on the Microbee

80100	REM MUSICAL NOTE FREQUENCIES
00110	REM Tom Moffat
00120	REM
00130	DIM N1(2,17)
00140	FOR I=1 TO 17
	READ N1(1, I), N1\$(2, I)
	NEXT I
	INPUT "ENTER A NOTE ( C#, Ab, etc.)";A1\$
	INPUT "WHAT OCTAVE ( -1, 0, 1, etc.)";B1: B1=B1*12
	F=0: FOR I=1 TO 17
	IF A1\$=N1\$(2,I) THEN LET B1=B1+N1(1,I): F=1
	NEXT I
	IF F=0 THEN PRINT " >>> IMPOSSIBLE NOTE!": GOTO 170
	F1=440*(1.5^(1/7))^B1
00240	PRINT: PRINT " ** NOTE FREQUENCY IS";F1;" Hz."
00250	PRINT: PRINT: GOTO 170
00260	DATA -9,"C",-8,"C#",-8,"Db",-7,"D",-6,"D#",-6,"Eb"
00270	DATA -5, "E", -4, "F", -3, "F#", -3, "Gb", -2, "G", -1, "G#"
00280	

00100 REM ### 3D Graph Generator ### 00110 REM # Miroslav Kostecki # 00120 DIM T(20,20,2) : SD4: HIRES 00130 ON ERROR GOTO 270: REM #Stop on error 00140 FOR X=0 TO 20: FOR Y=0 TO 20:REM #Y slices 00150 X1=FLT(X-10): Y1=FLT(Y-10)

00160 Z1=ABS(X1)/4+ABS(Y1)/4: REM #Equation

00170 A=INT(X1+X1+Y1)\*4+256:U=INT

(Z1\*8+Y1\*4)+ 128 00180 IF Y=0 THEN 200 00190 PLOT B,C TO A,U: CURSO: PRINT [14 USED)

00200 B=A: C=U: T(X, Y, 1)=A: T(X, Y, 2)=U 00210 NEXT Y: NEXT X

00220 FOR Y=0 TO 20: FOX X=0 TO#20:REM #X slices

00230 A=T(X, Y, 1): U=T(X, Y, 2): REM #Stored points

00240 IF X=0 THEN 260 00250 PLOT B,C TO A, U: CURSO: PRINT [14

USED]; 00260 B=A: C=U: NEXT X: NEXT Y 00270 GOTO 270: REM #Wait a long time.

Now you can write your own equations using the above equations as examples. A good, clear result can be obtained by experimenting with your own equations to change the depth of angle.

To keep the program short and simple, lines behind a surface are not removed. You may like to add this yourself to improve clarity.

#### **32K UPGRADE**

#### J. Richards, Jamboree Heights Qld.

MicroBee owners who attempt Tom Moffat's suggestion for upgrading their machines from 16K to 32K (ETI May 1983, p96) should be aware of a problem they will encounter as a result of not having the revised BASIC ROM set supplied by Applied Technology.

The memory test routine as listed will leave the last byte of memory complemented if RAM is found to extend to address 7FFFH. Routines that store data extending from the top of RAM downwards will find this data corrupted on each reset or self-test.

# AUSTRALIAN COMPUTER Coming to terms with the future

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microbee is now officially recognized as Australia's Educational Home Computer. With the release of BEENET 2 it is now possible to NETWORK 16 or more microbees in a classroom with each student station linked to the teacher's file server to produce the ideal classroom system sharing printers, disk drives and rapidly transferring information as required. for doing something useful in the world. Man uses TOOLS to achieve his goals. microbee recognises this and provides Wordprocessing, Communications, BASIC and a host of utilities inside each unit. In all cases microbee is being used as a TOOL in the service of mankind.

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Not all applications need to be so serious, microbee is ideal as a basis for exciting and stimulating games for all the family. Fast moving graphics, sound effects and over 200 top quality popular games mean your microbee is ideal for family fun as well.

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#### **Personal Finance**

microbee is a powerful calculator and can be used to improve your personal financial planning, start a data base or even schedule your appointments.

microbee is indeed a modern tool for today's times, enabling young and old to come to terms with the future in a constructive, informative and entertaining way.

#### **Personal Business Use**

People don't only want to just use a personal computer. Computers are

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By popular request, the low cost microbee Series 2 Experimenter has been designed for those who are starting out in the fascinating world of computers or those whe want to share the fascination of exploring the exciting developments in the fast moving MICROWORLD. All microbees can be expanded at any time. 

The microbee Series 2 Educator was specifically designed to serve the needs of the education market. This is recognised by the fact that the microbee has been chosen by the NSW, WA, Queensland and the Australian Schools Commission as a recommended computer for use in schools. With the exceptional performance at a realistic price, powerful software designed for Australian curriculum needs, microbee is now in wide use throughout primary, secondary schools, technical colleges and universities microbee Educator ......\$449

The microbee Series 2 APC with 500K Disk Drive is the most powerful and best priced/performance computer in its class. The APC is now supplied 'bundled' with WORD STAR, MULTIPLAN, microbee BASIC, CP/M 2.2 plus MICROWORLD packages such as disk WORDBEE, EDASM, BASIC as well as vital utilities such as CONFIG, FORMAT, COMPARE. Comprehensive Microworld User Manual also supplied. \$1495 microbee APC(Single Disk Drive) ..... microbee APC (Dual Disk Drive) ..... .\$1795

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Microworld BASIC has long been a powerful feature of the microbee. A vast library of educational, entertainment and utility software is now widely available on the market. Microworld BASIC supports full high resolution graphics, colour if required, music, I/O data can be directed at will and, best of all, MW BASIC is a breeze to learn to program yourself.

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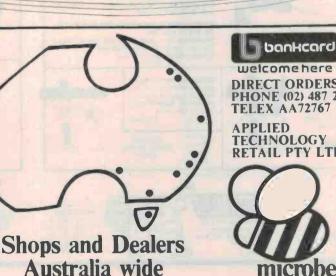
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### Equipment NEVS

#### Micro-ohmmeter

Paton electronics are the dis- tance or high inductance may be tributors of the Valhalla found. 4300b digital micro-ohmmeter.

cally designed to facilitate meas- temperature compensation' neturement of large inductive work that automatically corrects loads, such as large power trans- the readings to indicate the acformers. Its test current can be tual temperature of the sample

The makers claim that because of this high current rat- from Paton Electronics, 90 Vicing it is ideal for all kinds of toria St. Ashfield NSW 2131. measurement where low resis- (02)797-9222.

An unusual feature of the The 4300b has been specifi- 4300b is that it has an 'automatic as high as 10 A on some ranges. at a predetermined base point.

More information is available

#### Dynamic signal analyser

Hewlett-Packard's dynamic-signal analyser, the HP 3561A, is claimed to have a high ments include characterising freperformance and measurement quency response of analogue, versatility for real-time spec- crystal or switched-capacitance trum analysis with additional filters, baseband amplifiers, capabilities for network switching power supplies measurements and waveform modems and weighting filters. recording

80 dB dynamic range over a sample time buffer allow users 100 kHz frequency range with to capture and analyze events an amplitude accuracy of ±0.15 dB

Flexible 'zoom' analysis gives a resolution of 0.000640 Hz. Typical real-time measurement vibration and acoustic analysis, rates are 7.5 kHz in the fast dis- interpreting vibrations in the play mode and 3 kHz in the normal display mode.

A band-limited, band-trans- noise emission. lated noise source built into the HP 3561A, combined with trace Hewlett-Packard Australia Ltd, math, enables the instrument to 31-41 Joseph St, Blackburn Vic. make amplitude or phase net- 3130. (03)895-2895.

work measurements.

Network analysis measuresupplies,

A 13-bit, 256 kHz analogue-The HP 3561A provides an to-digital converter and a 40K containing up to 100 kHz frequencies with 80 dB of alias protection.

The HP 3561 A can be used for areas of dynamic balancing, runup or coast-down and acoustic-

For more information contact



### New digital storage CRO

new digital storage oscilloscope featuring an extremely A high sampling rate has been announced by Gould Inc. Design and Test Systems Division.

Designated the 4030, this digital storage oscilloscope brings the benefits of digital storage techniques to new application areas such as the testing of microprocessor-based systems and video equipment.

The 4030 features a 20 MHz real-time digitising rate which allows the capture of medium to high frequency input. This feature permits its use in a wide variety of applictions, from power supplies to telecommunications.

At the touch of a button the 4030 can become a real-time oscilloscope, able to display repetitive signals. This proves an asset to engineers who need to view minor fluctuations such as amplitude modulations in a stable frequency.

Dual channel simultaneous recording ensures there is no loss

Aaron DMMs

Neotronics, who handle the Aaron range of DMMs, has announced three new models.

The units are styles MM220, MM230 and MM210. All feature auto and manual range control, audio continuity and diode test facilities

The difference between them is accuracy, and of course, price.

of time resolution when studying two operations. Individual channel hold allows a reference signal to be stored and compared against what is being concurrently recorded on the other channel

The ability to designate 'master' and 'slave' roles offers further flexibility. Individual 4030s can be programmed to operate at the same clock times as the 'master', enabling simultaneous operation as each machine looks at a different aspect of the same system

In addition, the 4030 includes 8-bit vertical resolution, 1K memory per channel giving high resolution in both X and Y direction and an analogue plotter output:

For further information contact Elmeasco, P.O. Box 30, Concord NSW 2137. (02)736-2888.

The MM220 is accurate to 0.05%, the MM230 to 0.25% and the cheap (\$59) MM210 comes in at 0.75%

Neotronics also handles Neuberger digital panel meters. For a catalogue of specifications and prices write to Neotronics at P.O. Box 289, Newport NSW 2106. (02)918-8220.



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### Component NEWS

### Semiconductor source book

The 1984 International edition of 'IC Master' has been published by Hearst Business Communications. The new edition lists key specifications for more than 38 000 integrated circuits, microcomputer boards, microprocessor development systems, PROM programmers, and custom/semicustom integrated circuits made by 220 manufacturers.

Only products currently available worldwide are described in the product data tables. Both new and discontinued devices, however, are shown in an alternate-source directory which provides information on replacements, and lists approximately 60 000 IC substitutions.

The two-volume set contains more than 3300 pages, and weighs 4.1 kilograms (approximately 9 pounds). Divided into 20 sections (such as microprocessors, memories, linear integrated circuits, custom/ semicustom ICs, etc), each product group is organised by key specifications. For example, all 64K dynamic memories are grouped together by organisation, and then arranged in order of speed.

As an example of the use of IC Master, suppose an engineer needs a CMOS single-pole, single-throw analogue switch with a driver. All of these devices are grouped together, first arranged by increasing 'on' resistance, and then by increasing signal range and supply voltage. Although the IC with the exact specifications may not exist, he will be directed to the one that is closest to his needs.

More than 70 IC manufacturers, including Advanced Micro Devices, American Microsystems Inc, Fairchild, Harris, Intel, Motorola, National Semiconductor, Plessey, RCA, Signetics, Texas Instruments, and Zilog have supplemented the editorial material and tables in IC Master with extensive datasheet sections.

The eleven technical data sections in IC Master, organised by function and key parameters, are Military, Digital, Interface, Linear, Memory, Microprocessor, Microprocessor Development Systems, Microcomputer Boards, Microcomputer Support Boards, Custom/Semicustom ICs, and PROM Programmers.

The eight supporting sections



are the Advertiser's Product Index, Part Number Index, Part Number Guide (in this section, each company's part numbering system is explained), Guide to Logos, Application Note Directory, Alternate Source Directory, Manufacturers' and Distributors' Directory, and Function Index (in this section, all functions found in IC Master are arranged in alphabetical order).

The Australian distributor is A. J. Distributors, P.O. Box 71, Prospect SA 5082. (08)269-1244.



#### 'NIF'ty IC socket

The Adelaide distributor, Mayer Kreig, has begun distribution of the world's first no insertion force (NIF) IC socket.

The IC is clamped into the socket by a small locking tab on the side of the socket. The IC can be easily removed by releasing the lock.

Mayer Kreig advise insertion and locking tools will be available shortly.

Contact Mayer Kreig and Co at G.P.O. Box 1803, Adelaide SA 5001. (08)223-6766.

#### MOSFETs of the third kind

S iemens has developed a new. third generation device, the BUZ 211, which moves a step closer to overcoming the usually slow recovery time of the inverse diode connecting the drain and source.

With the introduction of Siemens' 300 ns fast-recovery epitaxial diode (FRED), the slow reverse recovery time of the diode — a problem inherent in all power MOSFETs — has been slashed fivefold compared to average devices.

The new family of power MOSFETs eliminates the addition of external freewheeling diodes or other protection circuits for PWM motor control applications, in which the transistors are connected in bridge style configurations.

The first transistor in this series, the BUZ 211, features a 500 V rating with a continuous drain current of 9 A (27 A peak). It is packaged in a T0-3 housing, capable of dissipating 125 W.

For more information contact Promark Electronics, 366 Whitehorse Rd, Nunawading Vic. 3131. (03)878-1255.

#### Stepper motor controller

The Italian SGS company has just released its stepper motor controller onto the Australian market through the local distributor, Ellistronics.

The controller comes as two chips, the L297 controller and the L298 driver. Between the two of them they form a complete micro-to-motor interface.

The L298 driver can deliver up to 200 W to the motor. Where this is not necessary a smaller version, the L293E may be used. This has a 36 W output.

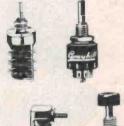
For information contact Ellistronics, 797 Springvale Rd, Mulgrave Vic. 3170. (03)561-5844.



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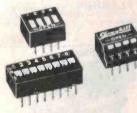
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FZ0H224Z.	0.22	5	5.5	25
FZOH474Z	0.47	5	5.5	13
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· Equivalent series resistance

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Latest version of this fantastically popular kit! The Jaycar kit comes COMPLETE down to the plastic TO-3 transistor covers, genuine heatsink and DIECAST BOX - as used in the colored EA with the orla nal EA unit Beware of flimsy kits that use sheetmetal boxes.

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has many features:

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\*

÷ \*\* This kit is designed to be used with contact breaker points. If you want Hall-Effect breakerless option may we suggest the KA-1505 version of this kit shown elsewhere on the

with a jar full of parts you don't need to use! (Perhaps for your next car?) Outle frankly, we are amazed that we can supply such a comprehensive kit for this price. To produce a kit hat will adapt to the dozens of different distributors around is amazing! Remember, once you have installed a breakerless system it will never wear out and that part of your system will remain in tune FOREVER.

remain in tune FOREVER. Cat. KJ-6655 PLEASE NOTE: This system must be used in conjunction with an electronic ignition. The Hall:Effect device will not switch enough current to replace the contact breaker points on their own!

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### cat. KA-1506

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XP4610	MPF-II Printer	\$299	\$194
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This fastantie	Alereensuter	boweiner a	In ETI On

This fantastic Microcomputer was reviewed in ETI Oct 1982. They were very enthusiastic about it, the printer and lis legal Apple® software compatibility (around 90%). If you always wanted an Apple but just could not afford it, this could be a fantastic opportunity to get the nearest thing at a fraction of the normal price!! \* APPLE is the registered trademark of APPLE INC.

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### Digital readout electronic scales

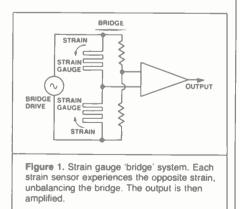
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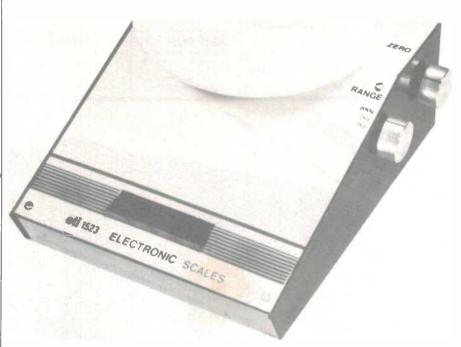
#### lan Thomas

FOR MANY YEARS I've been toying with the idea of building an electronic weighing scale but up until now I've always put it in the "too hard basket". However, after reading an article in Wireless World by John L. Linsley Hood (Strain-Gauge Weighing Scale, Wireless World October 1983) I decided that the time was right. It also seemed a nice idea to have a scale that had multiple ranges to be used for weights from less than a gram to 5 kg and so the specification for my scale began to take shape. As there are a multiplicity of 3<sup>1</sup>/2-digit DVM chips available the scale naturally would have ranges of 200 gm, 2 kg and (hopefully) 20 kg with resolutions of 0.1 gm, 1 gm and 10 gm respectively (although the 20 kg proved too much and I had to settle for 5 kg).

All electronic scales consist of a transducer to convert the gravitational force produced by the mass of the item being weighed, electronics to amplify and condition the transducer output and a digital display system to show the result. While the electronics presented no insoluble problems the transducer to convert force to an electrical signal was a different story. While there are many ways of constructing such transducers most require access to sophisticated tools and technology which most of us (myself included) don't have.

The fact that this project has to be buildable by the home constructor eliminated most options such as linear variable differential transformers (LVDTs) or linear





Clean lines. I housed the project in a Bimbox which gives clean lines and an ergonomically satisfactory layout.

potentiometers, as even if one could be made at home you would have a snowball's chance in hell of making it linear enough for this application (a 0.1% linearity LVDT costs more than you or I are prepared to pay and anyway it would take all the fun out of it to buy the heart of the scale!). All of these factors forced me to the conclusion that the right way to construct the transducer was to use some sort of spring which deflects under the load and measure the deflection with a strain gauge.

#### The strain gauge

For those of you who have not yet run across the term "strain" in the mechanical sense it is defined as the elongation of a member under load divided by the length of the member (mathematically d1/1) and is usually expressed as a percentage. For most springs the ratio of force applied to the strain produced is very linear (the spring is said to be "linear elastic"). A strain gauge works on the very simple principle that if you pull hard on a piece of conducting material then it gets slightly longer and slightly thinner which causes its resistance to increase. Exactly the opposite occurs if you compress it. Because of the lengthening and thinning a 1% strain will cause a 2% resistance increase in the material and the whole effect will easily give the linearity we need.

Given that the scale was to be of the strain gauge type the next problem was to decide on the mechanical structure of the spring strain gauge combination. Also, as the strains to be measured are very small and there are other effects that change the resistance of conductors (like mainly, temperature) it is infinitely desirable to use strain gauges in a bridge structure where one gauge is compressed and another is stretched by the same load. Other extraneous effects such as temperature should (hopefully) affect both gauges equally and cancel (see Figure 1). This gives the second requirement for the spring structure; it must allow two gauges to be mounted in juxtaposition so they experience strains of opposite sign.

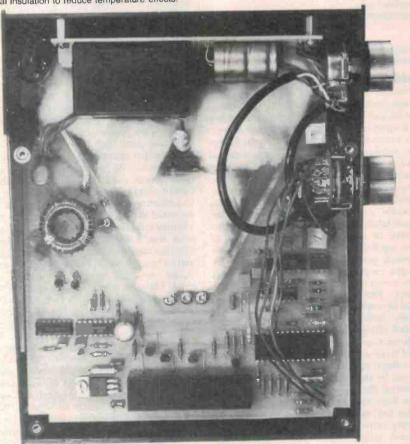
The simplest type of spring I could think of that fulfilled all of these requirements is the simple cantilever. A cantilever is just a Employing a unique sensing technique, with a strain gauge printed on the pc board, this project avoids the necessity of using difficult to get strain gauge sensors, linear pots, LVDTs etc. It has reasonable precision, four-digit readout, and three ranges of 200 gm, 2 kg and 5 kg full-scale.

bar held horizontally and rigidly clamped at one end. When a load is applied to the other end the top surface of the bar is stretched and the bottom surface is compressed equally; which is exactly the result we want. Therefore, a cantilever or combination thereof seemed to be the right way to go. The next problem to be addressed was what sort of strain gauge to use. Commercially available (and quite cheap) strain gauges consist of foils of fancy alloys bonded to plastic film which are glued to the test piece. The foils are etched in meander line patterns so the long runs of the meander are in the direction of the strain to be measured and strains at 90° to the meander produce (almost) no effect. A possible answer would have been to simply purchase some of these strain gauges and stick them to some sort of spring but I come from a long line of tightwads and wanted a cheaper answer.

### The printed circuit strain gauge bridge

I've noticed many times just how surprisingly strong and springy normal epoxy-glass printed circuit board material is and it seemed to me that it would make ideal material for the spring cantilever(s) of the scale. The next obvious thought was not to glue foil strain gauges to the surface but to use the foil that was already there, namely the copper. A meander line structure could be etched in the copper cladding to produce (free!) strain gauges as needed. A further advantage of this structure would be that the foils on both sides of the laminate are

Inside. Showing general layout and construction. The cotton wool hiding the strain gauge transducer provides thermal insulation to reduce temperature effects.



thermally in close contact and should track each other. A quick test board was made with only strain gauges on it and lo and behold, it worked! I etched the same pattern on both sides of a 20 mm x 50 mm piece of board as you can see on one arm of the final artwork and used each side as one arm of a bridge. With suitable excitation of the bridge (a 5 kHz square wave with as much power as I could use without burning things up) quite useable outputs were obtained when the board was bent. The only problem was that the two meander line patterns had a very low resistance — about two ohms each.

The low resistance presented a problem for the following reasons. If you have a bridge that is perfectly balanced and apply an exciting voltage to it you get nothing out. If you then unbalance it by increasing one arm resistance by 1% and decreasing the opposite arm's resistance by 1% then the output is ½% of the exciting voltage regardless of the actual value of the resistors. Therefore, the exciting voltage should be as big as possible to improve the signal-tonoise ratio of the transducer. The only limit to the magnitude of the exciting voltage is how much power you can drop in the bridge arms. Very low arm resistances mean very high power dissipation in the bridge to get a good signal-to-noise ratio for the transducer; hence the problem.

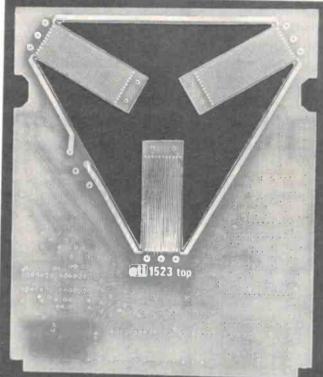
As I mentioned earlier, temperature effects also change the arm resistances and the very last thing wanted is to have the arms glowing a dull cherry red when you're trying to sniff out microvolt signals!

It's interesting to put a few numbers to this problem to illustrate it. If the arm resistances are one ohm and excited with one volt then they dissipate one watt, which makes them quite hot. If our maximum load of 20 kg gives a 5% resistance change then the bridge output will be 2.5% of one volt, or 25 mV. However, our desired resolution is 0.1 gram or  $0.000005 \times 25$  mV or 125 nanovolts, which is stretching the friendship a bit. To further compound the problem it is necessary to increase the arm resistance four times to double the exciting voltage as power is proportional to E<sup>2</sup>. All this says is that, so far as arm resistance is concerned more is better, and even more is better still!

When I sat down and calculated the absolute maximum track length I could cram onto a suitable size cantilever arm the answer came out only just possible, but achievable. A further arm resistance

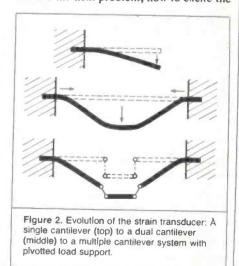
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#### Project 1523



Cantilevers and strain sensors. Top and bottom of the naked pc board showing the three cantilever arms and the strain gauge meander tracks. Careful board layout has obviated problems with noise being coupled into the sensitive bridge amplifiers.

increase could be achieved by using the thinnest copper laminate available (" $\frac{1}{2}$  oz" or 18  $\mu$ m thick copper). By using 0.5 mm track widths and 0.38 mm spacing a 50 mm x 20 mm area of meander line would have a resistance of about three to four ohms — just usable. In the final design, where there are three separate cantilevers, the total arm resistance worked out at about 10 ohms per side which was (sort of) all right but then created the next problem; how to excite the



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bridge without wasting power (power-isheat-is-trouble in anything this sensitive).

#### **Bridge drive**

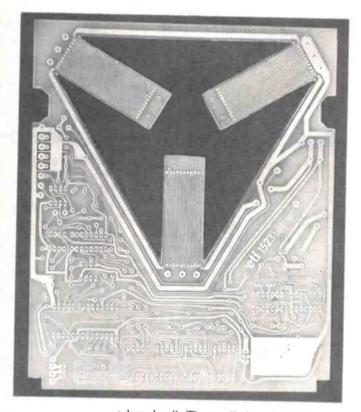
It became apparent very early on that the bridge could not be excited with dc as there was no way I was going to build an amplifier with input offset voltages of 100 nV or less. Life is too short as it is. With a total bridge arm resistance of about 20 ohms a casual poke at a calculator reveals that we want an exciting voltage of three to four volts before things start to become awkwardly warm. Given that the power supply gives 15 volts (actually ±8 for reasons that will be discussed later) a method was needed to derive a three or four volt signal with heaps of drive capability without wasting three times as much power in the drive circuitry by straight regulating down. The obvious answer was to use ac drive and use a transformer. This meant that the drive voltage could be varied simply by changing the sec-ondary turns ratio and would give the desired efficiency.

Given that the excitation was to be provided from a transformer the next decision was what frequency to use. The upper limit was set by the bandwidth of the amplifiers following the strain gauge bridge and the lower limit was set by the size of the transformer (or, more accurately, the number of primary turns — I personally find winding toroidal transformers pure, unremitting boredon!). The two limits set the drive frequency at between two and 10 kHz and I finally settled on about 5 kHz.

#### The load transducer

The heart of the scales is the transducer that converts the applied load to an electrical signal for processing and measurement. It must be linear to at least 0.5% for a resolution of 1 part in 2000; It must be capable of handling extreme overloads without damage (in case someone drops a brick on the weighing pan) and for our application it must be dirt cheap. All in all a challenging specification. As has already been discussed these needs didn't leave a lot of choice except a strain gauge type of transducer and a cantilever spring so the gauges could be mounted in opposite load positions to make a bridge circuit possible. Given that this was what was wanted a mechanical configuration that would tolerate all manner of abuse had to be contrived (I realise that you, dear reader, will be careful, but others may not!). The structure also had to provide support for the weighing pan that was reasonably rigid and, if possible, not consist of any sliding members or messy mechanics that would give hysteresis or tend to stick. One simple cantilever would do this except that when a heavy load was applied the weighing pan would droop sideways - not so good.

I then contrived the idea of having three or four separate cantilever beams in a radial pattern that were rigidly mounted at their outer edges and rigidly attached to the weighing pan in the centre (see Figure 2). This would certainly meet the mechanical



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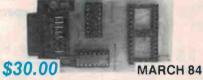
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requirements but had the problems that it was too strong and would not deflect enough (remember that strain gauges measure deflection) and would give heavy side loads to the board supports. Also it would require that the strain gauges be separated into outer and inner halves and carefully connected up so the right gauges were in the right arm of the bridge. The connection problem in itself wasn't major but it made making the artwork for the board messy.

The final answer that seemed to solve all problems was to separate out the three inner ends of the cantilevers and fix them with pivots to the weighing pan support. Since there were three points of attachment to the weighing pan there should be enough sideways support to stop the pan tilting; and also, if the pan did tilt a bit because of an off-centre load, the strain gauges are summed so the overall load measured would be correct. The only problem with this structure was that there are mechanical pivots carrying the load. A quick trip to my friendly local hardware store told what was available here (to be candid, not very much whatever happened to the shops where you could buy just about anything!). However, I could get 3/4" hinges that could possibly be made to do the job. When they came out of the packet they were far too stiff and would have probably given the scale some hysteresis but after oiling and working them they freed up enough to be tried. As the load ends of the cantilever beams move down and sideways under load two hinges had to be used per beam but the bank could stand the expense.

The outer ends of the three beams had to be rigidly attached to some form of base plate and once again I didn't want to get involved with complicated mechanics. Since almost everyone uses tapped spacers and the steel ones are very strong this seemed the easiest way to go. I mounted the board on a solid aluminium base with three spacers instead of one at the clamped ends of the cantilever beams. I suspect the resulting structure would survive having a truck driven over it, it certainly was rigid enough. The base plate itself is just a 160 mm square of 2 mm thick aluminium with assorted holes and notches cut in it — no problem.

When I was starting to put this project together I was trying to keep all unnecessary weight off the centre and weighing pan support so I had a threaded bar of aluminium made up to be attached to the centre of the three beams and support the weighing pan but I really think this is unnecessary. A simple 1/4" bolt will do just fine (at least they're easy to get). You need two nuts to attach the lower end to the centre of the beams and I just Araldited a third nut to the bottom of the weighing pan to screw it onto the shaft.

The shaft that holds the weighing pan also very nicely provides an end stop for the travel of the scale. If the beams are deflected too far the bottom of the shaft hits

the aluminium base plate and prevents anything being broken. I haven't tried dropping a brick on it yet but I suspect it would survive. The whole structure seemed to meet all requirements very nicely indeed.

#### **Reading the strain**

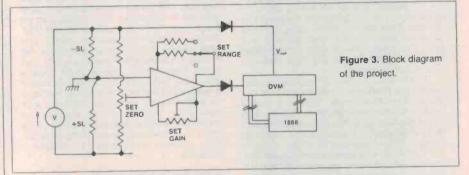
As I've already mentioned, we have to amplify very low level signals in the scales so the whole electronics design has to be oriented around low noise, accurate performance. To this end it is essential that the earth for ac signals be the earth for everything; hence the split rail power supply. As a general rule "almost earths" or "not quite earths", formed by resistive dividers, are a recipe for trouble in low level systems and should be avoided like the plague. For the cost of one more filter capacitor and a transformer with a centre tap the problem can easily be sidestepped. Since the circuitry has some CMOS, the split rails were kept to ±8 volts which is also quite adequate to power the op-amps. Another very nice thing to do in any design is eliminate the need for regulated power supplies. In this case the excit-ing voltage is directly related to the supply so the processed output voltage from the bridge would also be proportional to the supply

However, the cheaper digital voltmeter chips that don't have an internal voltage reference inherently give a digital output that is proportional to the ratio of the input to reference voltage. This means that if the reference voltage is proportional to the supply voltage then the DVM output would be proportional only to the strain — exactly what is wanted! In fact I took this one step further and derived the reference voltage in exactly the same way as the output voltage is processed, in order that the generated reference voltage follow exactly all variations of both the positive and negative rails.

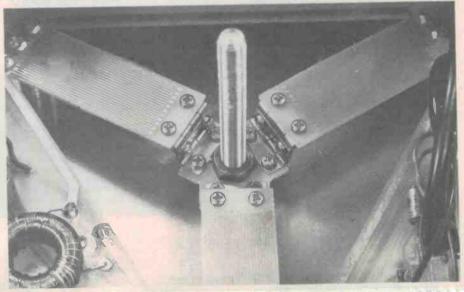
It proved to be rather fortunate that this was done as the digital LED display causes the unregulated positive rail in the final scales to move around quite markedly. The reference and output voltages being held exactly proportional to the supply completely cancel this out and the display shows almost no tendency to affect input levels.

The drive voltage for the transformer was supplied from between the two rails rather than between one rail and earth. having generated a real "earth" earth, the *last* thing to do is knowingly dump very noisy currents onto it so different parts of the same earth track are at different voltages due to IR drops along the track. The most obvious way of generating the excitation voltage is to use a simple saturating core inverter and don't bother with the output diodes.

I've learned from past experience that when saturating core inverter cores saturate



Load support. View of the completed transducer showing the pan support bolt and hinge pivot system. Note the cantilever end supports at top left.



#### HOW IT WORKS - ETI-1523

The project can be divided into slx separate sections:

- 1. The power supply;
- 2. The strain gauge transducer and its associated mechanics;
- 3. The strain gauge oscillator and bridge drive circuit;
- 4. The strain gauge output amplifier;

5. The synchronous switch for dc recovery of the amplified ac signal and the associated output dc differential amplifiers;

6. The digital voltmeter and display.

Each part of the circuit will be discussed in turn.

#### **POWER SUPPLY**

The power supply is a simple centre-tapped 6 V secondary transformer followed by a full wave rectifier comprising diodes D1 to D4. As the transformer centre tap is connected to earth the two rectified dc outputs take up voltages of  $\pm 8$  volts for use in the rest of the system. Large filter capacitors, C18 and C19, smooth the power supply sufficiently for use in the project without further filtering or regulation.

#### THE STRAIN GAUGE

The strain gauge transducer is the heart of the scale and its accuracy and linearity set the performance of the whole instrument. It consists of two groups of three 'meander line' pattern strain gauges etched on 'halfounce' copper laminate. A meander line is formed on each side of three cantilever beams cut out in the laminate which are arranged in a radial pattern with their outer ends rigidly clamped. The inner ends of the three cantilever beams are free to move under the applied load and are joined by a hinge structure that supports the weighing pan.

When a load is applied all the strain gauges on the bottom side of the beams are compressed and all the gauges on the top are in tension. Thus the two strain gauge patterns on either side form the ideal elements of a bridge structure. The patterns on both sides are connected in series and their centre is connected to ground.

The two ends of the strain gauges are connected to a floating secondary winding of the bridge drive transformer. Thus, any imbalance in the two strain gauge resistances will cause the voltage on the two secondary outputs to be slightly assymetric with regard to ground. These same two secondary outputs are connected to a series resistor chain that has a centre tap that is adjustable. The centre tap is the output to the electronics and the adjustment is to enable any zero offsets to be nulled out.

The inner ends of the three beams are attached to each other via a system of hinges that enable the ends to move freely away from each other when the beams are flexed but still provides mechanical support to the weighing pan. In order to minimise thermal effects the three strain gauge beams are wrapped in a thick layer of cotton wool. This limits heat loss to the ends of the beams and ensures that there are no rapid temperature changes between two strain gauges (see article for details of construction).

#### OSCILLATOR AND BRIDGE DRIVE

The drive signal for the strain gauges is derived from a simple CMOS oscillator made up from two NOR gates in IC1. The frequency of oscillation is determined by R1 and C2. The output of the oscillator, pin3 of IC1, is divided by one half of the type D filp-flop IC2. This ensures that the output to be fed to the toroid drivers (Q1, Q2) is completely symmetric. The output pins (12 and 13) of the divider are further buffered by two further gates in IC1 before going to the drive transistors to ensure that loading from the transistors does not affect anything else. The two buffered outputs of the divider drive the bases of the two drive transistors (Q1, Q2) via resistors R5 and R6, both of which have 470 pF capacitors in parallel with them to ensure fast switching.

The toroidal drive transformer consists of 120 turns around a ferrite core for the primary, and only 10 turns for the secondary. The primary is tapped exactly at the centre to ensure that the carefully derived symmetric drive produces a symmetric current in the core and no saturation problems. The low voltage secondary is used to excite the strain gauges.

#### OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

The strain gauge output amplifier is a straightforward two-stage amplifier using a common dual operational amplifier with FET inputs. Each amplifier stage is configured as a non-inverting gain stage with the resistor to ground from the negative input capacity coupled so that each gain stage has unity for low frequencies and dc.

The first stage has a gain of about twenty and is adjustable via RV3 to get the signal well above any noise and allow for a span (full-scale reading) adjustment.

The second stage has an identical feedback network to ground but has switchable feedback resistors from the output to the inverting input to set the three weight range gains. For the heaviest weight range the gain of the second stage is set to just a fraction above unity (to be precise, 1.01) by selecting only a 10 ohm resistor in the feedback. This is in parallel with the 100k resistor R15, which is permanently in the feedback. For the middle range (2 kg) a 10k resistor is switched in parallel with R15 to give an overall resistance of 9.09k. This feedback resistance combined with the 1k to ground (R14, via C9) give the stage a gain of 10.09 or near enough to 10.1. Finally, for the most sensitive range, only 100k resistor is left in circuit. Simple number shuffling will show that the gain in this case is 101 times. Hence, exactly 20 dB steps in gain have been given by using only readily available x10 resistors. The scales may only be calibrated on one range so if any gain variation is found it will be necessary to adjust the values of R16 and/or R17 by paralleling or series-ing resistors. If 1%, or better, 0.5%, resistors are used then no problem is expected.

#### SYNCHRONOUS SWITCH

The output from the ac amplifier and one side of the bridge drive are both identically converted to dc signals by a synchronous switching process using CMOS analogue switches. The CMOS switches used are CD4053BEs which are three separate single-pole double-throw switches implemented in the CMOS process. Separate 47k resistors, R18 and R19, take the two signals to the inputs of two of the switches (the third is not used). All four outputs of the two switches have 1  $\mu$ F capacitors, C10 to C13 inclusive, in parallel with them to ground to filter the dc that is recovered by the synchronous switching process.

The control lines that drive the analogue switches are derived from the same line that generates the bridge drive voltage. When one half of the bridge is selected the two outputs will be at one extreme of their excursion and when the other half is selected the two outputs will be at the other. Thus, capacitors C10 and C11 will build up a differential voltage exactly proportional to the ac amplifier output and capacitors C12 and C13 have a differential voltage equal to the bridge drive voltage.

The two operational amplifiers in IC6 form two differential amplifiers whose inputs are the two differential signals from the synchronous switching. Capacitors C12 and C13 are fed directly to the differential amplifier but the outputs of C10 and C11 (the strain gauge signal) are buffered first by unity gain non-Inverting op-amps to minimise leakage. The gain of the differential amp for the drive signal is only unity as there is plenty of input level available but the gain of the transducer signal is increased to a little over two to optimise noise and stability performance (the exact value of the gain is chosen more by the value of resistors readily available than by anything else).

For optimum common mode rejection of the diff-amps, resistors R20 to R27 should be 0.5% but in practise 1% would be fine. The output of IC6 (pin 1) is a dc voltage exactly proportional to the input drive ac voltage and the output of IC6 (pin 7) is a voltage exactly proportional to the amplified input from the strain gauges, with both outputs having the same constant of proportionality. This is exactly what is required for the DVM to function correctly.

#### DVM AND DISPLAY

The DVM chip is a National Semiconductor ADD3501/74C935N which uses a pulse width modulation technique to convert the input dc to a digital reading and then generates all the drive and strobe signals necessary to drive a 31/2-digit seven segment LED display. The internal clock for all processing is generated by on-chip gates and the external resistor R28 and capacitol C22. The actual conversion is done by switching one end of the resistor R30 between ground and the reference voltage. As the node between R30 and C21 is one input of a comparator and the other input is the input voltage to be converted, and the whole conversion process consists of keeping these two inputs as near to equal as possible by switching the other end of R30 as described. The only way they can be made equal is for

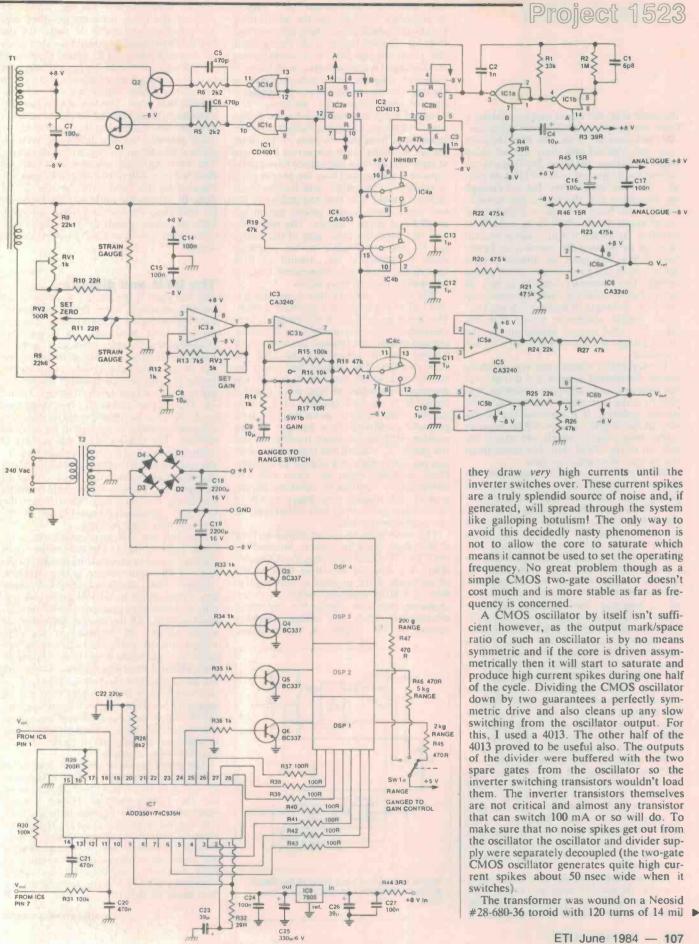
### $\frac{T_{on}}{T_{on}+T_{off}} = \frac{C_{in}}{V_{ref}}$

The pulse width modulated train thus generated is used to gate the system clock to a system of counters that accumulate the desired reading.

The chip contains all necessary decoders to break the 31/2-digits down to seven segment display control lines plus output drivers with sufficient capability to handle the segment lines. Strobe lines out are also provided but these have to be buffered to handle the drive currents required. The four digit-strobe lines are brought out on pins 21 to 24 and are taken through 1k resistors R33 to R36 to the four digit-drive transistors, Q3 to Q6. The collectors of the transistors are taken directly to the common cathodes of the LED displays. The outputs of the DVM are already inverted so they can drive transistors directly. The segment lines have sufficient drive capability to be taken directly to the display and pins 3 to 6 and 26 to 28 carry these signals.

The input analogue signal is filtered by R31 and C20 which are the same value as R30 and C21, the converter mark-space oscillator analogue components. Both are referred to the same analogue ground to minimise offset and noise problems.

Power for the DVM chip is applied to pin 1 for the digital section and via R32 to pin 2 for the analogue section.



#### Project 1523

diameter wire and centre-tapped (boring!). These toroids are available both nylon covered and plain and either will do as the plain ones are polished and there are no sharp edges to damage the wire. My first experimental toroid proved to be an utter disaster as it did have sharp edges that cut through the insulation and the ferrite was conductive. It must have been the world's lossiest transformer! A core of this size is capable of handling far higher powers than is needed here but by running the transformer lightly loaded like this gives an almost perfect square wave out to drive the strain gauge bridge. The secondary winding is only 10 turns of fairly solid wire with no centre tap and gives an output of about 2.5 V peak-topeak. Simple arithmetic shows that this gives the total power dissipation in the strain gauges of a bit over 0.3 watts — not too much.

The secondary winding was very carefully evenly distributed around the toroid over the primary and particular attention was paid to make sure that it was wound in the correct polarity. If it's wound the wrong way all the output voltages will be negative rather than positive which will annoy the hell out of the DVM chip; but more about this in the construction section.

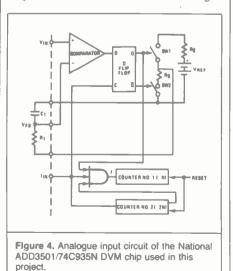
When the output square wave from the bridge is amplified the very fast rising and falling edges will not be reproduced exactly but will be somewhat mangled by the response time of the amplifier. This effect is not just a simple RC response time effect but it blurred and confused by slew rate limiting of the op-amps. This means that for a few microseconds after each edge the amplifier output is in no way a representation of the bridge output but is a function of the step size, the amplifier, capacitive coupling of the drive signal into the amplifier input and probably a few other effects too subtle to bother about. These effects can be collectively removed if, when the ac square wave is reconverted to a dc signal for the DVM, the first few microseconds are ignored. The second half of the 4013 divider is used as a monostable to perform this gating function and its output is a positive pulse for about 20 µs after every transition of the drive signal. This 20 µs allows the opamp output to settle down before it is used.

The amplifier itself presented no great problem. Two stages of gain were used with the first stage proving the span adjustment needed to set the full scale reading of the scale. The second stage has switchable gain to set the three ranges. Since the overall gain of the block is about 2500 for the most sensitive setting the output has a lot of noise on it but this is removed when the ac is converted to dc.

The only area that did give some problems was the need to keep the output as far away physically as possible from the extremely sensitive input to the amplifier. It only takes a few *femtofarads*  $(10^{-15} \text{ farads})$ of capacitive feedback for the whole thing to take off, which doesn't help accuracy one little bit. Careful layout of the board made this effect manageable. It is worth noting that the input is very sensitive to all forms of capacitive coupling and it will even pick up the edges of the display strobe line pulses if care is not taken. To minimise this, screened leads are used to take the bridge zero-set lines up to the zero adjust pot. The actual lines from the two ends of the strain gauges are deliberately run across the board at high level and low impedance to minimise capacitive pickup and they are also as close as possible to the main earth for the linear section to make sure that any pickup on the two signal lines is also picked up on the ground and doesn't matter. The two resistors that form the other side of the bridge are as close as possible to the amplifier input to minimise the amount of high impedance track and components that are exposed to pick up stray fields.

The resistor network that forms the second half of the bridge is a problem in itself. The strain gauge half of the bridge is very carefully isolated thermally from the ambient and similar care (though not to the same extent) must be taken with the 22k1 and 22k6 resistors. The trimpot that forms the coarse zero adjust must be a cermet low temperature coefficient type and I found it desirable to use 1/2% resistors here, not so much for their accuracy as for their low temperature coefficient (you can get 25 ppm resistors without too much trouble). If you use grade "Z" carbon film trimpots or resistors the zero adjust will wander all over the place as things warm up. Even with low termperature coefficient resistors in the neutral arm, holding your finger on one of the resistors gives about 20% of full scale on the most sensitive setting.

The conversion of the amplified ac back to dc is done using the same technique as in the ETI-1502 Electronic Sling Psychrometer (Dec '83). One of the drive lines to the strain gauge drive inverter is also used to drive a CMOS analogue switch as a synchronous switch to charge two capacitors alternatively from the bridge amplifier output. A 47k resistor in the analogue



switch, combined with the two capacitors ters out the noise from the op-amps and gives a clean and stable dc signal for the DVM. Experience has taught me that when dealing with low level dc signals there is no such thing as absolute earth and if you want to do an accurate measurement you have to establish a "local" earth and refer all voltages to that point. For this reason the two voltages that are formed on the two capacitors are not assumed to be referred to any earth potential but the difference between them is the actual voltage to be measured. The two capacitor voltages are buffered then fed to a differential amplifier which is referred to the local earth for the DVM chip. In exactly the same way (but without the buffering) a reference voltage is derived from the strain gauge drive so that variations in drive voltage have no effect on the output.

#### The DVM and display

The last part of the circuit, which gave no trouble whatever, is the DVM and associated digital display. (I must admit I'd expect no less from National). Its a perfectly straightforward device that uses a pulse width modulation technique to avoid the use of any external precision components. Inside the chip is a comparator whose output is fed to a type-D flip-flop (see Figure 4). The outputs of the flip-flop drive two analogue switches that connect either the reference voltage or ground to an external resistor. The other end of this resistor is connected to a low leakage capacitor and to the inverting input of the comparator (the non-inverting input is the input voltage to be digitised). The whole ensemble forms an oscillating feedback loop which holds the inverting comparator input equal to the non-inverting input voltage.

The only way this can occur is if the mark/ space ratio of the D flip-flop output (and the driven end of the resistor) is equal to the ratio of the input voltage to the reference voltage. This carefully generated mark/ space ratio signal is used to gate clock signals to counters to generate the actual digitised reading. All the display decoding and strobe signals are included in the chip except for the digit-select drivers (which need an awkwardly large drive capability for CMOS). I used four separate transistors for the digit-selects as they have to sink up to about <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> amp if the display digit has all segments on. This, incidentally, is why the DVM chip is such a magnificent noise generator; you can have 1/4 amp currents being switched on and off at about 1 kHz. It really can be hard to contain.

The power supply for the scale is about as simple as a power supply can be and consists of a pc mounting transformer, diode bridge and two filter capacitors. It's on a small separate board only because thats the only way it could be fitted in the box. The supply must be loaded to give the desired  $\pm 8 V$ , though Ferguson seem to have allowed a few extra turns on the output winding to allow for losses and if it is very lightly loaded the CMOS is made to work harder than might be desired.

... continued next month

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93L01	7.50	6.80	6.25	93425	4.70	4.25	3.86	
				93446	21.50	19.60	17.98	
93L08	3.20	2.90	2.69	93448	14.10	12.75	11.68	
				93451	8.68	7.84	7.18	
93L09	10.90	9.80	8.99	93453	8.58	7.74	7.10	
				93458	12.67	11.43	10.48	
93L10	8.65	7.80	7.15	<b>93</b> 459	9.10	8.22	7.53	
				932451	27.00	24.50	22.50	
93L14	10.90	9.80	8.99		10			
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93L16	8.95	8.10	7.40			and the second s		
93L18	1.80	1.68	1.52			and the second		
93L22	8.95	8.10	7.40		11 2010			
93L24	7.52	6.80	6.22	1				
93L28	2.73	2.59	2.34	10			1	
93L38	3.39	3.10	2.80	16				1
93L415	8.68	7.83	7.20	16				
93L422	11.94	10.77	9.88					L
93L425	4.34	3.92	3.58					
93410	20.40	18.42	16.88				NIU	l
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M74HC08B1	Quad 2 - Input and Gate
M74HC10B1	Triple 3 - Input Nand Gate
M74HCIIBI	Triple 3 - Input nand Gate
M74HC14B1	Triple 3 - Input and Gate
M74HC20B1	Hex Schmitt Inverter
	Dual 4 - Input Nand Gate
M74HC27B1	Triple 3 – Input Nor Gate
M74HC30B1	8-Input Nand Gate
M74HC32B1	Quad 2-Input Or Gate
M74HC42B1	BCD to Decimal Decoder
M74HC51B1	Dual 2W-21 and/or Inverter Gate
M74HC74B1	Dual D-Type Flip-Flop
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M74HC158B1	Quad 2 to 1 Line Multiplexer (Inv.)
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M74HC161B1	Sync. Binary Counter
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M74HC163B1	Sync. Binary Counter
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M74HC165B1	9 Bit Pice Shift Register
M74HC173B1	8 Bit Piso Shift Register
M74HC174B1	Quad D-Type Register (3-States)
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	Sync. Up/Down Binary Counter
M74HC194B1	4 Bit Pipo Shift Register
M74HC195B1	4 Pipo Shift Register
M74HC221B1	Dual Monostable Multivibrator
M74HC240B1	Octal Bus Buffer (Inv.)
M74HC241B1	Octal Bus Buffer
M74HC242B1	Quad Bidirectional Bus Buffer (Inv.)
M74HC243B1	Quad Bidirectional Bus Buffer
M74HC244B1	Octal Bus Buffer
M74HC245B1	Octal Bidirectional Bus Buffer
M74HC251B1	8 to 1 Line Multiplexer (3-State)
M74HC253B1	Dual In Line Multiplexer (3-State)
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TYPE NUMBER HIGH SPEED FAMILY FUNCTION 741.500

M74HC1

M74HC4

M74HC

M74HC4

A 44	
M74HC257B	Quad 2 to 1 Line Multiplexer.(3-State)
M74HC258B1	Quad 2 to 1 Line Multiplexer (3-State/Inv.
M74HC259B1	8 Bit Addressable Latch
M74HC266B1	Quad Exclusive Nor Gate
M74HC273B1	Octal D-Type Flip-Flop
M74HC354B1	8-Input Multiplexer
M74HC356B1	8-Input Multiplexer
M74HC365B1	Hex Bus Buffer
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M74HC367B1	and build (inter
M74HC368B1	Hex Bus Buffer (Inv.)
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M74HC393B1	Dual Binary Counter
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M74HC564B1	Octal D-Type Flip-Flop (Inv./3-State)
M74HC573B1	Octal D-Type Latch (3-State)
M74HC574B1	Octal D-Type Flip-Flop (3-State)
M74HC640B1	Octal Bidirectional Bus Buffer
M74HC643B1	Octal Bidirectional Bus Buffer
M74HC670B1	4 Word x 4 Bit Register File
M74HC688B1	8 Bit Equality Comparator
M74HC4002B1	Dual 4-Input Nor Gate
M74HC4017B1	Decade Counter/Divider
M74HC4020B1	14-Stage Binary Counter
M74HC4022B1	Octal Counter/Divider
M74HC4024B1	7-Stage Binary Counter
M74HC4040B1	12-Stage Binary Counter
M74HC4049B1	Hex Buffer (Inv.)
M74HC4050B1	Hex Buffer
M74HC4051B1	
M74HC4052B1	8-Channel Analog Multiplexer
M74HC4053B1	Dual 4-Channel Analong Multiplexer
M74HC4060B1	Triple 2-Channel Analog Multiplexer
M74HC4066B1	14-Stage Binary Counter/Osc. Quad Bilateral Switch
M74HC4075B1	Triple 3-Input or Gate
M74HC4078B1	8-Input Nor Gate
M74HCT563B1	
M74HCT573B1	Octal D-latch (Inv.)/TTL Receiver
M74HCT564B1	Octal D-Latch/TTL Receiver
M74HCT574B1	Octal D-F/F (Inv.)/TTL Receiver
M74HCT240B1	Octal D-F/F/TTL.Receiver
M74HCT240B1	Octal Buffer (Inv.)/TTL Receiver
M74HC4511B1	Octal Buffer/TTL Receiver
M74HC4511D1	BCD to 7-Segment L/D/D (LED)
M74HC4558B1	Dual Monostable Multivibrator
174110434301	BCD to 7-Segment L/D/D (LCD)

# Goof-proofing' the '162 power supply

**Roger Harrison** 

The ETI-162 Power Supply has been a very popular project since we published it in the December 1982 edition. However, while current limit protection was provided, the supply isn't wholly 'goof-proof'. This little modification fixes that.

WHILE WE RECEIVED the 'usual' rash of calls and letters shortly after the project appeared — constructors, using TIP31s instead of TIP32s for the series-pass transistor, shorting leads 2 and 3 of the 317 regulator, putting diodes in back to front, etc — few readers reported any unusual or common problems and the 'help' calls and letters trailed off as is the general pattern. However, towards the last quarter of 1983, we began to receive a 'run' of calls all reporting the same symptom — destruction of Q1 at switch-on or switch-off.

Now this puzzled us, as the original ETI-162 had been doing sterling service in the ETI lab since it was built and we could not reproduce the fault. Until, that is, a technical college lecturer and a reader independently gave us 'the clue'. With a short circuit on the output (or with the project operating in the current limit mode at or near maximum current out-

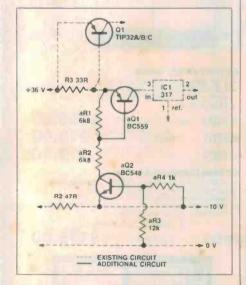
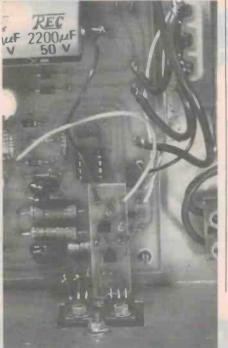


Figure 1. When the -10 V supply rail is present, aQ2 is biased on, which turns on aQ1 via aR1 and aR2. Thus, current can flow through IC1, the 317 regulator. When the -10 V rail drops below about 0.5 V, aQ2 turns off, turning off aQ1, preventing IC1 from drawing current and saving Q1 from destruction as described in the text.

put), Q1 would be destroyed when the supply was switched off, or in some cases, when it was switched on in that condition.

After some investigation, we could reproduce the problem (fzzst went several TIP32s!). Delving further into the switchoff conditions, it seems that the -10 V rail may rapidly 'collapse' following switch-off. When this occurs, IC1 'lets go of the 'adj.' terminal (pin 1) of the 317 regulator which is then free to draw more current through R3, turning Q1 on harder. Now, there's 5000 uF of capitance on the rectifier output and the charge held in C1-C2 will be 'dumped' through the emitter-collector junction of Q1 and the short (or low resistance load) on the output. This can cause the emitter-collector junction of Q1 to fuse. Exit Q1. If Q1 goes short circuit, next time you turn the power supply on you'll get peak current through the load, or, if you've removed the load, you'll get 36 V or so on the output. Gen-

The modification installed. About \$2 worth of bits is all it takes! Note where the 0 V and -10 V rail leads connect. (Pay no attention to the resistor paralleled across R2).



erally, this causes R7 to smoke furiously! Tsk, Tsk.

If the -10 V rail rises more slowly than the main rectifier output after switch-on, then IC1's output may not control the adj. terminal of the 317 regulator, as before, with the same result: Exit Q1.

#### The modification

Providing current-limit protection during switch-on and switch-off is simple. Just ensure IC1 can draw no current when the -10 V rail is not present. The circuit in Figure 1 shows how it's done and was suggested by a reader.

Technical Editor, Geoff Nicholls, lashed up a trial run and tried it out. Problem cured. A pc board was laid out, etched up, constructed and installed. The result you see in the accompanying photograph. The component overlay for the pc board is shown in Figure 2. Assembling the board is straightforward — but watch the orientation of the transistors and note which is which or you might be back where you started! Attach the 'oV' and '-10 V line' flying leads. These should be about 100 mm long.

Installing it is simple. First, desolder the three tinned copper wire leads between the 317 pins and the pc board — at the 317 pins. Bend these wires forward slightly, so that they stand almost straight up from the board. Next, unbolt the 317. Solder it to the '162a pc board, at full lead length. Bend the 317 flat across the board and, holding it vertical, aQ2 uppermost, copper side toward the front panel, solder the three tinned copper wire leads to the appropriate holes in the little board.

Now bend the board back down so that it lies roughly parallel to the main board, bend the 317 back up and bolt it in place, taking care to correctly replace the insulating bush and mica washer. Use a multimeter to check there are not shorts between the 317 tag and chassis. Now solder the '0 V' and '-10 V line' leads in place, as can be seen in the photograph. That's it. Give the whole thing a final

That's it. Give the whole thing a final check, then switch on and check it out. Your ETI-162 Bench Supply is now

board.

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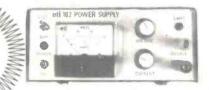
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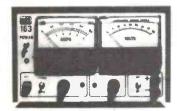
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# The ins and outs of logic gates

Digital inverters, buffers and logic gates can come in either IC form or made up from discrete circuitry. Which type should be used in a particular application? Ray Marston answers this and many other 'logic' questions in this article.

**Rav Marston** 

PULSE INVERTERS, buffers and gates are the most basic elements used in digital electronics. When designing complex digital circuits, it is often necessary to work out the most economic or cost-effective method of implementing these elements. Sometimes it's best to use discrete components (diodesresistors-transistors) to make an element. and at others it's best to use a dedicated CMOS chip. How do you make the choice? I'll explain that in the next few pages.

The best known logic gates are the OR, NOR, AND, NAND, EX-OR and EX-NOR (EXclusive) types. Less well known is 'majority' logic which, as the name implies, gives an output only when the majority of an odd number of inputs are high. Majority logic is useful in 'voting' and psuedo-intelligent applications, such as decision-making in robotic and security systems.

#### **Buffers and inverters**

The most basic type of digital circuit is the simple pulse inverter. Figure 1a shows the standard circuit symbol of the inverter, and

Figure 1b shows the 'truth', or operational table; Figure 1c shows a discrete resistortransistor version of the inverter.

In digital circuits, input and output signals are either at zero, or logic 0 values, or at the full supply-rail voltage of logic 1 value. Thus, in Figure 1c, when the input is low (at logic 0) the transistor is cut off and the output is pulled high (to logic 1) via R2, and when the input is high the transistor is

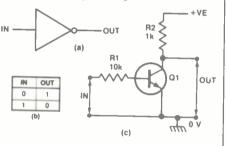


Figure 1. (a) Standard symbol and (b) truth table of a digital inverter with (c) a resistor-transistor version of the unit.

16

15

13

11

driven to saturation and the output is pulled to zero volts. The importance of the Figure Ib truth table is that it illustrates this information in short-hand form.

The standard inverter is the most versatile of all logic elements. It can be used to convert an OR gate to a NOR type, or vice versa, or to convert an AND gate to a NAND type or vice versa. A pair of inverters can be used to make a bistable, monost-

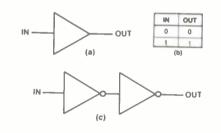


Figure 2. (a) Symbol and (b) truth table of a noninverting buffer stage which can be made by (c) cascading two inverter stages.

3

rdn o v

+3 TO 18 V

14

13

12

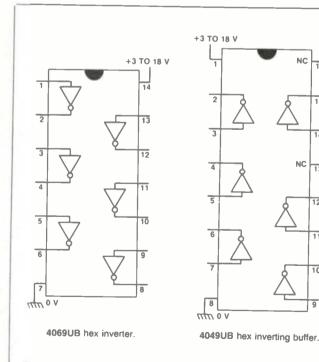
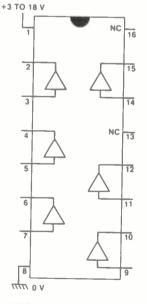


Figure 3. Five popular CMOS inverter and buffer ICs.



4050B hex non-inverting buffer.



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### circuit file

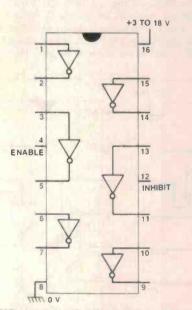
able or astable multivibrator, etc. Usually, a practical inverter has an input impedance that is high relative to its output impedance, and can be used as an impedance 'buffer'.

Not all buffers are of the inverting type. Figure 2a shows the standard circuit symbol of a non-inverting buffer stage which can be made by cascading two inverting elements as shown in Figure 2c.

Inverters and buffers are available in dedicated CMOS IC form, and Figure 3 gives details of five popular examples. The 4041, 4049 and 4069 types use the unbuffered (UB) low-gain form of CMOS construction, and the 4050 and 4502 use the high-gain buffered form of construction.

The 4069UB is a simple general-purpose hex inverter, housed in a 14-pin package, with 'standard' output drive capability. The 4049UB hex inverting buffer and the 4050B hex non-inverting buffer. on the other hand, have high output drive capability and are specifically intended to drive TTL loads; they can accept input signals far greater than the supply voltage so can be used to give signal-level translation between CMOS and TTL circuits.

The 4041UB also has high output-drive capability and can be used to drive TTL, but can not accept input signals greater than its supply voltage. The device is a quad invert/ non-invert buffer. If, for example, an input is applied at pin 3, an inverted output is available at pin 2 and a non-inverted output at pin 1.



**4502B** tri-state hex inverting buffer. Normally pins 4 and 12 are grounded. If pin 4 is high the outputs go into the high-impedance tri-state mode. If pin 12 is high all outputs go low (if not in the tri-state mode).

The 4502B is a hex inverting buffer capable of driving TTL loads, and has a tri-state output which can be selected via pin 4; when pin 4 is low the IC gives normal inverting operation, but when pin 4 is high all outputs go into the high-impedance tri-state mode. The IC also has an INHIBIT control terminal (pin 12), which is normally held low but which drives all outputs to ground (in the 'normal' mode) when pin 12 is taken high.

The basic guidance rules for using inverters and buffers in practical circuits are simple. If you need a large number of stages, use as many dedicated ICs as necessary. If you get to the point where you are short of just one or two stages, see if you can make them from spare stages of existing logic ICs (I'll show how later) or, failing that, consider using simple resistor-transistor stages of the type shown in Figure 1c.

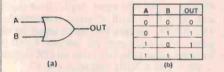


Figure 4. (a) Symbol and (b) truth table of a two-Input OR gate.

#### **OR and NOR gates**

Figure 4a shows the standard symbol of a two-input OR gate, and Figure 4b shows its truth table. As indicated by its name, the output of the OR gate goes high if any of its inputs (A OR B, etc) go high. The simplest way to make an OR gate is to use a number of diodes and a single load resistor, as shown in the three-input OR gate of Figure 5. The diode OR gate is reasonably fast, very cost effective, and can readily be expanded to accept any number of inputs by adding one more diode to the circuit for each new input.

Figure 6a shows the standard symbol of a two-input NOR gate (which functions like

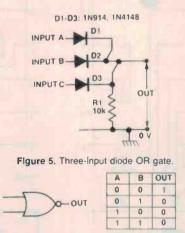


Figure 6. (a) Symbol and (b) truth table of a twoinput NOR gate.

(b)

(a)

an OR gate with an inverted output) and Figure 6b shows its truth table. Figure 7 shows how a diode OR gate can be converted to a NOR type by feeding its output through a transistor or IC inverter stage.

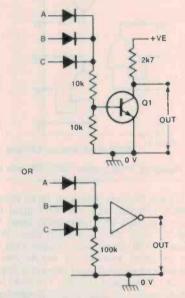


Figure 7. The diode OR gate can be converted to a NOR type by feeding its output through a transistor or IC inverter.

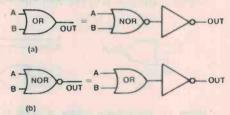


Figure 8. An OR gate can be made from a NOR gate, or vice versa, by taking the output via an inverter.

Figure 8 drives this lesson home by pointing out that an OR gate can be made from a NOR gate plus an inverter, and a NOR gate can be made from an OR gate plus inverter.

Figure 9 shows that a NOR gate can be made to act as a standard inverter, and an OR gate can be made to act as a non-inverting buffer, by either grounding all but one of the inputs or by connecting all inputs in parallel.

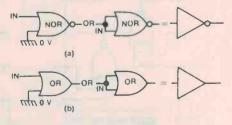


Figure 9. A NOR gate can be converted to an inverter and an OR gate can be converted to a noninverting buffer.

### logic gates

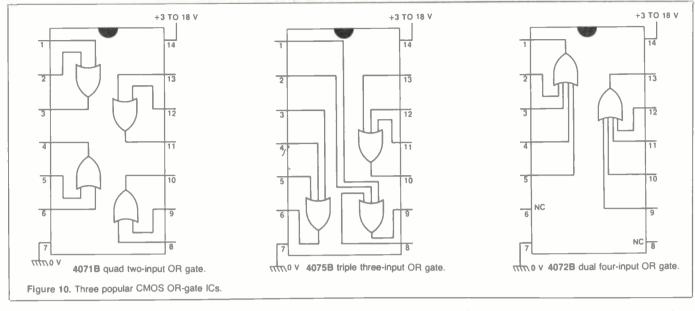


Figure 10 gives details of three popular CMOS OR gate ICs, the 4071 quad twoinput type, the 4075 triple three-input type and the 4072 dual four-input type. When using IC OR gates, note (Figure 11a) that the effective number of inputs can be reduced by grounding all unwanted inputs, or can be increased (Figures 11b and 11c by adding more OR gates (either integrated or discrete) to one of the inputs.

Figure 12 gives details of five popular CMOS NOR gate ICs. The 4001, 4025 and

דווס

retro V

(a)

4002 are quad two-input, triple three-input and dual four-input devices respectively. The 4000B contains two three-input NOR gates and a single inverter, and the 4078B is an eight-input gate that gives an OR output at pin 1 and a NOR output at pin 13.

Note that, since a NOR gate is equal to an OR gate with an inverted output, the effective number of inputs of a NOR gate can be increased or reduced by using the techniques that have already been shown in Figure 11.

OUT

10k

WW O V

(c)

Figure 13 illustrates a simple example of logic design using OR and NOR gates and inverters, the aim being to design a simple low-power tone generator (using a PB-2720 piezoelectric transducer) that can be activated via any one of four inputs. Look first at Figure 13a. At first sight, the design seems to call for the use of a four-input OR gate, with its output feeding to a gated tone generator. A suitable tone generator can be made by connecting a two-input NOR gate and an inverter in the standard astable configuration shown, but this astable is gated on by low input signals, so (in Figure 13a) the required circuit action can be obtained by interposing an inverting stage between the output of the four-input OR gate and the input of the astable. The Figure 13a design thus calls for the use of three ICs.

Figure 13b shows a simple rationalisation of the Figure 13a circuit which enables the IC count to be reduced to two. Here, the

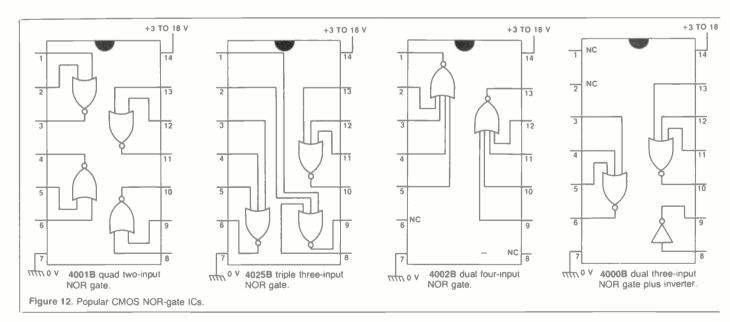


Figure 11. The effective number of inputs of a all unwanted CMOS OR gate can be reduced (a) by grounding ing more OF

(b)

all unwanted inputs, or increased (b or c) by adding more OR gates to one of the OR inputs.

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### circuit file

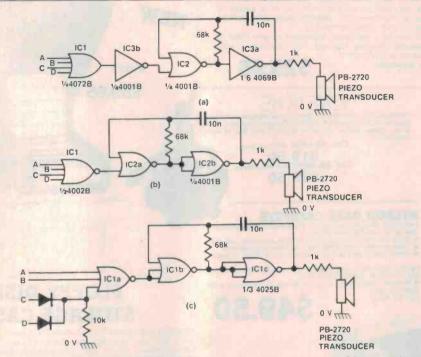
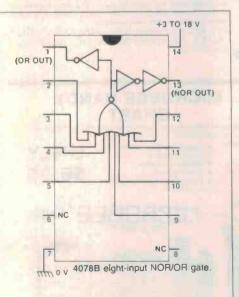


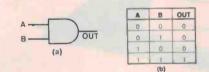
Figure 13. Low-power tone generator activated by any of four 'high' inputs. The 'over-designed' verslon shown in (a) uses three CMOS ICs but the rationalised design shown in (b) uses only two CMOS chips. In (c) the design is further rationalised so that it uses only a single IC.

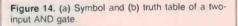
four-input OR gate plus inverter of Figure 13a is replaced by a four-input NOR gate, and the inverter section of the astable is made from a two-input NOR gate with its inputs shorted together.

Finally, Figure 13c shows how the design can be further rationalised so that it uses only a single IC (a triple three-input NOR gate) and a couple of diodes. Here, the astable is made by converting a three-input NOR gate to a two-input type by shorting two of its inputs together, and by shorting all three inputs of another gate together to make an inverter. The input gate of the cir-



cuit is converted to a four-input type by connecting a two-input diode OR gate to one of its inputs.





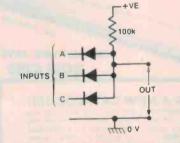


Figure 15. Three-input diode AND gate

#### **AND and NAND gates**

Figure 14 shows the standard symbol and truth table of a two-input AND gate which, as indicated by its name, gives a high output only when all of its inputs (A AND B, etc) go high. The simplest way to make an AND gate is to use a number of diodes and a single load resistor, as shown in the three-input AND gate of Figure 15: more inputs can be obtained by adding one extra diode for each new input. Figure 16a shows the standard symbol of a two-input NAND gate (which functions like an AND gate with an inverted output) and Figure 16b shows its truth table.

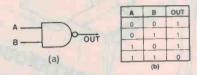


Figure 16. (a) Symbol and (b) truth table of a twoinput NAND gate.

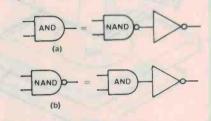


Figure 17. An AND gate can be made from a NAND gate, or vice versa, by taking the output via an inverter.

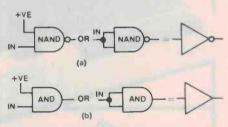


Figure 18. A NAND gate can be made to act as an inverter and an AND gate can be made to act as a non-inverting buffer.

Figure 17 shows how a NAND gate can be made from an AND gate and an inverter, and an AND gate can be made from a NAND gate and an inverter. Figure 18 shows that a NAND gate can be made to act as an inverter and an AND gate can be made to act as a non-inverting buffer either by wiring all but one of the inputs to the positive (logic 1) rail or by wiring all inputs in parallel.

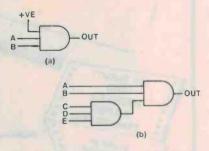


Figure 19. The effective number of inputs of an AND or NAND gate can easily be (a) reduced or (b) increased.

Figure 19 shows that the effective number of inputs of an AND or NAND gate can be (a) reduced by wiring all unwanted inputs to the positive supply rail, or (b) increased by wiring extra AND gates to one of the inputs.

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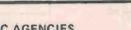
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### logic gates

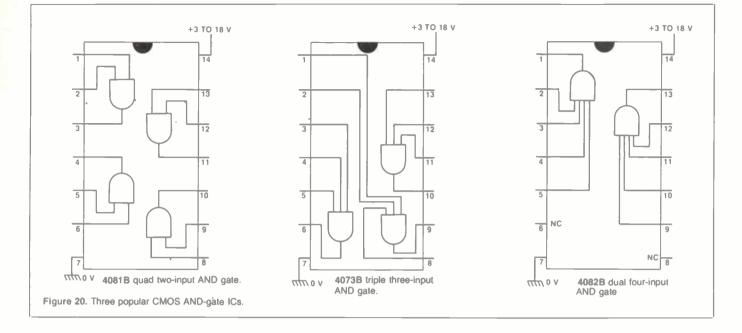


Figure 20 gives details of three popular CMOS AND gates, the 4081B quad two-input type, the 4073B triple three-input type, and the 4082B dual four-input type.

Figure 21 gives details of five popular CMOS NAND gates, The 4011, 4023 and 4012 are quad two-input, triple three-input and dual four-input types respectively. The 4068B is an eight-input device with both AND and NAND outputs. The 40107B is a dual 2-input NAND gate, housed in an 8-pin package, with outputs via open-drain n-channel transistors that can (typically) sink 136 mA.

#### **EX-OR and EX-NOR gates** Figure 22a shows the standard symbol of a two-input EX-OR (EXclusive-OR) gate, and Figure 22b shows its truth table. The output of the EX-OR gate goes high only when the two inputs differ. A useful feature

of the EX-OR gate is that it can be used as either an inverting or a non-inverting ampli-

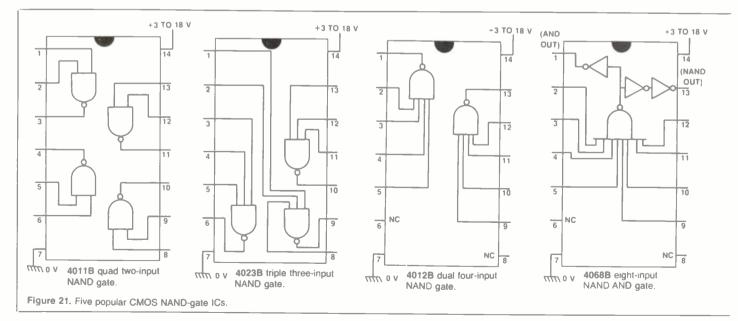




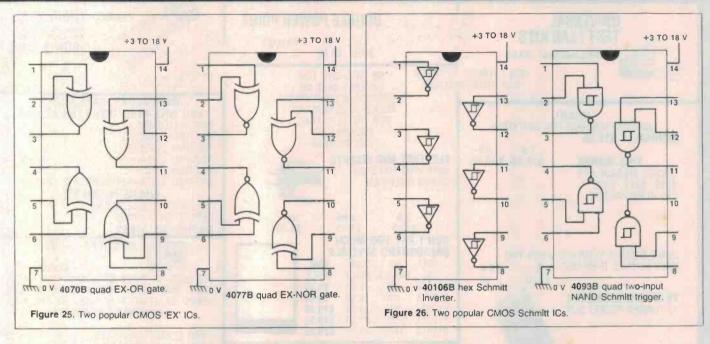
Figure 23. Two-input EX-OR gate connected as (a) inverting and (b) non-inverting amplifier.

fier by wiring or switching one of its inputs either to the positive (logic 1) supply rail (inverting mode) or to ground (non-inverting mode), as shown in Figure 23.

Figure 24 shows the symbol and truth table of a two-input EX-NOR gate. This logic element is equivalent to an EX-OR



### circuit file



gate with an inverted output. It gives a high output only when both inputs are identical, and is very useful in logic-comparator applications.

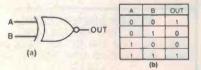
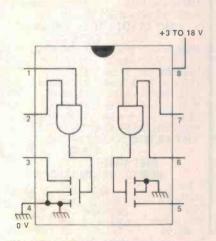


Figure 24. (a) Symbol and (b) truth table of a two-Input EX-NOR gate.

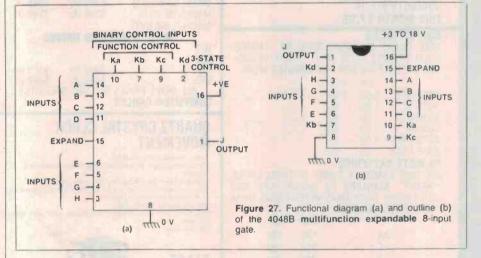
Figure 25 shows details of the two best known CMOS 'EX' devices, the 4070 quad EX-OR gate and the 4077 quad EX-NOR gate.



401078 dual two-input NAND buffer/driver.

#### **Special inverters and gates**

CMOS inverters and gates are generally intended to be driven by logic signals that are in either the fully-high (logic 1) or fullylow (logic 0) states. If inputs are allowed to linger between these two states for more Most CMOS logic ICs are dedicated devices; e.g: the 4082B is a dual fourinput AND gate, and can be used as nothing but an AND gate. One very useful exception to this is the 4048B multifunction 'programmable' eight-input gate, which has the



than a few microseconds, there is a danger that the inverter/gate will become unstable and act as a high-frequency oscillator, thereby generating false output signals. Consequently, if 'slow' signals are present at one or more of the inputs of a CMOS logic system, these signals must be 'conditioned' (given fast rise and fall times) before being applied to the actual logic circuitry.

The most useful conditioning element is the Schmitt trigger, and Figure 26 gives details of two popular CMOS Schmitt ICs, the 40106B hex Schmitt inverter and the 4093B quad two-input NAND Schmitt trigger. functional diagram and outline shown in Figure 27. This IC has two groups of four input pins, plus an EXPANSION input pin, and is provided with four control (K) pins which enable the user to select the mode of logic operation.

Control input Kd (pin 2) enables the user to select either normal (pin 2 high) or highimpedance tri-state (pin 2 low) output operation. The remaining three binary control inputs — Ka. Kb and Kc — enable one of eight different logic functions to be selected, as shown by the table of Figure 28a, which also shows how to connect unwanted inputs in each mode of operation.

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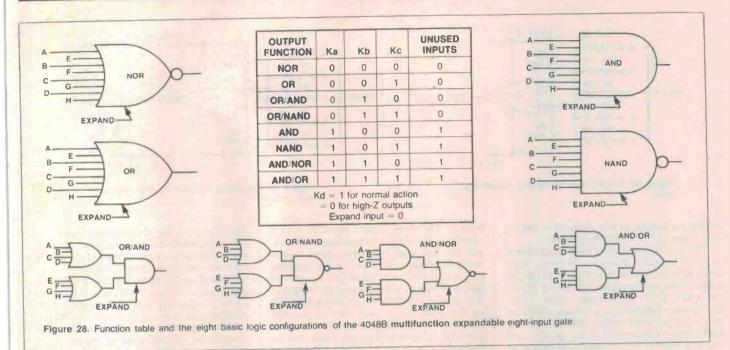
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### logic gates



Thus, to make the 4048B act as a normal six-input OR gate, connect the two unwanted inputs to ground (logic 0), and control pins Ka and Kb to ground and pins Kc and Kd to the positive supply rail. The EXPAND input (pin 15) is normally tied to ground.

Eight different logic functions are available from the 4048B, as shown in Figure 28b. Note that operation in the AND, OR, NAND and NOR modes is quite conventional, but that operation in the remaining four modes (OR/AND, OR/NAND, AND/OR and AND/NOR) is less self-evident.

In the latter cases the inputs are broken into two groups of four, with each group providing the first part of the logic function, but with the pair of groups providing the second part of the logic function. Thus, in the OR/AND mode, the circuit gives a high output only if at least one input is present in the A to D group at the same time as at least one input is present in the E to H group.

The EXPAND input terminal of the 4048B enables ICs to be cascaded so that, for example, two ICs can be made to act as a 16-input gate by feeding the output of one IC into the EXPAND terminal of the other.

Note when using expanded logic that the input logic feeding the EXPAND terminal is not necessarily the same as the overall logic that is required: Thus, an OR EX-PAND input is needed for expanded NOR or OR operation, a NAND EXPAND for AND and NAND operation, a NOR EX-PAND for OR/AND or OR/NAND operation, and an AND EXPAND for AND/OR or AND/NOR operation.

#### **Majority** logic

To conclude, let's take a brief look at a little-known logic system known as *majority logic*, in which the logic unit has an odd number of inputs (3, 5, 7, etc) and gives an output only when the *majority* of inputs (2, 3, 4, etc) are high, irrespective of WHICH inputs are active. This type of logic is useful in some special applications, such as in voting machines and semi-intelligent alarms and robotic devices in which, for example, an alarm bell may sound only if at least two or three detectors indicate a 'fault' condition, or a robot may move only if there is more stimulus to move than there is to stand still.

The best known CMOS majority logic IC is the 4530B dual five-bit unit (Fig 29), each half of which contains a five-input majority logic element with its output feeding to one input of an EX-NOR gate that has its other input (W) externally available, enabling it

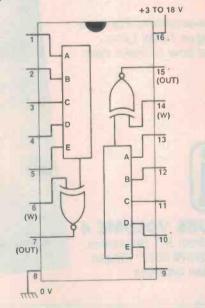


Figure 29. Details of the 4530B dual five-bit majority-logic gate.

to be wired as either an inverting or noninverting stage. Thus, when 'W' is tied to logic 1. the EX-NOR stage gives non-inverting action and the output of the element goes high only when the majority of inputs are high: when 'W' is tied to logic 0. the EX-NOR stage gives an inverting action and the output of the element goes high when the majority of inputs are low.

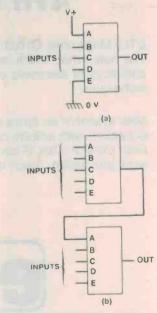


Figure 30. The number of effective inputs of a majority-logic circuit can easily be (a) decreased or (b) increased.

The effective number of inputs of a 4530B can be reduced by wiring half of the unwanted inputs to logic 1 and the other half to logic 0 (Figure 30a). The effective number of inputs can be increased by cascading elements, as shown in Figure 30b. ►

### circuit file

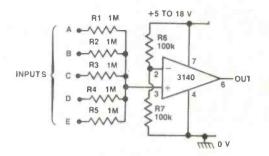


Figure 31. Simple five-Input op-amp majority-logic gate.

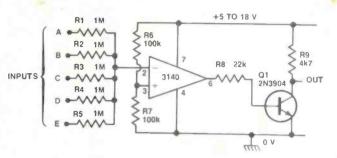


Figure 32. Compound five-input op-amp majority-logic gate.

taking the output of one element to one of the inputs of the following element.

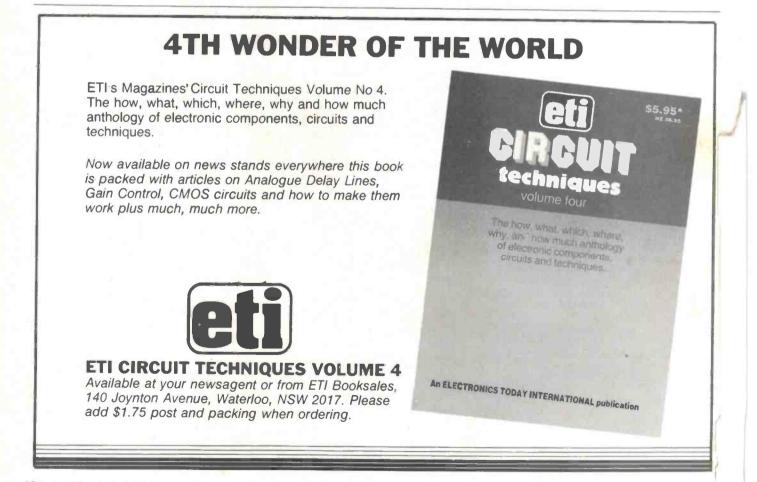
The 4530B is actually a fairly hard to find IC. Fortunately, however, majority logic can easily be created by using a CA3140 opamp in the configuration shown in Figure 31, which shows a five-input circuit. Here, the op-amp functions as a voltage comparator, with potential divider R6-R7 applying half-supply volts to pin 2 of the op-amp, and the five input resistors (which are each connected to either ground or the supply rail) form a potential divider that applies a fraction of the supply voltage to pin 3.

Suppose that two input resistors are connected to logic 0 and three resistors go to logic 1. The three logic 1 resistors have a combined (paralleled) impedance of 333k, and the two logic 0 resistors have a combined impedance of 500k, so the resulting potential-divider voltage on pin 3 is greater than half-supply volts, causing the output of the op-amp comparator to switch high. If, on the other hand, only two of the five inputs are taken to logic 1, the resulting pin 3 voltage is below half-supply value and the op-amp output is switched low. The circuit thus gives 'majority-logic' action.

When 5% resistors are used the Figure 31 circuit can be given any number of inputs up to a maximum of eleven by simply adding one more 1M resistor for each new input.

The output of the circuit switches fully to zero volts when the output is low, but only rises to within a couple of volts of the supply rail value when the output is high.

In most applications this defect is of little importance; it does, however, mean that elements cannot be cascaded to increase the effective total number of inputs. This defect can be overcome by using the alternative 'compound' configuration of Figure 32, in which the output is inverted and levelshifted by Q1 and the inputs to the op-amp are transposed. The output of this circuit switches to within 50 mV of either supply rail, enabling units to be cascaded without limit.



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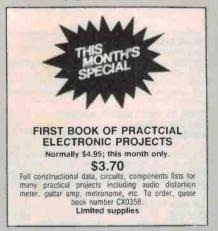
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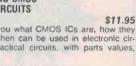
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## project 275

# Bathroom strip heater time-out

IT IS PROBABLY not everyone's misfortune to return from six week's holiday in Bhutan or Tenerife to find the bathroom strip heater has been left on, but even a one day lapse of memory can cost about 50c. Even more important though, is the risk of fire due to an unattended heater. A nice answer to this problem seemed to be to incorporate some form of simple timer into the pull-on/pull-off switch used to control the heater. Giving the matter a little thought it

Giving the matter a little thought it seemed that the switch pull cord should work exactly as normal, except that whenever the heater was turned on a timer was started which would shut it off again after 30 to 40 minutes (and if anyone was in the bathroom for longer than that then the heater turning off would be a timely reminder). Also, if the timer needed to be restarted then simply turning the heater off then on again would do the trick.

#### Design

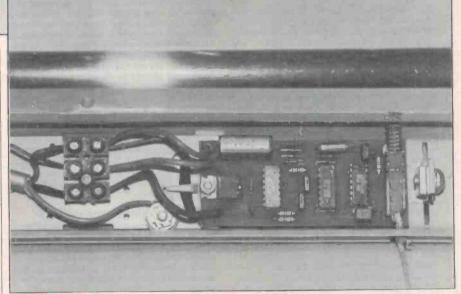
A quick survey of bathroom strip heaters available from electrical supply houses showed a considerable variety available with power ratings of between 750 and 2400 Watts. As I wished to be warmed rather than crisped, I chose a 'Rayflow' model 22/13 (750 Watts) and a model 22/15 (1100 Watts) to construct prototypes. Both are bare wall mounted single bar heaters with no power cord or switch and hence nothing to have to throw away when I started modifying.

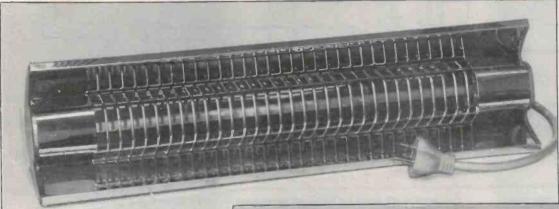
Once the power rating of the heaters was chosen, a suitable triac was selected to handle the necessary current (3.1 A for the smaller heater and 4.6 A for the larger). The RCA T2850 series of triacs seemed to fill the bill exactly as they can handle up to

Ever left your bathroom strip heater on all day! Sure boosts the electricity bill! This simple project automatically turns off the heater after allowing you enough time for morning ablutions. Just pull the switch cord when you walk in the bathroom of a morning and the project does the rest. No bathroom strip heater? — no worries, this shows you how to build one in a commonly available model.

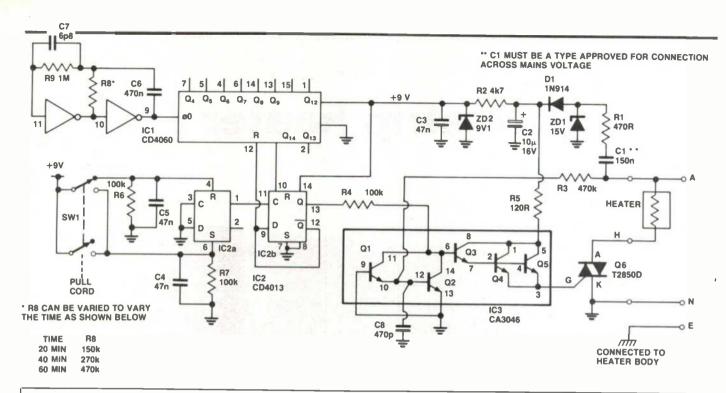
8 A RMS, given adequate heat sinking, and are reasonably cheap. Another great advantage is that the T2850 comes in a standard T0-220 outline with the mounting tab electrically isolated from the power. This makes things a lot safer as the heater electronics is switching lethal voltages; a fact which must *NEVER* be forgotten. The 'D' version of the triac range can block up to 400 V and is the one to use for 240 Vac applications.

From the data sheets, the gate current needed to turn the triac on reliably is about 60 mA under all conditions, or say 100 mA to be safe. This made the control power





lan Thomas



#### HOW IT WORKS — ETI-275

The heater-timer can be divided up into four sections: the power supply, the triac circuit, the pull-on:pull-off circuit and the timer itself. Each section will be described in turn.

#### THE POWER SUPPLY:

DC power for the electronics is provided from the mains input through capacitor C1, diodes ZD1 and D1, and the electrolytic capacitor C2. When the active mains input is swinging negative diode, D1 is reverse blased and ZD1 Is turned on. Capacitor C1 is therefore charged up to the peak negative voltage of the mains (about -315 volts). When the mains start to swing positive ZD1 turns off and D1 turns on pumping the charge stored in C1 into C2. During this part of the cycle C1 and C2 act as a potential divider to reduce the mains down to a safe level. When C2 has enough charge zener diode ZD1 breaks down to dump any excess charge to ground. R1 is in series with C1 to protect the zener ZD1 from any transients on the mains input as C1 looks like a short circuit to any spikes or steps in mains input. A second stage of regulation is provided by R2, ZD3 and C3 to give a stable supply for the timer and pull-on:pulloff circuits.

#### THE TRIAC DRIVE CIRCUIT

As described in the design section the triac Q6 requires a short pulse of about 100 mA just after the mains voltage passes through zero volts. This function is performed by transistors Q1 and Q2 which are part of the IC transistor array IC3. Mains voltage is applied to the emitter of Q1 and the base of Q2

needed to operate the triac quite appreciable by itself, ignoring any power needed to operate the timer circuitry. This brought me head on to the first difficulty. The heaters chosen (and in fact almost all wall mounted heaters) have quite narrow bodies which mount flush to the wall and there simply isn't enough room to mount any readily available power transformer capable of handling the gate power requirements.

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through R3. When the mains voltage is positive Q2 is turned on and the common collectors of Q1 and Q2 are clamped to ground. When the mains swings negative Q1 acts as a common base stage and turns on, once again clamping the two collectors to ground. As the input voltage passes through zero volts both Q1 and Q2 are momentarily off and their collectors are allowed to rise to the control voltage determined by IC2b. If pin 1 of IC2 is high then, just after the mains voltage passes through zero, a positive pulse is applied to the base of Q3 which acts as an emitter follower. Transistors Q4 and Q5 give more current gain and R5 sets the final level of the current pulse to be applied to the gate of the triac. If, however, pin 1 of IC2 is low it makes no difference what happens to Q1 and Q2 as their collectors always stay at zero volts and no triac trigger pulses are produced.

#### THE PULL-ON:PULL-OFF CIRCUIT

This function is performed by a break-beforemake switch (see construction for details) where two sets of contacts are used for better reliability together with a dual CMOS type D flip flop. One half of the IC is used as a simple set-reset flip-flop to "debounce" the switch contacts and its D and C inputs are grounded and not used. The Set and Reset inputs (pins 4 and 6) both are grounded through 100k and 47nF and are connected to the switch changeover contacts. The switch common is connected to the positive rail so that when the switch is operated only one positive edge appears at the Q output pin 13. The capac-Itors C4 and C5 serve to suppress any transients that may be coupled over from the mains side of the system as the pull-downs

are a rather high impedance.

The second half of IC2 is connected as a toggling flip-flop and its Q output is connected to its D input. Every time a positive edge is generated by the switch debounce flip-flop it changes the state of the control flip-flop and enables the triac or shuts it off. At the same time the Q output also enables or disables the timer.

#### THE TIMER CIRCUIT

The timing function is performed by a CMOS oscillator-timer IC1 which is a CD4060. This IC consists of an inhibitable oscillator circuit which only needs a few external resistors and capacitors, together with a 2<sup>14</sup> divider circuit. This means the oscillator must produce 213 or 8192 pulses before the last stage, Q14, goes positive. If we want about a 30 minute delay then the oscillator output period should be 30X60/8192 or about 0.22 seconds. This period is set by R8 and C6 which together have a time constant of about 0.13 second (the oscillator gives an output pulse roughly every two time constants). R9 serves to limit the input current to the CMOS Input pin 11 and C7 acts as a speed-up capacitor. When the reset pin 12 is taken high the oscillator circult is inhibited and all fourteen divider stages are set low. Therefore when the control flip-flop Q output is low and the heater is off then the Q output is high and inhibits and resets the timer. As soon as the heater is turned on the timer is released and after about 35 minutes (measured) the timer Q14 goes positive and resets the control flip-flop. As soon as the control flip-flop is reset it resets the timer and the whole circuit returns to its idle state.

#### Problem!

However, all was not lost as triacs need only be pulsed on once every half cycle of the 50 Hz mains, or evey 10 milliseconds. Also, the pulses can be very short (10  $\mu$ s is heaps), provided the pulse is applied at exactly the right time. This means our current needs are reduced by a factor of  $10^{-6}/10^{-3}$ , or 1000 times — much more reasonable! There are ICs available to do this pulse generation and timing (such as the RCA CA3058 or CA3079) but they are powered from the 240 V mains through a resistor which has to drop several watts itself. This amount of power in one component makes for hot, and therefore unreliable, electronics. (As an aside, the reliability of an electronic device is halved for about every 10° C temperature rise, so if our timer operates at 70° C rather than

25° C then it will probably fail 25 times sooner!)

Since the average total current drain of the timer and control circuitry can be reduced to below about 10 mA, then capacitive-divider type power supplies seem to be ideal. These use two capacitors as a potential divider to give a (comparatively) low impedance low voltage ac supply. When combined with a couple of diodes (see 'How It Works') you get a low voltage dc output. For low current applications this is a cheap, compact and safe dc source provided the smaller (higher impedance) capacitor is connected to the active mains input and is a type approved for continuous connection across the 240 Vac supply (see 'Parts List'). This combination of triac pulse triggering and the use of low power CMOS timing circuits solved the transformer problem but left me with the problem of generating the trigger pulses for the triac without wasting power.

As we have a triac whose gate must be taken positive with regard to terminal 2 to turn it on, then what is needed is a series of positive-going pulses about 10  $\mu$ s long just after the mains voltage has gone through zero volts. If all the effects of triac holding current are allowed for then the pulse should be present until about 30  $\mu$ s after the mains passes zero volts to ensure the triac stays on.

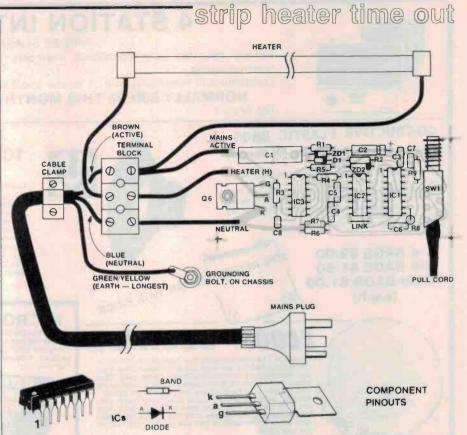
One very cheap integrated transistor array such as a CA 3046 can be connected to achieve exactly the required functions, together with three resistors and one capacitor (once again, see 'How It Works'). The circuit also gives a high impedance control input to gate the trigger pulses. The toggling pull-on/pull-off operation with timer reset and control area are also described in detail in 'How It Works' and require only two cheap CMOS ICs to do everything needed.

#### Construction

As the heater timer is controlling 240 V and the intended environment is often damp and steamy it is most strongly recommended that the timer be constructed on the printed circuit board designed for the project and available from several suppliers, or from a pc board made from the artwork reproduced elsewhere here.

A rough and ready approach with mains power will give spectacular and perhaps permanent results (and we need all the readers we can get!), so unless you really know what you're doing it's safer to stick exactly to the instructions. I built two prototypes using the Rayflow heaters mentioned in the design section as they had metal bodies where I mounted the electronics. This gives a nice, safe *earthed* box which is also used as a heatsink for the triac (which must drop between three and five Watts when the heater is on).

Before assembling the pc board, the first thing to do is use the blank board as a template to mark and drill the heater body. Carefully locate the board so that the end where the triac is mounted covers 8-10 mm of the centre reinforcing of the heater body (which acts as the triac heatsink). Make sure that the long axis of the blank board is exactly centred on the heater body axis and



mark where the triac mounting hole is on the heater body.

Remove the blank board and centrepunch and drill a 9/64" (3.6 mm) hole through both the centre reinforcing and the front of the heater body. Be careful not to damage the reflector.

Next, enlarge the hole in the front of the heater body to  $\frac{1}{4''}$  (6.4 mm) using a larger drill. Insert a 3.5 mm (or if you still have some, a 4BA) by 12 mm machine screw through the larger hole in the heater body front so the free end of the screw protrudes through the centre reinforcing and tightens with a suitable nut. Make sure there are no burrs in the holes as the screw acts to carry away the excess heat from the triac and good thermal contact is essential.

The free end of the screw is the mounting post for the triac end of the pc board. Reinsert the blank pc board over its new mounting post and mark off the mounting hole for the other end of the board and the point where the switch cord will go through the bottom of heater body. Once again, make sure the long axis of the board is exactly parallel to the long axis of the heater body. Drill out the second mounting point to 9/64" (3.6 mm) also.

Cut a hole for the pull cord about 4 mm wide by 6 mm long to ensure the cord doesn't foul when the unit is finally assembled. This just about completes the tedious mechanical work and now the interesting electronics part can begin.

Start assembling the pc board with all the smaller components first. Make sure that the ICs are oriented correctly (to reverse is to destroy!) and most important of all, see that diodes D1 and D2 are correctly inserted. When assembling the triac be sure to

	- Freezer
	IST — ETI-275
Resistors	all 1/4W, 5%
R1	
R2	
R3	
R5	
R4, 6, 7	
	(See circuit dlagram)
R9	11%
Capacitors	
	type PME271 M or similar).
	10µ/16 V axial electro.
	.47n ceramic or ploy.
C6	
	type PR-21 or similar.
C7	
C8	
Semiconductors	
IC1	
IC2	
IC3	
Q6	
D1	
ZD1	
Miscellaneous	9V1/400 mW zener
	4-pole changeover
	pushbutton switch
	(modified), Jeanrenaud
and the second	type TJ (from
and shows in the second state of	STC-Cannon).
Heater	"Rayflow" model 22/13
	(750 W) or model 22/15
and a set of the	(1100 W), either may be
CALCULATE IN	used (or similar type).
ETI-275 pc boar	d; 3-way terminal block,
	p wire (24 x 0.2 mm); nuts,
bolts, etc.	
Price est	timate: \$25-\$28
11-	and the second second

(less heater)





#### BACK!!

BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY

Once again we have made a scoop purchase of ionisation chamber type smoke detectors.

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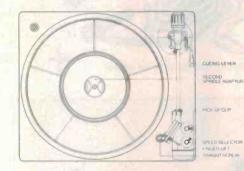
The smoke detector is completely self-contained, is round and measures a compact 115mm diameter and 40mm deep. Fixing screws and masonry plugs are provided along with 9V battery and very comprehensive instruction manual.

The "Smoke Sentry" once sold for \$49 and frankly was a flop at that price. Despite the fact that every home should have at least one, people considered that their children and their own lives were not worth that amount. But now you have NO EXCUSE! Once again Jaycar has

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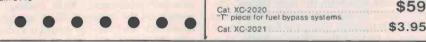
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ith data

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The Turntables are made in England by B.S.R. They are unmounted and suitable for Disco Consoles, 3-in-1's etc. They are also ideal as replacements for existing 3-In-1 sets. (See specifications). But there is an aspect that is really amazing! You

can work the Turntable from 9-12V DC. This means that you can run the unit from a car or truck!! (The AA0292 model can of course run on 240V mains) The Turntable features quality Belt Drive operation,

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The DC Motor Drive (as used in the best turntables) is electronically controlled!

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#### SPECIFICATIONS:

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  ★ Pick-up arm counterbalanced type with cueing facility
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### project 275

bend the leads so the tab mounting hole falls exactly over the hole in the pc board. Do not at this stage attempt to assemble the switch as it has to be modified first.

Insert 240 volt insulated wires into the holes provided and marked (H is heater control out) observing the international colour coding for active (brown) and neutral (blue) as someone else may work on the heater later on and there is no future in building in nasty surprises (especially if the someone is an ETI staff member!)

The pull-on/pull-off switch presented special problems as I couldn't find anything suitable ready-made and had to specially modify a pc-mounting slide switch to do the job. The switch was a Jeanrenaud type TJ, four changeover, break-before-make (essential for contact debouncing), momentary contact switch with no mounting bracket or front pressbutton.

The first thing to do is to cut off the end of the slide that holds the front button. The cut should be made just before the circlip that holds the slide spring but leaves enough material to hold the spring securely. (See the accompanying photo:)

The next step is to very carefully cut away two of the four changeover contacts as shown here. The cuts should be made very slowly and carefully with a fine toothed. hacksaw blade AND ONLY THROUGH THE OUTER SWITCH BODY. Do not cut the inner switch slide or the whole switch will be ruined!

Make four cuts around the four sides of the switch body then gently slide off the end of the outer body and discard it: Two tiny metal balls will drop out as the body is removed — these are the actual sliding contacts and can be thrown away also.

Next, drill a 3/32'' (2.4 mm) diameter hole through the end of the switch slide that was exposed when the outer body was removed. The indentation that held the ball contact makes an ideal centre punch mark to start the drill.

The last step is to sew the pull cord through the hole you have just drilled. Don't even begin to think about the possibility of toying with the idea of using wire as the pull cord as a nylon cord gives excellent double insulation for the switch and once again there is mains voltage near the other end of the cord to your hand.

After the cord is attached then the switch is ready for assembly.

Before soldering the switch onto the pc board, screw a  $\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 BA spacer onto the board near where the switch mounts. The screw used should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ " long and should have a lockwasher under its head. Then solder the switch in position so the cord is at the end away from the screw and the whole assembly is complete.

Once the switch has been modified and assembled with its mounting post then the heater is ready for final assembly, wiring and test. Thread the pull cord through its hole and mount the assembled pc board on its triac mounting screw and switch spacer. Tighten a nut down firmly over the triac

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mounting tab as this nut forms part of the triac heatsink. Make sure the pull cord operates freely and doesn't foul the sides of its hole (a little trimming with a small rattail file may be needed here). When all the mechanics are finished wiring can begin.

Cut a sufficient length of three-core flex to reach from the power point you intend to use to the terminal block in the heater when it is mounted where you want it. Attach a three-pin plug to one end. Strip back the other end outer insulation for about 100 mm and bare about 40 mm of the earth lead. Pass the flex through one of the knock-outs provided and clamp the end of the outer insulation in the cable clamp provided.

Use all the bared earth conductor to make a really solid connection to the earth terminal on the heater body. This connection is the most important in the whole project so take care! Then cut the active and neutral leads to length and terminate them in the mounting block that comes with the heater.

At this stage it is wise to make sure that the active and neutral leads have not been reversed somewhere. With nothing connected to the terminal block except the mains flex you have just connected (disconnect the two heater element leads) insert the three pin plug into the power outlet you intend to finally use and turn it on.

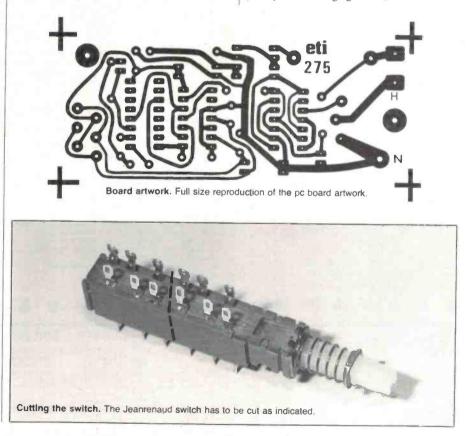
Using an ac voltmeter set to 300 V or 1000 V full-scale, measure the voltage between the active terminal and the earth post. It should be 240 V give or take a bit. The voltage between the neutral and earth should only be a few volts. If the neutral has 240 V then the active and neutral have been reversed somewhere. This problem must be sorted out before the controller is wired in. It may be you wired up the three-pin plug incorrectly or that the electrician wired up the three-pin plug incorrectly or that the electrician wired up the power outlet in error (not unheard of) but the neutral for the electronics *must* go to the supply neutral.

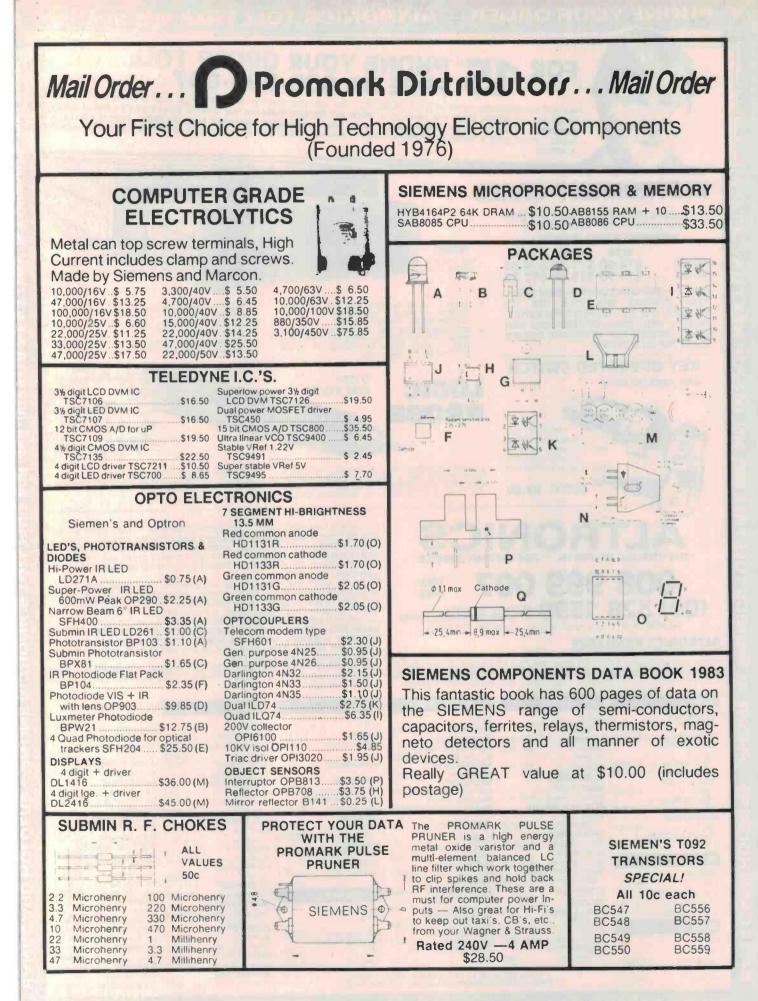
Once you are satisfied as to which is active and which is neutral, wire up the terminal block as shown in the photograph. Mains active is connected to electronics active and one side of the heater element (it doesn't matter which side). The control output from the electronics is connected to the other side of the element using the spare terminal block and you are ready for test.

A few quick tests before the heater is wall mounted will make sure that all is well. Plug the heater in and turn it on at the power outlet. Don't leave the heater element face down on your bench unless you like fires. Try the pull-on/pull-off switch cord and make sure the heater turns on and off (when the heater element is powered you can usually hear a faint buzz as it warms).

A check on the timer is to turn on the heater element with the pull cord and check the voltage on pin 7 of IC1. It should change between ground and +9 V every few seconds as pin 7 is Q4 of the timer divider chain. Higher order divider outputs can also be checked by referring to the circuit diagram. Each higher order output should change state at half the frequency of the one before. When the pull cord turns the heater off, all the Q outputs should be at 0 volts.

After that, mount your new power saving heater on the wall and make sure that it does shut off after the set time; then watch your power savings grow!





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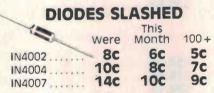
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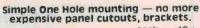
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#### **IDEAS FOR EXPERIMENTERS**

These pages are intended primarily as a source of ideas. As far as reasonably possible all material has been checked for feasibility, component availability etc, but the circuits have not necessarily been built and tested in our laboratory. Because of the nature of the information in this section we cannot enter into any correspondence about any of the circuits, nor can we produce constructional details.

#### An eye for a Cylon

#### Fred Lever, Toongabbie NSW

Recently I went to a fancy dress party and inspired by the TV series, I went as a dastardly Cylon. The voice was provided by your Sound Bender (ETI February 1982). However, I still had to make the single red eye as a blind Cylon at a party is not much chop

A 555 timer drives a 4029 hex up-down counter. It's output is fed to a 1-of-16 decoder, which in turn lights one of 16 LEDs. The 4013 flipflop is used to change the direction of the counter whenever the first or sixteenth LED lights. The pushbutton is used to stop the eye, as this is what happens when a Cylon 'thinks' hard.

The circuit, mounted in the helmet, looks quite effective and the speed of the eye is about the same as a 'real' Cylon.

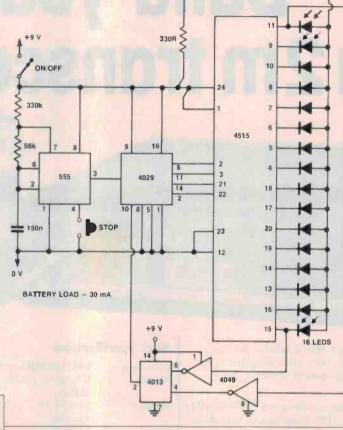
Note that the circuit could be simplified by using a 4514 and leaving out the 4029, but I couldn't get my hands on one.

#### Joystick

The poor quality of the joystick supplied with the Commodore 64 caused some problems to **Greg Symons of North Carlton** Victoria. He replaced it with a commercial quality one which he bought from an amusement distributor for \$28.

The problem was that the new joystick needed to be rewired and mounted in a proper box so that it could be used with the Commodore. He found a box of suitable dimensions, and mounted the joystick and two fire buttons in it. He then connected some rainbow cable between the four micro switches and the joystick, the fire buttons and the computer's input port. The connections are:

Pin 1 Joy A0 Up Pin 2 Joy A1 Down Pin 3 Joy A2 Left Pin 4 Joy A3 Right Pin 6 Fire button Pin 8 Common

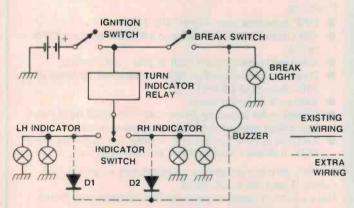


#### **Buzzer inhibitor**

Kevin Lowton of Seven Hills NSW fitted this circuit to his motorbike where it performed faultlessly for twelve months.

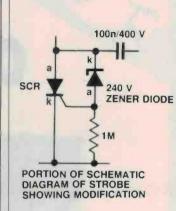
Some motorcycles have a buzzer that sounds in conjunction with the turning indicators to remind the rider to cancel them. This system works well, but it suffers from the problem of irritating both the rider and surrounding motorists when the rider is caught in traffic. What is needed is a foolproof way of inhibiting the buzzer while the bike is stationary. This simple circuit contains only three components yet it not only inhibits the buzzer but acts as a brake light fail indicator as well.

When either blinker is selected, currect is fed through the buzzer via D1 or D2 and flows to earth via the brake light. When the brakes are applied the



buzzer is shorted out. If the brake light goes open circuit or if the brake light switch needs adjustment then the buzzer will not work.

The whole circuit is small



#### Strobe Modification

Mark Hedley of Chatswood NSW constructed the disco light strobe project ETI-574, and found a few problems with it.

He found that the flash rate was slightly irregular and dependant on the ambient light level.

The problem was solved by replacing the neon indicator tube with seven 33 V zener diodes, to give a total zener voltage of 231 V.

enough to fit inside the head-

light assembly of most bikes.

with the added advantage that

all the wiring is usually accessi-

ble there.

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Power output: Protection:	10W minimum, typical 15W or more 3A in-line fuse, reverse polarity protection. Can withstand 5:1 VSWR (inc short/open circ) for 2 minutes; audio can withstand open circuit indefinitely and momentary short circuit.	
Transmitter		
Distortion:	Less than 10% at 3kHz deviation	
Spurious: Harmonics: Receiver	Better than 60dB below carrier. -60dB	
Sensitivity: Selectivity: Audio:	Max 0.5uV for 12dB SINAD (typically 0.4uV) 60dB at ±25kHz 1 watt output into 8 ohms response 6dB/octave, de-emphasis from 1kHz	
AND Includes comp	All this for only	

### As described in Electronics Australia, June 1984 issue DICK SMITH ELECTRONICS See page 160 for address details

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See page160 for full adress details



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### **IDEAS FOR EXPERIMENTERS**

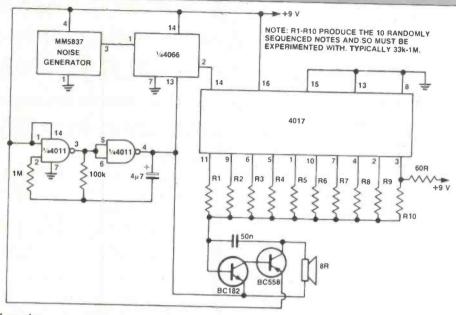
# Random tone generator

When David Hughes of Howrah Tasmania was working on a project to design a reasonably small robot he found that he needed a randomly sequenced 10-note generator to provide his 'pet' with a voice.

The MM5837 is a bit unnecessary (a fast clock would do) but I found that the random sequences would be better if this chip was used. The MM5837 supplies noise to the 4066 digital switch and the clock formed by the two 4011 NAND gates periodically lets a few noise spikes through via the switch control pin 13. The clock operates at about 1-2 Hz with the  $4\mu7$  capacitor.

The noise spikes are fed to the clock input of a 4017 decade counter/decoder. When a logic 1' appears at pin 13 of the 4066 the 4017 is clocked a random number of times.

When the 4011 clock output is high the 'organ' formed by the transistors and resistor network



is off so that notes cannot be produced while the 4017 is being clocked. This stops a terrible racket from being produced each time clocking occurs. When the 4011 clock goes low

again, the tone generator is switched on and the tone selected by the 4017 is played.

As each pulse received by the counter moves the logic '1' output to a different pin i.e. pins 1,

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 or 11 when clocking has finished, the logic '1 could be on any of these ten outputs because of the random noise spikes that produced the clocking.

#### **'IDEA OF THE MONTH' CONTEST**

#### COUPON

#### Cut and send to: Scope/ETI 'Idea of the Month' Contest, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 227, Waterloo NSW 2017.

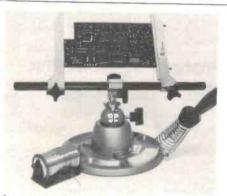
"I agree to the above terms and grant *Electronics Today* International all rights to publish my idea in ETI Magazine or other publications produced by it. I declare that the attached Idea Is my own original material, that it has not previously been published and that its publication does not violate any other copyright."" " Breach of copyright is now a criminal offence.

Title of Idea	
Signature	
Name	
Date	
Address	*
	Postcode

#### RULES

This contest is open to all persons normally resident in Australia, with the exception of members of the staff of Scope Laboratories. The Federal Publishing Company Pty Limited, ESN, The Litho Centre and/or associated companies.

Closing date for each issue is the last day of the month. Entries received within seven days of that date will be accepted if postmarked prior to and including the date of



Scope Laboratories, which manufactures and distributes soldering irons and accessory tools, is sponsoring this contest with a prize given away every month for the best item submitted for publication in the 'Ideas for Experimenters' column — one of the most consistently popular features in ETI Magazine. Each month we will be giving away a pc board Work Centre consisting of the Model 315 adjustable pc board holder with capacity to accept 300 mm boards, Model 300 180° swivel and lock base which can be attached to the Model 312 tray base with wet sponge

the last day of the month

The winning entry will be judged by the Editor of ETI Magazine, whose decision will be final. No correspondence can be entered into regarding the decision.

The winner will be advised by telegram the same day the result is declared. The name of the winner, together with the winning idea, will be published in the next possible issue of ETI Magazine.

Contestants must enter their names and addresses where indicated on each entry form. Photostats or clearly

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receptacle, Model 371 solder spool holder and Model STS 3 soldering iron safety stand. Please note prize does not include solder or scope TC60 temperature controlled iron shown above. The prize is worth \$123!

Selections will be made at the sole discretion of the editorial staff of ETI Magazine. Apart from the prize, each winner will be paid \$10 for the Item published. You must submit original ideas of circuits which have not previously been published. You may send as many entries as you wish.

written copies will be accepted but it sending copies you must cut out and include with each entry the month and page number from the bottom of the page of the contest. In other words, you can send in multiple entries but you will need extra copies of the magazine so that you send an original page number with each entry.

This contest is Invalid in states where local laws prohibit entries. Entrants must sign the declaration on the coupon that they have read the above rules and agree to abide by their conditions.

146 - ETI June 1984

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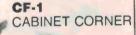
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David E. Cortesi

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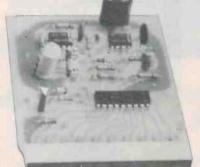
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#### SHOP AROUND

### ETI-275 strip heater time-out

Component availability for this project should present few difficulties, except perhaps for the switch, SW1. The one used is made by Jeanrenaud, type TJ, distributed here by STC-Cannon. The triac, Q6, is made by RCA, distributed here by AWA Microelectronics.

We understand that kits for this project (probably without the strip heater) will be available from **Rod Irving Electronics** in Melbourne and possibly All **Electronic Components**.

For those making their own pc boards, a same-size positive or negative film transparency is available for just \$1.40 post paid from:

'ETI-275 Artwork' ETI Magazine P.O. Box 227 Waterloo NSW 2017.

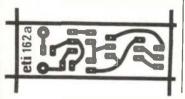
When ordering, make sure; you specify positive or negative, according to what your photoresist requires. Make out your cheque or money order to 'ETI Artwork Sales'.

#### ETI-669 pangalactic EPROM eraser

The heart of this project is the ETI-265 Power Down Timer, which we published in July 1983. Kits for this are probably available from Jaycar and Avtek in Sydney, Rod Irving Electronics and All Electronic Components, both in Melbourne, and Altronics in Perth. Printed circuit boards are available from the suppliers listed at the end of the column. Components are generally available.

The Philips TUV 15 W UV tube, type G 15 T8, is available from Circuit Components, 383 Forest Rd, Bexley, NSW 2207. (02)59-3720, and possibly other outlets.

A positive or negative samesize transparency of the ETI-265



artwork is available for just \$1.85 post paid from: ETI-265 Artwork ETI Magazine P.O. Box 227 Waterloo NSW 2017.

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# ETI-1523 electronic scales

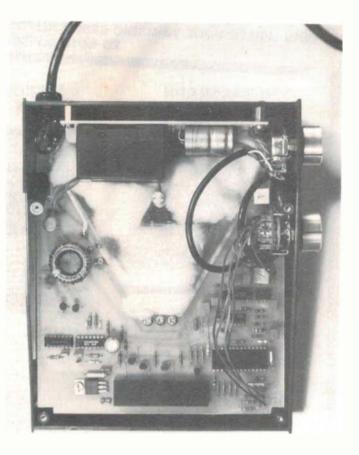
For those hunting around for parts between now and the next issue when the construction details of the project will be published, the following might be helpful: The Bimbox 6007 case is stocked by Jaycar; the close-tolerance resistors are stocked by Crusader Electronics of St Peters in Sydney; the CA3240E op-amps are stocked by Rod Irving Electronics in Melbourne and Geoff Wood Electronics in Sydney (although other stores might have them as they're becoming more widely available); the 74C935N/ ADD3501 might be obtained through Geoff Wood Electronics in Sydney while the metallised poly capacitors might be obtained through Geoff Wood, too, as well as Semikron in Sydney. The Neosid core is manufactured and distributed by Neosid Pty Ltd, 23 Percival St, Lilyfield NSW 2040. (02)660-4566.

# ETI-162a power supply mod.

All the parts for this modification to our popular power supply are readily obtainable at virtually any electronics outlet. The printed circuit board should be obtainable from the suppliers listed at the end of the column. A positive or negative transparency of the board artwork can be obtained for \$1.00 from:

'ETI-162a Artwork' ETI magazine PO Box 227

Waterloo, NSW 2017 Your cheque or money order should be made payable to 'ETI Artwork Sales'. Please specify whether you want positive or negative film, according



to the photoresist you use. We expect suppliers of the ETI-162 Power Supply kit will include the 'goof-proofing' mod. in future.

#### **Printed circuit boards**

Almost every pc board (and most front panels) ever published by ETI may be obtained from:

All Electronic Components 118 Lonsdale St Melbourne Vic 3000

and

RCS Radio 651 Forest Rd Bexley NSW 2207

For pc boards produced in recent years, the following suppliers either keep stocks on hand or can supply to order: Acetronics 112 Robertson Rd Bass Hill NSW 2197 (02)645-1241

Billco Electronics Shop 2, 31 Pultney St Dandenong Vic 2175

Jaetronics 58 Appian Drive St Albans Vic 3021

Jaycar 117 York St Sydney NSW 2000

Jemal Products P.O. Box 168 Victoria Park WA 6100

Mini Tech P.O. Box 9194 Auckland NZ

**Rod Irving Electronics** 425 High St Northcote Vic 3070



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# Electronics Supermarket bar nonet value or service, here's why . a delu n **Preamp**

Here's great value: an easy-to-build and even-easier-to-get-going receiver preamp for 70cm. Pull in those stations you never knew were there. It really can make the difference between a

noise and a great copy! As described in Electronics Today International May 1984 Issue, achieves better than 2dB noise figure with around 18dB gain at 440MHz. Requires around 12V @ 5mA. Ideal for kit or commercial transceivers.

Cat K-6306 CB Version - substitute our 470MHz helical reson ator in above kit and it's ideal for UHF CB -with similar specsi 470Mhz Helical Resonator Cat I -1860 \$7.50

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Cat C-4200 \$29.00 Speaker Mic For mobile or base use, gives external PTT too. Ideal for noisy locations. Cat C-1112 \$39.00 Mounting Bracket Hangs over car window, holds the FT203R securely with access to all controls. Cat D-3501 \$19.50

Fantastic Replacement Speaker 7 x 5 inch oval speaker, ideal for cars, etc. Impedance - 8 or 15 ohms. 5W power rating.

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SAIKO SC7000 Computerized Programmable

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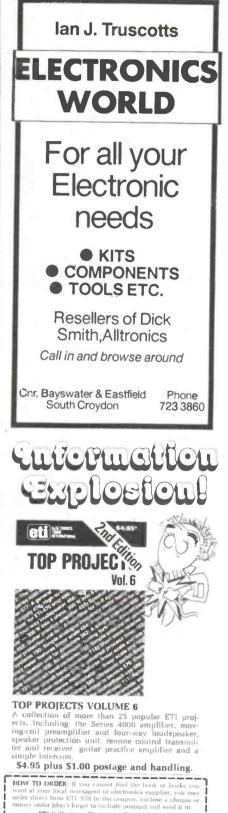
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You may want to listen for many reasons whatever the reason, the SAIKO SC 7000 others a truly "state of the art" receiver with microprocessor technology and far more features than competitive receivers.





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# Communications NEVS

# **Computers choose** frequencies

#### A decision made at the recent World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) at Geneva has altered the position as regards frequencies assigned to shortwave stations.

In the past, the international broadcasters submitted their frequencies and schedules to the *International Frequency Registration Board*, and in turn the IFRB allocated channels and tried to avoid mutual interference. This time consuming work is to be superseded with a new means of allocating shortwave channels in the future.

The major decision was that the Conference agreed that countries will file their requirements — hours and target areas — with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) whose computer will determine optimum frequencies based upon propagation forecasts and other countries' requirements.

An international panel of experts representing the five main regions — Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, Asia and the Western Hemisphere is being set up for programming the ITU computer with input from broadcasting administrations on desired signal strength, transmission times and power etc. Various options will be tested, resulting in recommended optimal frequencies for each broadcaster.

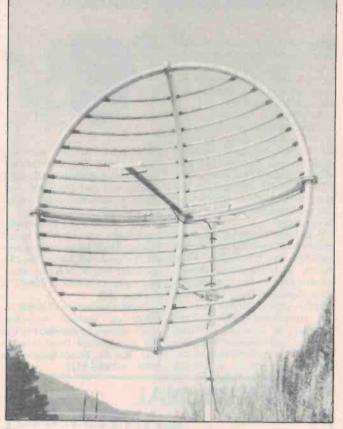
The aim is that these optimal frequencies ensure that every country can broadcast with a satisfactory signal 80% of the time on one or two frequencies and at a signal level strong enough for good reception.

The optimized plan of frequencies is due to be approved by the 1986 session. This session will also make a final decision on the introduction of single sideband broadcasting, and consider the present proposal concerning harmful interference where stations have the right to request a new frequency when the allocated channel is subject to interference.

The computerisation is to come out of the ITU budget enabling developing countries to benefit by it without having to pay for computers and associated software. It is hoped that the assignation of optimal frequencies will mean countries presently using perhaps halfa-dozen frequencies for a given target area will find they can get better results on just one or two frequencies.

The three umbrella organisations representing the world's radio clubs have all approved this new move in frequency allocation and see it as a way of reducing interference and giving the stations fewer frequencies but with better overall results. The European DX Council, the North American Association of Radio Clubs, and the South Pacific Association of Radio Clubs have all been involved in putting forward the views of the consumer - the shortwave listener - to the recent WARC meeting.

- Arthur Cushen



### Dish grid kits

A range of parabolic antenna grid kits is available from antenna engineering Pty Ltd. They are claimed to be comparable in performance to normal welded grid parabolic antennas.

Coming in kit form, they have the singular advantage of compact size for shipping, greatly reducing transport costs and handling problems compared to build-up parabolas. Assembly requires only a few hand tools so installation at remote sites presents few difficulties.

Designed and manufactured

in Australia by Antenna Engineering of Croydon, Victoria, standard versions of these antennas are available for the 450, 900 and 1500 MHz bands, for both horizontal and vertical polarisation, with unpressurised feeds.

Four sizes are available — 1.8 m, 2.4 m, 3 m and 3.7 m diameter. More information can be obtained from Antenna Engineering Australia Pty Ltd, P.O. Box 191, Croydon Vic. 3136. (03)728-1777.

### Squelch

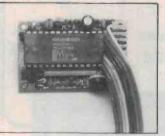
Two new continuous tone coded squelch controllers are now available from Signalling Technology.

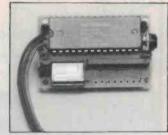
Designated Sigtec C1003 encoder and Sigtec C1103 en/decoder, both modules are fully designed and manufactured in Australia.

The units were designed for

VHF/UHF mobile and base radio equipment, and satisfy the Department of Communications requirement for a 'quiet base' facility.

For further information contact Signalling Technology, Factory 8, 2 Aspley Place, Seaford Vic 3198. (03)786-0077.





# Communications NEWS

### Well-built whip mounts

The weak link in any mobile communications installation is the antenna system. No matter how much money you spend on a whip and coax, the antenna base can let you down.

A properly designed, well constructed antenna base mount not only ensures good mechanical reliability but good electrical integrity too. Benelec Pty Ltd offers a range of base mounts for VHF and UHF applications, all of solid mechanical construction and with attention paid to cable termination.

Benelec's model 2-740 lowprofile UHF type is a new model featuring a reinforced whip mount with all-metal thread construction. The mounting plate features four claws for positive vehicle chassis contact and mechanical rigidity. This plate can be removed enabling the base to be used with a general purpose groundplane eliminator. The cable is easily



terminated, simply screwing into the base. The outer conductor is automatically terminated in this way and the inner conductor is soldered to the centre whip mount.

The model 2-720 is a similar low-profile type, for VHF installations. Both bases can be supplied terminated with cable of a specified length with any specified coax connector attached at the free end.

Further information about the range of antenna mounting bases offered by Benelec Pty Ltd can be obtained from them at P.O. Box 21, Bondi Beach 2026 NSW. (02)665-8211.

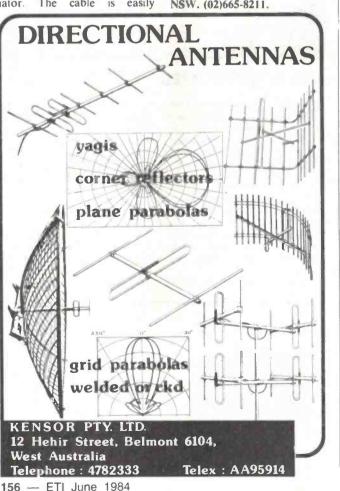
### s | Handheld VHF

**B**sised handheld transceiver for the professional user, operating in the 146-174 MHz VHF high band, featuring a power output of 2.5 W and selective calling facilities.

Dubbed the model HFG164, it can be programmed for up to 32-channel operation. A full range of options is included, such as five-tone selective calling, vehicle mounting hardware and high capacity rechargeable NiCad batteries.

The transceiver is of modular construction and is contained in a dust and splash-proof metal housing. Full details on this and future Bosch transceiver releases can be obtained from







### New FM mobile

**G** FS Electronic Imports has announced the availability of a compact two metre FM mobile transceiver from Standard.

Known as the C-8900 its dimensions are 138 mm wide x 31 mm high x 178 mm deep. Small enough to slot into most of todays 'difficult to fit' vehicles.

The C-8900's receiver incorporates a GaAs FET RF amplifier stage. This, coupled with its mixer, IF and detector circuitry provides a receive sensitivity of 0.15  $\mu$ V for 12 dB SINAD.

The full 4 MHz coverage is provided with 800 channels. Both plus and minus 600 kHz repeater offsets are also incorporated. The C-8900's built-in five memory channels may be automatically scanned or selected manually. Up-down frequency selection may be made from a switch built into the microphone.

The C-8900's transmitter section also uses the latest technology to achieve a power output of 10 watts into a 50 ohm load. Full protection is provided for the power amplifier stage.

A unique feature of the standard C-8900 is its ability to allow the user to slope upward, by 15 degrees, the digital readout. This allows easier viewing when under-dash mounting is used.

Price of the C-8900 is \$442 plus \$12 P&P. For more details contact the Australian distributors, GFS Electronic Imports, 17 McKeon Road, Mitcham Vic. 2132. (03)873-3777.



# Maple Leaf brag

#### **Arthur Cushen MBE**

RADIO CANADA International commenced operation in 1945, with technical staff borrowed from the BBC and studios in Montreal. Before that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation had relayed their domestic programme on shortwave with a 7500 W transmitter.

With the change in shortwave broadcasting arrangements came new, more powerful 50 kW transmitters. Special transmissions were instituted to many parts of the world, including the South Pacific, where the writer served as Technical Monitor.

The transmitters in Sackville, New Brunswick, have now been increased to 250 kW. The complex consists of five modern 250 kW transmitters, supplemented by three lower powered transmitters. The 250 kW transmitters are controlled by a data processor into which is entered all the pertinent information of a given schedule well in advance of the actual time of transmission.

As many as 100 different functions (such as transmitters on and off, high power and low power, etc.) can be pre-scheduled for these five transmitters up to 24 hours before the time required. They are automatically tunable to any frequency within the range of 3.95 MHz to 26.5 MHz. The tuning operation takes 12 seconds or less to any point within this operating range. The five 250 kW transmitters are connected to the various antennas by a switching matrix in a building separate from the main transmitter building. All of the antennas at Sackville are curtain arrays, suspended from steel masts.

This type of antenna can be used to transmit in either of two directions, 180 degrees apart, by means of a simple switching operation. The current antennas are on beams to Africa, Europe (both reversible to North America), South America, the Caribbean, North America and Northern Canada.

The programmes produced in Montreal are sent to Sackville, a distance of 1000 km, over special microwave circuits.

Radio Canada operates a receiving station at Stittsville which monitors daily broadcasts beamed to North America by other international stations. Radio Canada's first monitoring station was at Britannia Heights. The writer spent some time at this monitoring station where signals are intercepted from many parts of the world for both frequency information and to form the basis of news bulletins.



Canada's overseas 'voice', the shortwave station Radio Canada International, recently upgraded its transmitting facilities and now boasts five 250 kW transmitters.

The new Stittsville monitoring station is much more sophisticated and, as well as evaluating signals received in the target area, it is also used as a back-up for direct off-air pick-up of BBC World Service programmes when the regular transatlantic satellite circuit linking the BBC in London and RCI in Montreal is not available.

Direct off-air pick up of Deutsche Welle German programmes destined for a North American audience is also a responsibility. These programmes of the BBC and Deutsche Welle are fed to Sackville, New Brunswick, for retransmission to North America as part of an exchange agreement. The two broadcast organisations relay RCI programmes destined for Eastern Europe from bases in Daventry, England and Sines, Portugal.

Radio Canada transmissions are received in Australia and New Zealand during the afternoon listening period. English programmes are broadcast at 0300-0329 hours UTC on 5960 Hz and 9755 Hz, and repeated 0400-0429 on the same frequencies. The morning transmissions in this area at 2130-2159 hours are on 11945, 15150, 15325, 17820, 17875 and 21695 kHz.

A special programme 'Shortwave Listeners Digest' is heard on Mondays at 0305 UTC in the service to North America and on Saturday at 2135 UTC in the broadcast to Africa, both services providing good reception. 'Shortwave Listeners Digest' is compered by Ian McFarland, and includes a weekly contribution of DX information from Glen Hauser. Other features include information on new receivers from Larry Lagne and an equipment review from Harold Sellars.

This article is contributed by Arthur Cushen, 212 Earn St, Invercargill NZ, who would be pleased to supply additional information on medium and shortwave listening. All times quoted are UTC (GMT), eight hours behind Sydney time, and all frequencies are in kilohertz.

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#### CHEAP VIDEO COOKBOOK G0123P

\$12.90 Complete discussion of a new, low-cost way to get words, pictures and opcode out of your computer and onto any ordinary television screen, using a seven-IC easy-to-build circuit which you can build for \$20.

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This book is written in layman's language and is for anyone who is thinking about buying or renting or who has just bought or rented a video recorder and wants to get the best out of the machine.

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\$5.95 For the electronic music enthusiast, an Invaluable reference. This book is full of circuits and inforreference. This book is tull or circuits and infor-mation on how to build analogue delay lines, sequencers, VCOs, envelope shapers, etc, etc. The author takes a clear and logical approach to the subject that should enable the average enthuslast to understand and build up what appears to be a quite complex instrument

#### **ELECTRONIC MUSIC PROJECTS** G0135B

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#### ELECTRONIC MUSIC AND CREATIVE TAPE-RECORDING G0136B

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Shows how electronic music can be made at home with the simplest and most inexpensive of equip-ment. Describes how the sounds are generated and how these may be recorded to build up the final composition.

#### PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION OF PREAMPS TONE CONTROLS, FILTERS, ATTENUATORS G0137B \$5.25

This book shows the enthusiast how to construct a variety of magnetic tape recording, microphone and disc preamplifiers, and also a number of tone control circuits, rumble and scratch filters, attenuators and pads

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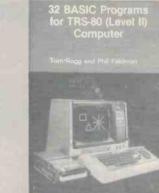
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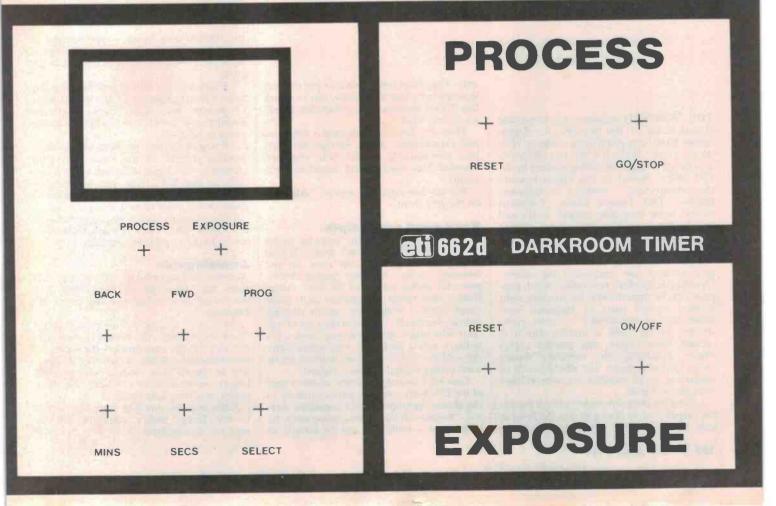
FOR SALE: TRS-80. Mod 1 48K, Two drives with TRSDOS, SCRIPSIT, Ledger and inventory control for \$1500. Tony Grimes, 17 Kay St, Mt Waverley, Vic. 3149. (03) 429-2044.

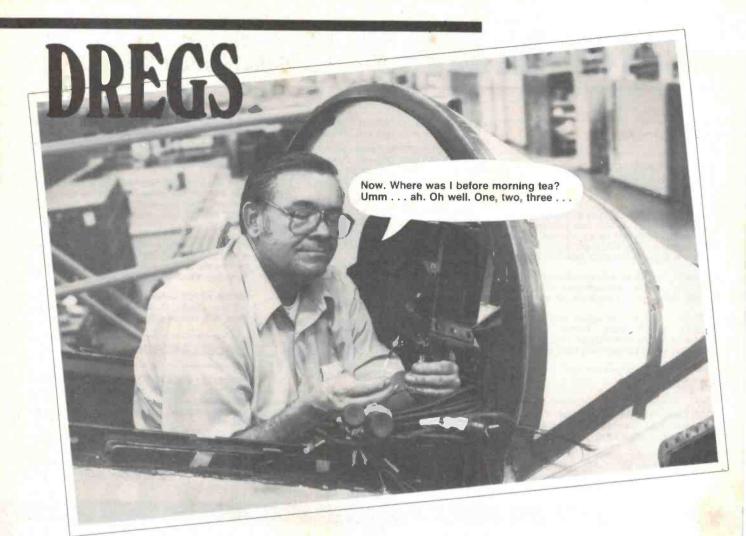
SWAP: APPLE software (including CPM). Send list and details of software interest to Wolfgang, P.O. Box 640, Maryborough, Qld. 4650.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE: OSCILLOSCOPE BWD 539D (similar 820) dual trace dc-25 MHz. Probe and manual. Never been used (stroke victim) \$575. S. D. Payne, 5 Knight Ave, Yokine, WA 6060. (09) 349-1919.

FOR SALE: TRANSFORMER 240 Vac to 115 Vac. 1 kW. In Pro metal case with handle and socket/plug. Australian made. \$100 ono. David Hire, 34 Alfred St, Annandale, NSW 2038. (02) 692-0060.





THE SKIRMISH between Argentina and Britain is still on! But this time, the Argentinians have been much more cunning. How do we know? Well, it's like this. Recently we shifted a large plan-filing cabinet in the ETI office. Stored on the carpet beneath the cabinet were a number of magazine binders. Old French issues, Canadian issues, some long past project books and one binder containing 1982 issues of ETI UK. (We've run out of shelf space — hint, hint).

Upon moving this latter binder, a veritable sawdust pile confronted the mover. Opening the binder's rear cover (which happened to be uppermost), an amazing sight greeted several pairs of surprised eyes amidst loud exclamations ("...golly, gosh, oh gee, oh my, look at that!"). The next second, little brown ants poured everywhere. Fearlessly, the crowding throng inspected the carnage. The whole binder of magazines, a 12 month's set, was riddled with an ant's nest!

Lifting the binder revealed a small hole in the carpet leading through from the cement slab floor beneath. Amazing! Argentine ants. They must have chewed right the way through from South America, just to attack this British Bastion in the antipodes. Devilish clever, what?!

That very day we summoned a flotilla of pest exterminator chaps. Arriving two days later (no mucking around, lads) they surrounded the outpost and liquidated the enemy.

We are now happy to report: "All quiet on the etty front".

#### **Rosy-eyed conscripts**

"Don't look up," said the sergeant to his platoon. "Better still, don't look." It's no longer 'smoke gets in your eyes' for the common soldier, it's laser beams. Short, powerful pulses produced by laser rangefinders and target designators that guide smart bombs, while they cannot damage military hardware, can harm the eyes of soldiers who might get in the way, says a US military report (although, one would think the soldiers should be more worried about what comes *behind* the laser pulses!).

General Edward C. Meyer, chief of staff of the US Army, recently gave testimony to the House Appropriations Committee, saying: "Because of the lasers coming onto the battle-field — both ours and the Soviets' in the 1985-90 time frame — and because of the ballistic injuries experienced in Israel, we project a large number of injuries to the eyes.

eyes. "Every soldier on that battlefield is going to be wearing goggles... and we will have to protect them from lasers all around because you never know where you are going to be lased.

"It is going to be a problem with soldiers wearing goggles all the time. It is hard enough to look a guy in the eye and tell him 'Get up that hill'. Now, you will have to look through two rose-coloured glasses. I guess that is going to be a change in wars."

(The colouring, by the way, is intended to filter laser light before it reaches the eyes, not to improve soldiers' attitudes.)

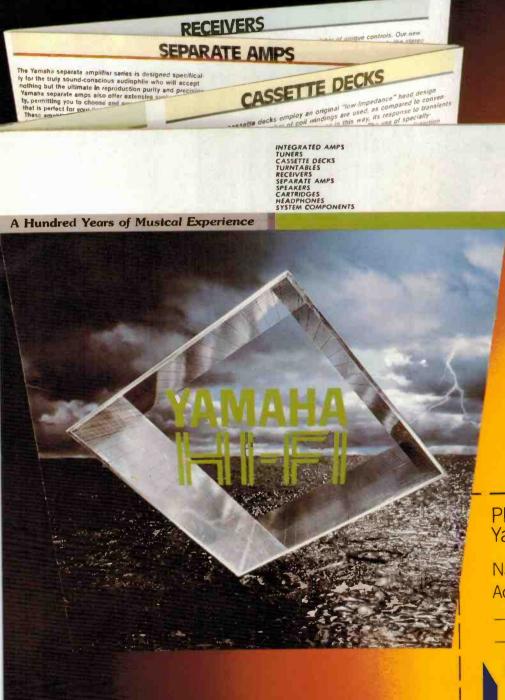
#### Amazingable

New Scientist reported in a recent issue that their San Francisco correspondent had discovered new words popping up in the language.

At a beer tasting, for what was called "London real ale", the brew was characterful. Over at the supermarket the food was microwaveable. While at Stanford University he heard that medical scientists no longer expose cells to UV light. No, they prefer to ultraviolate them.

From now on, any daft story that comes to the Dregs team's attention will be regarded as *dregsable*.

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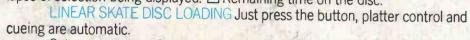
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