## PROJECT BUILDERS' SPECIAL ISSUE DODUCATION September 1995 September 1995 September 1995 Build a DIVIDED DOUCLOUTED Keep tabs on your telephone use



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Use it to make all of your important decisions

## Build a Shortwave Converter for your Car



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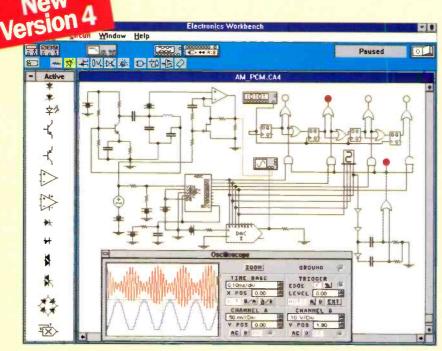


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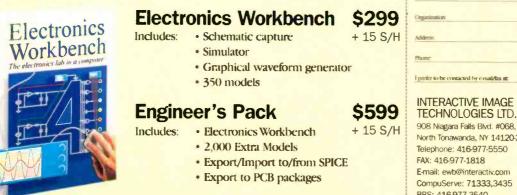
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EPTEMBER 1995

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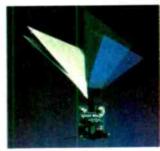
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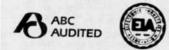
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## **EDITORIAL**

## WARM UP YOUR SOLDERING IRON

While our mission here at **Popular Electronics** has always been to present a balanced view of the electronics hobby, when all is said and done, project building remains at the heart of what makes us what we are. It is also what makes us valuable to you, our readers. After all, according to recent surveys, over 85% of you build at least one project a year, and almost half of you build more than four.

It's not surprising then that our annual "Project-Builders' Special" is one of our most popular issues each year. Well, it is that time again, and we think we've lined up one of the best we've ever done.

Consider, for instance, our DTMF Decoder/Logger. That handy project can help you keep tabs on your telephone usage. It automatically decodes the tones used by tonedialed telephones, and keeps a running log of the last 20 numbers dialed. It is also great for radio work: Just hook it up to the speaker terminals of any radio. The story begins on page 37.

If you are a shortwave enthusiast that misses the action and excitement of foreign broadcasts while on the road, our Shortwave Converter might be just what you are looking for. It is inexpensive, easy-to-build, and will work with any digital or analog AM radio. The story begins on page 41.

Do you want to be the life of the party? Well, you just might be if you build the Electronic Oracle. It divines the answers to anyone's most personal questions. Of course, because it is yours, it treats you especially well! The story begins on page 47.

And there is much more, including an Answering-Machine Message Stopper that lets you cut off the outgoing message from any phone in the house, and the Chirrup, which brings you the peaceful song of the cricket. So, get out your tools, warm up your soldering iron, and have some great project-building fun!

Carl Laron Editor

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## THAT DOES NOT COMPUTE

Due to a printing problem, some errors appeared in the program listing in "Build an Eight-Channel A/D Converter" (Popular Electronics, June 1995). The program lines in Listing 1 here should be substituted for the ones that appear in the article. Also, if you have a modem, you could download the entire program from the Gernsback BBS (516-293-2283) and save yourself some typing.-Editor

## LETTERS

errors. First, transistors Q1 and Q2 are numbered correctly in both the schematic and the Parts List, but disagree with the text. In the article, Q1 should read Q2, and vice versa.

Second, on page 56, the last sentence in the second paragraph should read: "If you would (ground) lead of the Tracker and the battery."

Finally, the Calibration section contains a typographical error that says you should turn "R4's resistance up 1° turn. That should read "1/8 turn." I hope that clears up any confusion .---Jack Wright

## **LISTING 1**

52 FOR I = 1 TO 8: LOCATE 12, I \* 8 + 2: PRINT USING "CH #"; I: : NEXT

62 OUT add, activech + 0: REM: Set CS\* low, CLK low,

OUT add, activech + 1: OUT add, activech + 0: REM: Pulse Clk Hi/low, keep CS\* low 63

## TRICKY TRACKER

My article, "Build a Sun-Tracking Circuit," which appeared in the June 1995 issue of Popular Electronics, contained a few

like some indication as to whether the battery is charging, connect a meter with a shunt across its terminals in series to the circuit between the negative



## TIGHTER INFORMATION SECURITY

I read with interest Craig Howard's article, "Security in the Information Age" in the May 1995 issue or Popular Electronics. I think such discussion is helpful and necessary as we build toward the Information Superhighway. However, I think a few additional words are in order.

All forms of attack on the DES require that it be used in the Electronic Code Book Method. Using the Cipher Feedback Method or the Cipher Block Chaining method causes the statistical properties of the plaintext to be diffused across the entire cipher text.

Pretty Good Privacy offers no security at all. It is notoriously susceptible to standard cryptographic statistical attacks. The source code has gone around the world on bulletin boards. It is impossible to put any level of trust in software that is obtained that way. Covert channels are easily installed in such software. The installer can then read all of the communications being transmitted. You might as well use a Clipper chip with Leaf installed. At least then, only the government can read your mail.

The RSA system is interesting. The government gave Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman a patent on an algorithm. I think I will apply for one on the exclusive-on operation. You can bet that they installed a secret solution before the government gave them the patent.

Covert channels can easily be installed. Let's say that the transmission key for a message is 1234. The installer simply modifies the output routine to put in a one-millisecond delay after the first, second, fourth, seventh, and eleventh characters. The first person to receive the message can read the key. The beauty of the system is that subsequent transmissions of the message will strip the delays, so the fact that it was done is concealed. There are so many ways in which covert channels can be installed that it is almost impossible to quard against them or detect them. The blinking cursor on your screen or its refresh rate might be giving you away.

If you want real security you must use techniques that offer you a high level of trust. You need to get your security software from someone who has the reputation of a Swiss bank. It must be incorruptible and not subject to government pressures. Then you must take great care to control access to the software J.E.H.

Palm Coast, FL

## **HAVES & NEEDS**

Last summer, I bought a Heathkit HERO 2000 robot that was both broken and without documentation. I know I can repair the mechanical problem, but I need schematics and other information on the electronics and programming. If any readers have a HERO and would contact me, I sure would like to talk with them. Also, I'd like to know if there are any HERO users groups out there? Thanks in advance for any help anyone can give me! TOM CRONICK 2010 West 8th Street Odessa, TX 79763

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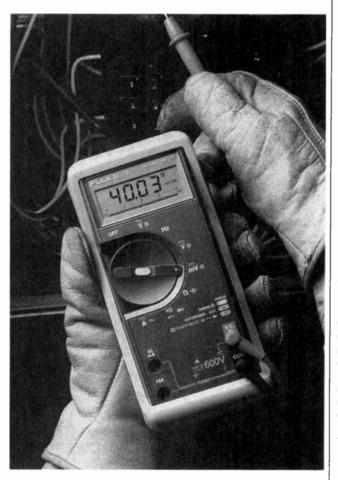
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## **NEW PRODUCTS**

## True-RMS Multimeter

According to *Fluke*, its *Model 76* is the first handheld, true-RMS digital multimeter in its price range to meet the requirements of IEC-1010 standards for use in Overvoltage Category III locations. As a Category III locations. As a Category III instrument, it is designed to withstand up to 600 volts AC or DC continuously between any terminal and earth ground, with impulse protection up to 6000 volts.

To ensure accuracy in the presence of electromagnetic interference, the Model 76 meets the generic standard for the CE-



mark electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements. It also is certified or has pending certification for approval from UL, CSA, CE, and TUV.

The Model 76 offers guaranteed true-RMS response to the growing number of distorted (non-sinusoidal) signals found in today's power and electronic environments. (Average-responding multimeters are accurate only when measuring undistorted sine waves.) The Model 76 has a rated crest factor—the ability to measure severely distorted signals, such as those with a high harmonic content—of three at full scale.

The 3½-digit, 4000-count multimeter offers measurement modes including true-RMS AC voltage and current, DC voltage and current, resistance, frequency, capacitance, continuity, and diode test. With a basic DC-voltage accuracy of 0.3% and AC-voltage accuracy of 1.5%, the Model 76 is an effective all-around troubleshooting tool, especially in environments where harmonics are a problem.

Other features include autoranging, automatic "Touch-Hold" mode, and "Smoothing." With autoranging, the user chooses the measurement function and lets the meter select the range with the greatest accuracy and resolution. (Manual mode is also available.) In the Touch-Hold mode, the meter automatically captures and holds a reading in memory, allowing the user to concentrate on touching the right test point, thus reducing the risk of shock or component damage. The user can view unstable signals on the fast-moving analog bar graph. The Smoothing function provides a stable digital reading of those signals.

The Model 76 handheld digital multimeter costs \$199. For more information, contact Fluke Corporation, P. O. Box 9090, Everett, WA 98206; Tel. 800-44-FLUKE.

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## **CORDLESS PHONE**

Cobra's CP-720 cordless phone is aimed at those who want the convenience and freedom of a cordless phone but don't want to give up the clarity and privacy of corded phones. It features Cobra's patented, built-in "Intenna" handset and base antennas, which free users from the worry of breaking or bending an antenna, or knocking into things with it. The phone also features "Private Call," a scrambling system that allows users to talk in confidence. For audio



performance similar to that of high-quality corded phones, the CP-720 also features "Clear Call Plus" as well as automatic 10-channel scanning to minimize transmission noise and help avoid interference from other cordless phones. Those two technologies cut down on the fuzzy signals and static that can interfere with many cordless-phone conversations.

Convenience features include a special duplex answering system that allows users to page and talk between the handset and base locations; a built-in speaker phone with volume controls on both the base and the handset; 32-number-memory direct access, and automatic redial. The unit is hearing-aid compatible and comes in ivory or black.

The CP-720 cordless phone costs \$149.95. For additional information, contact Cobra Electronics Corporation, 6500 West Cortland Street, Chicago, IL 60635; Tel. 312-889-8870; Fax: 312-794-1930.

CIRCLE 102 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## ON-LINE WORD PROCESSOR

The WP7800J from Brother In-

ternational is the first word processor to bring consumers the benefits of on-line capability. Equipped with a 2400-baud modem, and including a free month of basic service on CompuServe, the word processor allows users to access news, sports, stock quotes, weather, bulletin boards, movie and restaurant reviews, travel information, and e-mail. For those customers who are interested in accessing CompuServe's extended services, a \$15 credit is also included.

The WP7800J also facilitates desktop publishing. It features a two-disk set of 1100 graphic-art images. Also available is an optional hand-held image scanner to insert illustrations and photographs into documents.

The 14-inch, super-flat screen features pull-down windows. The windowing software allows even first-time users to easily create multi-column newsletters, spreadsheets, and reports. Different type sizes, styles, fonts, and symbols can be combined, and bar graphs and pie charts can be created and inserted on a page with written text. For professional-looking print outs, the unit features a built-in ink-jet printer.



A standard 3.5-inch, 1.44-MB floppy-disk drive provides MS-DOS file compatibility with personal computers, allowing ASCII and Lotus 1-2-3 WK 1 files to be transferred to and from PCs. The word processor also includes spreadsheet software, a pop-up calculator, a "word-spell" corrector dictionary, and a thesaurus.

The WP7800J word processor has a suggested retail price of less than \$600. For more information, contact Brother International Corporation, 200 Cottontail Lane, Somerset, NJ 08875-6714; Tel. 908-356-8880; Fax: 908-356-4085. CIRCLE 103 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

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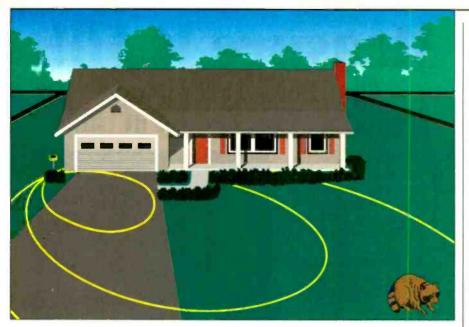


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n the past, people relied on poisons or

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Humane. Yard Gard causes no harm

to animals. By creating a wall of high

frequency sound, it forces them to leave

the area and create new habitual routes.

While the sound is very annoying to ani-

mals, it is virtually unobtrusive to people.

Nature triendly. Poisons and pesticides

can pollute soil and water sources. Yard

by Charles Anton

e honest. Even if you're an animal lover, you don't want strange animals in your yard.

You know what I'm talking about ... dogs that dig holes and foul your lawn, cats that

trample your flowers and sleep on your car. If you live in a rural area, you've probably had trouble with uninvited visitors like raccoons, possums, rabbits, or armadillos.

Until now, there weren't many options. After all, you wouldn't want to harm a stray animal, and your animal control agency may take days to respond, if they ever do.

Ultrasonic Power. Yard Gard's electronic ultrasonic generator broadcasts powerful "silent noise" that repels four-legged yard pests, yet is generally unobtrusive to people. Tones are harmless but animals find the

sounds so unpleasant that they flee.

Why it works. Small animals depend on their acute hearing for survival. They can hear in the 18 to 25.5 kilohertz range which is beyond the range of most humans. When critical hearing frequencies are disrupted by strong pulses, animals feel threatened and leave the noisy area. Yard Gard takes advantage of this fact to protect your yard from pests.

## Break their habits.

Animals are creatures of habit. They establish a territory and generally follow the same travel routes. Yard Gard forces animals to change their patterns and establish new ones. They soon modify their habitual routes to avoid Yard Gard zones.

Just plug it in, Are animals turning Yard Gard's trans- your yard into a zoo? former plugs into any standard household outlet. Electricity consumption is very low and costs only about 25¢ a month to operate.

Yard Gard is designed for outdoor operation in all types of weather. You can use your Yard Gard all year.

Mount your Yard Gard on a wall, post, or fence or place it on a flat surface. Yard Gard is essentially maintenance-free and requires only a minimum of care.

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Do dogs like your yard better than their own?



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Do you have problems with unusual animals?



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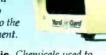
Popular Electronics

September 1995.

8

## Fortunately, modern technology has provided an answer: the new Yard Gard. It uses high frequency sound waves to force unwanted animals to leave the area. Yard Gard elimi-

Gard deters pests with sound so it causes no damage to the environment.



Non-toxic. Chemicals used to eliminate pests can be dangerous to humans or neighborhood pets. Yard Gard poses no health risk when used as directed.

# GIZMO

## Now Appearing on Your PC

WIN/TV-PRISM. Manufactured by: Hauppauge Computer Works, Inc., 91 Cabot Court, Hauppauge, NY 11788. Tel. 516-434-1600. Price: \$249.

A funny thing is happening to multimedia personal computers—they are becoming as addictive as television. Children coming home from school are flipping on their PCs and playing Myst instead of flipping on the tube and watching MTV.

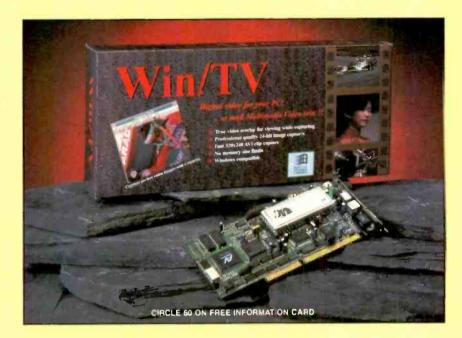
TV-program directors don't have to worry, however. Now kids can play Myst and watch their favorite music videos at the same time—and on the same PC. Expansion cards such as *Win/TV-Prism* from *Hauppauge Computer Works* are what make it possible.

Of course Win/TV can be used for more than giving Junior a way to watch his favorite shows while he plays games on his PC. It's an ideal way for business people to keep up with the latest news without leaving their desks, and it's very helpful for creating winning multimedia presentations on the desktop.

The Win/TV-Prism is a 16-bit ISA (industry standard architecture) I/O board. It works with most VGA or SVGA video adapters that provide a VGA feature connector. It does require that the display mode be set to either  $640 \times 480$  or  $800 \times 600$  pixels. Because all of the image processing takes place on the Prism card, its performance is not affected by the performance of the computer in which it is installed. Likewise, the board will not affect the computing performance.

Software supplied with the card requires Microsoft Windows 3.1 or Windows 95. The software doesn't eat up a lot of disk space—it requires under 360 kilobytes.

Installing the board is rather straightforward. If you're lucky, you won't have to change any jumper settings, and you can plug it into a slot, connect a cable between



it and your VGA card's feature connector, and button up the computer. Alternatively, if you know how the boards in your computer are configured, you can select the proper I/O port address, memory base address, and the IRQ level. For most people, the installation will be somewhat of a trialand-error process. However, the default selections of Win/TV were chosen to avoid conflicts.

The rear panel of the card has five input and output jacks. An "F" connector is provided for an antenna or cable input to the card's TV tuner. Win/TV can also accept line-level audio and video—a special 5-pin DIN connector is provided for that. An adapter cable that converts the DIN connector to a pair of RCA-type female phono jacks is provided with the card. A line-level mono ½-inch phone jack is provided for audio output. It connects to either a sound card or a pair of amplified speakers.

Two other jacks on the card put Win/TV into your display loop. The card intercepts the VGA signal coming from the VGA card, merges its own video signal with that from the VGA card, and then sends the resulting video out to the monitor. One 9pin DIN-type connector accepts the output from your VGA card. (A short cable provided with the card converts the 15-pin Dtype connector of your VGA card to a 9pin DIN plug.) The second connector is a standard 15-pin D-type VGA video connector that provides the output signal for your computer monitor.

After the hardware is set up, the software can be installed. It follows standard Windows convention for installation. The first choice presented is for the selection of one of eight languages. Win/TV's international capability is indicated by the choices: Danish, German, U.S. English, Castilian Spanish, French, Italian, Dutch, and Swedish.

The second setup choice is for the selection of the disk drive and directory where the software is to be installed. The third selects the type of board. Win/TV comes in three "flavors" to support standards around the world. The first, which we installed, supports NTSC (as used in North America, Japan, and Taiwan) and PAL-N and PAL-M (as used in South America). The second board type supports PAL-BG,

which is used in Central and West Europe, Africa, and Australia. The third supports PAL I, used in the United Kingdom and South Africa.

The next installation option asks whether the Teletext software application should be installed. Teletext is not commonly broadcast in the U.S., and our board did not include the Teletext hardware option.

The final software installation option is the Win/TV MCI overlay driver, which allows the card to be controlled from other multimedia applications such as Gold Disk's VideoDirectory and Astound, or any other program that uses an MCI-compatible video overlay device. A VisualBasic or C + + programmer's toolkit is available for multimedia authors.

Once the cables are hooked up and the software is installed, running Win/TV is just a simple matter of double-clicking on its icon. A window pops up on the screen, displaying either TV snow or a video image.

Win/TV has many of the features that you would expect to see on a modern TV set. For example, the tuner can be programmed to automatically skip channels that are unused in your area. Selecting Configure/Channels brings up the Setup Channels dialog box. From there, you can select the RF region (US, US-Cable, Japan, etc.) and video format, and tune manually through the channels, adding them to the preferred-channels list.

Clicking the Scan button causes the Win/TV to automatically scan the entire cable or broadcast band to search for active channels. The names it assigns to the channels are generic—USA-2, USA-4, etc. Those names can be customized, however, to include the call letters, network affiliation, or any other identifier up to 13 characters.

The Configure/Color menu option also brings up a dialog box that allows you to set the color saturation, hue, contrast, and brightness. A Default button is provided to return to the factory settings.

Win/TV can run in either  $640 \times 480$  or  $800 \times 600$  display modes. The Configure/ Display menu option lets you compensate for misalignment that might occur when video modes are switched. A palette Skew setting aligns an overlayed image—such as the cursor or a pull-down menu—with the chroma key in the video window. If not properly aligned, a magenta shadow will appear on overlayed images.

Chroma keying or color keying is the technique on which the Win/TV is based.

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The toolbar provides quick access to the most commonly used functions including channel changing, volume, and freeze-frame.

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The Win/TV window can be placed anywhere on the screen. The image can be distorted from the normal aspect ratio for even more convenient placement.

You are probably familiar with chroma keying from watching weather forecasts on TV. The weatherman does not stand in front of a map. Instead he stands in front of a blank, usually greenish, screen. The maps are then keyed so that they replace the greenish color in the resulting video.

The Win/TV board converts the TV broadcast YUV color into the RGB signals used by VGA cards; the RGB video image is stored in the on-board frame buffer. That image is then scaled to the correct size and sent to the chroma-key circuit, which combines the scaled video image with the output of your VGA card. The combined image is then displayed on your monitor.

The Configure/Display menu also provides three other settings. The first sets the vertical sync either less than or greater than 72 Hz to activate special circuitry on the board necessary for using high-res VGA cards in the  $800 \times 600$  mode. The second setting selects between interlace or non-interlace modes of your VGA card. (The Auto selection allows Win/TV to automatically detect the VGA card's mode.) The third selection for high/true color mode is to set the card for either  $1 \times \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} \times$ clock, which might allow the card to work in high-resolution (1024  $\times$  768) mode.

Once the mundane settings are out of

the way, you can start having fun with the Win/TV.

A number of software-settable features allow you to customize the display for the way that you work. For example, one setting from the Options menu allows you to set the Win/TV display so that it is always on top of your other applications. Thus, you can be working on, for example, an application in its full-screen mode and still have the TV image off to the side so that you can see it. Home-office workers might want to use that feature to keep an eye on a baby's nursery while they worked, or to keep tabs on the hockey game during a late night's work.

Win/TV has two main display modes: with and without its title bar. Without its title bar, of course, the display can take up less room on the screen. A tool bar, which provides such controls as channel-changing, volume, and zoom buttons, can be displayed in both modes.

Flipping between the two modes is a simple as clicking the secondary mouse button. The screen size and position are saved with the mode information, so you can quickly change from a small display up out of the way in the corner to a full-screen display. That can be useful, for example, if your baby starts fussing in the nursery or when your team scores a goal.

The keyboard can also be used to control various functions when Win/TV is the active window. The page-up and -down keys control the volume, and the plus and minus keys act as channel changers. Function key F10 snaps the control up to the menu bar. A frame of video can be printed, frozen on screen, and copied to or from the Windows clipboard with the Control key in conjunction with the P, F, C, and V keys.

Win/TV can be forced to always display its TV window with the  $4 \times 3$  aspect ratio of NTSC video. Optionally, video can be shown in odd aspect ratios. That is a convenience in fitting the video window alongside or on top of your work. Again, the ability to flip back and forth between two displays with the click of the secondary mouse button, adds to the convenience and practicality.

If desired, annunciators can be displayed on top of the video window. They can be timed so that they automatically disappear after about ten seconds, or they can be displayed continuously. They can also be configured with or without an opaque background color. Another feature that "comes along for free" with the digital Win/TV is a "channel surf" mode that quickly scans through TV channels and the external video source and displays 16 thumbnail images on the screen.

Video frames can be captured and stored in several formats and resolutions, including TIFF, TGA, PCX, BMP, and GIF. The resolutions that can be stored depends on the chosen format. TIFF and BMP files can be stored in 8-bit black-andwhite, and both 8- and 24-bit color. PCX and GIF files can be stored in 8-bit blackand-white and color. TGA files can be stored only in 24-bit color.

The image can be saved with different qualities and sizes. The size of the image can be set to the current window size, the maximum capture resolution, or scaled to a user-chosen size. The Window size setting will scale the number of captured pixels to equal the width, in pixels, of the current window size. It will drop lines to equal the number of lines in the current window size. The user-specified image size will scale the video image by dropping video pixels and video lines to fit the specified image size.

Two Quality options, called Best Save and Viewable Freeze, control the quality of the captured image. The Best Save option gives the highest quality saves by storing all video pixels that the board digitizes. Win/TV can also store a "clip" of video— 16 consecutive frames of video are stored in thumbnail fashion.

We have one minor complaint about the Win/TV Prism and one relatively major one. First, the VGA loop connector could become dislodged too easily, resulting in the loss of display. Hauppauge is aware of the problem and is currently shipping a modified connector that eliminates it. We noticed a more important problem in the  $800 \times 600$ -resolution mode—intermittent flickering. We were unable to determine what caused the flickering, or how to remove it, and it never showed up in  $640 \times 480$  mode.

Win/TV can turn a standard multimedia. PC into something truly special. It might not be an essential peripheral for all PC users, but we found it to be easy to become accustomed to, and we didn't want to take it out of our machine.

## Video Snapshots

MODEL GZ-P15U COLOR VIDEO PRINTER. Manufactured by Sharp Corporation, Sharp Plaza, Mahwah, NJ 07430-2135; Tel. 201-529-8661. Price: \$999.95.

How many times have you shot a roll of film at some important event—your child's birthday party or ball game, a wedding or family reunion—and *thought* you had captured 24 or 36 "Kodak moments," only to discover that in virtually every picture someone had moved, or blinked, or simply looked posed and unnatural? Photographs can make wonderful mementos, but unless the photographer is skilled and the subjects are cooperative, they don't truly capture the spirit of an occasion.

Videotape, on the other hand, does capture every moment as it happens. That's one reason why camcorders are replacing still cameras as the recording medium of choice at family events and vacations. But there's still a demand for hard-copy prints that keeps many folks juggling still and video cameras at family functions.

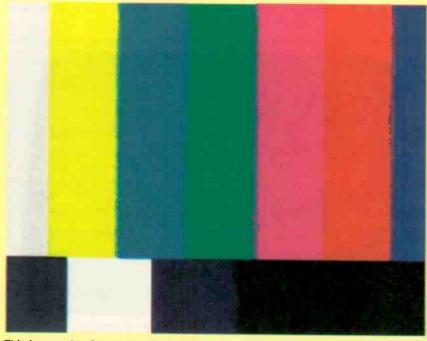
When it comes to sharing recorded memories, videotapes present some problems. First, not many people are interested in seeing every moment replayed as it happened, and not many amateur videographers have the ability or the equipment needed to make short, snappy TENTRAL BETORDER DELET MAN BERKET MOODE TENTRAL BETORDER DELET MOODE TENTR

edited tapes. And, after the wedding or christening, you can't just stick a videotape in the card with the thank-you note as you would a photograph. You can't frame a videotape and display it proudly on the living room wall. Or can you?

You can if you have the *GZ-P15U* video printer from *Sharp*. The compact device connects to video equipment, including camcorders, TVs, and VCRs, and makes color prints of single frames from any videotape or broadcast program. The GZ-P15U uses what's known as a dye-sublimation process to produce images. A microprocessor translates video images into heat levels, and a thermal head generates heat levels corresponding to the original image. The amount of heat applied to a transfer film determines the amount of ink that soaks into the paper, so that different heat levels produce different gradations. Precise control over the volume of ink allows a wide range of gradations to be printed, improving the quality



In its 4-Image mode, the GZ-P15U prints four Images on a single sheet. A 16-image mode is also available.



This image of a video test pattern, taken from a laserdisc, shows the video printer's true capability.

of the image. From the three primary colors (yellow, magenta, and cyan) used by the cartridge-type printer, 16.7-million colors with 256 brightness levels can be generated. The result is photo-quality pictures printed on paper, adhesive-backed labels, postcards, and even fabric transfers.

An ultra-thin printer mechanism allowed Sharp to keep the video printer compact, lightweight, and portable; it measures approximately  $10 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches and weighs just four pounds. Sharp suggests taking the unit along on vacations for printing your own custom postcards on the road, but we prefer to pack as lightly as possible and would probably wait until we got home to print out any vacation stills.

The video printer's top panel contains status indicators and most of the controls. At the front are two slide switches (for selecting print modes and stabilization mode) and a slot for inserting video print sheets (which we will refer to as paper). Rear-panel connectors include video input and output jacks, the jack for the included wired remote control, and the power-cord socket. An S-Video input terminal is found on the left side, along with a second video-input jack. The right side of the video printer offers access to the ink-cassette compartment, along with the PAPER EJECT button.

Two types of ink cassettes and video print sheets are available—one for printing on paper, the other for printing on adhesive-backed stickers. You can't mix and match; the video printer won't accept the standard video print sheet if the adhesive sheet ink cartridge is installed.

Setup is easy. The video printer is connected between the video source and the monitor, using the video in and out jacks and the supplied cables. The ink cartridge slides into the opening on the left side of the unit; you'll hear a click when it's firmly in place.

For basic printing of a single frame of video off a videotape, you first locate the picture you want and then start playing the tape a little before that frame occurs. When you reach the desired picture, a press of the MEMORY button stores it and freezes the image on the monitor. Pressing the DISPLAY button allows you to toggle between the live video and the image stored in memory. Insert the paper into the front-panel slot, and press PRINT. A soft musical "fanfare" lets you know the paper was inserted correctly and accepted by the video printer. It takes less than a minute and a half for your print to be generated.

The picture image is about  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, printed on glossy paper measuring about  $4 \times 6$  inches. Quality is ensured through the video printer's use of such features as full-frame memory, which allows videos to be stored as a full-frame unit ( $\frac{1}{60} \times 2$  scans); the five-axis Select Field Interpolation function, which smoothes out jagged lines; and Digital Image Processing, which includes adaptable digital color correction, digital edge enhancement, and digital noise reduction.

In the long run, however, the quality of the print depends on the quality of the original video. Our first attempts, using an old, homemade tape, resulted in prints in which the colors were somewhat washed out. The fault was with the original tape; it couldn't be blamed on the video printer. Prints of a laserdisc test pattern, on the other hand, demonstrated the true potential of the GZ-P15U. The image was clear, edges were crisp, and colors were true.

Sharp recommends storing the prints in photo albums with cellophane or nylon sheets for longest life. The company advises against using tape or rubber bands on the prints (which might cause discolora-

## **Great Gift Ideas**

## 500 miles from nowhere, it'll give you a cold drink or a warm burger...

NASA space flights inspired this portable fridge that outperforms conventional fridges, replaces the ice chest and alternates as a food warmer.

By Charles Anton

ecognize the ice cooler in this picture? Surprisingly enough, there isn't one. What you see instead is a Koolatron, an invention that replaces the traditional ice cooler, and its many limitations, with a technology even more sophisticated than your home fridge. And far better suited to travel.

What's more, the innocent looking box before you is not only a refrigerator, it's also a food warmer.

## NASA inspired portable refrigerator.

Because of space travel's tough demands, scientists had to find something more dependable and less bulky than traditional refrigeration coils and compressors. Their research led them to discover a miraculous solid state component called the thermo-electric module.

Aside from a small fan, this electronic fridge has no moving parts to wear out or break down. It's not affected by tilting, jarring or vibration (situations that cause home fridges to fail). The governing module, no bigger than a matchbook, actually delivers the cooling power of a 10 pound block of ice. spoiled food. No more! Now for the price of a good cooler and one or two seasons of buying ice, (or about five family restaurant meals), all the advantages of home cooling are available for you electronically and conveniently.

Think about your last trip. You just got away nicely on your long-awaited vacation.

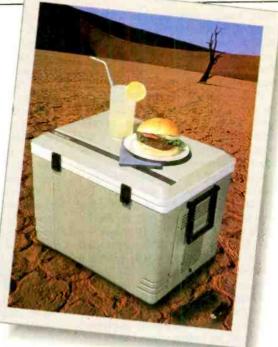
You're cruising comfortably in your car along a busy interstate with only a few rest stops or restaurants. You guessed it ... the kids want to stop for a snack. But your Koolatron is stocked with fruit, sandwiches, cold drinks, fried chicken... fresh and cold. Everybody helps themselves and you have saved valuable vacation time and another expensive restaurant bill.

Hot or cold. With the switch of a plug, the Koolatron becomes a food warmer for a casserole, burger or baby's bottle. It can go up to 125 degrees.

And because there are no temperamental compressors or gasses, the Koolatron works perfectly under all circumstances, even

upside down. Empty, the large model weighs only 12 pounds and the smaller one weighs just seven. Full, the large model holds up to 40 12-oz. cans and the smaller one holds six.

Just load it up and plug it in. On motor trips, plug your Koolatron into your cigarette lighter; it will use less power than a tail light. If you decide to carry it to a picnic place or a fishing hole, the Koolatron will hold its cooling capacity for 24 hours. If you leave it plugged into your battery with the engine off, it consumes only three amps of power.



### **Limited time**

offer. Because Comtrad is bringing this offer to you directly, you save the cost of middlemen and retail mark-ups. For a limited time only, you can get this advanced, portable

Koolatron refrigerator at the introductory price of \$99. Call today to take advantage of this special promotional pricing. Most orders are processed within 72 hours.

Try it risk free. We guarantee your satisfaction with any product from Comtrad Industries. With the Koolatron you get our complete "No Questions Asked" 30 day money-back guarantee. Plus you get

a full one year manufacturer's limited warranty. If you are not satisfied for any reason, just return the product for a complete refund.

The versatile Koolatron is avail-

able in two sizes. The P24A holds

30 quarts and the smaller P9 holds

seven quarts. An optional AC

adaptor lets you use them in your

rec room, patio or motel room.

They plug into any regular outlet.

Koolatron (224A) holds 30 quarts	\$16 S&H
Koolatron (P9) holds 7 quarts	
Optional AC Adapter (AC 10)\$49	\$6 S&H

Please mention promotional code 025-PL-6629 .



To order by mail send check or money order for the total amount including S&H (VA residents add 4.5% sales tax). Or charge it to your credit card by enclosing your account number and expiration date.

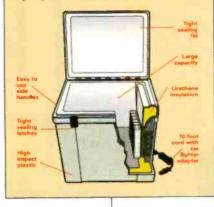


13

## The secret of the Koolatron Cooler/Warmer

is a miniature thermo-electric module that effectively replaces bulky piping coils, loud motors and compressors used in conventional refrigeration units. In the cool mode, the Koolatron reduces the outside temperature by 40 degrees F. At the switch of a plug, it becomes a food warmer, going up to 125 degrees.

The refrigerator from outer space.



From satellites to station wagons. Thermo-electric temperature control has now been proven with more than 25 years of use in some of the most rigorous space and laboratory applications. And Koolatron is the first manufacturer to make this technology available to families, fishermen, boaters, campers and hunters- in fact anyone on the move.

Home refrigeration has come a long way since the days of the ice box and the block of ice. But when we travel, we go back to the sloppy ice cooler with its soggy and sometimes

2820 Waterford Lake Drive Suite 106 Midlothian, Virginia 23113 tion), leaving them in a stack for any length of time, or placing two printed surfaces against each other. We couldn't put our prints through the test of time, but a Sharp spokesman told us that with proper handling, aging shouldn't result in fading.

Besides doing basic photo-like prints, the video printer has a few tricks up its sleeve. It's possible to create photo "collages" of either 4 or 16 frames on one page. In each mode, you can use the toppanel LOCATION SELECT button to arrange the images in the order you'd prefer. Four frames result in wallet-sized photos. The manual suggests using that arrangement to print photographic index tabs on adhesive sheets of print paper. With 16 images in a  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ -inch area, each picture is too small to see well, although it does provide a convenient, all-in-one view of a special event or vacation.

You can also print a smaller picture, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of the print size, over a full-size picture sort of a video-print picture-in-picture. You might, for instance, insert over a panoramic view of the Grand Canyon a closeup of the family posing on the rim.

The high-speed strobe function, in which 16 consecutive frames of a single scene are printed on one sheet, is activated by sliding the front-panel switch to its strobe position. That mode is particularly useful for filming sports sequences—a golf swing or a tennis serve, for instance. You might also want to capture and print your child's first steps using the strobe mode.

The GZ-P15U also offers a stabilization mode. If the frame you like is unsteady, selecting that mode steadies the picture. For the best possible resolution, however, the stabilization switch should be left in the off position.

The wired remote control contains just three buttons: MEMORY, PRINT, and DISPLAY. But once you've selected the print mode, those are really all you need to select and print the frames you want from the comfort of your favorite chair or sofa.

Although you can print frames right off standard TV programming, using a videotape or laserdisc as the source gives you more control. (We're not sure what images you'd want to print from a laserdisc, although we suppose teens might want to print out still pictures of favorite movie stars or bands.) You can easily move around the tape or disc using the fast-forward and reverse controls to find the precise frames you want to print. And, if you don't press the MEMORY button fast enough to catch it the first time around, you can simply rewind a bit and try again until you get it right.

The beauty of making still shots from a videotape is the sheer number of possible photos available. There are 30 frames in every *second* of taped video, giving you 20 potentially good pictures to print. If someone blinked, wait a split second until her eyes are open, and then print the image. You can easily capture just the expression you wanted, or the right angle, or lighting, by waiting for the best possible video frame. And there's often a spontaneity to videotape (at least, after it's been rolling for a while) that still photos lack.

The GZ-P15U is easy and fun to use. The pictures it prints are good quality, and there's a bit of the magic of Polaroid as you wait those 80 seconds for the image to emerge. In fact, we have only one complaint—its price. Sharp bills the video printer as a consumer item, but \$999 is a bit steep for most of the consumers we know.

Still, the GZ-P15U does takes the uncertainty out of photography. With the video printer, what you see is what you get—and we liked what we got.

## Grab It While You Can

COMPUTEREYES/1024 VIDEO FRAME GRABBER. From Digital Vision, Inc., 270 Bridge Street, Dedham, MA 02026. Tel. 617-329-5400. Price: \$599.95

Computers have always done an admirable job crunching numbers and processing words. Today, the ability to handle graphics and images are at least as important.

Many PC users are creating wonderful electronic and printed documents on their PCs. However, the major difficulty that they are facing is obtaining photographic images with adequate quality. You don't have to look very far to see what we're talking about. We see plenty of catalogs and advertisements that are put together without the benefit of an unlimited budget. Grainy, low-resolution photographs are the rule. You can tell they were scanned and printed at too low a resolution. Worse yet are newsletters put together on a budget.

Although printing and production costs can get out of sight pretty quickly, there's no longer any excuse for not producing top-notch images even if you have to print at a resolution of 300 dots per inch (DPI). New video-frame grabbers like the *Com*-



CIRCLE 62 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

puterEyes/1024 from Digital Vision allow you to capture exactly the image you want from any video source.

Of course, you'll need a video camera or camcorder, but you can do away with a 35-mm still camera and the problems that it brings to the table, including film and developing costs, and the job of re-shooting something after you find that you just don't like the pictures you took. You can also do away with the image scanner, or digital camera, and their high costs.

For color work, the production expenses get even higher as you have to scan the print or negative and separate it into the four colors— cyan, yellow, magenta, and black (CMYK)—used in the commercial printing process.

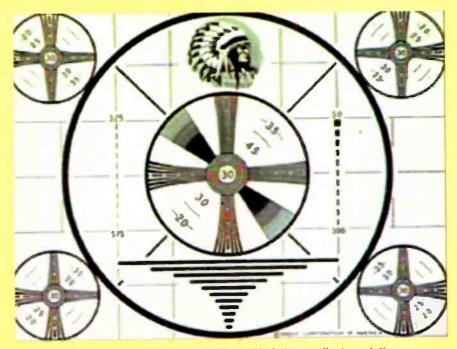
Video frame grabbers are also excellent tools for incorporating photographic images in desktop presentations, or in electronically published documents as found on the Internet's World Wide Web. They offer a benefit over traditional photography if for no other reason than they get the image onto your PC with fewer interim, resolution-robbing steps.

ComputerEyes/1024 is a 16-bit ISA bus board that can be installed in an AT-class or better IBM-compatible personal computer with a hard-disk drive, a 3½-inch floppy-disk drive, and at least 640 kilobytes of RAM. It requires MS-DOS 2.1 or higher, or Microsoft Windows 3.1 or higher (to run the Windows version of the software). A VGA or MCGA video adapter capable of displaying at least 640 × 480 at 256 colors is required, as is a video camera, camcorder, VCR, videodisc player, or any other video source that can provide a standard composite, S-Video, or RGB signal.

Hardware installation can be performed in one of two ways, depending on how hard you want to work. The easy way is called the "compatibility mode." It's a quick, easy, relatively conflict-free procedure that provides standard I/O register operation, and no interrupt or DMA channel settings are necessary. The hard way is the "performance mode," which sets the board for memory-mapped I/O.

The quality of captured images is the same in either mode. However, the speed of the video in the preview window and the speed of movie capture is faster when the board is installed in its performance mode. The board is more difficult to install in that mode because it is more likely to conflict with other boards in your computer or with memory managers. However, if you are comfortable working with such details, you should find that installation will go smoothly.

Three other connectors are located on the card's rear panel. First is a standard RCA-type phono jack for a composite-video input. Second is a 4-pin mini DIN con-



The main claim to fame of the ComputerEyes/1024 is its excellent resolution.

nector for S-video input, and third is a 9pin D-type connector for RGB video input. ComputerEyes does not require a VGA feature connector, which further helps to eliminate installation problems.

Software is provided for both the DOS and Windows environments. Both single images and animations can be captured with either version of the software. We applaud Digital Vision's decision to support both Windows and DOS. It allows less powerful machines to capture highquality images even if they can't run Windows. We spent most of our time with the Windows software.

When that software is launched, a preview window is opened. It shows either the video at the configured input connector, or a blank window with a warning that no video is detected.

The preview window can be resized, but the larger you make it, the worse the video looks. The pixels grow larger, and the frame rate decreases. However, the quality of the image in the preview window does not affect the quality of the captured image. ComputerEyes stores a frame of video every 1/30 of a second in on-board memory. It transfers an image to your display at a speed that is determined by your computer, and the settings you have selected for the preview window.

Images can be captured by clicking on the Capture toolbar button or by simply hitting the F2 function key. Once the image is captured, it can be manipulated with one of the seven Edit-menu commands before it is saved to disk.

Choosing Smooth filters out harsh edges in the images. It can be selected multiple times to multiply the effect. Choosing Sharpen does the opposite, enhancing the edges in images. It, too, can be selected multiple times. The Flip and Mirror selections allow the image to be flipped vertically or mirrored horizontally. The Invert selection in the Edit menu creates a black-and-white or color negative of the image. The Motion Filter selection in the Edit menu allows you to reduce the distortion caused by a moving object in a video image by eliminating the moving portions of one of the two fields that make up a frame of video. A Reverse Fields command can also help reduce image distortion.

ComputerEyes/1024 supports several file formats including Windows Bitmap (BMP), CompuServe GIF (GIF), PC Paintbrush (PCX), Tagged Image File Format (TIFF), and JPEG Compressed (JPG). The DOS software adds Targa (TGA), ComputerEyes (CE), Splash (SS), and Deluxe Paint (LBM).

To capture moving video, the program CineMaker is included with the board. A Video For Windows driver is also included with ComputerEyes/1024 so that animations can be captured with third-party software such as Macromedia Action! CineMaker can store animations in ComputerEyes Snip (SNP), Autodesk Animator Flic (FLI), and IBM Linkway (MOO).

The sofiware provided with ComputerEyes allows for basic image enhancement so that the captured image can be manipulated to fit most of your requirements. However, for more demanding tasks—and for printing—an image-editing program is required.

(Continued on page 18)



## Straight Shooter

HL-630 LASER PRINTER. Manufactured by Brother International Corporation, 200 Cottontail Lane, Somerset, NJ 08875-6714; Tel. 908-356-8880. Price: \$499.

Whoever predicted that the advent of computers heralded the end of paper documents was sadly mistaken. Now it seems that we have at least three copies of everything: on disk, on paper, and on back-up disk—and there's often a Xerox "backup" of the paper version as well.

The paper glut is here to stay, at least for the foreseeable future. That makes the printer a vital part of any computer system.

There are three basic choices when selecting a printer. Dot-matrix printers have the virtue of being cheap; unfortunately, their print quality proves the adage "You get what you pay for," and their noise level can be deafening. Ink-jet printers have good quality output at a reasonable price, but they are terribly slow. Laser printers offer high quality, quick speed, and quiet operation, but until recently they were priced out of many people's range.

Despite their high price tags, sales of laser printers have been rising—particularly for the lower-priced, slower (up to 6 pages per minute) models. Sales of lowspeed laser printers are expected to increase by at least 50% over the next five years, driven largely by the rapidly growing SOHO (small office/home office) market. Falling prices are also spurring momentum in the laser-printer market.

In fact, it's now possible to buy a laser printer for about the same price as an inkjet unit. Case in point: The HL-630 Laser Printer from Brother International has a street price of just \$399. Yet it doesn't skimp on either features or quality. It offers all the basics-6-page-per-minute (ppm) output, 300 dot-per-inch (dpi) resolution, 200-sheet paper-feeder tray. Then it adds some features you'd expect to see on higher-priced machines-automatic interface switching, optimized Windows 3.1 driver, 45 fonts, high-speed bi-directional parallel port, power-saver mode. Finally, it throws in Brother's proprietary "Straight Paper Path" technology.

Most printers require the paper to pass through a convoluted maze of rollers inside the machine. The Straight Paper Path design (found exclusively on Brother's HL-600 Series printers, of which the HL-630 represents the low end) feeds the paper through the shortest, straightest possible path (see Fig. 1). Paper curling is reduced, and you're much less likely to find your printing halted due to a jammed page in some unseen area of the paper path or have a label pop off its release liner.

The shortest path between two points is a straight line, so it's to be expected that the straight path will result in faster output. And because the paper isn't twisted or bent as it travels through, the printer is able to efficiently handle envelopes, a wide range of paper sizes, and even the thicker paper stock used in many custom print jobs. The HL-630 can be used to print trifold brochures, business cards, invitations, and other formats. Less obvious, but important over the life of a machine, is the fact that fewer moving parts should mean better reliability and less maintenance.

The simpler paper-moving design also translates into a smaller footprint. The HL-630 measures a slim  $14.4 \times 14.3 \times 7.2$ inches. The paper-feeder tray, which stands almost upright at the back of the unit, adds another foot in height. (The manual paper feeder is a slot in the front of the automatic paper-feeder tray. A sliding paper guide securely holds paper sizes ranging from business cards to legal size.) The paper output tray adds about four inches when it is folded down from the front of the printer; when you're not using the printer, the tray can be flipped back to free up desk space.

The "control panel" is almost non-existent. It consists of four LEDs and two buttons. The READY lamp lights when the unit is on-line, blinks at one-second intervals when it's off-line, and blinks every half second during warm up. The DATA lamp flashes when the printer is receiving data from the computer and remains lighted while print data remains in the printer's memory. The MANUAL LED blinks to prompt the user to insert paper when the printer is in the manual mode. A flashing ALARM lamp indicates a printer error.

The SELECT/RESET switch can be used to stop printing in progress. A second press of the button restarts printing, reprinting the entire interrupted page. Holding down the SELECT/RESET button until all four LEDs are lit resets the printer; it restores all the default settings, puts the unit into sleep mode, and clears all data from its memory. The FF/CONT(TEST) has three functions: form feed and continue are both used in manual print mode, and test is used for printing test sample pages. The two buttons can also be used to reprint the last printed page without sending it again from your computer. First press SELECT to turn the printer off-line, then press FF/CONT to reprint the last page. Pressing FF/CONT more than once creates multiple copies of that page.

Noticeably missing from the front panel is an on/off switch. That can be a bit disconcerting—particularly for those who tend to use new products before reading the manual. Instead of on and off modes, the HL-630 is either "asleep" (in Power Saver Mode) or active (in standby mode, receiving data, or actually printing). Pressing either of the front-panel buttons activates the printer, but that's not necessary. The machine wakes itself up automatically when it receives data. When no data is received for a certain period of time (the TECHNOLOGY UPDATE



## The first alarm system designed to protect you as well as your car...

Revolutionary new vehicle security system is the first of its kind to focus on the safety of the vehicle driver as well as the vehicle itself.

By Charles Anton

o you wonder why car alarms have countless features to protect your car, but nothing to protect you? After all,

what's more important your car or the safety of you and your family?

Now there is a car alarm that *will protect you and your family*. It is the first of its kind to focus on the safety of the vehicle owner as well as the vehicle itself.

Protect yourself. It all begins with the panic button. Imagine you're walking to your car at night and a person approaches. Pushing the panic button on your transmitter lets your car come alive with a shrieking siren and flashing headlights. While the panic alarms of other vehicle security systems have a range of 100 feet, the Smart Alarm's panic alarm lets you call for help or scare away potential attackers from up to 400 feet!

**Exclusive feature.** Unlike other car alarm systems that begin and end their focus on personal protection with the panic alarm, that's just the beginning of the Smart Alarm. In addition to the panic alarm, the Smart Alarm also has a car finder feature. You'll

never again have to

wander around a dark

and dangerous parking

lot searching for your

car. You will be able to

know where your car is

from anywhere within

400 feet by flashing its

lights and briefly sound-

ing the siren. You can

activate and deactivate

your car's headlights by

remote control to light

your way in a dark

driveway or parking lot.

Carjacking. The

Smart Alarm also ad-

dresses a growing haz-

ard for today's mo-

torists-carjacking. It's

alarming how often

drivers are hurt in their

cars because they re-

fuse to give them up to

carjackers. Because of

its anti-carjacking de-

vice, the Smart Alarm

allows you to safely re-

tain your car when con-

fronted by a carjacker.

This is made possible by

a delayed panic alarm.

### What makes Smart Alarm better?

Range. Most car alarm features only work up to 100 feet away—all Smatt Alarm features work up to 400 feet away.

Panic button. Smart Alarm lets you call for help or scare away potential troublemakers by controlling a piercing alarm and your car's headlights.

Car finder. Your car will be able b let you know where it is by flashing it's lights and briefly sounding the siren.

Carjacking. Its delayed panic alarm allows you to safely prevent theft of your car when confronted by a carjacker.

Easy Installation. Other car alarms are complicated or cost hundreds of dolars to install. Smart Alarm is inexpen-

sive, and you can install it in just minutes.

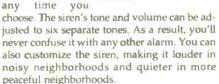
Smart Alarm is the first car alarm that will protect you and your family. **Easy installation.** Installing the Smart Alarm requires no fumbling with wires. Special Plug-In Connectors let you install the Smart Alarm without a single wire-cutter! Simply unplug the headlight connector, plug in the Smart Alarm connector, and then plug the headlight connector to the Smart Alarm. Connect the Smart Alarm to the battery cable with the special clip. In minutes, you and your car can enjoy complete 24-hour protection. Away from your car, you'll feel safer knowing that your car is protected! Near your car, you'll feel safer knowing that you are protected!

All you do is give up your car and activate the delayed panic alarm. When the assailant has reached a safe distance and is no longer a threat to you, a deafening 120dB siren and flashing lights will force him to flee your car, letting you recover it safely.

Vehicle protection. Smart Alarm's current sensor triggers the siren if the trunk or any of the doors are opened while the alarm is armed. To supple.

armed. To supplement the current sensor, a shock sensor triggers the siren when it detects a blow to your car. Together, these sensors provide your car with blanket protection.

An adjustable shock sensor prevents the siren from being triggered, eliminating false alarms. You can also adjust the shock sensor and the siren with your remote control at



**Risk-free home trial.** With the Smart Alarm, you get a complete "No Questions Asked" 30-day money-back guarantee. If it's not everything we say, just return it for a full refund. The Smart Alarm is also backed by a two-year warranty. Your order will be shipped UPS in seven to ten working days.

The Smart Alarm Car Alarm...... \$99 \$9 S&H

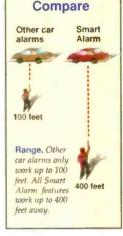
Please mention promotional code 483-PL6631 For fastest service call toll-free 24 hours a day



To order by mail, send check or money order for the total amount including S&H (VA residents add 4.5% sales tax.) Or charge it to your credit card, enclosing your account number and expiration date.



2820 Waterford Lake Drive Suite 106 Midlothian, Virginia 23113



factory default "time out" is 15 minutes, but you can set it anywhere from 1 to 99 minutes), the printer goes into its sleep mode. The lamps go off, but the fan stays on until the printer engine is cooled down.

When sleeping-in Power Save Mode-the HL-630 consumes 10 watts of power or less, compared with 60 watts in standby mode and as much 480 watts during printing. The HL-630 complies with the Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star program, exceeding specifications for printers rated at less than 15 ppm, which require less than 30-watts power consumption in energy-saving mode. The Power Save mode benefits the user as well as the environment. The printer is guieter when in its sleep mode (silent, once the fan goes off), and using less power means lower electric bills and less heat generated.

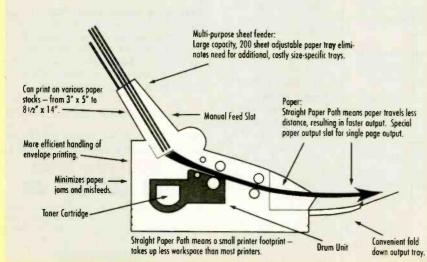
The HL-630's penny-pinching features don't stop at its low street price and Energy Star compliance. It offers two print modes: Economy, which produces lighter print, and Normal. According to Brother, the Economy mode can cut per-page printing cost to less than 2 cents and increase toner yield by up to 50%. The printer also uses a separate drum unit and toner cartridge, which cuts down on replacement costs. The DR-100 drum, which has a life expectancy of 17,000 pages, has a suggested retail price of \$189.95, and the toner cartridge (Microfine TN-100HL), which needs to be replaced after approximately 3000 pages, costs \$39.95.

On the minus side, installing two separate pieces is somewhat trickier than dealing with an all-in-one unit. The situation jsn't helped much by the manual. The illustrations depicting proper installation procedure bear little resemblance to the actual pieces, and the scanty text didn't clarify matters. Even the paper feeder tray was somewhat difficult to install. It seemed that the metal paper-support rack was cut just a bit off size, making it hard to insert in its proper position.

Once the physical side of the setup procedure is complete, however, the rest is quite easy. The HL-630 offers an optimized Windows 3.1 print driver, which is installed using standard Windows conventions. It offers 21 resident bit map fonts and 24 True Type-compatible scalable fonts. On the inside, the printer features a powerful 16-MHz microprocessor, and a high-speed, bi-directional parallel port. Standard RAM is 512K, expandable to 2MB by adding user installable 1- or 1.5-MB memory modules. The printer can also be used with DOS. It comes with Hewlett Packard LaserJetIIP (PCL4), Epson FX-850, and IBM Proprinter emulations, ensuring compatibility with major PC computer platforms and popular software application packages.

At the heart of the printer controller and driver is a proprietary advanced data-compression algorithm that increases the HL-630's ability to move more data at a faster rate—according to Brother, up to 44% faster than its competitors in its ability to process and print files of similar types and sizes. The algorithm also affects memory requirements by reducing the data required for printing. By using existing memory more efficiently, the printer is able to handle more data before more memory is required.

Brother's "IntelliPrint" technology allows the printer to take over several operations that normally require some type of user intervention. For instance, Auto Emulation Switching allows the printer to automatically sense and adjust to the data stream being sent by the personal computer. In other words, you don't have to man-



ually switch the printer between its Epson and HP emulation modes when you print from different applications. The printer does it automatically. Auto Interface Switching automatically determines whether the data is coming over the printer's parallel port or the optional serial port. When you have the settings adjusted to your liking, you can generate a Setting Status Page-a one-page printout itemizing all the settings. A Lock-Up Settings feature allows you to lock in those settings to prevent other users from changing them. The Power Saver Mode, discussed above, also falls under the IntelliPrint umbrella

How does all that technology affect everyday use? The HL-630 is a fine performer for most home-office/small business demands. It's small, easy to use, quiet, and quick. The Straight Paper Path allows you to print on heavier stock, so you can easily print business cards, invitations, or brochures that previously would have required a trip to the print shop. The type quality is sharp and clear when printing text. The printer has some trouble with graphicsthere are some dark, fuzzy areas, and a lack of distinction between gray shades. For most SOHO uses, however, its graphics reproduction capabilities should be adequate.

The HL-630's super-low price might be its primary attraction to those in the market for a printer. But its wealth of features will hook them in—and keep them very happy.

## FRAME GRABBER

(Continued from page 15)

One of the strengths of ComputerEyes/1024 is its versatility. Many users will appreciate the Compatibility mode, which allows an easy way for non-technical users to capture video frames. As for users who require higher-performance operation, they will be able to obtain it with a little more work. Windows users will be able to capture AVI files or other formats provided by their software, while DOS users will still be able to capture video for their needs.

ComputerEyes' claim to fame is its high resolution, capturing 1024 samples per line—better than any image you can capture with your camcorder or VCR. It is designed to take advantage of RGB equipment rated at 600 or 700 + lines, or blackand-white video rated at 900 + lines.

Although the ComputerEyes/1024 is not the fastest animation-capture card on the market, it can capture motion AVI files at 30 frames per second at sizes up to  $340 \times 240$ . That competent performance is overshadowed by its superb still-frame capture capability.

## **GIZMO NEWS**

## Blow to Primestar as RCA Ships Millionth DSS System

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) dealt a major blow to Primestar Partners, which had planned to launch a high-power direct-broadcast satellite (DBS) service next year to compete with the DSS digital satellite system.

Primestar currently uses the mediumpower Satcom K1 Ku-band satellite to beam about 70 channels of programming to dishes roughly three feet in diameter. Last fall, Tempo, a subsidiary of Tele-Communication Inc., reached a deal to buy Advanced Communications Corp. and the 27 channels that Advanced owned at the 110-degree DBS orbital slot—a prime location for delivering programming to the continental U.S.

The FCC, however, stripped Advanced of its slot, saying that the company—after more than a decade—did not provide and was not close to providing DBS service. Although Advanced had requested that its license be transferred to Tempo, the FCC did not rule on that request, saying that Advanced now has nothing to transfer.

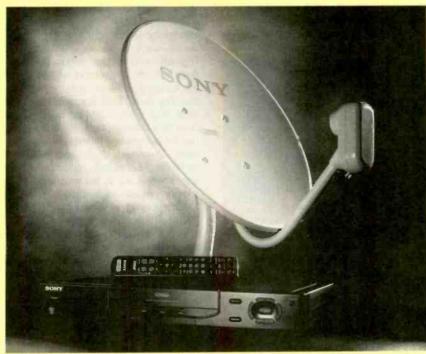
Primestar "intends to support any and all efforts to appeal this decision and seek its reversal," the company said in a statement. "By delaying enhanced competition in high-power DBS for at least three years, this decision—if it stands—will deprive consumers of expanded financial, programming, and service options provided by a competitive marketplace."

Most industry observers expect that the decision, if it stands, will help DirecTv and USSB, the two program providers for DSS, strengthen their places in the market. At the end of April, the two companies had a total of 583,000 subscribers, according to the industry publication Satellite Business News. Primestar, by contrast, had 371,000.

EchoStar Communications, which controls 22 channels at the 119-degree slot, is hoping to launch its first DBS satellite by the end of the year, and its second satellite in mid-1996. However, that would still leave EchoStar with five fewer channels than its competitors, DirecTv/USSB.

Thomson, meanwhile, shipped its millionth DSS receiver just ten months after it introduced the hardware. Under the terms of a licensing agreement, that milestone gave Sony the right to enter the DSS hardware market. The two companies will share the market until October, when additional manufacturers will be allowed to enter.

Sony introduced two units, both more expensive than RCA's. The basic unit will be priced at \$749, with the step-up dual-LNB model priced at \$849. A more advanced model will carry a \$949 price. The



Sony's SAS-BS1 DSS receiver is expected to be a big hit in the pre-Christmas selling season.

receivers feature an improved menu system and a "signal seeker" LED on the LNB that indicates when a signal is received, making installation easier.

### "Mega" Disk for PC

Compaq, 3M, and MKE have announced a joint effort to develop a superhigh-density floppy disk. The new 3.5inch diskette will boast a capacity of 120 megabytes, about 80 times that of today's standard 3.5-inch diskette. In addition, the disks will perform five times faster than today's disks, according to the companies, who refused to divulge any technical information regarding the advancement in capacity.

Compaq expects to ship computers with the new drives by the end of the year. As the developers see it, the primary benefits of the disks are the reduction in time and trouble for hard-drive backup, and the lower price of software distribution. Also, the disks "will allow PC users to stay organized by consolidating all their files onto a single floppy disk and conserve hard-drive space. Literally years of information, from school papers to financial records, can be stored simply and efficiently in one place."

### **Disc Wars**

Two competing digital videodisc (DVD) formats are threatening an all-out format war. The two formats are the Multi-Media Compact Disc (MMCD), developed by Sony and Philips, and the Super Density (SD) DVD proposed by an alliance of 17 electronics and entertainment companies led by Toshiba and Time Warner.

Five leading computer-industry members—IBM, Apple, Compaq, Hewlett-Packard, and Microsoft—unveiled a wishlist of nine requirements they would like to see in the new format. They are:

• There should be a single standard for high-density discs.

• The system should include backwardread compatibility with existing CDs.

• It should have forward compatibility with future read/write and write-once discs.

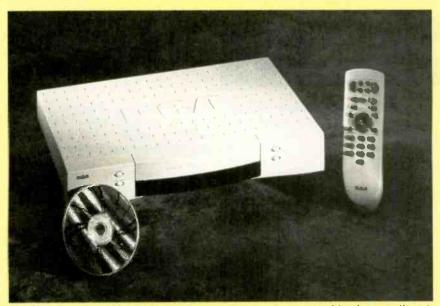
• The system should have a single file system for all kinds of discs.

• Discs should be inexpensive.

• They should not require a caddy or cartridge.

• The system should offer reliable storage and retrieval for read-only, read/write, and write-once discs.

• It should have high on-line capacity.



SD DVD players could be on the market as early as next summer with prices starting at around \$500. An RCA player is shown here.

• The performance should be high for both sequential and non-sequential data.

Both the Sony/Philips and the Toshiba/ Time Warner camps insisted that they can meet all nine requirements.

The SD and MMCD formats are based on 5-inch discs. The MMCD provides a storage capacity of 7.4 gigabytes on a dual-layer disc. The SD DVD originally offered a storage capacity of 5 gigabytes per side, or 10 gigabytes on a double-sided disc. Now, however, Matsushita has announced the development of a single sided, dual-layer SD DVD with a 9-gigabyte capacity. The family of SD discs now includes a single-sided 5-gigabyte disc, a two-sided 10-gigabyte disc, a single-sided 9-gigabyte disc, and a two-sided 18-gigabyte disc. The development of a single-sided disc was considered very important for acceptance in the computer industry, where reading all the data from one side of the disc is preferred. Matsushita also announced the development of a laser pickup that supports both the super-density and standard CD formats without the need to switch focus settings. It could conceivably also be used to read both layers of a duallayer SD DVD at the same time.

### CD-E

In other disc news, ten major computer hardware and media manufacturers announced their intent to develop a new CD-Erasable format for data applications.

The format was proposed by Philips Electronics and supported by IBM, Ricoh,



Hewlett-Packard, Mitsubishi, Mitsumi, Matsushita, Sony, 3M, and Olympus. It will support existing CD platforms, and allow computer users to read and write CD-Recordable (CD-R) discs. It will also allow users to write, read, and rewrite CD-E discs, and read all CD-ROM discs.

According to a Philips spokesperson, CD-E is seen as the next logical extension to CD-R and to the existing CD format as it is being used in the computer world, CD-R serves the small-office environment for file exchange and archiving. CD-E can also serve as a cost-effective backup in business-critical applications, while saving users' investment in CD-R discs and current CD-ROM software.

Current CD-ROM drives cannot read the new CD-E discs. However, new CD-ROM drives will need only a minor modification "which all current CD-ROM drive manufacturers can easily implement," according to Philips.

### **Power Program**

Customers of Southern California Edison in Palm Springs and Orange County will soon be able to tune in to a new television station, the Edison Energy Channel. No, it won't be for public-service safety messages or for promotions for new rate increases. Instead, viewers will be able to get information about their home's energy use through a new, interactive information service called the Advanced Energy Management System or AEMS.

Customers will be linked to Edison through SCENET, Edison's own fiber-optic network, combined with either cabletelevision lines, wireless communications, or telephone lines.

Initially, AEMS will show customers energy-use profiles for five major appliances—such as an air conditioner, refrigerator, and swimming-pool pump—on their TV sets. Customers will be able to track energy profiles on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. They'll also be able to see what their costs would be under various rates that Edison offers. Edison plans to use the information to test new residential rates. Customers might also be able to receive a customized on-screen bill that shows how each of the monitored appliances contributes to their total electric bill.

Components of the system include a CEBus (Consumer-Electronics Bus) card, which is the central controller that uses power-line communication with other CEBus devices and sends data to and from Edison. A TV/Video interface will process and convert digital information into TV signals. A touch pad will provide a supplemental customer interface to the TV used to display appliance operational status. An appliance/CEBus interface module is required for each monitored appliance for data collection.

## ELECTRONICS WISH LIST

## **Colorful Special-Effects Generator**

The V-6301 special-effects generator from Ambico (46-23 Crane Street, Long Island City, NY 11101) allows home-video hobbyists to easily add substantial color and excitement to their videotapes. It provides fade capability in eight different colors, making available more than 50 different wipe patterns. The wide range of choices lets even novice editors create professional-looking home video productions. Microprocessor control endows the unit with a level of automation that simplifies use. Up to eight single fades and wipes can be stored in memory for instant recall, and entire sequences of fades and wipes can be programmed for repetition at the touch of a button. Users can choose the precise angle of a fade, from vertical to horizontal and any angle in between. Wipe-pattern edges can be varied from a soft halo to hard and crisp. A built-in demo program illustrates the special effects generators' capabilities. Price: \$259.99.

### S-VHS Camcorder

Aimed specifically at events videographers, the AG-456U two-hour, S-VHS camera/recorder from Panasonic Broadcast & Television Systems Company (One Panasonic Way, 2A-2, Secaucus, NJ 07094) offers a variety of advanced recording and playback functions and versatile special effects. Videographers can use the 12 × power zoom to record closeups with a continuously variable zoom speed, or zoom in manually for greater artistic control. The built-in VITC recording/reset gives each frame its own address during shooting, for highly precise VITC editing when teamed with Panasonic's AG-DS850 S-VHS editing recorder and AG-DS849 S-VHS player. For easy editing, you could pair it with the AG-1970 S-VHS Hi-Fi VCR and AG-A96 multi-event controller. The camcorder's amorphous video head maintains a signal-to-noise ratio of more than 45 dB. The unit is equipped with one linear audio and two hi-fi channels and a stereo zoom microphone. The AG-456U's 1/3-inch (360,000-pixel) CCD offers high performance in light levels as low as one lux (in digital gain up mode). Special digital effects include digital strobe, still, tracer, wipe, and mix. Price: \$2495. CIRCLE 65 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Indoor/Outdoor Speaker With its "infinitely positionable" gimbal mounting system and stylish contemporary design, the Project One loudspeaker from AudioSource (1327 North Carolan Avenue, Burlingame, CA 94010) ensures optimum speaker placement and maximum sound enjoyment in any home environment. The sturdy threelegged bracket system allows the speaker to be mounted on any horizontal or vertical surface, and a unique pivot system allows it to be angled in any direction, independent of how the bracket meets the wall. The result is a sonic image that can be aimed precisely. An offset front baffle ensures proper time/phase alignment for correct imaging. The bass driver's four-inch polypropylene cone is matched with its massive magnet to produce deep, well-defined low-frequency imaging. The soft-dome polycarbonate tweeter offers smooth highs. The speakers are magnetically shielded to allow placement near PCs or televisions. Price: \$229/pair. CIRCLE 66 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## Elite Laserdisc Player

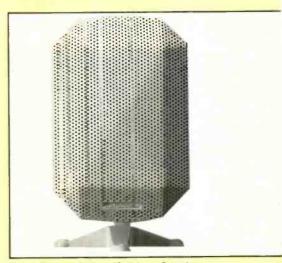
**Pioneer Electronics'** (2265 East 220th Street, Long Beach, CA 90810-1639) CLD-53 Elite laserdisc player uses a "gamma-turn" mechanism to reverse play from side A to side B within eight seconds, for quiet, seamless presentation. The company's Legato Link Conversion system extends high-frequency analog audio output beyond the conventional 20 kHz, so that frequencies contained in the original music are recovered in full. The unit's digital video processing system includes a digital timebase correction, digital drop-out compensation, and a feedforward digital phase-locked loop, all on a single chip. Together, those technologies offer a high (51-dB) signal-to-noise ratio for a picture that is crisp and noise-free. A digital comb filter prevents color bleeding and dot crawl and improves luminance and chrominance separation. Price: \$850. CIRCLE 67 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD



**Ambico Special Effects Generator** 



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## ELECTRONICS WISH LIST



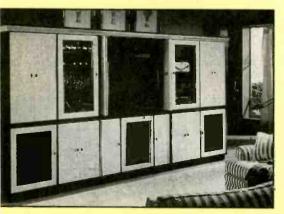
**XLO TH C-Certified Cables** 



MFJ World Band Explorer Car Radio Converter



Sanyo 10-Disc CD Changer



22 CWD Modular Home-Entertainment Cabinets

## High(-end) Wire Act

You might think that all wires are basically the same, but Lucasfilm Ltd. begs to differ. That company has granted XLO Electric Company's (9480 Utica Avenue, Suite 612, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730) XLO/VDO cables THX certification. To qualify for THX licensing, the cables had to meet or exceed Lucasfilm's performance requirements, with product testing conducted by Lucasfilm personnel. The cables are also recognized by Dolby Laboratories as being compatible with all Dolby and other home-theater surround-sound coding systems. Included in the XLO/VDO line are power cords, antenna wires, and audio and video speaker wire and interconnects. Prices: range from \$1.65 to \$7 a foot for speaker wire; \$49 per meter for video and audio interconnects.

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## World-Band Mobile Shortwave Converter

You can explore the world as you drive to work with the *MFJ-306 World Band Explorer* from *MFJ Enterprises*, *Inc.* (P. O. Box 494, Mississippi State, MS 39762), which turns your AM car radio into a world-band shortwave receiver. The converter allows you to monitor the entire 19-, 25-, 31-, and 49-meter international shortwave broadcast bands, providing exciting listening from stations around the world. The MFJ-306 is easy to install and to use: Push a button to select a band and then tune into world-band stations. The converter works on all car radios, even new, digital models. In fact, a built-in clarifier knob lets you tune in world-band stations that would otherwise be lost between standard AM stations on newer digital radios. A pushbutton allows you to switch between world-band and your radio's standard AM/FM modes. Price: \$79.95.

CIRCLE 69 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## Compact Compact-Disc Changer

According to Sanyo (21350 Lassen Street, Chatsworth, CA 91311-2329), its MAX-9000 is the world's smallest 10-disc CD changer. Measuring in at a petite  $9.75 \times 6.25 \times 3.125$  inches, the changer can be installed in many car glove compartments, under the seat, or built into some consoles. It fits virtually any angle of installation with horizontal, vertical, and 0–90° mounting capability. It offers fast CD access time and, to withstand rough roads, features an anti-shock suspension mechanism. Other features include  $8 \times$  oversampling, a 1-bit twin D/A converter, a changer controller with a large LCD readout, and an FM modulator. The product is also available as the AX-9000, \$569.99; AX-900, \$499.99.

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### Modular Cabinet System

The Insight Collection modular home-entertainment system from CWD (P. O. Box 8, 54 Concord Street, North Reading, MA 01864-0008) includes 12 differentsized cabinets that provide consumers with an almost unlimited number of ways to arrange their home-theater furniture while retaining a custom appearance. The cabinets feature distinctive crown moldings, solid wood and wood veneers, and fine furniture finishes. They range in size from  $24(W) \times 30(H) \times 19$  inches to  $47!_4 \times 42 \times 20$  inches. All are designed to suit different entertainment and lifestyle functions. Offered in the collection are a cocktail bar cabinet with lighting, wine rack, and hanging glass holders; a display cabinet with lighting, glass shelves, and mirrored back; television cabinets built to accommodate specific screen sizes up to large rear-projection sets; storage cabinets for tapes and CDs; speaker modules with fabric grilles in the doors; and audio/video modules with adjustable shelves for housing components. Prices: \$225 to \$1000.

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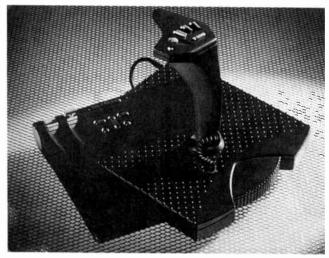
## MULTIMEDIA WATCH

## MARC SPIWAK

## Report from Dayton

just got back from the Hamvention in Dayton, Ohio. I'm not a ham hobbyist, mind you, but in addition to this column, I do a lot of different things for Gernsback Publications. On occasion, that includes attending the various electronics shows around the country.

For anyone who has never been to the Dayton Hamvention, you should know that it's the biggest ham-radio show in the world, and people from all over converged there. Over the three days (April 27–29,



Firebird's 17 programmable buttons can be used as traditional joystick buttons, to activate single- or multiple-keystroke game commands, or to send strings of keystrokes. The unit also features an 8-button jet-style joystick handle, throttle control, and elevator trim control.

1995) the attendance was estimated at about 40,000, making it sort of a "techie Woodstock." There were thousands of booths offering parts, tools, broken stuff, new stuff, obsolete stuff, and more.

It was my first trip to the

show, and I expected to see mostly ham-radio equipment and related supplies. What surprised me was that, by my estimate, 30 to 40 percent of everything for sale at the show was computer-related. Parts of the indoor exhibits resembled PC Expo more than a ham convention. On sale were whole computers and hard, floppy, and CD-ROM drives. One could purchase motherboards, memory, power supplies, fancy cases, monitors, expansion cards, and just about anything else computer-related that anyone could possibly think of.

Most booths that were selling hardware were also selling software. And anyone selling software also displayed huge assortments of CD-ROMs, both new titles and older ones that you won't find on store shelves anymore. On the first day of the show the prices weren't much better than what you might pay for mail-order. but the prices seemed to creep down as the weekend progressed—or at least the dealers were more willing to do a little bargaining!

Outside, in the "flea-market" section, it seemed that many of the dealers were simply hobbyists who gathered up all of their old projects, parts, broken appliances, old software, obsolete computers, and anything else they didn't want anymore, threw them in their car, and drove off for a weekend of fun and profit. Judging by the smiles I saw, they had both.

## NEW PC VIDEO TECHNOLOGY

I recently met with some representatives from the Weitek Corporation, longtime specialists in computer video. Weitek's new unified memory architecture will soon provide high-performance video to PCs without requiring a separate video card containing exotic specialty memory.

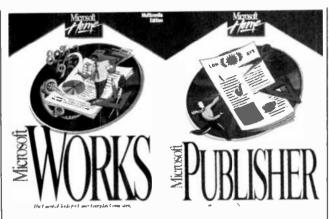
The new video systems will be built into motherboards, and make use of the standard motherboard DRAM, using only as much of it as is needed for a particular display task, while leaving the rest of it available for system use. Normally, one or two megabytes of separate, specialpurpose (fast and expensive) memory is exclusively dedicated to the video system, but much of it is never used, especially at lower resolutions. But reaardless of how much or how often the memory is used, the user has already paid for it. The goal of the new architecture is to lower prices for end users, while at the same time providing highperformance, 64-bit araphics when it is needed.

Weitek's W464 and W564 Unified System/Display Controllers (US/DC) will integrate PCI core logic with a 64-bit GUI accelerator. The W464 chipset implements full PCI core logic for all popular 486 processors and incorporates Weitek's fourthgeneration 64-bit DRAMbased GUI accelerator. The W464 chipset will add only two 208-pin devices to a typical PCI motherboard while eliminating the need for a separate add-on card. The W564 chipset incorporates full PCI support for all Pentium-class processors and also supports the Enhanced IDE (EIDE) local bus.

Years ago I would have objected to having video hardware built into the motherboard. After all, the idea of having expansion slots was to have the ability to uparade and enhance a system with newer and more powerful cards. But the truth is, most users stick with the hardware that came with their system. My 486 DX2/50 is only about three years old, yet it's pretty much obsolete. It contains a non-local bus, ISA motherboard, and a video accelerator that sold for around \$500 by itself when the system was new. Unfortunately that was about as good as ISA video cards aot before motherboards went local bus.

l've also aot a one-yearold 486 SX/25 that I occasionally use as a test system, especially when software refuses to run on the 486 DX2/50 (in addition to being obsolete, the older video card gives some multimedia software fits). That system features a Cirrus Logic local-bus video-accelerator chip and two megabytes of dedicated video memory built into the motherboard. Just about everything I've tried runs fine on it, and the video is just about as fast as with the older, non-local bus video card. So I auess that highperformance PCI video built right into a motherboard will certainly provide adeauate performance for the life of the machine.

The big advantage to the Weitek approach is cost. Even though today I can buy a hot Pentium system



Microsoft's Publisher 2.0 and Works on CD-ROM both offer users a lot of function for not a lot of money.

for about \$1000 less than I paid for the DX2/50, that is still too much for many potential buyers. Eliminating the need for separate, and expensive, video memory will shave a bit more off that price, while only marginally, if at all, affecting performance. It could be the wave of the future for moderate-priced PCs.

## **NEW STUFF**

I've got two new products from Advanced Gravis this month, one that aids in controlling games and another that enhances the sound, Back in March I reported on the Phoenix flight control system that combined a high-quality joystick, a throttle and rudder controller, and 24 programmable buttons all in one unit. Gravis' new Firebird is basically a trimmed down version of the Phoenix, with a smaller, more user-friendly size and a lower price.

Instead of 24 programmable buttons, Firebird contains 17 of them, along with an 8-button jet-style joystick handle, throttle control, and elevator-trim control. The 17 programmable buttons can be used as traditional joystick buttons, to activate single- or multiple-keystroke game commands, or to send strings of keystrokes from a single button. Up to 106 keystrokes can be assigned to a button and stored in the Firebird's memory. That allows a string of characters, such as a popular cheat code for a game, to be activated by pushing a single button. In addition, separate commands can be assigned to the pressing and releasing of a button. So it's possible, for example, to become "invisible" by pressing a button and reappear by releasing it.

Another neat Firebird feature is the mouse-controlled setup software. Users can point to a button and type in a command for it. That drag-and-drop programming is very easy once you get the hang of it.

The Firebird is able to perform so many functions because it connects to both the joystick port and the keyboard connector. A Firebird connector plugs into your PC's keyboard connector, and your keyboard plugs into the other end of the Firebird connector. The Firebird should sell for around \$69.95.

Gravis is not only known for neat game controllers, but for sound cards as well, notably the Gravis Ultra-Sound. The UltraSound is a wavetable sound card, meaning that it produces sound using bits of digitally recorded samples of actual

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instruments. Many people are stuck with older FMsynthesis sound cards that just don't sound as good as wavetable. Many have been able to upgrade to wavetable sound by adding a wavetable upgrade card to their existing FM synthesis card, but that usually requires special connectors or adapters.

The new Gravis *UltraSound ACE* is a wavetable upgrade that does not require any special connectors or adapters, and it works with any 8- or 16-bit sound card. The card plugs into an expansion slot and works alongside the existing sound card. In addition to 32-voice wavetable synthesis, it also offers 16-bit multichannel digital audio,

(Continued on page 83)



## HEATHKIT ID-5001 ADVANCED WEATHER COMPUTER



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A serious weather forecasting system for the serious amateur meteorologist.

rainy weather means good crops. But too much rain can mean ruined crops. Snow just means a slow, treacherous trip to work for most people, while others make good overtime money plowing the stuff away.

One thing is for sure, though, everybody is interested in what the weather will bring, albeit we all have different reasons. While bad weather is, for the most part, to be avoided, we all look forward to good weather. Countless camping, fishing, and skiing trips have been ruined by poor weather planning, or perhaps poor forecasting.

Surprisingly, in this modern age of gadgetry, one thing few people own is their own weather computer. It's true that one is never too far from a weather report of some kind, but the report might not be local enough or recent enough to be helpful. And if one is planning on a career in meteorology, there's very little to be learned from watching the weather report on TV.

If it's the weather that you're inter-

ested in, whether it be past, present, or perhaps even future, you need a weather computer. A weather computer ideally can display all important weather parameters, make weather calculations for you, and store important information and statistics to help you monitor and predict weather conditions. But where do you get a weather computer?

A Weather Computer. If you have more than just a passing interest in weather, and are willing to make a sizable investment in monitoring it, the Heathkit ID-5001 Advanced Weather Computer from the Heath Company could be just for you. That high-tech instrument has a fluorescent backlit LCD that constantly displays outdoor wind speed and direction, temperature, barometric pressure, and humidity, as well as indoor temperature and humidity, and the time and date. When it rains, the amount of rainfall is also displayed. And if the unit thinks that bad weather is approaching based on conditions, it can warn you with visual and/or audible signals.

All of that's just for starters, though. The unit can also display dew-point temperature, fog potential, wind chill, and more. Up/down arrows indicate the direction and rate-of-change of temperature and humidity. A keypad lets you recall peak wind gusts, including direction and time of occurrence. The value and time of temperature, barometric pressure, and humidity highs and lows can also be recalled. By observing changes in the past 24 hours, weather trends can be determined. The Heathkit Advanced Weather Computer can easily meet the demands of a professional meteorologist, yet is available at a price affordable to non-professionals. The unit costs less than the average PC.

What You Get. The weather computer does not come cheap. As a fully assembled unit, it will set you back \$1295. Included in that price are indoor/outdoor humidity sensors, the rain-gauge sensor, an RS-232 computer interface, software, a technical manual, and the wind-boom assembly. However, when we learned that the weather computer is also available as a kit—the last great Heathkit kit—for a savings of nearly \$400, we though it might be worth checking out, and that our readers might be especially interested.

In kit form, the Advanced Weather Computer comes with the same features as the fully assembled unit for \$899.95. And if you want or need them, you'll only have to add \$29.95 for the technical manual, \$59.95 for the PC software, and \$22.95 for 100 feet of 8-conductor boom cable. We ordered one of these kits from Heathkit to find out exactly what's involved in building one.

**The Kit.** The kit and all of its accessories arrive in a few different cartons, some of them larger than you might imagine. After all, the finished unit measures about 6 by 16 by 9 inches. Its internals consist of several PC boards that interconnect and work as a team. All of the boards must be built from scratch with the exception of a display-driver board that would be too difficult for most people to build. That is the only part that comes preassembled.

When we said that this is Heathkit's last great kit, we meant it. For anyone that has to work days for a living, there's enough work involved in building this kit to keep the most confident builder busy for at least a week, and that's rushing it. Everything, including various sensors, must be built, tested, and calibrated before the weather computer is of any use. And when it's finished, it's another day's work installing the outdoor sensors.

While the instructions are perfectly clear, we don't recommend the kit for beginners—it's too much work, and some of the work is complicated. But we don't imagine that anyone would make that kind of investment without being 100-percent serious. Though we do think the kit might be perfect for a supervised science class to build in teams; afterwards, the completed computer can be used to study weather.

The first step in building the kit is to assemble the display board. That involves mounting various parts, including a very delicate 6- by 9-inch LCD, to a PC board. Two long conductive rubber strips pass signals to the LCD from the board. Assembling that delicate piece can make even the most seasoned builder nervous. The display board plugs into a slot on the preassembled display-driver board.

The power-supply board is assembled next. That board powers both the digital and analog circuitry, as well as the small fluorescent tube that mounts behind the LCD. The power-supply board ends up mounted to the chassis base. Heat sinks rising off two power regulators on that board are bolted to the steel fluorescent lamp housing. That arrangement distributes heat evenly throughout the chassis and adds strength to the entire assembly.

Next comes the main board, onto which literally hundreds of parts are soldered. That board contains the CPU and EPROM among other things. Among the "other things" is a semiconductor pressure transducer that can sense barometric pressure.

Once all of the individual pieces are assembled, they all go together in the chassis. Lots of wiring is involved in that step, and it is the most tedious part of the job. Many color-coded wires must be stripped, tinned, bundled, and soldered to various boards and connectors. Small ferrite beads must be placed over many of the leads. Special attention must be paid to wiring the AC line-cord and power transformer that mounts to the bottom of the chassis. Errors here can be disastrous. While the wiring job is the most tedious, it is here that the builder begins to get that homestretch feeling, a feeling you don't really get with those "one-nighter" kits.

When the wiring is complete, the unit really should be thoroughly "buzzed out" according to instructions, and it is here that the builder is most tempted to simply plug it in and see if it works. But you should resist the temptation; a few hours invested in making sure there are no problems can eliminate days of repair or rebuild time as well as added expense

When it looks like all of the soldering is done, the builder will realize that the humidity sensors must be assembled and calibrated, and that takes at least another two nights. Four small boards for the wind boom must also be built before they can be installed in the boom housings. The boom consists of wind-vane and wind-cup assemblies (Continued on page 87)

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## THINK TANK

By John J. Yacono, Technical Editor, Windows Magazine

## Some Assorted Circuits

This month's letters present a mix of circuits that don't fit a clearly defined category, but deserve attention nonetheless. However, before we get to them, we'll start examining the next component in our tutorial series: the capacitor.

As we discussed very early on in this series, charges affect one another at a distance, being attracted toward each other if their polarity is different, or repelled if their polarity is the same. We can use that behavior to cause charges to bunch up in a plate of metal in the simple experiment shown in Fig. 1. There, each terminal of a battery is connected to a metal plate by a wire, although one connection passes through a switch. The two

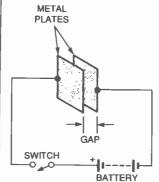


Fig. 1. This simple experiment illustrates how a capacitor works.

plates are parallel to one another with a small air gap between them, forming what is essentially a capacitor.

When the switch is closed, electrons in the top plate will be attracted toward the battery's positive terminal. That will leave the top plate with a net positive charge. However, the battery's negative terminal provides electrons to the other plate making that plate negative. Up to a point, the electrons are satisfied being squeezed together on the lower plate, so long as they can stare lovingly across the gap at the positive plate, which they are attracted to but cannot reach.

Eventually, though, the density of electrons in the bottom plate is great enough to deter additional occupants, and current stops flowing. That's because the electrons in the bottom plate are much closer to one another than they are to the positively charged plate.

Consider what would happen if we then disconnected the battery, flipped it upside down, and reconnected it. Encouraged by the battery and over-population, electrons would leave the crowded lower plate and race toward the top plate. The current would continue until the upper plate was as chock-full of electrons as the lower plate used to be. The current would then cease as before. That demonstrates two important characteristics of capacitors: DC (direct-current) blocking and AC (alternating-current) conductance. If a capacitor is connected to a DC source, current flows briefly and halts: the DC Current is blocked. If a capacitor is connected to a current source of alternating polarity, the current is permitted to flow back and forth. With that out of the way, let's check out this month's letters.

## **TRI-COLOR DISPLAY**

Because you said you liked tri-color LED circuits, I am enclosing a *true* tricolor circuit for you to peruse (see Fig. 2). The purpose of the circuit is to sequentially light three-terminal LEDs on a small sign for a model railroad, but I'm sure readers can come up with different applications.

Capacitor C2 is connected to the resets of the three 4015 shift registers. U2-U4. When the circuit is first turned on, C2 automatically sets all the outputs to 0, thus inputting a 1 through U1-b, a section of a 4093 NAND Schmitt trigger, to the A input (pin 7) of U2. The circuit is clocked by U1-a. which is connected as an oscillator, while U1-a inverts the 0s to 1s until the first 1 is recirculated to the output of the last shift register, U4. Then the 1s become 0s and they recirculate. That all repeats as U1-a clocks the shift registers.

What all that does is as follows: When the first 1 is received at the first output of U2, the LED segment connected to it lights (that segment is labeled as "R" (red) in the schematic). As U1-a clocks the shift register, the LEDs connected to the other outputs sequentially light up red. After ten clock cycles, the clock skips two, and then continues lighting up the green segments of the LEDs, giving a yellowishorange tint to them. After all the LEDs are lit, the shift register starts turning off the red LED segments. That leaves the green segments on-the third color from the LEDs. The oscillator continues to clock the green

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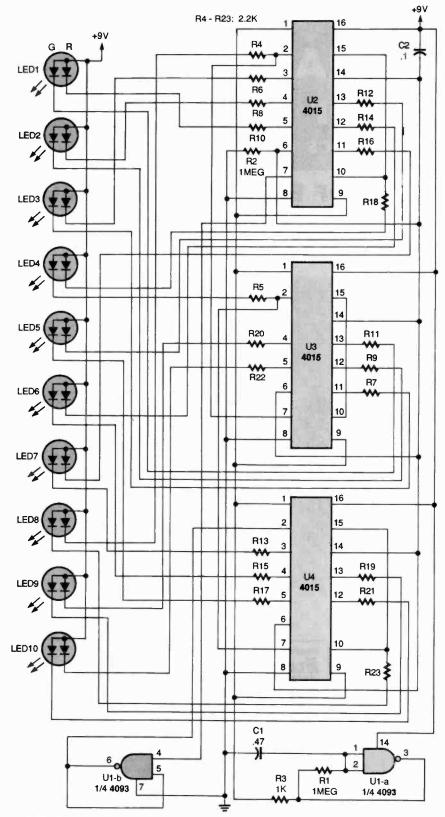


Fig. 2. With this circuit you can have tri-color LEDs change colors from red to yellow to green to off.

LEDs off, leaving the sign dark.

After completing that cycle, the operation repeats, giving the effect of a sign that goes from red to yellow to green to dark. The circuit is drawn for ten LEDs, but any number can be accommodated by adding more 4015's and resistors in similar configurations. I hope you like this circuit. I thought it a truly novel application of tricolor LEDs.

-Brian F. King, Groton, CT What's cool is how expandable the circuit is. Frankly, I couldn't have done a better job myself. Note: for easy comprehension, the resistors for the red LED segments are denoted with even numbers. Green segments have odd-numbered resistors.

## **TOUCH SWITCH**

Here is an interesting touch switch (see Fig. 3). This circuit has two high-gain transistors. Operation occurs when the ambient 60-Hz AC field is impressed on the touch-plate during the finger contact. The signal turns on Q1, causing Q2 to energize the relay. Capaci-

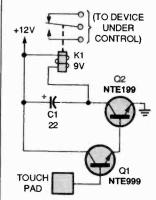


Fig. 3. Build this circuit if you want a really simple touch switch.

tor C1 is used to prevent the relay from oscillating. Is this the simplest touch switch with the fewest parts?

—Roger Yabrudy, New York, NY

That's certainly the simplest touch switch I've seen. I did something similar once, but didn't use the capacitor. I probably got lucky and unknowingly selected a relay with a highimpedance coil. Your circuit is definitely more stable, but putfing a kickback diode across relay K1's coil would be a good idea.

## AIRCRAFT RECEIVER

If you have a scanner like mine, which does not cover the 225- to 400-MHZ high aircraft band, and like me, you live near a military or commercial airport whose tower or repeaters use that band, you might be interested in the simple little regenerative receiver that I built (see Fig. 4). The circuit monitors transmissions of the Air Force planes and tower in my area. Tuninacoil L2 can be wound with 2 turns of No. 22 wire on a 5/32-inch drill bit. Our local

capacitor of 1 pF or less to the emitter of the 2N918. On my prototype, it worked well without signal overload by connecting the antenna directly to the cathode of the 1N82 diode. Other highfrequency transistors can be used but might require different resistance in the regeneration circuit.

The output of this circuit must go to an audio amplifier. If you'd rather buy one than build one, I have found that Radio Shack's mini-amp (catalog No. 277-1008) works well.

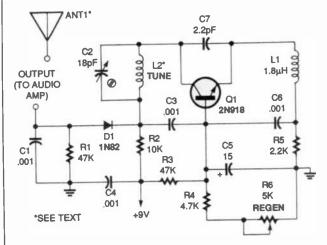


Fig. 4. Listen to frequencies in the high aircraft band with this simple receiver. The antenna can be connected to the circuit in a couple of ways (see text) to vary reception.

Air Force base's control-tower frequency is 289.6 MHz, but by modifying L2, other frequencies in the band can be covered.

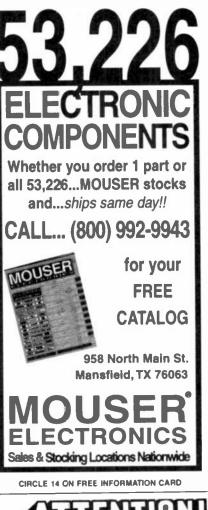
This circuit is well behaved at those frequencies, as long as a good component layout is used. The component leads must be kept short and neat, especially the leads of the transistor. The lengths should not exceed 3/16 of an inch.

Audio could be tapped off the tuning coil with a  $5-\mu$ F or so electrolytic capacitor, but the 1N82 diode circuit seems to produce less signal loss. The RF signal from ANT1, an approximately 18-inch antenna, can be introduced through a small —William Stratton, Columbus, MS

I can't believe it takes so few components to build such a receiver. You could probably fit the whole thing inside the amplifier you mentioned.

## RANDOM-NUMBER GENERATOR

Have you ever wondered how a computer is able to generate random numbers? This circuit (see Fig. 5) is designed to simulate—in a simple way—a randomnumber generator similar to those found in computer systems. Its function is to produce a specified number of pseudo-random, four-bit patterns (I say





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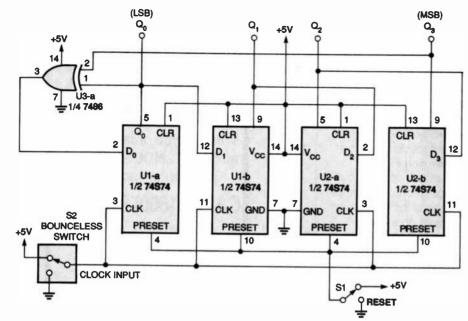


Fig. 5. This circuit generates pseudo-random numbers—in other words, the numbers eventually repeat.

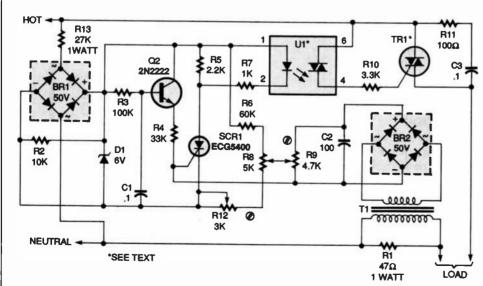
pseudo-random because the same sequence of bit patterns will eventually repeat themselves). I have not included a specific application for this circuit's use, but it could be readily modified by hobbyists and experimenters—especially by those designing types of electronic games and toys.

The 74S74 flip-flops shown in the circuit are arranged to form a four-bit shift register. Binary data enters the D<sub>0</sub> input on U1-a and is sequentially shifted to each output  $(Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3)$  with each clock pulse. The data input to the shift register comes from the output of U3-a, one gate of a 7486. That exclusive-or gate compares two of the output bits from the shift register. If the two bits are the same, then the output of U3-a is 0 volts (or low). If the two bits are different, then the output of U3 is +5 volts (or high).

Therefore, U3-a acts as a type of logical-feedback network that changes the

data at D<sub>0</sub>, which in turn changes the outputs of the flip-flops. The effect of that network is to create a pseudo-random sequence of bits at the outputs of U1 and U2.

If  $Q_1$  is considered the least-significant bit (LSB) and  $Q_4$  the most-significant bit (MSB), then the resulting bit pattern at the outputs of U1 and U2 for each applied clock pulse could be converted into a decimal equivalent. The output bit sequence I found for the



arrangement shown is (in decimal notation): 15, 14, 13, 10, 5, 11, 6, 12, 9, 2, 4, 8, 1, 3, 7, and 15 (the sequence then repeats). Note that every number from 1 to 15 is used.

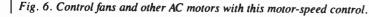
Different sequences can be obtained by connecting the input gates of U3-a to different outputs of U1 and U2---the length of the sequence might change by doing that. Also, extra flipflops can be added to the arrangement (in the same way U2 is connected to U1) to increase both the numeric span and the maximum length of the sequence.

As soon as power is applied to the circuit, push S1 momentarily to reset U1 and U2. All four outputs should be high at that point. Outputs  $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3$ , and Q<sub>4</sub> could be connected through resistors to LEDs so that the results can be shown visually. The clock input can be controlled manually using a bounceless switch (S2) or by using a square pulse train from a function generator (not to exceed 5-volts maximum in this case). Other types of flip-flops can be used to get the same results.

Perhaps this circuit will give others some ideas in how they might be able to put a bit of unpredictability into their projects.

---Thomas Edmonds, Barrington, NH

This would be a great start toward building a digital-dice game. All you'd need is a two-digit binaryto-decimal display circuit and two more flip-flop sections. Each digit driver would receive input from three flip-flops and each digit display would represent the outcome of a single die. If a digit reads "7" or "8" you could do a turn over, or reset the (Continued on page 88)



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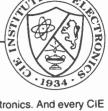
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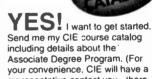
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# Build a DTMF Decoder/Logger

f you've ever wanted to keep a running log of all the activity on your phone line, then the *DTMF Decoder/ Logger* described in this article is for you. It can decode all 16 DTMF tones that are used by standard, touch-tone telephones, and automatically log the numbers. The Decoder can also be wired directly to the speaker terminals of any radio receiver to decode repeater codes, control codes,

or any other touch tones that are broadcast.

The Decoder's nonvolatile memory will continually hold the last 240 characters entered, which can then be viewed on a 16-character LCD display by using a pair of pushbutton switches to scroll through the contents of memory. A "space" is automatically inserted between groups of numbers that are received more than ten seconds apart for ease of viewing.

**Circuit Description.** The schematic diagram for the DTMF Decoder/Logger is shown in Fig. 1. The circuit is powered by a 9-volt battery, B1; a 78L05 regulator, U4, drops the voltage to the 5 volts required for the circuit. To stabilize the operation of the regulator, capacitors C9 and C10 are used.

Capacitors C1 and C2, and transformer T1, isolate the circuit from the phone line and couple the DTMF tones to pin 7 of U1. That MC145436 DTMF receiver converts the tones generated by your phone into 4-bit TTL-level data.

The circuit is protected from highvoltage spikes on the line by MOV1, a metal-oxide varistor. Zener diodes D1 and D2 clamp the ringer voltages.

At the heart of the circuit is microcontroller U2, a PIC16C55. That microcontroller receives the 4-bit DTMF identification data from U1's output pins, converts it to ASCII characters, then stores that information in the



Keep track of phone numbers that were called from your phone, or "catch" the tones you hear in broadcasts.

#### BY TERRY J. WEEDER

93LC56 EEPROM, U3. Microcontroller U2 also monitors switches S2 through S4, and manages the LCD aisplay module, DISP1. (The microcontroller, EEPROM, and display module will all be looked at more closely later.)

In order to scan the switches for activity, U2 sets bit 3 of port A (pin 9) low to provide a corresponding low through R1 on any switch that is closed. When bit 3 is set high, U1 is enabled (that occurs when you check for a DTMF tone). The 3.58-MHz crystal, XTAL1, generates the clock pulse that is shared by both U1 and U2. Trimmerpotentiometer R6 is used to adjust the contrast of the LCD display.

**The Microcontroller and EEPROM.** The PIC16C55 is an 8-bit CMOS microcontroller (manufactured by Microchip) that has two 8-bit I/O ports, one 4-bit I/O port, 512 × 12 bits of on-chip EPROM for storing the operating program, and 32 × 8 bits of data RAM. Each pin of each I/O port can be configured individually as either an input or output through software commands. The instruction set for the PIC consists of 33 single-word operations, most of which require one cycle (four clock pulses) for execution. Those instructions that force a program branch require two cycles.

One of the other ICs used in the Decoder, U3, is also manufactured by Microchip. That chip is a 93LC56 2K serial EEPROM. In our application, four pins of the 93LC56 interface with three pins of U2: the

chip select (cs) pin of U3 connects to pin 6 of U2, the clock (cuk) pin of U3 connects to pin 7 of U2, and both the data in (b) and data out (bo) pins of U3 connect to pin 8 of U2. Because the bi and bo pins share the same line, R7 limits current flow during those transition times between read and write when there are conflicting logic levels.

Microcontroller U2 communicates with the 93LC56 by placing a high on the CS pin. Data is then transferred serially to and from the 93LC56 on the positive transition of the cut pin. Each read or write function is preceded by a start bit, an opcode (that identifies the function to be performed), then an 8-bit address, followed by the 8 bits of data that is being written to, or read from that address. Immediately preceding and following all write operations, the microcontroller sends instructions to the 93LC56 that enables/ disables the write function, protecting the data thereafter.

**LCD Display Module.** The component used for DISP1 is a 1-line, 16character, LCD module. It has its own built-in controller designed to display both numbers and letters by receiving the standard ASCII code equivalent on its 8-bit port. Data, including the ASCII codes, are sent to the display via port C (pins 18–25) of microcontroller U2 The last three bits of U2's port B (pins 15–17) are used as control lines for the display.

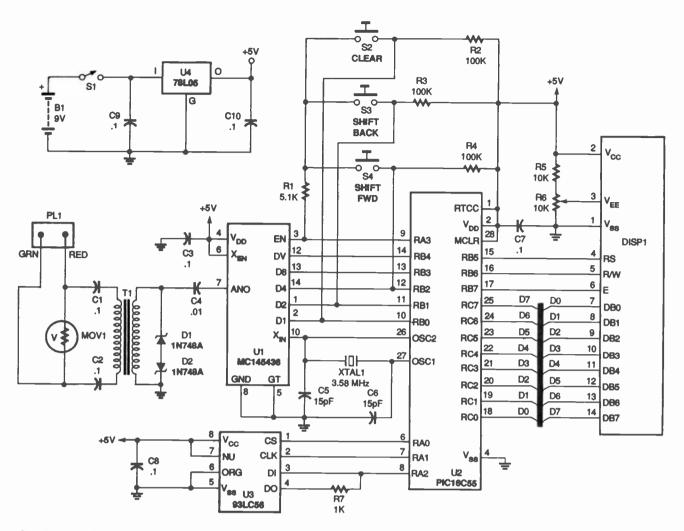


Fig. 1. Here's the schematic for the DTMF Decoder/Logger. The preprogrammed microcontroller, U2, monitors switches S2–S4, takes the decoded DTMF data from U1, and stores the data in U3, the EEPROM. Microcontroller U2 also manages the LCD display module, DISP1, which allows viewing of the DTMF digits stored in U3.

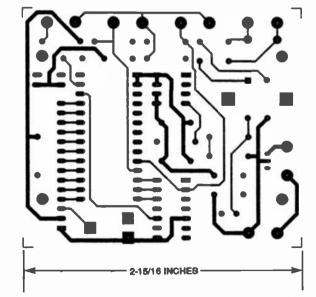


Fig. 2. This is the full-size template for the solder side of the double-sided circuit board.

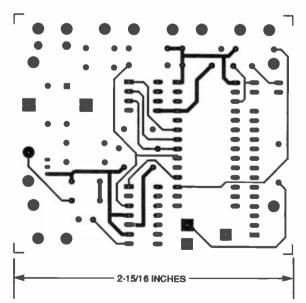


Fig. 3. Here's the component side of the DTMF Decoder/ Logger's PC board.

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#### PARTS LIST FOR THE DTMF DECODER/LOGGER

#### SEMICONDUCTORS

UI-MC145436 DTMF receiver, integrated circuit

U2—PIC16C55 (preprogrammed) 8bit microcontroller, integrated circuit

U3—93LC56 serial EEPROM, integrated circuit

U4—78L05 5-volt regulator, integrated circuit

DISP1—16 × 1-character LCD module (Optrex DMC16117 or equivalent)

D1, D2—1N748A 3.9-volt Zener diode

MOV1-130 VRMS, metal-oxide varistor

#### RESISTORS

(All fixed resistors are ¼-watt, 5% units.) R1—5100-ohm R2-R4—100,000-ohm R5—10,000-ohm R6—10,000-ohm, trimmer potentiometer R7—1000-ohm

#### CAPACITORS

C1-C3, C7-C10-0.1-µF, Mylar C4-0.01-µF, Mylar C5, C6-15-pF, ceramic-disc

#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

- T1—600-ohm primary, 600-ohm secondary, audio transformer XTAL1—3.58-MHz, TV colorburst crystal
- PL1-Modular telephone plug
- SI-SPST toggle switch

S2-S4-SPST pushbutton switch, momentary contact, normally open

B1-9-volt battery

Printed-circuit materials, project enclosure, IC sockets, battery snap with leads, ribbon cable, telephone cable, RTV adhesive, wire, solder, hardware, etc.

Note: The following items are available from Weeder Technologies (P.O. Box 421, Batavia, OH 45103; Tel. 513-752-0279): Double-sided etched and drilled PC board (WTTDL-B)-\$9.50; all boardmounted components, including a pre-programmed PIC16C55 (WTTDL-C)-\$26.50; LCD display module (DISPI6X1)-\$18.50; pre-programmed PIC16C55 (PIC-TDL)-\$18.00. All orders must include an additional \$3.50 for shipping and handling. Ohio residents please add 6% sales tax.

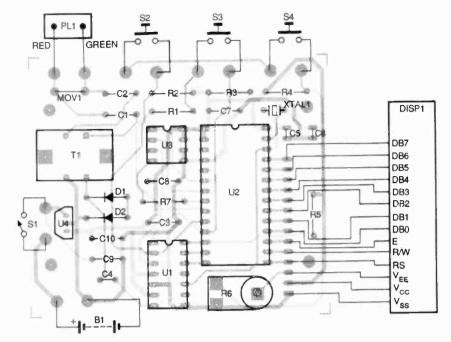


Fig. 4. Use this parts-placement diagram when mounting components to the component side of the PC board. Ribbon cable can be used to connect the display module to the main board.

The process of writing a character to the display consists of first placing the character's 8-bit address, or location, on port C, thereby setting the correct status on the control lines while strobing the enable line. Then, the actual ASCII character code is placed on port C, while again strobing the enable line with the correct status on the control lines. The microprocessor then changes port C to an input, sets the status lines to read the busy flag from DISP1, and strobes the enable line until the busy flag indicates that DISP1's internal operation has finished writing the character to the screen. All of those operations take less than 100 microseconds to complete.

The Program. For the microcontroller to perform all the functions described in this article, it needs to be programmed with the DTMF Decoder/ Logger firmware. A PIC16C55 mlcrocontroller pre-programmed with the firmware is available from the source mentioned in the Parts List. For those who have the equipment and wish to program their own microcontroller, the source and object code files for the PIC16C55 are available on the **Popular Electronics** bulletin board (516-293-2283).

Here's how the PIC16C55 microcontroller works when programmed with the firmware. Upon power-up, the microcontroller sends a series of commands to the ICD module to initialize it: a load is then printed across the display and remains there for a few seconds before clearing. The microcontroller goes on to read the 93LC56 EEPROM and determines whether any characters have been previously stored there, and if so, the microcontroller sets the EEPROM address pointer to the end of memory. If the 93LC56 is found to be blank, the microcontroller branches to a subroutine that writes a space (in ASCII format) to all locations in the EEPROM and then sets the EEPROM address pointer to the beginning.

The PIC16C55 constantly monitors switches S2-S4 and the DTMF receiver, U1. When a high is detected on the data-valid (DV) pin of U1 (indicating that a valid DTMF tone pair is sensed and decoded at U1's output), the PIC reads that decoded value through port B, converts it to its ASCII character equivalent, and stores it in the next available memory location in the EEPROM, using port A. Starting from the EEPROM address pointer, U2 reads the next 16 characters from the EEPROM and writes them across the display from left to right. Because the DTMF digit was placed in the next available memory location and all unused areas of memory were initially

set to spaces, the character appears at the leftmost position of the display with all other locations showing a blank space.

Each additional DTMF digit that is received is stored in a subsequent memory location, and the display is again rewritten starting from the EEPROM address pointer that has not been changed. That causes each new character to be shown immediately to the right of the last one. When more than 16 characters have been received, the EEPROM address pointer increments prior to a display rewrite. As a result, when reading the EEPROM and writing the characters to the display, it appears that all characters have shifted to the left and that they continue to do so as each new digit is received.

If a time period of more than 10 seconds elapses between the reception of DTMF tones, the microcontroller inserts a space in memory, and sets the address pointer to the end. When the next group of DTMF tones are received, the screen appears to be cleared, and the new characters start printing on the left-hand side of the display as if the DTMF Decode/Logger was just powered up or cleared.

When the microcontroller detects a

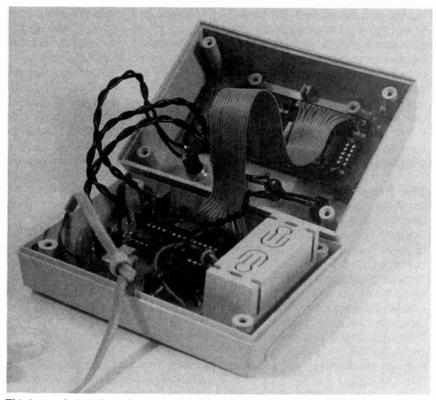
high from any one of pushbutton switches S2–S4, one of the following occurs:

Switch S2 (CLEAR) is Pressed: The microcontroller writes a space to all locations in the EEPROM, sets the address pointer to the beginning of memory, then writes the next 16 characters in the EEPROM to the display.

Switch \$3 (SHIFT BACK) IS Pressed: The microcontroller decrements the address pointer, then writes the next 16 characters in the EEPROM to the display. That action is continuously repeated while the switch is held down.

Switch S4 (SHIFT FWD) is Pressed: The microcontroller increments the address pointer, then writes the next 16 characters in the EEPROM to the display. That action is repeated for as long as the switch is held down.

**Construction.** The author's prototype for the DTMF Decoder/Logger was built on a double-sided printedcircuit board measuring just  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  inches. A pre-etched and drilled PC board can be obtained from the source mentioned in the Parts List, or you could make your own using the templates shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Of course, the circuit can also be built



This internal view shows how the display module and main PC board are connected. Ribbon cable keeps the assembly neat.

on a perforated board, using pointto-point wiring. But if you do use a PC board, the parts-placement diagram shown in Fig. 4 should make building the board a lot easier.

Identify the component side of the board (it has the pattern shown in Fig. 3), and start by soldering in IC sockets for U1, U2, and U3 (but don't insert the ICs yet). Mount U4 directly to the board, being very careful to avoid solder bridges between the pads, which are very close together.

Next, mount the resistors, capacitors, and diodes, paying attention to the orientation of the latter. When soldering crystal XTAL1, leave a small space between the bottom of the crystal and the PC board. There is a chance that the metal case of the crystal could short the two solder pads together if it is mounted flush against the board. Next, install transformer T1 and varistor MOV1.

Use a piece of 14-conductor ribbon cable to connect the display module, DISP1, to the board. If you can't find that type of cable, 25-conductor ribbon cable, which is readily available from Radio Shack (catalog no. 278-772), will work fine. Simply peel off the 11 excess wires. Separate the conductors on each end of the cable by a length of about 1 inch to make it easier to solder to the PC board and the display module. On the PC board, the pad for pin 1 is rectangular instead of oval; be sure to match that pad with the pad labeled "1" on the display module.

Switches S1–S4 are mounted on the enclosure. Cut eight 6-inch pieces of insulated hook-up wire and twist them into pairs. You will use those wires to connect the switches to the board. Solder a battery snap to the terminals as shown in Fig. 4, making sure that the red wire goes to the "+" terminal and the black wire goes to the "-" one.

Solder the red and green leads of a phone cord to their appropriate connection points on the board, and attach the other ends of those leads to the proper positions in a modular plug. If you're not sure of how to do so, use a modular plug that comes with a phone cord already attached. The yellow and black leads are not used and can be cut off.

After soldering all components and wires to the PC board, carefully check (Continued on page 92) ost of us have to spend a good deal of time in our automobiles. During those periods, AM/FM car radios can provide entertainment from local stations; however, some of us would like to be able to get a world-wide assortment of programming. That's where shortwave radio comes in.

Now, there are several ways to get shortwave reception in your car. Two European companies, for instance, offer digital automobile radios with AM/FM/shortwave reception (usually 530 kHz to 30 MHz continuous on AM). The cost of those receivers, however, is in the \$350 to \$1000 range! A cheaper option is to use a portable shortwave radio in your car, but those are not shielded, are difficult to mount in a convenient location, and really aren't loud enough to fill a car with sound and overcome road noise.

That's why we're introducing the Shortwave Converter, it provides an inexpensive way to receive shortwave stations on an existing automobile radio set to the AM band. The Converter is a circuit that is connected in series between the automobile antenna and the radio. Shortwave stations are heard over the existing power amplifier and speaker system, so audio power is not a problem.

The Shortwave Converter is built for a single international shortwave band. Multi-band versions are possible, but the circuit complexity would be greatly increased. To have the Converter operate over a wide band, as is popular in simple shortwave superhets, is not practical.

Combining the Converter and an AM radio results in a dual-conversion receiver with an image rejection that is usually better than that of a common, single-conversion shortwave superhet with an IF of about 455 kHz. When the Converter is used, an international band is spread out over a considerable proportion of the tuning-capacitor rotation instead of being compressed into a tiny section, as is the case with analog shortwave superhets.

**Commercial or Homemade?** There are some commercially available shortwave converters, but they do not have tuning capabilities of their own. A problem would arise when using one of those converters with modern,



### Build a Shortwave Converter for your Car

#### BY LYLE RUSSELL WILLIAMS, KC5KBG

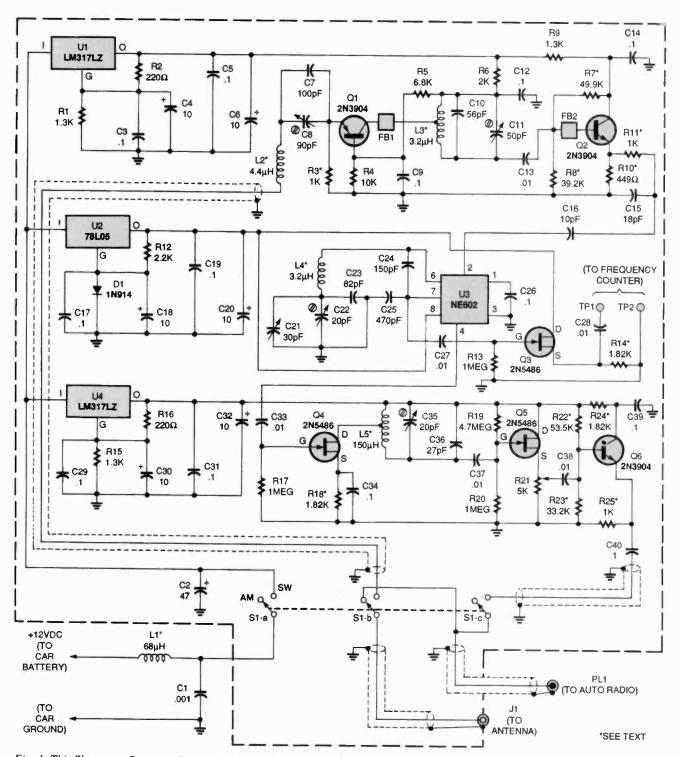
#### Let your digital or analog car radio tune in the shortwave band.

digital automobile radios that tune in 10-kHz steps on the AM band. That 10kHz-step tuning method works fine for AM because all domestic stations are broadcast at precise 10-kHz intervals. On shortwave, however, stations are supposed to broadcast at 5 kHz intervals (and many stations transmit off frequency).

It is also desirable to be able to tune to one side of a station's frequency in order to avoid interference on the other side. A digital AM receiver used with a commercial converter would completely skip over some stations and not be able to tune optimally for many others. The Converter described in this article overcomes that problem and can be used with digital as well as analog receivers.

The Converter allows for minute adjustments in frequency to minimize interference. It has a dial that lets you set the actual shortwave frequency being received instead of settling for a medium-wave frequency. Because of the unit's overall superb performance, image frequencies are rarely, if ever, audible. The author's prototype of the Shortwave Converter has been operated over a wide range of temperatures and no frequency drift has been observed. Overall bandwidth depends partly upon the automobile receiver, but is usually around 5 kHz. Strong stations come in surprisingly clear.

Because a single international band for the Converter had to be chosen, the 31-meter band was selected. That band officially extends from 9.5 to 9.9 MHz, making it (unofficially) the widest of international bands. Because there are numerous out-of-band broadcasters, the Converter needs to tune from 9.35 MHz to 10 MHz (incidentally, there is a WWV station at 10-MHz, which could make checking your calibration of the unit easy).



September 1995, Popular Electronics

Fig. 1. This Shortwave Converter lets you listen to either AM or SW with a flick of switch SI. And because of tuning-capacitor C21, you can tune in any shortwave station, not just ones that are broadcast in 10-kHz increments.

In the early evening, it is not unusual to be able to receive as many as six English-language stations on that band as well as numerous forelgnlanguage stations. During the daytime, the author can receive good-quality signals from stations that are each about 1000 miles away. But

42 keep in mind that shortwave recep-

tion conditions change radically over time.

In a conventional shortwave converter, when the unit is on, the carantenna signal is fed to the internal bandpass filter, which passes the entire shortwave band of interest (9.35 to 10 MHz for the 31 meter band). A crystal-controlled local oscillator (which is fixed at a single frequency, usually 8.5 MHz) and mixer convert the band of shortwave frequencies to a band of medium-wave frequencies (often 850 to 1500 kHz for 31 meters). The output bandpass or lowpass filter removes the unwanted mixer products and passes the signal to an analog broadcast-band receiver. In the Shortwave Converter described in this article, the local oscillator is made variable and the output is made narrowband on a single frequency—1710 kHz. If your automobile receiver doesn't receive the new AM frequency of 1710 kHz, then 1610 kHz can be used (that difference in output frequency can be accommodated during the calibration procedure discussed later). The tuning capacitor for the local oscillator is fitted with a dial and knob that is accessible to the driver.

**Circuit Description.** The circuit diagram for the Converter is shown in Fig. 1. Power for the circuit is taken from the car battery and is dropped to the proper voltages for three sections of the circuit by three separate regulator ICs: U1, U2, and U4.

Inductor L2 and capacitors C7 and

C8 act as the circuit's antenna tuner. The tuned signal is fed to an input bandpass filter composed of L3, C10, and C11. An NE602 oscillator IC, U3, is used as a combined mixer and oscillator. That configuration is known as a "series-tuned Colpitts" or "Clapp" oscillator, and is among the most temperature-stable variable oscillators.

The 1710-kHz output filter mentioned earlier consists of L5, C35, and C36. Each of the filters in the circuit was limited to a single LC section in order to simplify as much as possible the alignment of the Converter. Transistor Q3 is a frequency-counter buffer that is used only during alignment.

The gain of the Converter is sufficient to overload the input of some receivers. Potentiometer R21 can be used to decrease the output level and prevent overload; but more on that later.

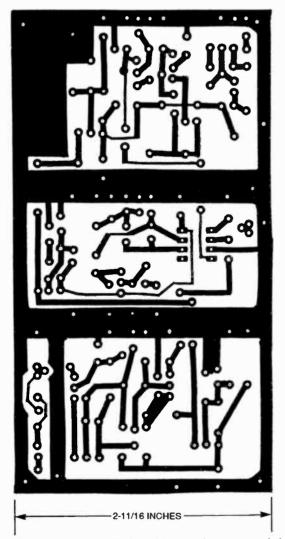


Fig. 2. Building the Converter on a PC board is strongly recommended. You can use this full-size pattern to make your own board.

**Construction.** To prevent stray capacitance and ensure the bestsounding reception, you should build the Shortwave Converter on a printed-circuit boord. If you'd like to etch your own, you can use the fullsize pattern shown in Fig. 2. Or you could order an etched and drilled board from the source given in the Parts List. The PC board was designed to fit in the bottom of a standard 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-  $\times$  3-  $\times$  2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-inch metal Minibox, but any metal enclosure that is large enough can be used.

If you do build the Converter on a PC boord, use the parts-placement diagram in Fig. 3 as a guide. When mounting the components, note the orientation of the transistors, voltage regulators, the DIP IC, and the electrolytic capacitors. Before inserting transistors Q1 and Q2, place a ferrite bead on the collector of Q1 and on the base of Q2. Electrically, ferrite beads are insulators, so you don't have to worry about shorting the transistor lecds.

Note that several of the resistors are metal-film types. The behavior of those is more predictable at RF frequencies, and they only cost a few cents more than carbon resistors. If a source of metal-film resistors cannot be located, they are available from the source given in the Parts List as part of a kit. The silver mica capacitors are also included in that kit, but can be replaced with NPO ceramics if desired.

For C21, the author used a simple, direct-drive tuning capacitor with a pointer knob for his prototype. Tuning was not excessively difficult using that unit, however, a reduction-drive tuning capacitor would be better (in fact, one is supplied in the kit).

The board was originally designed to accommodate LM317LH regulators for use as U1 and U4. However, the more commonly available LM317LZ regulators were used instead, and they have a different pin configuration. Note that the parts-placement diagram shows how to orient the parts and where each pin should be inserted.

Install all board-mounted parts and jumper wiles except for capacitor C8 and jumper-wires JU2 and JU4 in the PC board. Those three parts will be added loter.

t the Popular Electronics

Turning to the inductors, toroidal

September 1995,

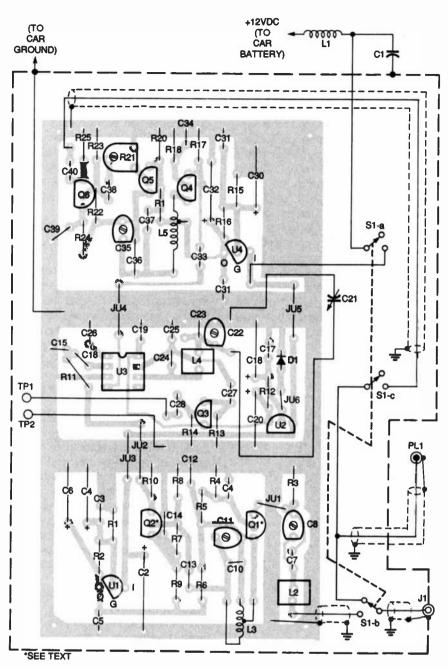


Fig. 3. When mounting the components on the PC board, and doing the off-board wiring, you might want to use this parts-placement diagram as a guide to make things simpler.

units were used where possible because they have inexpensive cores, exhibit a high Q, and are fairly easy to wind. Noise-suppression inductor L1 will carry a current of 15 mA and have a self-resonant frequency of 13 MHz or greater. The author's prototype used a  $\delta 8$ - $\mu$ H unit (J.W. Miller 9250- $\delta 8$ 3), but an 18- $\mu$ H coil (Mouser 43LS185) will work as well. Inductors L2–L5 require winding on the part of the builder (unless, of course, the kit, which contains all inductors, is purchased).

For those who wish to wind L2-L5 on

their own, use the following guidelines: Coils L2–L4 can each be wound using an Amidon Associates T-30-2 (red) powdered iron toroidal core and 30-gauge enameled magnet wire. Inductor L2 is a 4.4- $\mu$ H unit that is made by winding 32 turns on the core. Coils L3 and L4 each have a total inductance of 3.2  $\mu$ H, and are made by winding 27 turns on the respective cores. A tap is made on L3 four turns from one end.

Finally, inductor L5 is a 150- $\mu$ H unit (J. W. Miller 73F154AF) with 13 turns of

30-gauge magnet wire added at one end. Make sure that the added turns are in the same direction as the existing turns, and check that the total inductance of both windings is greater than the original inductor was by itself (the total should be about 180  $\mu$ H). As an alternative, you can wind 56 turns of 30-gauge magnet wire on an Amidon FT-50-43 ferrite toroidal core. Tap the winding eleven turns from one end. The latter coil is larger and doesn't fit the PC board as well, but has about twice the Q (which is desirable).

After the board-mounted inductors are installed on the PC board, they should be covered with a drop of silicone glass sealer. That product is available in automobile supply stores. The sealer will immobilize the windings on the inductors and help protect the inductors from the mechanical shock that the Converter will experience inside an automobile.

**Calibration.** There are several ways to calibrate the Converter. The general idea is to tune the input filter and antenna tuner to a center frequency of 9.675 MHz, tune the output filter to 1710 kHz (or 1610 kHz), and set the oscillator so that the Converter will cover the range of 9.35 to 10 MHz. What follows is a description of the method and equipment used by the author.

You will need the following equipment to calibrate your Converter: a signal generator that will produce the frequency range of 9.35 to 10 MHz and the fixed frequency of 1710 kHz (or 1610 kHz); a receiver (preferably battery operated), with an external antenna input jack and an S meter, that will receive 9.675 MHz and 1710 kHz; and a plug that matches the re-

TABLE 1	
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CONVERTER- DIAL MARKING (MHz)	LOCAL- Oscillator Frequency for 1710 KHz AM	LOCAL- OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY FOR 1610 KHZ AM		
9.35	11.060	10.960		
9.4	11.110	11.010		
9.5	11.210	11.110		
9.6	11.310	11.210		
9.7	11.410	11.310		
9.8	11.510	11.410		
9.9	11.610	11.510		
10.0	11.710	11.610		

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE SHORTWAVE CONVERTER

#### SEMICONDUCTORS

- U1, U4—LM317LZ variable voltage regulator, integrated circuit
- U2-78L05 5-volt regulator, integrated circuit
- U3-NE602 balanced-modulator oscillator, integrated circuit
- Q1, Q2, Q6—2N3904 generalpurpose NPN transistor
- Q3-Q5-2N5486 VHF JFET transistor (can substitute an MPF102 or MPF107)
- D1-1N914 general-purpose silicon diode

#### RESISTORS

- (All fixed resistors are ¼-watt, 5% carbon units, unless otherwise noted.)
  R1, R9, R15—1300-ohm
- R2, R16-220-ohm
- R3, R11, R25-1000-ohm, metal-
- film, 1%
- R4-10,000-ohm
- R5-6800-ohm
- R6-2000-ohm
- R7-49,900-ohm, metal-film, 1%
- R8-39,200-ohm, metal-film, 1%
- R10-449-ohm, metal-film, 1%
- R12-2200-ohm
- R13, R17, R20-1-megohm
- R14, R18, R24-1820-ohm, metalfilm, 1%
- R19-4.7-megohm
- R21-5000-ohm miniature potentiometer, board mounted (Radio Shack 271-283 or equivalent)
- R22—53,500-ohm, metal-film, 1% R23—33,200-ohm, metal-film, 1%

#### CAPACITORS

C1—0.001-μF standoff or feedthrough type
C2—47-μF, 16-WVDC, electrolytic
C3, C5, C9, C12, C14, C17, C19, C26, C29, C31, C34, C39, C40— 0.1-μF, ceramic-disc
C4, C6, C18, C20, C30, C32— 10-μF, 16-WVDC, electrolytic
C7—100-pF, silver-mica
C8—8- to 90-pF, ceramic-trimmer
C13, C27, C28, C33, C37, C38— 0.01-μF, ceramic-disc

ceiver's jack. You'll also need a frequency counter, a plastic alignment screwdriver, some coax cable, two 0.001-µF capacitors, and two 9-volt batteries with clips.

Connect the 9-volt batteries in series, attach the positive lead to the input pad near U4, and the negative lead to ground on the PC board. The C10-56-pF, silver-mica C11-9- to 50-pF, ceramic-trimmer C15-18-pF, ceramic-disc C16-10-pF ceramic-disc C21-2.3- to 30-pF, air-variable capacitor, panel-mounting, direct or reduction-drive C22, C35-3.5- to 20-pF, ceramictrimmer C23-82-pF, silver-mica C24-150-pF, silver-mica C25-470-pF, silver-mica C36-27-pF, silver-mica

#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

L1-68-µH (see text)  $L2-4.4-\mu H$  (see text) L3-3.2µH, tapped (see text) L4 $3.2-\mu$ H (see text) L5-150-µH (see text) FB1, FB2-Ferrite bead (Amidon Associates FB-43-101 or equivalent) JI-Coaxial jack PL1-Coaxial plug S1-3PDT switch, bushing mounted Printed-circuit materials, aluminum project enclosure (Radio Shack 270-238 or equivalent), coaxial cable, two knobs, dial pointer (if using reduction drive), 21/8-inchdiameter aluminum dial, standoff insulator, 20-gauge solid buss wire (for jumpers and test points), wire, solder, hardware, etc.

Note: The following is available from Dan's Small Parts and Kits (1935 S. 3rd W. #1, Missoula, MT 59801; Tel./Fax: 406-543-2872): PC board-\$11 plus \$1.50 postage and handling; complete kit including PC board, all components, 6:1 reduction-drive tuning capacitor, and undrilled enclosure (excluding wire, cable. plugs, jacks, hardware, knobs, dial, and dial pointer)-\$49.95 plus \$3.75 postage and handling. Check or money orders only, or please call for COD rates. Montana residents, please add any appropriate sales tax.

voltage regulators on the board will reduce the resulting 18 volts to the proper levels.

Set the output of the signal generator to 9.675 MHz and apply the signal to the emitter of Q1 (at the pad for capacitor JU1) through a 0.001-µF capacitor. Attach a 0.001-µF capacitor from the emitter of Q2 (at the pcd for jumper JU2) to the center wire of a coax cable, and attach the shield to board ground. Then connect the proper plug to the other end of the coax cable and plug it into the antenna jack of the receiver. Set the receiver to 9.675 MHz, and set the output of the signal generator as low as possible for an adequate reading on the receiver. Tune capacitor C11 for a maximum reading on the S meter. That calibrates the input filter.

Leave the coax cable connected to the emitter of Q2. Disconnect the signal generator and the blocking capacitor at the emitter of Q1, and install capacitor C8 on the board. Then, attach an automobile antenna jack to the input side of L2, and connect the jack housing with a short wire to the PC-board ground.

Take the board along with the 9-volt batteries and the receiver inside the automobile. Plug the cable from Q2 into the antenna jack of the portable receiver, then plug the cable from automobile antenna into the automobile antenna jack on the board. Extend the automobile antenna to full length and place the signal generator just outside the car near the antenna. Tune the signal generator to 9.675 MHz and attach a short wire antenna if necessary, but do not physically connect the signal generator to the automobile. Tune the receiver to 9.675 MHz. Adjust C8 on the converter for a maximum indication on the S meter of the receiver. That calibrates the antenna tuner for the antenna in your car.

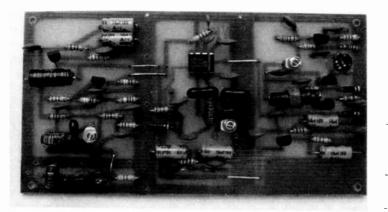
Bring the board and other equipment back indoors. Disconnect the receiver coax cable from the emitter of Q2 and connect it to the pad at the output end of capacitor C40 with the shield to board ground. Set the signal generator to 1710 kHz (or 1610 kHz as required) and apply a signal at the gate of Q4 through capacitor C33 (use the pad for jumper JU4). Tune the receiver to 1710 kHz (or 1610 kHz) and plug the coax cable into its antenna jack. Set the output of the signal generator as low as will allow adequate output, and tune C35 for maximum output (if you are tuning to 1610 kHz, you might have to increase the value of C36). That completes the calibration of the output filter. Install jumpers JU2 and JU4 before you go on to the next step.

Leave the receiver connected to C40 and tuned to 1710 kHz (or 1610 kHz). Attach tuning-capacitor C21 to the board using short wires, and connect a 4-foot wire antenna to the center terminal of the automobile jack installed at L2. You should now be able to tune in shortwave stations with the Converter that will be heard on the receiver. Tune the signal generator to a frequency near 9.675 MHz; the Converter should pick up the signal without any physical connection (add a short wire antenna to the signal generator if necessary).

Using the signal generator, adjust C22 so that tuning-capacitor C21 covers the frequency range of 9.35 to 10 MHz. If you are using a 1610-kHz output and C22 doesn't have enough capacitance, there is a place on the closure in the proper places to accommodate mounting screws for the board, the off-board components, and the cable. Then, install the printed-circuit board, C21, the switch, output cable, automobile antenna jack, C1, standoff, etc. in the enclosure, making sure to check your offboard wiring (again, use Fig. 3 as a guide).

Add a 12-volt power wire to the standoff at the input of L1 and a ground wire from PC board ground. Drill two holes and extend short wires from the output of buffer Q3 through the holes to the outside. Attach a dial and pointer knob to C21. Align the knob so that it points to the left at a maximum capacitance of C21.

The dial has to be individually calibrated for each Converter con-



Here's the completed PC board. Building the project in this fashion minimizes stray capacitance and ensures the best performance.

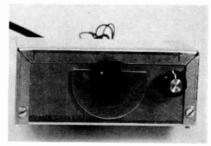
printed-circuit board where an additional capacitor can be added in parallel with C22. That completes the calibration of the oscillator section.

As mentioned earlier, the gain of the Converter could overload the input of some receivers. Potentiometer R21 is used to adjust that. The potentiometer operates backward, in that the maximum output is at the full counter-clockwise position. When the Converter is installed in an automobile, R21 should be adjusted so that the AM receiver is not overloaded. With the author's radio, best results were obtained with R21 adjusted near the minimum output position (near full clockwise).

#### Final Assembly and Installation.

Remove the cable and automobile antenna jack from the printed-circuit board. Drill holes in the project enstructed because the variable capacitor and the tuning components L4, C22, C23, C24, and C25 will vary somewhat from those used in the author's prototype. In that unit, a 2½-inch diameter, standard dial plate was used as a base. The dial plate was cut to a semicircular shape because a complete circle was not needed.

Attach a frequency counter to the buffer leads from Q3 and apply 12volt power to the Converter. Use Table 1 as a guide when calibrating the dial. Rotate C21 until the frequency specified in the second or third column of Table 1 is indicated on the counter, and mark the dial with a pencil at the place indicated by the pointer knob. When all the marks are made, remove the dial from C21. Use wax transfers to cover the pencil marks and place the appropriate frequency number from the first column of



Here's the finished converter prior to installation in an automobile. The tuning capacitor's dial is homemade and will vary by the band of interest.

Table 1 next to the marks. When all the wax transfers are placed, spray the dial with clear acrylic lacquer. Insulate the leads from Q3 and tape them against the box for future use.

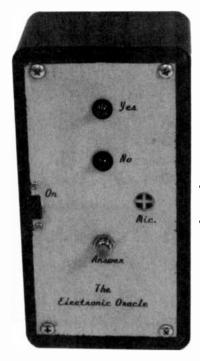
Installation in the automobile is accomplished by drilling two holes with the appropriate spacing at a convenient location in the automobile panel. The Converter is placed behind the panel with the switch and capacitor threaded bushings protruding. Place the dial over the capacitor bushing and secure the box to the panel by putting a second pair of nuts on the bushings (note the dial alignment while tightening the nuts). Install knobs on the switch and capacitor shafts.

Some reduction-drive tuning capacitors mount to the panel with three screws instead of a threaded bushing. With that type of tuning capacitor, the Converter will have to be secured to the automobile panel with a screw on the capacitor side and with the switch bushing on the other. The dial will have to be attached to the automobile panel with small, selftapping screws.

Connect the power wire to the same 12-volt source that is used by the automobile radio and connect the ground wire to the automobile chassis ground at any convenient place. Plug PL1 into the automobile radio and plug the automobile antenna into jack J1. Turn on the automobile radio and set it to 1710 kHz (or 1610 kHz) AM. Turn switch S1 on the Converter to sw and tune in a shortwave station with C21. You are now set to enjoy a type of radio programming that very few people can get in their cars.

Incidentally, if you wish to contact the author directly with any questions or comments, send e-mail to: Irwilliams@nopc.jaxx.com n oracle is one who possesses and imparts great wisdom and insight, usually with the help of supernatural powers. Those types of oracles, while great for people who lived near Delphi in ancient Greece, are not very easy to come by in the modern world. For that reason, we're presenting the *Electronic Oracle* in this article. It will provide you and others with answers to questions of universal—or just marginal—importance, through electronic means.

The Electronic Oracle started out as a simple, innocent party game that gave random yes or no answers to the participants' questions, using a green or red LED, respectively. Using it always resulted in much fun and laughter; however, it wasn't long before the device developed a very interesting twist. It seemed as though every time its creator asked a question, the Oracle gave whichever response would be the most embarrassing for him. That just didn't seem quite fair, so the device was modified to allow its creator, or anyone knowing the secret, to cheat! Therefore, if you build the Oracle, you can get whichever answer you prefer, while everyone else gets only a random response. Sound like fun? Then read on.



## Build the Electronic Oracle BY KEITH RAWLINSON

Others can use it to get random answers to yes or no questions, but only you know the secret that makes the unit answer exactly how you want it to.

**Circuit Description.** The schematic diagram for the Oracle is shown in Fig. 1. Switch S1 is used to turn the circuit on

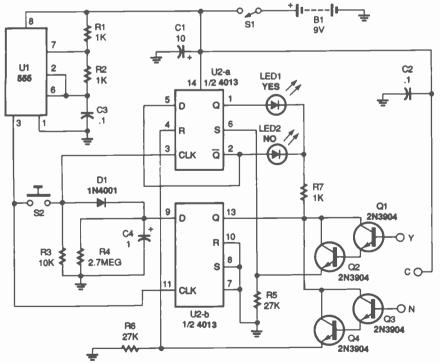


Fig. 1. This is the schematic diagram for the Electronic Oracle. Output pins 1 and 2 of U2-a alternate between high and low. Because LEDI and LED2 have their anodes connected to those pins, whichever of the outputs is high at the time S2 is released will light the LED connected to it.

or off. The circuit is powered by a single 9-volt battery, B1.

Integrated circuit U1, a standard 555 timer, is configured as an astable oscillator with a running frequency of approximately 4.8 kHz. That frequency is set by the values of R1, R2, and C3, and could vary slightly depending on the tolerance of those components.

The 555 timer provides clock pulses for U2, which is a 4013 dual data-type flip-flop. One of the flip-flop sections of that IC, U2-b, is constantly being clocked via pin 11; the other section, U2-a, is only clocked when pushbutton S2 is pressed. The reason for that unusual clocking scheme will become apparent in a moment.

When pushbutton S2 is pressed, U2a is clocked via pin 3. That causes U2-a's Q output at pin 1 and Q output at pin 2 to alternate between high and low with the clock pulses (when Q is high, Q is low, and vice versa). Because the vers and No LEDs (LED1 and LED2, respectively) have their anodes connected to pins 1 and 2, whichever of those outputs is high at the time S2 is released is the LED that will light, resulting in each LED having a 50% chance of lighting. Resistor R7 limits current to the LEDs.

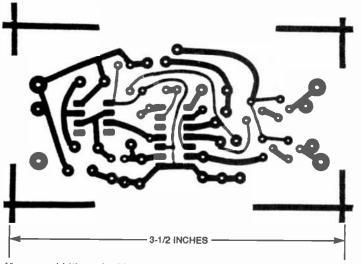


Fig. 2. If you would like to build the Oracle on a PC board, use this foil pattern to etch your own.

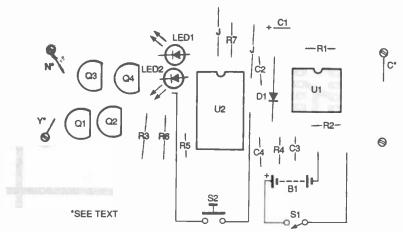


Fig. 3. This parts-placement diagram shows the electrical connections of the three cheat points (C, Y, and N).

Now, if that were all there was to the clocking scheme, one of the LEDs would light the instant you released \$2. However, that seemed rather abrupt and uninteresting, so a delay was added for a bit of drama and suspense.

The delay is accomplished through U2-b. In addition to clocking U2-a, pressing S2 also charges C4 through D1. As long as C4 is adequately charged, a logic high is applied to the data (D) input of U2-b through pin 9. The output of U2-b at pin 13 will follow the logic level at pin 9 each time the flip-flop is clocked. Because that is constantly happening while the circuit is on, pin 13 will go high as soon as S2 is pressed, and remain so until about one-and-a-half seconds later when C4 has discharged back to a logic low through R4. As long as pin 13 is high, neither LED can be forward biased, thus, both remain off until C4 has had time to discharge.

The circuitry that allows you to cheat is made up of transistors Q1 through Q4, and resistors R5 and R6. If you want a "yes" response, use your finger to bridge point C (common) to point Y (yes). A very small current then passes through your finger to the base of Q1, and is amplified by the Darlington pair made up of Q1 and Q2. The amplified signal then applies a logic high to pin 6 of U2-a. A high at pin 6 "sets" pin 1 of U2-a to a logic high, which lights LED1 (the green "yes" LED) a short time after S2 is released.

Similarly, bridging points C and N (no) with your finger applies current to

transistors Q3 and Q4. That places a logic high on pin 4 of U2-a, which resets the flip-flop and causes pin 2, which is connected to LED2, to go high. Because the transistors derive their positive voltage from pin 13 of U2-b, cheating can only take place during the time that the LEDs are both off. That lessens the chance of the "secret" being discovered accidentally by someone else.

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE ELECTRONIC ORACLE

#### SEMICONDUCTORS

U1—555 timer, integrated circuit U2—4013 dual data flip-flop, integrated circuit Q1-Q4—2N3904 NPN transistor D1—1N4001 silicon rectifier diode LED1—Light-emitting diode, green LED2—Light-emitting diode, red

#### RESISTORS

(All resistors are ¼-watt, 5% units.) R1, R2—1000-ohm R3—10,000-ohm R4—2.7-megohm R5, R6—27,000-ohm R7—1000-ohm

#### CAPACITORS

C1—10-μF, 16-WVDC, electrolytic C2, C3—0.1-μF, ceramic-disc C4—1.0-μF, 16-WVDC, electrolytic

#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

- S1-SPST switch
- S2—Pushbutton switch, momentary contact, normally open
- B1-9-volt battery
- Printed-circuit materials, project enclosure, IC sockets, lugs, machine screws and nuts, wire, solder, hardware, etc.

**Construction.** The layout used for the circuit is not critical, so you could use any standard project-building method to build the Oracle. For those who would like to build the circuit on a PC board, however, a full-size foil pattern is shown in Fig. 2. If you do make your own board, use the parts-placement diagram shown in Fig. 3 as a guide when mounting the components.

First mount an IC socket for each of the two chips. Then install all the resistors; note that R1, R2, R4, R5, and R7 are all mounted upright on the PC board. Next you should install the ca-*(Continued on page 90)* 

# **Electronics**

ometimes there is a stigma attached to the words "cheap or frugal." Maybe a better expression would be a "smart shopper." In any event, words matter little when you have a hobby that is dear to you, but only a limited budget on which to support it.

Electronics is no exception. Fortunately, there are many ways to save money in electronics, yet still achieve the desired results. Let's take a look at how you could support your hobby on a budget.

Where to Save. Take a look at Fig. 1 to get an idea of the areas in which a hobbyist could economize. You'll notice five main areas in which to find tremendous savings if you are willing to search for deals.

**Test Equipment.** On the top of the list of important items to speed your projects along, and the first place to save, is in the area of test equipment. That does not mean you should not stock your workbench with the tools you need; instead you should work at getting what you need at the least possible cost. Here's how to go about it:

The best way to save your pennies is to visit garage sales in your neighborhood. I was completely surprised at some of the test equipment and old addaets I found just in a 2-mile radius of my home. Many of the devices might not operate but do contain parts that would normally run you hundreds of dollars in electronics stores if you purchased them new. Look for items that might contain reusable parts such as socketed ICs, induction coils, transistors, capacitors, voltage regulators, amplifiers, etc. After performing electronics surgery for a while you'll get a feeling for what devices contain what parts.

The best place to look isn't always in Yard Sale ads that list specific items you might need. The solution is to wander around one Saturday and see if you could find the elusive computer monitor propping up a couch or the frequency counter that's buried under an 8-track deck. That way, you're sure to pick it up cheap; just

# on a Budget

Here are some simple techniques to make your hobby dollars go much farther.

#### **BY JOHN ADAMS**

don't let-on to any value it might contain.

What about test gear that is rarely if ever found in a garage or yard sale, such as an oscilloscope? Believe it or not, often the best place to find a deal on an oscilloscope or other piece of test gear is to go to electronic repair shops and simply ask them if they have an old unit that they might want to sell you.

Talk to the head technician, as he or she is the one likely to say "We should

get rid of this old 20-MHz model as we now have a 100-MHz unit with Auto Setting and a hundred-and-twenty bells and whistles." It also helps to tell

them you are starting out in electronics and that you are desperately in need of cheap equipment to learn on.

As an example of how little you might have to pay for a simple scope, I once bought a 15-MHz dual-trace portable unit for \$40 (and I'm not even c good haggler). It had been sittling on a shelf for five years and was only used twice in that period.

Another way to save on test equipment is simply to build it yourself either from scratch or from kits offered by companies. I still use my father's original multimeter that he built as a project for school 20 years ago.

Electronics magazines, such as this one, are geared to help the smart shopper. They frequently publish articles on building simple test equipment. One word of advice about that—it is usually a good idea to get a pre-etched board if one is available. However, unless some components are particularly difficult to find, don't be afraid to scrounge up your own parts.

**Tools and Accessories.** My grandfather used to tell me "always use the right tool for the right job." I remember receiving an hour lecture after trying to cut a wire with a pair of scissors. I now have nine different kinds of wire cutters. The lesson here is: Always have a large variety of tools to use while assembling your projects. However, you should practice your thriftiness while searching for new tools for the right job.

Swapmeets are my favorite place to pick up tools. Most have a tool-bin booth located somewhere in their mazes. Pliers, soldering guns, solder, electrical tape, etc., could be found for extremely low prices. You might also find kits that contain hard-to-find tools that are useful in electronics. Those could include dentistry or surgical items (clamps, scalpels, mirrors, drill bits, etc.). September 1995, Popular Electronics

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Pawn shops sometimes have a

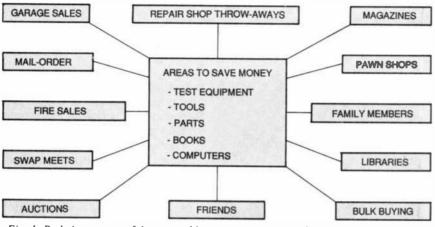


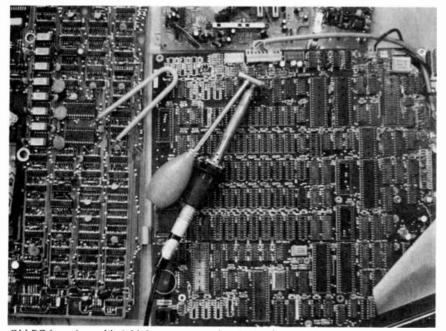
Fig. 1. By being resourceful, you could save money in virtually all important areas of your electronics hobby.

"miscellaneous tool bin" where you could locate all sorts of tools and weird gadgets. You will also, on occasion, see oscilloscopes and DMMs for sale. Beware of items that are not clearly priced and left to the whim of the dealer, though.

Parts. Recycling is the key word in these days of "earth consciousness," so why not follow along. Electronics components are very durable, and in most cases could be used over and over again. There is always a healthy supply of broken gadgets that contain good ICs, capacitors, coils, motors, and hundreds of other dodads to keep yourself supplied. All it takes is a little desoldering to get to them. You'll be helping the environment as well as saving big bucks.

If you walked into an electronics retailer and bought two  $10-\mu$ F capacitors, it could easily run you as much as \$1. For that dollar, you could have gone to a yard sale and bought an old radio that contained several of the capacitors and a hundred other parts to boot. You might need to take a few screws out and do some desoldering, but who cares when you're saving money.

The best place to find devices to gut for parts are yard sales and thrift stores. Another option when looking for old parts is to go to TV/VCR repair shops and ask them if they have any "throw aways." I have picked up \$500 VCRs that are loaded with parts, for



Old PC boards could yield dozens or even hundreds of reuseable parts. All you need to get at them is a desoldering tool and a chip puller.

free. Just use the same method mentioned earlier; tell them you are studying VCR repair and need help. You might have to pull the entire recorder apart to get the parts you need, but there will always be a healthy selection of resistors, capacitors, motors, LED displays, etc.

If auctions are held in your area, frequent them while building up a parts base. Old TVs, computers, and who knows what else, could be obtained for pennies on the dollar. Try to find the equipment that is not functioning and make a "lot bid" (several items together) if it's not sold by the end of the auction.

Switches (particularly pushbuttons) and LEDs offer the greatest savings using those resources. I once bought an old videogame system that had a huge selection of pushbutton switches, a power supply, socketed ICs, and a good case enclosure with keypads for the scant price of \$1.50! The unit's power switch alone costs that much in a store.

Try as you might, however, scrounging won't always turn up all the parts you need. When that happens, it's time to use the old postal system. In the back of this magazine are several parts houses that sell surplus or bulk parts at unbelievably low prices. Keep a look out for firms that offer reasonable or free shipping with a minimum order and stock up. Even if you have to buy new or in single quantities, mail order is usually less expensive than buying from local, non-hobbyistfriendly distributors.

**Books and Magazines.** It has always been my opinion that the most valuable tool man has is the written word, whether writing it himself or reading the views of others. The subject of electronics is no exception.

Electronics books are not always expensive to obtain. Of course, the cheapest way to obtain what you're looking for is to borrow them from your local library. I have found countless electronic books at our five local libraries, some that I have not been able to find anywhere else. University libraries are even better. And don't forget the occasional "book sale" that almost every library holds to raise funds. In addition to disposing of old stock, many of those sales feature books and magazines that were do-*(Continued on page 94)* 

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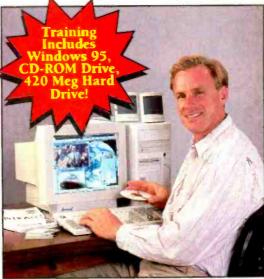
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ne of the most common questions asked about any homemade project is "what does it do?" That's because a gadget's function is often not that apparent. But in the case of *Space Wings*, what the project does is quite apparent; it's how it does it that is more of a puzzle especially to the technically inclined person.

The average person might not even think of asking how a pair of shiny silver wings, perched atop a small circuit board, flap up and down. But the person who understands how basic electronics and short lengths of wire work might be very curious as to what makes Space Wings go.

Space Wings is a 555-timer-based circuit powered by two AA batteries. The circuit board stands on end, and a Y-shaped, plastic wing base extends off the top of the board. Mounted on that wing base are a pair of silver, triangular, polyester wings. A hair-thIn piece of wire is attached to the top

#### BY MARC SPIWAK

A whimsical device that demonstrates an amazing type of wire.

corners of the board by a pair of screws and nuts, and the wire spans across the center of the Y-shaped base like a main cable on a suspension bridge. That forms the fulcrum of the lever that raises and lowers the wings. But how does a short, hair-thin piece of whe bolted to two corners of the board raise and lower the wings? It would apparently have to change its length. Guess what—it does!

**Muscle Wire.** Muscle Wire is in a class of metals known as Shape Memory Alloys, or SMA's. The crystal structure of an SMA changes shape at different temperatures. Muscle Wire can be stretched at a relatively low temperature. When heated, it will contract back to its original length with quite a pull, more or less so depending on the gauge of the wire.

Another property of SMA metals is known as the Shaped Memory Effect (SME). That refers to the fact that memory alloys can be fabricated into a shape that will be "remembered" by the metal. If deformed, the part will "magically" return to its original shape when heated.

The most common type of memory alloy is called Nitinol (pronounced: "night in all"). The main components of Nitinol are nickel and titanium. Mondo-tronics' Muscle Wire is the trademark name for their brand of Nitinol wire. Nitinol wire is easily heated with electricity, turning electricity into silent motion.

Nitinol is made by melting together nickel and titanium and casting them into an ingot. The ingot is then rolled

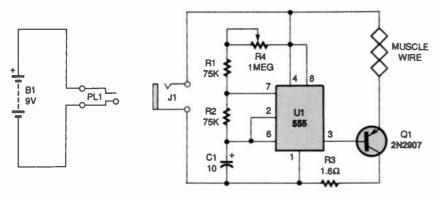


Fig. 1. This scematic shows how simple the Space Wings circuit is. A 555 timer and potentiometer R4 control the rate at which the Muscle Wire flexes.

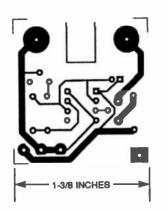


Fig. 2. This foil pattern can be used to make your own PC board.

and formed into bars and wire. Machining the metal is very difficult and expensive because of how it reacts to heat. Shapes are formed at low temperatures, clamped, and heated to above the transformation temperature to anneal the metal. That shape will then be "remembered."

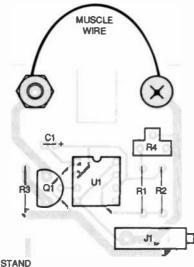
Muscle Wire is available in diameters from 25 to 250 micrometers ( $\mu$ m). Thicker wire exerts more force, although it also requires more power to heat and takes longer to cool. Nitinol alloys can exert as much as 40 tons per square inch.

Nitinol wire can contract up to 10% of its length. To do that, it must be heated to between 100- and 130-degrees Celsius (it should not be overheated). If properly handled, a wire can have an operating life of more than 1,000,000 cycles. Even though the wire can be heated directly with low-voltage electricity, that leads to uneven heating. A better way to heat the wire is with pulse-width modulation, which leads to better control of motion and more-even heating.

The applications for memory alloys

are limitless, including: shower heads that shut off at a certain temperature, virtually unbreakable eyeglass frames, tight-fitting hydraulic-line couplings, medical and dental use, heat engines, and more. Space Wings uses Muscle Wire only to flap its wings, but Muscle Wire and memory alloys in general can certainly be put to use in more-critical applications, perhaps by some readers of this magazine. Who knows what future applications await the use of memory alloys? But in the mean time, Space Winas is an excellent demonstration of how SMA's work.

**Circuit Description.** The schematic for the Space Wings circuit is shown in Fig. 1. Resistors R1 and R2, potentiometer R4, and capacitor C1 set the rate and duty cycle of U1 (a 555 timer). The



#### WIRE

Fig. 3. Use this parts-placement diagram as a guide when mounting the components. A stiff piece of wire is used as a stand (see text). output at pin 3 of U1 controls the rate at which current passing through the Muscle Wire turns on and off, and transistor Q1 actually switches that current on and off. Resistor R3 limits current through the wire to protect it from overheating.

Potentiometer R4 varies the rate at which the wings flap, but there are other ways to alter the wing's speed. Decreasing C1's value will make the wings beat faster overall, and different resistor-values will change the duty cycle's on and off times.

When current passes through the wire, its resistance of about 2 ohms causes it to heat to over 212-degrees Fahrenheit. Because of the wire's small mass, however, it never feels hot to the touch. When the wire is heated, its length decreases by 3 to 5 percent. When current through the wire stops, the wire cools off and returns to its original length as gravity pulls the wings back down.

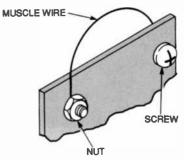


Fig. 4. The Muscle Wire must be held in place against the circuit board by the nuts only, and the two nuts should be on opposite sides of the board as shown.

**Construction.** Aside from the Muscle Wire itself and the wing base, you might be able to find everything you need to build Space Wings in your spare-parts box. However, for people who don't want to waste their time making a PC board or messing around with bits of plastic and tape, Space Wings is available as a complete kit from the source mentioned in the Parts List. People who do want to make their own PC board can do so from the foil pattern shown in Fig. 2, and they can purchase only the wing base and Muscle Wire from the same source.

A parts-placement diagram is shown in Fig. 3. Install the components on the board, paying careful attention to the polarity of the capacitor,

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE SPACE WINGS

#### SEMICONDUCTORS

UI-555 timer, integrated circuit QI-2N2907 PNP transistor

#### RESISTORS

(All fixed resistors are ¼-watt, 5% units.)
R1, R2--75,000-ohm
R3--1.6-ohm
R4--1-megohm potentiometer, PC-mount
ADDITIONAL PARTS AND

#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

C1---10- $\mu$ F, electrolytic capacitor J1---2.5-mm mini jack PL1---2.5-mm mini plug Muscle Wire (Flexinol 100 HT, 90°C), printed-circuit materials, 8pin IC socket, two 4-40 by ¼-inch pan-head screws and nuts, paper clip (for use as stand wire), two AA batteries and holder with power leads, wing-base strip (see text), 3¼- × 4½-inch polyester wing sheet (or other similar material), solder, hardware, etc.

Note: The following items are available from Mondo-tronics, Inc. (524 San Anselmo Ave., #107-05, San Anselmo, CA 94960; Tel. 415-455-9330, Fax: 415-455-9333): Complete Space Wings Kit (everything except batteries)— \$19.95 + \$5.00 S&H (\$6.00 S&H to Canada., \$10.00 S&H International); Muscle Wire and wing base only—\$10.00 plus SASE; 1 meter of Flexinol 100 HT Muscle Wire—\$17.95 + \$5.00 S&H. California residents add appropriate sales tax.

transistor, and IC. Install a socket for U1, and insert the IC when the board is complete. Insert a straightened paper clip or a plece of stiff wire in the hole marked "Stand Wire" with equal lengths protruding through both sldes of the board and solder it in position. Bend both sides of the wire so that it supports the board vertically.

Jack J1 is a 2.5-millimeter mini jack. Connect a matching 2.5-millimeter mini plug to a battery holder that holds two AA cells, making the tip of the plug positive. Inspect the board carefully for errors before continuing.

Install the two screws and nuts in opposite directions in the top-corners holes in the board as shown in Fig. 4. Insert the Muscle Wire behind the nuts

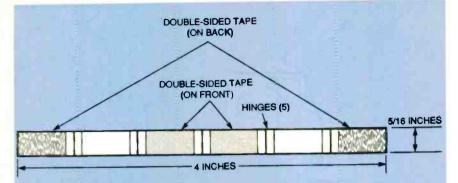


Fig. 5. The wing base is fabricated as shown here. But you might want to consider purchasing one instead of making your own (see text).

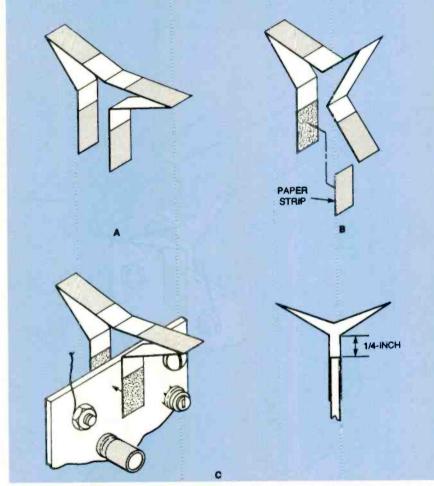


Fig. 6. Bend the wing base into a Y shape (A) with the lower double-sided tape on the inside and remove the paper strip (B). Adhere the wing base to the end of the board (C) with the arms of the base splitting off about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch above the board.

from one side of the board to the other as shown and temporarly tighten the screws to secure the wire. Note that, for obvicus reasons, the Muscle Wire can not be soldered.

At this point the circuit can be tested. Set potentiometer R4 to mid position. Apply power by plugging in the battery holder and observe the Muscle Wire; It should alternately kink up and relax, as it it were alive. Next the wing base must be adhered to the board so that it forms a Y shape. The wing base is a strip of clear plastic—similar to the kind that a stiff bilster pack is made of—with five flexible joints along its length. Tape forms the flexible joints, and double-sided tape holds the wing base to the PC board and the wings to the wing base. Figure 5 shows details. However, read on before making your own.

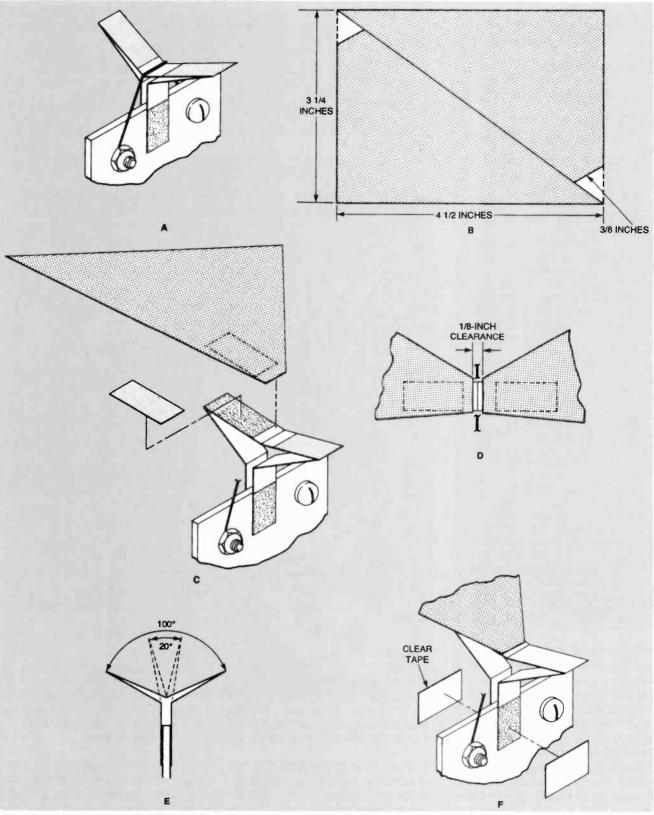


Fig. 7. Attach the Muscle Wire so that the Y-shape is seen "standing up" (A). Cut the wing sheet diagonally and clip the corners (B); mount them to the wing base (C) leaving  $\frac{1}{6}$ -inch clearance between the base and the wings (D). The wings should nearly close up and open to about 100 degrees (E). Secure the wing base to the board with clear tape (F).

The wing base that comes with the kit is more specialized than it might appear at first glance. The orange tape that allows its joints to flex is made of a special material called *polyimide* that allows repeated flexing and heating without damage. And the double-sided tape is ex-(Continued on page 94)

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re you tired of shouting over your answering machine's outgoing message when it answers the phone before you do? If you are, then the Answering-Machine Message Stopper described in this article is the solution you've been searching for.

The Message Stopper connects between your present answering machine and any convenient modular phone jack. When any extension telephone on the same line rings, and the answering machine answers the phone first, you can easily stop the outgoing message and reset the machine for the next call simply by pressing a key on the tone-dialed telephone's keypad (note that the circuit will not work with pulse-dialed equipment). That causes the Message Stopper to silence the answering machine immediately, and allows the conversation to proceed without any further interference.

**Circuit Description.** The schematic diagram for the Message Stopper is shown in Fig. 1. Power for the circuit is supplied by a 12-volt source. The output of that source is fed to the junction of K2 and D1. That output is also dropped to 5 volts through a voltage-regulator stage made up of transistor Q3, resistor R13, and Zener diode D2, and fed to the balance of the circuit.

Plug PL1 connects to the telephone line. The tip and ring conductors of that plug are connected in series to line-sense relay K1, line-disconnect relay K2, and finally to plug PL2, which connects to the answering machine. Integrated circuit U1, a CM8870 DTMF receiver, monitors the phone line for the presence of DTMF signals. That chip contains an internal op-amp stage that allows it to be interfaced to the phone line using only a pair of capacitors (C1 and C2), and a few resistors. The voltage gain of the internal amplifier is determined by the ratio of R5/R1, and is unity in this circuit.

Resistors R3 and R4 bias the inputs of U1 to approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  V<sub>cc</sub>. When a connected answering machine answers the line, and a DTMF signal is detected by U1, the output at pin 16 of U1 goes high. That causes capacitor C3 to begin discharging through resistor R6. After C3 has discharged, the output at pin 15 goes high. The amount of time that a DTMF tone pair



**BY BRIAN PLILER** 

#### Get your old answering machine to stop recording when you pick up the phone.

must be present before pin 15 goes high is approximately 1/3 of a second, and is determined by the following formula:

#### t = 0.67 RC

where t is the time in seconds, R is the value of R6 in ohms, and C is the value of C3 in farads.

As soon as the output of pin 15 goes high, transistor Q1 is turned on, lighting LED1 and triggering the 555 timer, U2, which is configured as a monostable multivibrator, into operation via capacitor C4. However, U2 can only receive power if the answering machine answers the line. That is accomplished by the relay contacts within line-sense relay K1, because they will close when the line current through the coils exceed 20 mA, thereby applying + 5 volts to pin 4 of U2.

Once U2 is triggered, pin 3 goes high for approximately 5 seconds. As a result, LED2 illuminates, and transistor Q2 switches on. Relay K2 then switches on, disconnecting the answering machine from the phone line for approximately 5 seconds. That should give the typical answering machine more than sufficient time to detect the line disconnection, and force it to reset for the next call. However, the length of the time period can be altered by changing the values of R10 or C5, as shown in the formula:

#### t = RC

where t is the time in seconds, R is the value of R10 in ohms, and C is the value of C5 in farads.

**Construction.** The author's prototype was assembled on a small section of perforated board using pointto-point wiring. If you would like to etch a printed-circuit board for the project instead, you can use the pattern shown in Fig. 2. For those who do build the project on a PC board, a parts-placement diagram is provided in Fig. 3.

Begin by installing the two jumpers. Then proceed to mount resistors R5 and R12 vertically, and the other resistors horizontally. Install IC sockets for U1 and U2, as they make testing of the

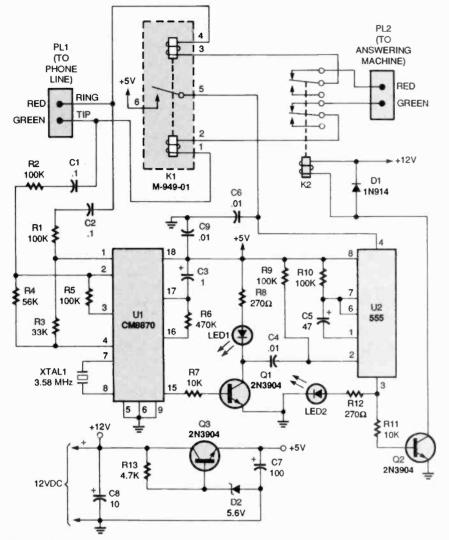


Fig. 1. This circuit lets you pick up your phone, press any button, and stop your answering machine. The CM8870 DTMF receiver, UI, detects whether a button was pressed.

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE ANSWERING-MACHINE MESSAGE STOPPER

#### SEMICONDUCTORS

- U1-CM8870 DTMF receiver, integrated circuit
- U2-555 timer, integrated circuit Q1-Q3-2N3904 general-purpose
- NPN transistor
- D1-1N914 general-purpose silicon diode
- D2-5.6-volt, 400-mw Zener diode LED1, LED2-Jumbo light-emitting diode, red

#### RESISTORS

(All resistors are ¼-watt, 5% units.) R1, R2, R5, R9, R10—100,000-ohm R3—33,000-ohm R4—56,000-ohm R6—470,000-ohm R7, R11—10,000-ohm R8, R12—270-ohm R13—4700-ohm

#### CAPACITORS

C1, C2–0.1- $\mu$ F, polyester C3–1- $\mu$ F, 50-WVDC, electrolytic C4, C6, C9–0.01- $\mu$ F, polyester C5–47- $\mu$ F, 10-WVDC, electrolytic C7–100- $\mu$ F, 10-WVDC, electrolytic C8–10- $\mu$ F, 10-WVDC, electrolytic

#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

- K1-M-949-01 line-sense relay (Teltone, see text)
- K2—DPDT DIP relay, 12-volt coil, PC mount (ITT# RZ-12C or similar)
- PL1, PL2-Modular plug
- Printed-circuit materials, enclosure, IC sockets, 12-volt power supply, telephone cable, wire, solder, hardware, etc.

project and IC replacement easier. Go on to install the capacitors, diodes, and transistors.

Next, mount the two relays. The Teltone M-949-01 line-sense relay is manufactured by Teltone Corporation (22121 20th Ave. SE, Bothell, WA 98021-4408; Tel. 800-426-3926). If you cannot find that part at your local hobbyist source, call Teltone for information on the distributor closest to you.

After all of those components have been installed on the board, doublecheck your work, paying particular attention to the orientation of the diodes and the electrolytic capacitors. Before installing U1 and U2 in their respective sockets, apply 12-volts DC to the voltage-regulation section of the circuit (the author's prototype uses an ordinary 12-volt-DC wall adapter). Confirm that +5 volts is present at the emitter of transistor Q3 and at the appropriate IC socket pins. Using a temporary jumper wire, connect one end to a +5-volt point, and connect the opposite end to pin 15 of the socket for U1. LED1 should stay lit as long as the jumper is connected.

Remove the jumper from pin 15 and connect it instead to pin 3 of the socket for U2. That should light LED2 and activate relay K2. With the temporary jumper wire and power removed, install the ICs into their respective sockets. Then connect appropriate lengths of telephone cable to the two plugs and to the correct points on the board. Finally, mount the completed circuit board into a suitable enclosure.

**Installation and Use.** Disconnect your answering machine from the phone line. Insert modular-plug PL1 of the project into the phone jack, and insert modular-plug PL2 into the phone-line input jack on the answering machine (a double-female adapter might be needed for that connection if you have an answering machine with a cord that is not removable). Then, apply power to the project and have someone call your phone number.

After your answering machine answers the line, pick up any extension telephone and press any key on the telephone's DTMF keypad. The answering machine should be silenced any people like listening to a cricket's song. Some believe it induces a feeling of well-being that can aid in getting a better night's sleep. Others like to have a natural sound in their homes during the winter months, possibly to prevent cabin fever. And a few hold to the belief that the song can bring good luck to a person. If you'd like to bring the song of a cricket into your home, but not the insect itself, build the *Chirrup* described in this article. It's a compact, realistic-sounding device that can easily be built in an evening.

**Cricket Folklore.** Due to the cricket's long relationship with humans, much folklore surrounds the creature. In Europe, legend has it that if a cricket abandons a house, those living there can expect the coming of bad luck. Moving to the east, we find that the Chinese kept crickets that were selectively bred for musical sounds in bamboo cages, while others were bred specifically for fighting. Wagers were placed on those fighting crickets for entertainment.

Popular fiction has also contributed to the popularity of the cricket in the past couple of centuries. Most notably, Charles Dickens immortalized the cricket in his story "The Cricket on the Hearth," which was written in three "chirps" instead of chapters. More recently, everyone of course remembers the lovable Walt Disney character, Jiminy Cricket.

One final bit of cricket lore surrounds the fact that crickets are cold blooded and seek warm places to live. For that reason, the insects are known to many as "poor men's thermometers." Supposedly, if you count the number of chirps a cricket makes in 15 seconds and add 39 to that number, the result is the approximate temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

**Cricket Song.** While crickets have no sound-producing organs, they do interact and communicate with each other through sounds they make by rubbing their forewings together (it seems those wings evolved just for the production of sound). One wing has a serrated ridge, called the "file," which is dragged across the opposite wing's "scraper." That excites a clear area on the left wing, causing it to resonate.

The sound produced as a result of

## Build the



### Chirrup

Let the summer song of the cricket bring you good luck and peace of mind all year long.

#### BY RICHARD PANOSH

that seemingly simple process, however, is anything but simple. The natural resonant frequency of a cricket wing is near 2 kHz, and is excited by the file to produce a nearly 100% amplitude modulation of the carrier, which contains about seven beats within a duration of 0.22 seconds. After producing the chirp, the wings reset in about 0.35 seconds to begin the next chirp. A complex waveform is generated due to the intermittent impulse of the file and its subsequent damping. Superimposed on that waveform is the pulse frequency during the time the wings are reset. In addition, some distortion of the resonant frequency of the wing is produced by the appendage's complex structure.

The cricket's song is an insect version of the "siren's love call" from mythology. However, unlike the alluring female sirens, it is the male cricket that calls the wandering female to his lair with his song. In fact, the sound of the song itself is sufficient to excite the female. The female (and male) cricket hears with auditory organs that are located on the front leas just below the knee; each organ is highly directional (similar to a directional microphone). Those sound receptors are very sensitive to ultrasonic sounds and can respond to frequencies as high as 100 kHz.

**Circuit Description.** The schematic for the Chirrup is shown in Fig. 1. Power is supplied from a 9-volt battery, B1; current drain is a little under 2 mA, so an alkaline battery should last over 250 hours. Switch S1, the power switch, is part of potentiometer R10, which also acts as a volume control.

A duty cycle is generated by opamp U1-a, which is configured as a pulse generator. Diode D1 establishes a fast charging rate that generates a 0.22-second period, which matches the duration of a cricket's seven-beat chirp. The discharge rate is established by R2 to generate a reset time of 0.35 seconds, which is the exact reset time of a cricket's wing.

One half of an ICM7556 CMOS timer, U2-a, is used to simulate the amplitude modulation of a chirp (do not substitute another bipolar timer IC, because it will adversely affect the timing and also increase power consumption). The pulse output of the chip is not directly used, but rather the alternate charge and discharge voltage across C2. During the charge time, diodes D2–D4 are reverse biased. The timer then operates in a conventional manner, charging C2 through R6 and R7 to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the supply voltage.

During the discharge time, when the output goes low, the control voltage at pin 3 of U2-a is pulled down by diodes D2 through D4. Because the lower comparator threshold voltage is internally biased to ½ the control voltage, the lower trip point has been

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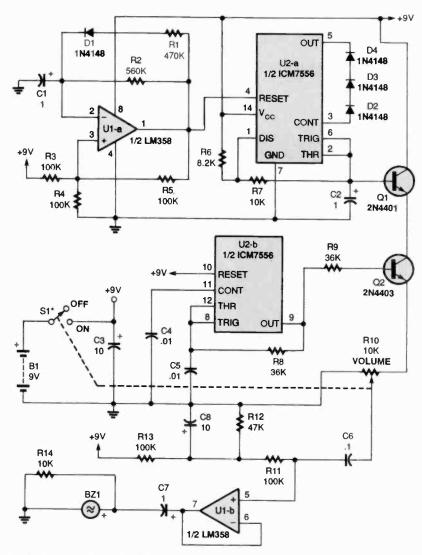


Fig. 1. This circuit matches the 0.22-second period of a cricket's seven-beat chirp, and the 0.35-second time of a cricket's wing. Potentiometer R10 is used as both a power switch (S1) and a volume control.

modified to 1/2 the voltage drop across the three diodes (about 1 volt). The longer discharge time that results is offset by resistors R6 and R7, which cause the first charge time to be very close to the subsequent timing cycles.

The lower voltage across C2 is just below the cutoff voltage of transistors Q1 and Q2, thereby ensuring that both transistors will be turned off at the very bottom of each discharge cycle. The cut-off time has been established to allow the piezoelectric element, BZ1, to ring down to zero in order to achieve 100% amplitude modulation. The resulting voltage across C2 produces the amplitude modulation envelope and is buffered by Q1.

Timer U2-b is configured as a conventional pulse generator with a symmetrical duty cycle and an output

frequency of 2 kHz. The output of U2-b is used to switch Q2 on and off, which produces a voltage across volumecontrol R10 that has the magnitude of the instantaneous voltage across C2 with a 2-kHz sampling rate. A portion of that voltage is applied to U1-b, which is configured as a unity-gain, non-inverting buffer that drives the piezo element, BZ1. A suitable piezo device is Radio Shack catalog no. 273-073, which has a center frequency of 500 to 2500 Hz. That piezo element comes in a Helmholtz resonator cavity that attenuates higher-frequency components of the squarewave to produce a sinewave, which more closely resembles the sound produced by a cricket.

Construction. To make the unit por-

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE CHIRRUP

#### SEMICONDUCTORS

- U1-LM358 dual op-amp, integrated circuit
- U2-ICM7556 dual CMOS timer. integrated circuit
- Q1-2N4401 NPN transistor
- O2-2N4403 PNP transistor
- DI-D4-IN4148 general-purpose silicon diode

#### RESISTORS

(All fixed resistors are 1/4-watt, 5% units.)

- R1-470,000-ohm
- R2-560,000-ohm
- R3-R5, R11, R13-100,000-ohm
- R6-8200-ohm
- R7, R14-10,000-ohm
- R8, R9-36,000-ohm
- R10-10,000-ohm audio-taper potentiometer with switch (Mouser 31TV401 or equivalent) R12-47,000-ohm

#### CAPACITORS

- Cl. C2, C7-1-µF, 16-WVDC, electrolytic
- C3, C8-10-µF, 16-WVDC. electrolytic
- C4, C5-0.01-µF, ceramic-disc C6-0.1-µF. ceramic-disc

#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

- BZ1-Piezo element (Radio Shack 273-073 or equivalent)
- S1-SPDT switch (part of R10) BI-9-volt battery
- Printed-circuit materials, project enclosure, battery snap with leads, IC sockets for UI and U2, machine screws and nuts, water-soluble flux, wire, solder, hardware, etc.
- Note: The following items are available from Vista (P.O. Box 1425, Bolingbrook, IL 60440; Tel. 708-378-5534): double-sided PC board (CHIRRUP-BRD)-\$10.00; kit of all parts including prepunched case with silk screen and battery (CHIRRUP-KIT)-\$38.00; fully assembled Chirrup with battery (CHIRRUP-ASSEM)-\$48.00. Add \$5.00 shipping and handling on all orders. Illinois residents please add appropriate sales tax. Check, money order, and credit cards are accepted. For fast check verification, please provide street address (no P.O. box), telephone number, and driver's license number with state of issue.

table, the author's prototype was built on a double-sided printed-circuit

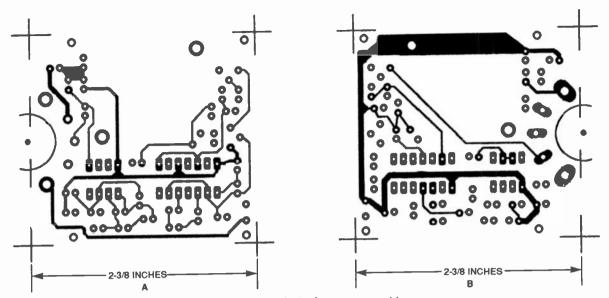


Fig. 2. The template for the solder side of the board is shown in A; the component side of the board is shown in B.

board. However, any standard project-building method can be used. If you do want to build the circuit on the PC board, you can either etch your own using the solder- and component-side foil patterns shown in Figs. 2A and 2B, respectively, or you could order the board from the source mentioned in the Parts List. Use the partsplacement diagram shown in Fig. 3 as a guide if you do use the printed-circuit board.

Mount patentiometer R10 so that its terminals are on the component side of the circuit board, with the knob shaft facing upward. Next, mount IC sockets for U1 and U2, being careful to observe the proper orientation. Working outward from the center of the board, install the resistors standing upright, followed by the capacitors. Double-check the orientation of the electrolytic capacitors. Then install the diodes and transistors, and insert the ICs.

Cut the battery-snap connector leads to a length of approximately 2½ inches, and solder them to the board. The leads should be positioned along the side of the board and routed to the battery compartment in a way that allows a little slack when installing batteries. A little silicone rubber can also be applied at the connection point to reduce the strain.

To prevent foreign material from entering the piezo element housing, clean the residual flux off the board before installing the unit. Trim the leads of element BZ1 to a 1 inch length and solder them to the appropriate

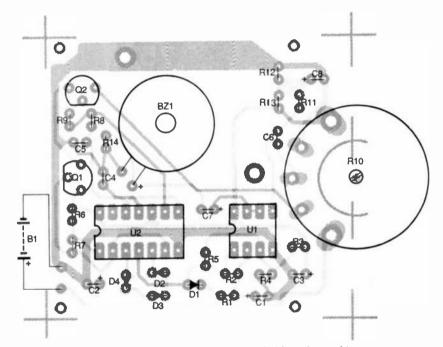


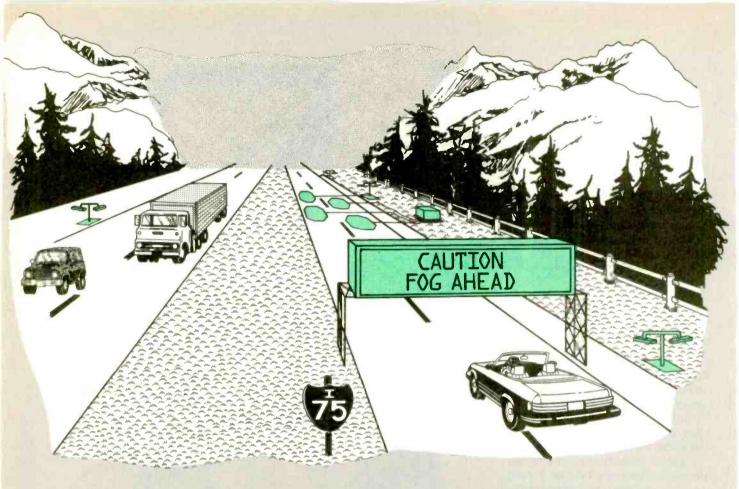
Fig. 3. When mounting components to the double-sided board, use this partsplacement diagram as a guide.

points (again, see Fig. 3). The piezo element can be glued to the board or secured with machine screws and nuts. Be careful how you mount it though, as placing the element near structures that obscure the opening can alter its audio characteristics. For best results, speaker cloth or acoustically transparent speaker foam can be used in front of BZ1 to cover a sound hole on the enclosure's surface.

The author's prototype board was placed in a Serpac M6-style case, which is available as part of a kit from the source mentioned in the Parts List. Of course, any case that the board fits in can be used. How you mount the board depends on the case you use; for the Serpac case, four plastic mounting posts are provided (a bit of 1%-inch-thick foam tape will keep the board firmly held between the two halves of that case).

When your Chirrup is assembled, connect a fresh 9-volt battery to the snap, and turn on the power by turning potentiometer R10 (which closes the built-in switch, S1). Then sit back and enjoy your very own "Cricket on the Hearth."

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ou have probably read about the 20-, 50-, or even 100-vehicle pileups that happen when cars and trucks drive into a dense foa bank and run into other vehicles that are stopped or have already collided. Perhaps you have even been cruising down a stretch of highway when you suddenly found that you could not see beyond your hood ornament because of dense fog that "appeared out of nowhere." Well, that might soon be a thing of the past if a couple of "smart" highway projects now underway in the U.S. are successful. Those projects are almed at demonstrating electronic equipment and techniques for detecting and warning drivers of suddenly deteriorating visibility.

A Fog-Warning System. A section of I-75 south of Adel, Georgla and north of the Georgia/Florida barder is an excellent example of a location where visibility could go from clear to near-zero within a few minutes. That 35-mile stretch of interstate is noted for its killer fog. In that region, dense fog develops rapidly and without

# FOG DETECTION AND AND WARNING SYSTEMS

See how technology is working to keep us safe even under some of the most unpredictable and dangerous driving conditions.

BY BILL SIURU

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warning in ponds and bogs. The fog moves from those very low-lying swampy areas to the nearby highway, suddenly reducing visibility. Sometimes the fog is so bad, the interstate has to be closed and traffic re-routed. The situation is usually worse between midnight and dawn, and is sometimes aggravated by smoke from agricultural burning.

A fully-automated fog-detection and warning system (shown in Fig. 1), being developed jointly by the Georgia Department of Transportation and the Georgia Tech Research Institute, will be installed to improve the driving safety on that heavily traveled portion of Interstate 75. The system will use a network of fog sensors, five sets of highway-embedded speedmonitoring loops (to monitor traffic speed and volume), and several other types of weather instruments. Information from those devices is sent via buried fiber-optic cable to a central computer.

When the system detects a visibility problem, it automatically notifies authorities by telephone and simultaneously posts warnings on four variable-message signs (VMS) along a 12-mile section of the highway. Two of the signs, which are 36-feet wide and 9-feet high, are installed over the traffic lanes. Two smaller signs, each measuring 16-feet wide by 9-feet high, are located on the shoulder of the road. The latter could include warnings to reduce speed or even provide detour instructions should the highway have to be closed. The signs could also be turned on manually by the Cook County Sheriff's office in Adel.

The system uses commercially available optical fog sensors. The sensors consist of an optical transmitter and receiver aligned so they are aimed slightly off a mutual line-ofsight by a small angle. When there is no fog and visibility is good, the light from the transmitter just misses the receiver. When fog is present, the water droplets scatter the light beam so that some light will reach the receiver. According to Dr. Gary Gimmestad, the project director, "The receiver measures the amount of projected light which is scattered by fog particles. The denser the fog, the more light will be scattered and measured by the receiver." The system is interconnected by single-mode fiber-optic cable that is buried along the highway. Development of the system should be complete by sometime in early 1997.

The Tennessee System. The Georgia system is not the only fog-warning system; in fact, it is not even the first. In 1993, a fog-detection system was installed farther north on Interstate 75, some 30 miles north of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Among other things, that fog-prone area includes inter-

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changes with State Routes 163 and 308, and the crossing of the Hiwassee River. The system's Central Control Center (CCC) is located at the Highway Patrol offices in Tiftonia, which is located just west of Chattanooga.

In that system, two weather stations continually monitor the conditions in the fog-prone area, plus eight miles on either side of the area. Eight fog sensors, or visiometers, are used to measure the visibility range. Also 44 radar-based vehicle-flow detectors attached to breakaway poles on the

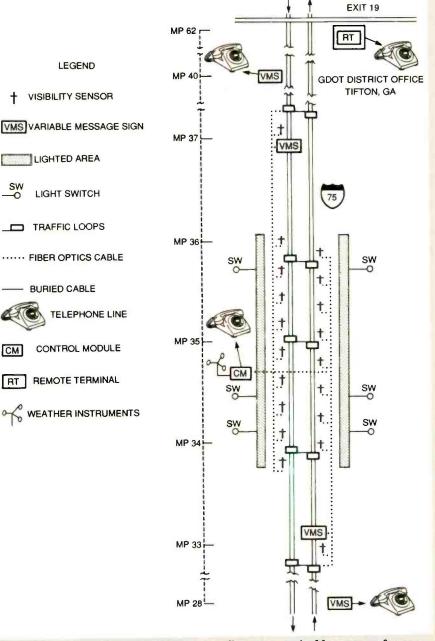


Fig. 1. The fog-warning system in Georgia will use a network of fog sensors, five sets of highway-embedded speed-monitoring loops (to monitor traffic speed and volume), and several other types of weather instruments to warn drivers of reduced visibility.

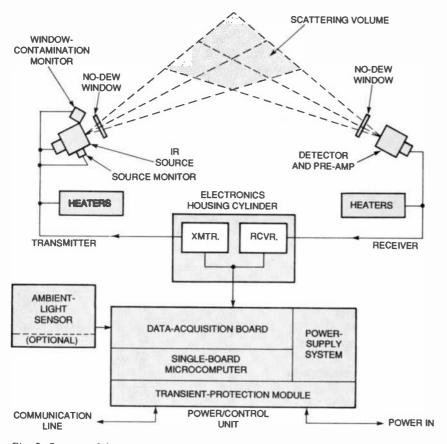


Fig. 2. Sensors of the type used in the Tennessee project are used in airports and elsewhere to keep track of visibility and other weather conditions. A block diagram of that sensor is shown here.

shoulder of the roadway are used to monitor the speed and number of vehicles passing by.

When conditions deteriorate below the pre-determined threshold levels, the Central Control Center could activate some or all of the ten variablemessage signs (VMS) with predetermined messages. The signs feature three rows of 18-inch characters and are illuminated using LEDs and fiber optics. Speed limits on ten changeable speed-limit signs could be lowered as appropriate and other overhead and roadside warning signs with flashing lights could be turned on as needed.

If conditions deteriorate to the point it becomes necessary, the system will close the highway using six swing gates located on entrance ramps. Drivers could also be warned via one or more of the three highway-gatvisory-radio transmitters (HAR) covering that section of I-75. Officials could use the variable message signs to relay visibility-related messages to drivers.

Communications between the site control center and the system com-



Here is an HSS Visibility Sensor being calibrated prior to its installation on the highway.

#### For More Information

HSS, Inc. 1 Alfred Circle Bedford, MA 01730

Georgia Tech Research Institute Electro-Optical, Environmental, and Materials Laboratory Atlanta, GA 30322-0800

Special Research Office Tennessee Dept. of Transportation Suite 100, James K. Polk Building Nashville, TN 37243-0350 ponents is done via buried fiber-optic cable links that are located in the I-75 right-of-way. Emergency power for the system is provided by standby propane-powered generators, and sensitive electronic equipment is supplied with a source of uninterrupted power.

The Tennessee system uses Digital Visibility Sensors supplied by HSS Inc. of Bedford, Massachusetts to measure daytime, nighttime, and twilight visual ranges. HSS visibility sensors, or combination visibility/precipitation sensors (called Present Weather Sensors), of that type are already used worldwide at airports and weather stations as well as on lighthouses, marine buoys, offshore oil rigs, and ships to monitor weather conditions.

A block diagram of a sensor is shown in Fig. 2. The sensor measures the atmospheric extinction coefficient (EXCO), a fundamental physical property of the atmosphere that determines if visibility is reduced due to the presence of fog, haze, rain, snow, drizzle, mist, and so forth.

The sensor's transmitter uses a highpowered gallium-aluminum-arsenide infrared-emitting diode (IRED) whose optical output power is monitored by a silicon photodiode. The IRED emits eye-safe, non-coherent infrared energy in an 80-nm band centered around a central wavelength of 880 nm. Light scattered by the fog, haze, etc. is detected by a silicon photodiode operating in the photovoltaic mode in the receiver.

This visibility sensor is a forward scatter meter (FSM) that measures the angular atmospheric scattering coefficient in a narrow range of angles between 30 degrees and 55 degrees. It operates on the "Loofah" principle, discovered by the British during World War II. The principle shows a constant relationship between the angular scattering and the total EXCO for all natural haze and fog conditions. The EXCO in turn is used to determine visibility range.

The two examples we've examined are not the only limited-visibility warning systems in existence or under development. In Europe, for example, "smart" highways that detect poor visibility conditions and warn drivers could be found in Holland, Germany, and Italy.

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### **1990** was a Great Year for

# Popular Electronics

The twelve 1990 issues of **Popular Electronics** reveal many fascinating articles. There's a bonanza of build-it project plans, informative theory articles and timeless feature stories. Check out the partial list of titles packed into the 1990 issues and you'll agree that 1990 was a banner year. If you see an article about a project, theory topic or newsworthy feature, you can have that article, with the entire issue for only \$6.50. To get your 1990 issue(s) of Popular Electronics, place a v in the box that indicates the month you want and complete the coupon below. Note that ordering six or more copies reduces the price per issue! Tear out this page, or make a photo copy of it, and mail or FAX it today! Just follow the directions below.

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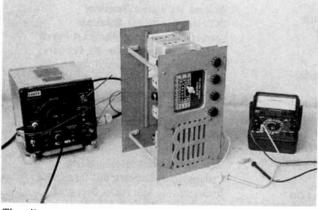
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# **ANTIQUE RADIO**

By Marc Ellis

### The **Tropicmaster** Gets an Alignment

he April through July issues of this column were devoted to the restoration of an example of the Minerva Tropicmaster, a rugged, metal-cased broadcast/shortwave receiver that made a shortlived appearance just after the close of World War II. At the start of the series I didn't have much background on the set, guessing from its hefty construction that it might have been a military morale receiver designed just a bit too late to actually see action. Stuck with a canceled military contract,



The alignment setup for the W117. A Navy-surplus "LM" acts as the signal generator; a Radio Shack FETVOM measures AVC voltage to indicate signal strength. Not visible is the allimportant isolation transformer (see text).

I theorized, the manufacturers put the set on the consumer market (sans its military paint job) to help satisfy the public's pent-up postwar need for home appliances of all kinds.

Now that a few readers have responded with some information, I can tell you that my theory, though a good guess, was apparently not quite correct. But more on that after I report on the Minerva's realignment, which was the final

step of the restoration process.

After the rehabilitated set was reassembled and tested, as described in the July issue, it worked reasonably well. However, tuning on the broadcast band was unusually broad, suggesting that the IF might require some tweaking. Accordingly, I decided to ao ahead and do a complete realignment on the set before putting the project to bed.

Last month, I wasn't in a position to do that work because I was busy moving into a larger home office and workshop. So instead I used the column to catch up on the backlog of reader mail. I almost didn't make it this month, either. because I was at the Dayton Hamvention promoting The Radio Collector, my newsletter for antiqueradio enthusiasts, when [ should have been working on this column.

However, thanks to an extension granted by Popular **Electronics'** sympathetic editor, I finished the work and am ready to talk about it. By the way, if you'd like to know more about The Radio Collector, an information sheet is yours for the asking. Write me at PO. Box 1306, Evanston, IL 60204-1306.

#### SETTING UP FOR REALIGNMENT

In preparation for the realignment work, I powered the Tropicmaster through an isolation transformer and let it warm up for 20 minutes or so. Those who have been following the restoration to date know that the radio is an AC/DC

design. Without the transformer, its chassis has the potential of being "hot" to ground (depending on which way its AC plug is inserted into the outlet). The full AC-line voltage could easily short across a test probe's ground connection, or even across my body if some part of it was in contact with a damp concrete floor or other power-line ground.

Also warming up on the workbench was my trusty "LM" frequency meter. The LM is the U.S. Navy's version of the famous BC-221 meter used by the Signal Corps during World War II and for some time afterwards. In addition to its other uses. this unit is a signal generator of unusual stability and accuracy. Thanks to its builtin reference crystal, the set puts out a signal that is rarely more than a few hertz away from the indicated dial setting.

The LM or BC-221 might not have the nostalgic aura of a radio-service signal generator of the 1930's or 1940's, and it definitely isn't as convenient to use. But when you set one of those babies to a given frequency, you can be quite sure that's the frequency it's putting out. That's a lot more than you can say for most old service equipment. And remember, beauty is in the eye of the beholder!

Another necessity for the realignment process is a means of gauging the strength of the receiver's output signal. That is often an AC voltmeter (preferably a VTVM or other amplified instrument) connected across the speaker voice

coil. Using that type of indicator requires that the test signal be tone modulated so that there will be some audio for the voltmeter to measure. The LM does have a modulated mode (unlike most models of its BC-221 cousin), and the audio method is the one I tried first.

#### **TROUBLE IN THE IF**

After injecting a modulated 455-kHz (the IF frequency) signal into the Tropicmaster at the mixer grid as recommended in the service notes, I found that I couldn't get a measurable audio signal at the speaker voice coil except at very high signal levels. That was unusual and corroborated my feeling that the radio really needed to be realigned.

Rather than aoing with the strong signal, which was probably causing the automatic volume control to desensitize the set, I decided to change the method of measurement. Hooking up my Radio Shack FETVOM (the solid-state equivalent of a vacuum-tube voltmeter) across the set's AVC line, I was able to monitor the negative DC grid-bias voltage present there. The stronger the incoming signal, the greater the bias.

That type of hookup is a little more difficult to make, particularly if you don't have a schematic (luckily, I did). But it is a more sensitive method of indicating signal strength, and has the further advantage of not requiring a modulated test signal. Now I was getting a decent reading with just a moderately strong signal and could proceed with the alignment.

The input and output trimmers of the first IF transformer peaked nicely, providing a gratifying increase in signal strength.



Here's the Minerva back in its cabinet and ready for the display shelf. The schematic inside the door is courtesy of reader Paul Douglas.

However, the second IF transformer was unresponsive to adjustment; no amount of "trimmer twiddling" made much of a difference in the signal. It almost seemed as if the transformer had an open winding, but I was able to rule out that possibility with some voltage and continuity tests.

Apparently both trimmers on that transformer were so mistuned that no adjustment position of a single one would result in a measurable peak. A stronger test signal would be needed to produce detectable results, so l disconnected the signal generator from the mixer arid and, instead, injected its signal directly into the arid of the IF-amplifier tube, a 6SK7. Laiso screwed both trimmers of the problem IF transformer all the way in so that at least they'd both be starting from equivalent settinas.

Proceeding to adjust one of the trimmers through its range, I was pleased to discover a measurable (and strong) peak. Adjusting the other one, I found that the peak was now increasing to such a high value that the LM's output had to

be reduced in order to complete the adjustment. With the problem transformer now in reasonable adjustment, I reconnected the generator to the mixer grid, reduced its output to the minimum value that would give a definite indication, and fine-tuned the IF adjustment by repeaking all four trimmers.

#### FINISHING THE ALIGNMENT

Apparently the second IF transformer had been worked on by one of those legendary "screwdriver mechanics." Those are the guys who play with a radio's adjustment trimmers without much idea of what they are doing—sometime attempting to screw them down tight because they appear to be loose!

Alignment of the Tropicmaster's "front end" was straightforward. As specified by the manufacturer, the signal generator was connected across the antenna and ground terminals in series with a 200-pF "dummy antenna" for broadcastband adjustments, switching to a 400-ohm "dummy antenna" for shortwave adjustments.

The set's oscillator trim-

mers were peaked at dial (and signal generator) settings of 1600 kHz (broadcast band) and 18 MHz (shortwave band); the RF trimmers were peaked at 1400 kHz (broadcast) and 18 MHz (shortwave). An additional broadcast-band padder needed to be peaked at 600 kHz. Those adjustments all went without a hitch-they had drifted only a little bit, over the years, from their optimum settings.

Hooked up to the antenna once more, the Minerva performed admirably. The broad tuning problem originally noticed on the broadcast band had disappeared, and the dial was alive with both broadcast and shortwave signals. It was time to put the set back in its cabinet and set it on a display shelf.

#### **MINERVA LORE**

Several times during the course of the Minerva restoration, I asked readers with any background information on the set to contact me. Because the radio was on the consumer market for only a short period of time, it isn't a really common piece. I didn't get an overwhelming response, but there were a few interesting letters.

Reader Paul Douglas (Seattle, WA) bought his W117 Tropicmaster in the summer of 1946 at the 32nd Infantry PX in Seoul, Korea. It was the successor to two previous sets he had used in the service. The first one, a tiny Silvertone he'd taken with hlm from home, was destroyed on a troop train. Its replacement, a Japanese set purchased in downtown Seoul, came to arief when the shaft of its tuning capacitor snapped. So it wasn't surprising that Paul was attracted by the Tropicmaster's heavy, sturdy

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construction and powerful appearance, not to mention its shortwave coverage.

Paul solved the mystery of what had been installed in the empty frame on my Minerva's inside front cover. It was indeed (as I'd guessed) the set's schematic along with a time-zone map. Paul recently discovered the original schematic inserted in the pages of "Radio for Beginners," a military training manual he'd picked up overseas, and was kind enough to send it along.

The schematic, which fits perfectly into my frame, is dated June 19, 1945. | suppose the time-zone map would have been slipped in over it, to be removed when access to the technical information was needed. It's interesting that the schematic shows a change in the push-pull output tubes from 25L6's to 50L6's. Mine are the original 25L6's-although I mistakenly reported them as 50L6's in the original article in this series (April, 1995).

Reader Roy Reid (Calgary, Canada) was inspired by the series to dig out a couple of Minerva sets that he'd purchased as part of a large lot. One was the W117 (which had been inventoried as a "Navy WWI metal Tropic Master") and the other was a W119, a 6tube AC-DC radio in a conventional wood cabinet. There are no markings on the W117 to verify that it was a Navy set, the latter identification apparently having been a guess based on the battleship-gray color.

Inside the W117's sliding door was a folded and fragile schematic which, after being photocopied and cut out, fit nicely into the frame on the front cover. It bears the same date and ID number (110-A) as the one Paul Douglas sent me—but does not show the 25L6-to-50L6 modification. The front panel of Roy's set bears a colored "M" logo at the lower left, something my own set does not have.

I received some Tropicmaster news from yet another Canadian reader—*Cyril R. Courtney* of Newfoundland. Cyril's set is complete, though rusty, and he hopes to restore it. The version he has *is* equipped with the 50L6 output tubes.

Finally, I was very pleased to get an interesting phone call from Julian Martin, who was my boss on the original (Ziff-Davis Publications) Popular Electronics magazine. Julian, now in charae of special projects for Gernsback Publications, is the person who brought me on board as antiqueradio columnist for Handson Electronics, our predecessor magazine. (Handson Electronics was renamed Popular **Electronics** after Gernsback purchased the

title from Ziff-Davis a few years ago.)

It turns out that Julian actually worked on Minerva's production line during his high school years. He tells us that the firm was located in New York City (lower Manhattan) and began producing the W117 towards the end of World War II.

According to Julian, the set was made as a military morale set and never had an o.d. paint job. It was mainly aimed at the PX market—which certainly corroborates what we learned from Paul.

That about wraps up our coverage of this radio. But if anyone else has information to share on the W117, l'd be delighted to hear from you and will discuss your letter in a future edition of this column.

September 1995, Popular Electronics



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# **COMPUTER BITS**

#### By Jeff Holtzman

### **Disk and File** Utilities

isk and file utilities are easy to come by; good disk and file utilities are not. This month. I would like to share some thoughts on what makes good onesand bad ones. Maybe by pointing out the good and bad points of several offerings, we can arrive at the specs for how a good one would work. Then, perhaps some enterprising programmer will go off and make one!

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Even in the era of the GUI, power users and technical users still prefer command-line operations. Symantec's Norton Commander is a command-line powerhouse. Versions for DOS and OS/2 are still available.

#### THE IDEAL UTILITY

Before we look at some real-world utilities, perhaps we should start with my views on what makes an ideal utility. The first question is Windows or DOS? Sometimes it's easier to do things in Windows, sometimes in DOS. However, DOS utilities are easily transportable in a way that Windows utilities tend not to be. With that in mind, I'd like to see carboncopy versions of the same program for both environments. Unless specified otherwise, the remaining remarks apply to programs for both environments.

The program should be lightweight (no more than 150K), and should depend on no overlays or DLLs. The only exception would be a program written in Visual Basic, which would be allowed use (only!) of VBRUN300.DLL.

The program should at all times allow two panels to be viewed on-screen. At any time, either panel could contain a collapsible tree-structured view of a disk drive, a listing of files in the current directory in either long or short formats, with a multitude of sorting options, or a view of the file currently highlighted in the opposite window. There should be a simple mechanism for rotating a panel through the various display options, a simple method for zooming a panel to fullscreen view, and a simple method for disabling display of either panel or both.

In the file-list display, the user should be able to tag. retag, and untag groups of files manually, by file spec, by modification status, and by time and date, and subsequently perform copy, delete, zip, etc. operations on all tagged files.

Built-in file-viewing formats should include all versions of Paradox, dBase, and Microsoft Access; Excel and 1-2-3; ASCII, CSV, Hex, Word, and WordPerfect; optionally BMP, ICO, PCX, GIF, and JPG. To conserve space, formatting of text and spreadsheet files need not be displayed. All viewers should be read-only, except the ASCII and hex viewers, which should allow files to be edited. The program should make a best guess as to file format, but provide a simple means for

the user to specify view format. Also, the program should never hang on what it might consider an invalid format.

The program should contain hooks to allow external viewers to be integrated. Built-in viewers could be updated through a defined mechanism, and relinked to the "kernel" application. Thus users could build tools that have just the viewers they need, and third-party vendors could supply enhanced and updated viewers as file formats evolve. Extensive addition of third-party viewers (and possibly other extensions) might force file size beyond the desired maximum, but that's up to the user.

The application's navigation keys should be fully customizable. In addition, the program should provide several key sets that follow de-facto standards: it should provide both function-key and Ctrl- or Alt-key sequences for initiating commands.

If space allows, the following might be useful additions: A file-synchronization utility that will make the directories displayed in the two panels identical. A LapLink-like capability for transferring files by serial or parallel port. Built-in support for PkZip files, including the ability to operate on archives in the same way as disk drives (i.e., copy, move, display, delete components of an archive). Fast ASCII-text-file searching and indexing should be provided. And last but not least, there should be a macro facility.

(Continued on page 79)

# **CIRCUIT CIRCUS**

By Charles D. Rakes

### Handy Hobbyist Circuits

#### This visit, we're going to stir the pot and pull out a number of simple circuits that you can use in either a present or future project. We hope that at least one of them will fulfill a need you might have at some time.

#### SOLDERING-IRON STANDBY

With the increasing complexity of today's projects, a hobbyist might find that his or her soldering iron has to stay on for a long time That's not too good for most units. For that reason, our first circuit (see Fig. 1) is a soldering-iron standby that can help you lengthen the life of your iron's element and tip by keeping it constantly ready, but not really "burning."

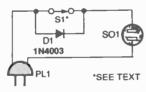


Fig. 1. Extend the life of your soldering iron with this standby circuit.

The two-terminal AC plug, PL1, should be plugged into a standard 117-volt AC outlet. Then, the soldering iron can be plugged into SO1. Switch S1, the small, leafoperated, snap-action unit, has to be placed on the soldering-iron stand and positioned so that the iron's handle, when placed in the holder, could operate the switch. The normally closed contacts of the switch are open when the soldering iron is in the holder, allowing current to flow through D1, the 1N4003 diode, to

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE SOLDERING-IRON STANDBY (Fig. 1)

D1—1N4003 1-amp silicon diode PL1—AC plug, two-terminal SO1—AC socket, two-terminal S1—Lever switch, snap-action Power cord, wire, solder, etc.

the iron's element. That keeps the iron warm and ready. When the iron is removed from the holder, S1 closes, applying full power to the iron.

#### LAMP-LIFE EXTENDER

Our next entry (see Fig. 2) contains a 7805 5-volt regulator in an incandescentlamp life-extender circuit. The cold resistance of an incandescent lamp is normally very low compared to its operating resistance. Each time such a lamp is turned on, the initial current is several times greater than its rated operating current. That continual shock shortens the lamp's life.

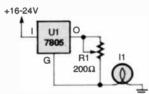


Fig. 2. This lamp-life extender should keep your incandescent lamps from burning out too quickly.

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE LAMP-LIFE EXTENDER (Fig. 2)

U1-7805 5-volt regulator, integrated circuit R1-200-ohm, 2-watt potentiometer I1-Incandescent lamp (see text) Wire, solder, etc.

The life-extender circuit will work with any incandescent lamp that operates at

from an alarm sounder to an optocoupler can be substituted.

a voltage of 1½ to 12 volts and a current of 1 amp or less. Look up the lamp's normal operating current and, using an ammeter, set R1 so that the normal operating current flows to the lamp. Now, each time the lamp is switched on, the initial current will be limited to its pre-set value. That electronic tranquilizer effect should add many hours to the lamp's life.

#### TOUCH CONTROL

Our next circuit (see Fig. 3) places a high-input-impedance power hexFET, Q1, at the heart of the touchturn-on lamp circuit. Each time the touch contacts are bridged, lamp I1 turns on. To make the circuit easy to use, make sure to place the touch-contact points close together.

The lamp used for I1 can be any 12-volt unit with an operating current of 1 amp or less. However, you don't need to use a lamp as the load of the circuit. Anything

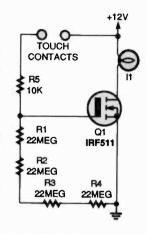


Fig. 3. Build this circuit and control things with a mere touch.

#### TAMPER ALARM

Here's a neat little tamper-alarm circuit (see Fig. 4). The silicon-controlled rectifier, SCR1, operates as a memory device to indicate a security breach in a room, desk drawer, safe, etc.

Switch S1 can be a mechanical or magnetic

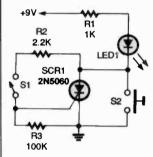


Fig. 4. Need some security? Why not protect an area from snoops with this tamper alarm.

switch. Position S1 in an object that you want to keep protected, making sure the switch will close when the object is tampered with. When S1 closes, SCR1 turns on, lighting LED1. Pressing S2 resets the circuit.

The trick is in installing the tamper circuit so that it will not be easily seen by an intruder. Because the best way to hide something is to place it in plain view, you might want to replace the indicates LED with an UD LED

I indicator LED with an IR LED.

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE TOUCH CONTROL (Fig. 3)

Q1-IRF511 hexFET transistor R1-R4-22-megohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor R5-10,000-ohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor I1-Lamp, 12-volt (see text) Touch contacts made of copper or brass, wire, solder, etc.

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE TAMPER ALARM (Fig. 4)

#### RESISTORS

#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

SCR1—2N5060 silicon-controlled rectifier, 0.8-amp, 30-volt LED1—Light-emitting diode, any color or IR (see text) S1—SPST switch, normally open S2—Pushbutton switch, normally open Wire, solder, etc.

The 2-volt reference shown

voltage Zeners, D1 and D2,

to obtain a stable, operat-

ing reference voltage. Any

possible voltage changes

in Fig. 5 uses two higher-

That way, the IR LED's status can be checked with an IR test card or a simple IRdetector circuit.

#### **TWO-VOLT REFERENCE**

Zener diodes that operate below the 3- or 4-volt level do not perform as well as higher-voltage Zeners, and are not normally used for low-voltage references.

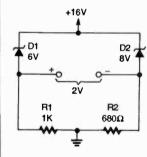


Fig. 5. This two-Zener, twovolt reference is much more stable than a circuit using only one Zener diode.

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE TWO-VOLT REFERENCE (Fig. 5)

D1—Zener diode, 6-volt D2—Zener diode, 8-volt R1—1000-ohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor R2—680-ohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor Wire, solder, etc. due to temperature variations are almost completely canceled out with the two-Zener circuit, making it a more accurate reference source than one with a single Zener. Other lowreference-voltage sources can be created by substituting different-valued Zeners for D1 and D2.

#### SHORT DETECTOR

Our next item (see Fig. 6) is a five-input short detector circuit. It can be used to check out long runs of a two- to five-wire cable for shorts between any of the wires.

An LM741 op-amp IC, U1, is connected in a comparator circuit. The inverting input (pin 2) of U1 is connected to a + 9-volt source and a series of 6 resistors, while the noninverting input (pin 3) of the op-amp is connected to an adjustable voltage-divider circuit.

To use the circuit, potentiometer R10 should be used

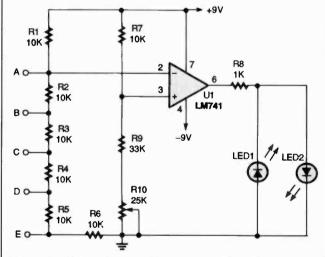


Fig. 6. Attaching a long, multiconductor cable to this circuit will let you know if the conductors short out somewhere along the line.

to set the voltage at pin 3 to a slightly more negative voltage than that at pin 2; you'll know when that is done, as U1's output will swing low, lighting LED1. Make that adjustment slowly until LED1 just barely turns

September 1995, Popular Electronics

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE SHORT DETECTOR (Fig. 6)

#### RESISTORS

(All fixed resistors are ¼-watt, 5% units.) R1-R7-10,000-ohm R8-1000-ohm R9--33,000-ohm R10--25,000-ohm potentiometer

#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

U1—LM741 op-amp, integrated circuit LED1, LED2—Light-emitting diode, any color Wire, solder, etc.

#### PARTS LIST FOR THE IMPEDANCE CONVERTER (Fig. 7)

#### SEMICONDUCTORS

U1-LM741 op-amp, integrated circuit Q1-2N3904 NPN transistor Q2-2N3906 PNP transistor

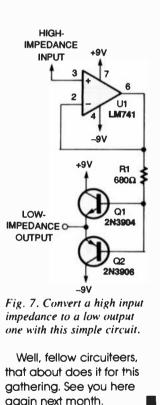
#### ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

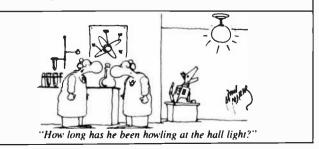
R1-680-ohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor Wire, solder, etc.

on. Then connect one end of a cable to points A–E. When any of resistors R2–R6 are shorted out, the voltage at pin 2 will go negative in respect to pin 3. That will make the op-amp's output go positive, which will light LED2, indicating a short in the cable.

#### 

Our last circuit (see Fig. 7) is a high-input-impedance to low-output-impedance converter circuit with unity voltage gain. In the circuit, an LM741 op-amp, U1, is connected in a voltagefollower circuit that drives a complementary, transistoremitter-follower circuit. The output of the circuit can be used to drive low-current lamps, relays, speakers, etc.





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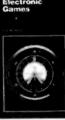
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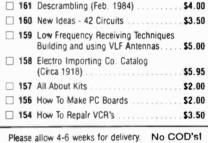


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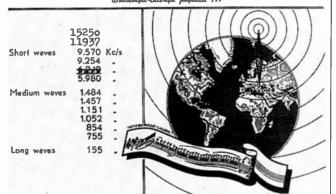
# **DX LISTENING**

#### By Don Jensen

# Radio From Eastern Europe

Ethnic music is one of world band radio's main attractions, observes Passport To World Band Radio, the respected shortwave annual. And Passport calls "The Skylark," Radio Romania International's long-running program, "a showcase of some of the finest ethnic music to come out of any part of Europe." In addition, bits of Romanian music, the rich ethnic sounds of exotic instruments like the panpipes and cimbalons, are scattered within Radio Romania International's daily program schedule.

Republica Deputarà Rominà Radiodifuziunea Romînă Decempti Carula profeta 111



Here's a Romanian-language QSL card from the Cold-War era. Today the station is known as Radio Romania International.

American radio listeners first heard authentic Romanian folk music more than a half-century ago when, in 1939, the unofficial Romanian Radio Society produced a special broadcast for the World's Fair in New York. The technology involved was cumbersome. The musical program produced in Bucharest was sent by land-line wire to the League of Nations transmitter in Geneva, Switzerland, and then by shortwave to New York. It was then fed to the U.S. AM radio networks for rebroadcast to an American audience.

Romania got its own shortwave station, transmitting on about 9,260 kHz, less than a year later, on Jan. 1. 1940. Called Radio Bucharest, the Romanian SW voice aired an hour of international programming, in English, French, German, and Italian, each day. After WWII, under a communist regime, Radio Bucharest became one of the regular shortwave voices from behind the Iron Curtain. broadcasting, by 1957, in 11 languages.

There were, of course, drastic programming changes in post-communist Romania. The first, and most apparent to SWLs, was the change in the station's name in December 1989. to Radio Romania International. Now, the station says its policy is to present "a fair and objective image of realities" in today's Romania. The international service broadcasts about 13,000 hours annually, composed of 55 programs and 35 hours of air time daily in 15 languages.

Try tuning Radio Romania International during its 0200-UTC time slot to North America. Frequencies to try include 6,155, 9,510, 9,570, 11,830, and 11,940 kHz. "The Skylark," notes Passport, is aired during the Thursdaynight program block. Or you might try 9,690, 9,750, 11,810, or 11,940 kHz at 1900 UTC, or 7,225, 9,690, 9,750, or 11,940 kHz at 2100 UTC, Thursdays. You can contact the station's English Department by writing Radio Romania International, PO. Box 111, Bucharest 70756, Romania. You can fax the station by international telephone: (40) (1) 312-9262.

#### **BALKAN UPDATE**

Several readers have asked about shortwave broadcasting in the wartorn Balkan area. Not surprisingly, the broadcasting picture is very fluid in that troubled corner of the world these days. But here's at least part of the shortwave picture as I've been able to piece it together at the time of this writing.

Radio Yugoslavia, the international shortwave service from Belgrade, is reported in English on 11,835 kHz at 1300 UTC, and on 6,100 kHz at 1930 and 2200 UTC. English broadcasts to North America are scheduled for 0100 and 0200 UTC on 6,195 kHz; also at 0100 on 9,580 kHz.

Nikola Ivanovic, director of Radio Yugoslavia, has been auoted as complaining that SW broadcasting "biggies" such as Germany's Deutsche Welle and Radio France International and "not-so-biggies" like Adventist World Radio and Albania's Radio Tirana have all jumped on Radio Yugoslavia's frequencies. lvanovic, apparently, sees that as something of a plot against his country, claimina an increase in interference "precisely when the international community began hinting at a policy U-turn towards our country ...." Although not in English,

September 1995, Popular Electronics

Radio Belgrade's domestic shortwave service operates on 7,200 kHz, according to European reports.

Until early this year, Serb Republic Radio was operated by the Bosnian Serbs from Bijeljina in northeastern Bosnia-Herzegovina. Reportedly that transmitter is no longer on the air, but unconfirmed reports say those broadcasts are sometimes transmitted on the same 6,100-kHz frequency used at other times by Radio Yugoslavia.

Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina, with programming originating from Sarajevo supposedly, is reported broadcasting again at times on 7,108 kHz. Previously, there were reports of English programming at 0930 UTC on 7,115 kHz.

*Croatian Radio* from Zagreb has been logged on 13,640 and 13,830 kHz, with English programming at 1300 and 2200 UTC.

Although not broadcast transmissions per se, data in "Contact," the publication of the World DX Club in England, reports that the International Red Cross in Bosnian Bihac, has SW communications links on 4,050 kHz during the Central European evening hours, and on 14,475 and 14,490 kHz in the daytime. UN Headquarters in Sarajevo communicates on 4,923, 5,084, and 9,004 kHz. However, hearing those transmissions in North America presumably would be extremely difficult.

#### IN THE MAIL

Your questions and comments on SWLing are

CREDITS: Brian Alexander, PA; Mark Anderson, MI; Harold Frodge, MI; Rufus Jordan, PA; Mark Meece, OH; Ed Newbury, NE; Ed Rausch, NJ; Charles Rippel, VA; Errol Urbelis, NY; North American SW Association, 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 always welcome. And how about sending along a photo of you and your shortwave-listening setup? Write me at "DX Listening," **Popular Electronics**, 500-B Bi-County Blvd., Farmingdale, NY 11735

First, a letter from Steven Bates, Taylors, SC, asks for information on "sources of shortwave sets, costs, and general reviews of the equipment.

"That would be of great value to me. I'd like to purchase a low-cost shortwave set, but I don't know where to start."

I think there might be a number of first-time readers of this column who are in the same boat. How can you choose a shortwave receiver and be recsonably confident that you're getting good value? I've always found the comprehensive and reliable shortwave-equipment reviews in Passport To World Band Radio to be especially helpful. The 1996 edition of that annual volume should be in the larger bookstores this fall.

Paul E. Saenz, Trenton, NJ, writes to say that most American shortwave listeners probably think that all SW stations in the Spanish-speaking Americas broadcast nothing but popular Latin rhythms, salsa, merengues, and the rest.

"But," he says, "I've come across a South American station that has cultural programs and classical music. It helps if you know Spanish, but anyone can enjoy the music. Radio Nacional de Colombia has turned up on 4.955 kHz, about 0100 UTC. In Spanish it identifies as the International Channel-Canal Internacional-of the Colombian National Radio. The station asks for reports to RO. Box 93994, Bogota, Colombia."

Thanks, Paul, and you

might also want to try *Radio Nacional de Ecuadar's* Spanish-language cultural programming, which is relayed by *HCJB*, the widely heard *Voice of the Andes* shortwave outlet in Quito, Ecuador. You can tune that on 15,115 kHz at 1900 UTC.

#### DOWN THE DIAL

Here are some shortwave goodies to tune for. As a reminder, UTC, international broadcasting's widely-used world-time reference, is four hours ahead of Eastern Daylight Time, 5 hours ahead of CDT, 6 hours ahead of MDT, and 7 hours ahead of PDT.

**BELGIUM**—6,030 kHz. *Radio Vlaanderen International broadcasts in French* and Dutch around 2230 UTC.

FINLAND—11,7735 kHz. Radio Finland airs its English language "Nordic Report" at 1230 UTC. The program is a joint production of the Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian shortwave services.

GUATEMALA 5,981 kHz. Adventist World Radio's Central American voice, Union Radio, has been noted until 0100 UTC sign off, identifying in Spanish as La Voz de Esperanza.

INDIA—6,165 kHz. All India Radio, Delhi, was logged at 1220 UTC with Hindi music, followed by news at 1230 UTC.

ISRAEL—15,640 kHz. Kol Israel has announced that programs such as the "Calling All Listeners" "Letterbox" and "DX Corner," noted after 1400 UTC, are in trouble because of funding cutbacks. The station seeks letters of support from SWLs.

**PHILLIPPINES**–9,505 kHz. *Radio Veritas* has been logged in English at 2305 UTC with popular music and identification.

**SOMALIA**—6,870 kHz. *Radio Mogadishu,* in Arabic and Somali languages, signs on at 0330 UTC with Islamic religious programming, speeches, and chants.

**SUDAN**—9,200 kHz. *Radio Omdurman* broadcasts on that frequency in English and Arabic. It has been noted with English news at 1900 UTC, followed by Arabic programming.

**THAILAND**—6,035 kHz. English-language programming, including identification and news, from the *Voice of America* relay station near Bangkok, is reported at 2240 UTC.

**COMPUTER BITS** (Continued from page 72)

# BACK TO THE REAL WORLD

The closest I've seen to those specs are a pair of essentially orphaned DOS programs. One, called Magellan, had a loyal following in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but Lotus dropped the program long ago. Thus, while still useful, its viewers can't handle modern file formats such as PkZip 2.0.

The other, called the Norton Commander, is not completely dead, but Symantec/Norton hasn't upgraded it in a while. Nonetheless, NC does have a pseudo-installable viewer architecture, and there are some shareware authors who have taken up the challenge. However, NC's belly has expanded in middle age; through a set of matginal extensions (e.g., MCI Mail support), the current version of the program takes a great deal more disk space than it should. If that kind of thing appeals to you, let Symantec know. DOS may be dead-but the command-line has plenty of life left!

# HAM RADIO

By Joseph J. Carr, K4IPV

# Some Receiver Accessories

or the past two months we've discussed receiver specifications in this column. Those specs are extremely important, and can make the difference between a well-performing receiver and one that is either marginal, or a real problem child. But if your unit's specs are not up to snuff, all is not lost. This month we are going to look at some receiver accessories that can enhance—or degrade---your receiver's performance ... depending on how you use them.

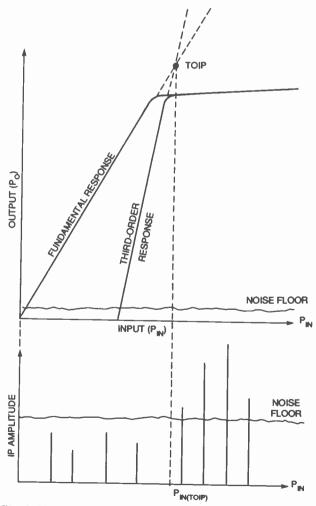


Fig. 1. These graphs show the relationship between the thirdorder intercept point (TOIP) and the intermodulation products.

#### PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Several problems are likely to rear their heads with respect to your receiver, especially if you have a low-cost model. First, sensitivity might suffer, especially on the upper bands. That was a real problem with low-cost ham and general-coverage receivers in the past. Second, the front-end selectivity might be nil, allowing overload, image responses, and so forth. Finally, the receiver might tend to overload all too easily, causing intermodulation products, desensitization, and other problems.

Nearly all of those problems can be overcome, but there are right ways and wrong ways in each case. One problem faced by many hams is that their receivers are part of a transmitter-receiver combination unit, or "transceiver." In those cases, there might be little that can be done unless the receiver has an auxiliary separate antenna input (some do). But one thing that can be done (and should be!) is to use an antenna tuning unit, or ATU, between the antenna and the transceiver.

There are two reasons why an ATU is desirable. First, if the transmitter is producing harmonics, parasitic oscillations, or other spurious output signals, the ATU might filter them out. Be a little careful, however, because some simple "line flattener" ATUs are actually high-pass filters, not bandpass filters. Second, the tuning or filtering will also eliminate, or at least attenuate, strong local signals that could overload the front-end of the receiver.

Another neat accessory is the low-pass filter used for M suppression. Those filters are typically installed between the ATU and the transmitter. Such filters typically have a steep attenuation slope above a cut-off frequency in the 32to 40-MHz range. They will eliminate harmonics and other transmitter products that interfere with TV and other services, but they also eliminate those other services that might interfere with receiver operation. (Aren't reciprocal circuits wonderful? They work in both directions equally well

One nice little accessory you should be aware of is the Palomar PA-360. That unit includes a 20-dB wideband amplifier, a 30-MHz low-pass filter (LPF), a 3-MHz high-pass filter (LPF), and, of all things, a 20-dB attenuator (more on that in a moment). All of those functions can be used independently or together, as needed.

The PA-360 can be used as a preamplifier with 20-dB gain well into the VHF region, but if you want to limit the operation to the HFregion it can be used in conjunction with the 30-MHz LPF. Then, only signals below 30 MHz will be applied to the internal amplifier.

If there is a problem with AM broadcast-band interference, use the 3-MHz HPF. It will pass only signals greater than 3 MHz, so AM broadcast-band signals

80

(0.54–1.7 MHz) will be severely attenuated.

But why do you suppose Palomar put a 20-dB attenuator in the circuit? Because they're smart, that's why! Recall our discussion of the intermodulation products problem and the third-order intercept point last month? When strong signals mix in the front-end of a receiver they will drive the output toward the saturation level (i.e. the 1-dB compression point). When that happens, all kinds of spurious signals will be generated in, and received by, the receiver. Those "ghost signals" don't really exist, but appear to because of receiver problems.

Another problem, desensitization, also occurs. In desensitization, a strong offchannel signal reduces the level of the desired signal because of the compression-point phenomenon.

If those problems occur, then attenuating all input signals will back the receiver away from the compression point, restoring its ability to handle both the desired signal and the undesired signal. Consider Fig. 1. The upper graph shows the output-vs.-input relationship for a receiver or preamplifier. Recall from last month that the thirdorder response outputs, which produce spurious signais at  $2f1 \pm f2$  and  $2f2 \pm$ f1, increase more rapidly than the fundamental (f1 and f2) outputs. At input signal levels below the third-order intercept point (TOIP), i.e. P<sub>in(toip)</sub> in Fig. 1, the intermodulation products (In) are below the receiver noise floor, so they don't produce any problems. But above that critical point, the spurious I<sub>n</sub>s begin to pop up above the receiver noise floor .... creating reception problems. That's why the front-

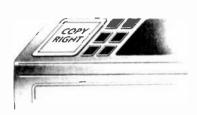
end attenuator is included, and is needed! It will reduce all signals enough to back the aggregate inputsignal level away from the critical point.

#### PRESELECTORS

Another useful receiver accessory is the preselector. A preselector might or might not have a preamplifier built in, but it is tunable to specific frequencies. The preselector improves the receiver's dynamic performance by screening out strong offband signals that cause intermodulation and desensitization problems. Getting rid of them before they hit the front-end of the receiver is "worth a lotta gold." Many popular models, including one by Palomar and one by MFJ Enterprises, have the built-in attenuators, so they will perform as described in the discussion above.

Note that preamplifiers are not needed in every situation. When used inappropriately, a perfectly wonderful preamp will deteriorate the performance of the receiver it's intended to help. So when should you use a preamp? The rules are quite simple:

First, if the receiver has a poor noise figure (especially a VHF receiver), using a low-noise preamplifier (the preamp's noise figure should be less than 3 dB) will improve overall performance. Second, if the receiver has low sensitivity, then a preamplifier or amplifying preselector might work wonders, especially if the amplifier noise figure is less than the receiver noise figure. Finally, use a preamplifier only if its addition does not bring any normally received signals above the point where the TOIP is exceeded.



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By Marc Saxon

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> One of the amazing tools that we have at our disposal to help in doing so is the Universal M-400 Decoder. You might not be familiar with the device, but if you wonder about the information concealed by those odd-sounding digital paging (beeper) signals, you should be.

As mentioned here last month, the 152.03- to 152.84-MHz band is usually rich with such non-voice signals. They're also plentiful elsewhere, such as between 454.025 and 454.625 MHz, and between 929.0125 and 931.9875 MHz.

Stations on those frequencies pump out data bursts containing messages directed to specific beepers. Some of those messages are instructions to do nothing more than make a beeping sound. Other, more sophisticated messages include a callback phone number. The ones of obvious interest are the alphanumeric messages, which consist of complete texts.

Some of those messages are absolutely wild and beyond imagination. Of course, if you had a Universal M-400 at your shack, you wouldn't need your imagination. All of the messages sent would appear in plain text on the unit's selfcontained, two-line, LCD readout. The device has an 8000-character buffer, and stored data can be scrolled for later review. Or, it can be output to a printer via the unit's standard parallel port.

Digital-radio paging systems can use three different data-transmission formats, known as POCSAG, Super POCSAG, and GOLAY. Stations often send out successive data bursts using two of those formats. The M-400 is designed to decode any of the three formats, but only one at a time. That is, it doesn't automatically switch formats should the station change during a transmission.

In addition to decoding the paging formats, the M-400 can also decode CTCSS (so-called "PL") tones and DCS codes, as well as DTMF digits. It also can decode ACARS, plus many of the RTTY formats used in high-frequency communications.

The M-400 might work satisfactorily on many scanners using no more than a connection to the set's external speaker output. You can then connect an external speaker to the M-400. In all cases, the best results will be obtained by connecting the M-400 to a scanner's low-level audio source. such as the "REC-OUT" connection, or, alternately, internally to the detector output (instructions are provided with the M-400).

The unit sells for about \$400. More information on the decoder can be obtained from Universal Radio, Inc., 6830 Americana Parkway, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068. The phone number is 614-866-4267.

#### HANDY ANDY

Andy Texidor of Louisiana wrote in to say that he has an idea that other owners of the popular Radio Shack PRO-2035 might find useful. Andy points out that he uses some of the radio's 100 monitor channels to set aside and store certain high-interest frequencies that he likes to either monitor over long periods of time or else slowly handscan using the rotary tuning dial.

Toward that end, Andy deliberately deposits those frequencies in consecutive monitor channel slots. Typical examples are the ten 46-MHz cordless-telephone channels, which he says are a nuisance to scan and explore in the search mode. With his method, he can rotate the tuning knob in either direction and conveniently check out each channel manually on a concentrated basis.

He also included several of his favorite federal, local law-enforcement, voice pager, and other channels. In all, he has dedicated only 25 of the 100 channels for that purpose. That still leaves plenty of channels for search-discovery storage purposes.

We kind of liked his idea, and thought you'd like It too. Thanks, Andy!

#### **FAR OUT**

Russian space efforts aboard the orbiting MIR station have been in the news of late because they're being coordinated with our own space program. That means it's worth thinking about those matters in terms of your interest in monitoring.

The MIR has been reported with FM voice transmissions on 143.625 MHz, and telemetry on 192.00 and 922.70 MHz. Ham transmissions are on 145.55 MHz. Other Russian FM voice channels noticed in use aboard their manned spacecraft include 121.75 and 142.417 MHz. Look for additional telemetry transmissions from the Russians on 165.00, 166.00, and 180.00 MHz.

#### **NEW BANDS TO WATCH**

The FCC is going to allow wireline telephone companies to hold licenses in the 800-MHz Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) service and in the subscriber-based 220–222-MHz land-mobile (commercial 220-MHz) services.

The SMR service was created 21 years ago, and the 220-MHz band was set up In 1991. The FCC had prohibited telephone companies from entering those services in order to allow them to become established by their own groups of competing pioneer licensees.

The Budget Act of 1993 suggested that the FCC should review those prohibitions. After that review, the FCC decided to repeal the restrictions, as well as the FCC ban on common-carrier dispatch service.

Because of that, we will soon begin to hear new mobile-phone, voice- and digital-paging, dispatching, and other services opening up on additional 800-MHz channels. And if you thought nothing much was happening between 220 and 222 MHz, just wait! There soon will be plenty of new things to hear.

#### MAKE THE SCENE

Please continue sending your letters to our column. Your wonderful support and Input is what keeps us tops! Send your frequency information, questions, hints, and ideas to *Scanner Scene*, **Popular Electronics**, 500-B Bi-County Bivd., Farmingdale, NY 11735.



#### MULTIMEDIA WATCH (Continued from page 25)

all for less than \$100. Best of all, though, is that it gives the user excellent Ultra-Sound sound quality without sacrificing any SoundBlaster compatibility that the existing FM synthesis card might have. When an UltraSound is the only sound card installed, emulation software must be run to provide SoundBlaster support, which can lead to incompatibility problems.

The UltraSound ACE also features a unique RAMbased wavetable system that allows users to edit any of the existing instrument and sound-effects patches. Users can also create new sounds to supplement the standard General MIDI patch set of 192 instruments.

New this month from Synerav Interactive Corporation are Gadget and L-Zone. The Gadget mystery adventure takes place on a locomotive speeding through a bizarre, retro-future world. Clues are provided by different settings and other passengers. The player must put together a bunch of gadgets to solve the mystery. The \$79.99 game provides up to 7 hours of adventure for each passage through it.

L-Zone takes place in an automated city built by a mad scientist. Huge buildings have rooms full of idling machines, yet no one stirs but you. Once L-Zone awakes, though, you must clear all the traps set for you, pass through all the zones, and find the path to planet Green. L-Zone sells for \$69.99.

New from LucasArts is Dark Forces, an actionfilled, first-person, shoot-emup adventure that takes place in the Star Wars Universe. Similar to id's *Doom* or *Heretic*, but with its own unique game engine, Dark Forces lets you pick up a blaster and go on missions to thwart the Evil Empire.

E-Media has already shipped its premier issue of Go Diaital Interactive Magazine, a CD-ROM based auarterly. It covers the convergence of entertainment and new media, along with the latest developments in multimedia. But Go Digital has more of an adult nature to it than most multimedia information sources—it's sort of like a multimedia Playboy magazine. Go Digital has a suggested retail price of \$14.95 per issue, or \$39.95 for a 1-year subscription.

I've mentioned in the past how compilations of games on one CD-ROM are becoming more and more popular. *Power-Gamelll* from Activision consists of three best-selling games on one disc. The disc contains *Super Tetris, Spectre,* and *F-15 Strike Eagle.* The disc will have a suggested retail price of \$39.95.

Last this month, and on more of a productive note, are two products from Microsoft. Publisher 2.0 on CD-ROM includes a special-occasions design pack (that's available as a separate product on diskette), additional clip art and templates, and more. Publisher makes it easy for inexperienced users to create professional looking documents, Publisher 2.0 on CD-ROM will sell for around \$99.95. Microsoft Works on CD-ROM helps users run their homes and small businesses. Works includes software for word processing, spreadsheets and charting, database storage, modem communications, graphics, and much more, all for only \$99.95.

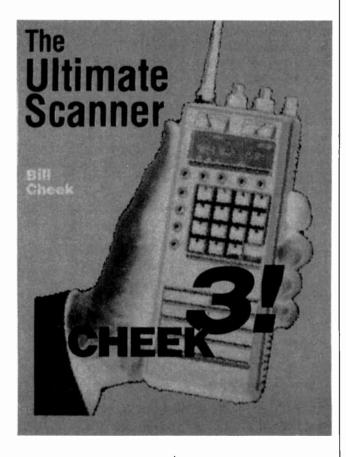
September 1995, Popular Electronics

# ELECTRONICS LIBRARY

# **The Ultimate Scanner** (Cheek<sup>3</sup>!)

by Bill Cheek

This successor to Volumes 1 and 2 of Bill Cheek's Scanner Modification Handbook picks up where they left off, adding channels, extending frequency bands, enhancing sensitivity, and improving control---in short, it helps readers to optimize everything. A wealth of step-bystep instructions and specially prepared photos, charts, diagrams, and schematics instruct readers on how to turn their scanners into "The Ultimate Scanner," complete with wires, dials, knobs, switches, and meters that never appeared on the manufacturer's original



plans. The modifications presented allow hobbyists to cover all the bands and all the channels that they wish to receive,

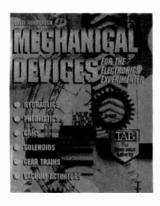
and to have total control over everything that comes out of their sets' speakers.

The book leads the reader into the next generation of scanning. It describes the scanning hobby's entry into the information and computing era, where automation adds fun, channels, and entirely new functionality to radio monitoring. It also provides modifications for expanded memory, cellular coverage, computer interfaces, SCA, and more.

The Ultimate Scanner (Cheek3!) is available for \$29.95 plus \$4 shipping and handling (California residents must add \$2.32 tax) from Index Publishing Group, Inc., 3368 Governor Drive, Suite 273F, San Diego, CA 92122; Tel. 800-546-6707; E-mail: indexboox@aol.com. CIRCLE 85 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

#### **MECHANICAL DEVICES** FOR THE ELECTRONICS **EXPERIMENTER** by Britt Rorabaugh

Aimed at robotics enthusiasts as well as general electronics hobbyists, this book tackles a neglected subject area-the mechanics that are essential to many electronics projects. It explains how to design, build, adapt, and use many types of mechanical devices. Its emphasis is on electromechanical equipment that can be used for motion and positioning in robotics. With the help of abundant illustrations, the book describes in detail how to design robot-propulsion systems, make homemade components for pneumatic systems, design simple hydraulic systems and motor controller circuits, select motors for particular applications, design and build solenoids and vacuum actuators, and design gear trains and cams.



Plenty of practical and theoretical information is included, along with simple explanations of the measuring units used by engineers, concise definitions of principles such as friction and inertia, and an explanation of electromechanical forces and how to harness them. The book also shows readers how to modify automotive and other mechanical parts for use in electronics experiments. The projects presented encourage readers to improve their skills and flex their imaginations.

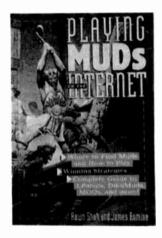
Mechanical Devices for the Electronics Experimenter costs \$18.95 and is published by Tab Books Inc., Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0850:

Tel. 1-800-233-1128. CIRCLE 86 ON FREE **INFORMATION CARD** 

#### PLAYING MUDS ON THE INTERNET

by Rawn Shah and James Romine

Multiuser Dimension (MUD) games, or MUDs, are text-driven, interactive role-plaving games based on fantastic, Tolkein-esque characters such as elves, warriors, dragons, and dungeons. It's relatively easy to get into a MUD game on the Internet, but with as many as 100 players from around the world and thousands of "rooms" to get lost in, you'll probably need some help to avoid instant death and survive to play on. This book provides all the information you need to stay alive, outfox and dethrone experienced MUDers, and perhaps even win the game. It reveals the lore as well as the intricate customs and commands needed to get by in the imaginary worlds of MUDs. The book shows you where to find MUD games and how to joint them, describes several MUDs in depth (including maps), provides hints and strategies for winning, warns you of the dangers that lie ahead, and offers tips on how to stay alive. Exploring all the varieties of MUDsfrom hack-and-slash Aber-,



Diku-, and LPMUDs to roleplaying MOOs, MUCKs, and TinyMUDs—the book gives readers the knowledge that experienced game players are unwilling to share, and puts the newcomer onto the path of online adventures.

Playing MUDs on the Internet costs \$16.95 and is published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158-0012;

Tel. 1-800-CALL-WILEY. CIRCLE 87 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

#### 1995 MICROVIDEO CATALOG

from Supercircuits

This 38-page catalog is filled with innovative, microvideo products. The miniature cameras and transmitters have been used for investigations by local and network news programs. They can also used by homeowners who want extra security, engineers who are looking for



cost-effective solutions, and hobbyists interested in exploring the world of microvideo, as well as for government, corporate, and military applications.

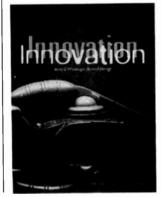
The catalog features a wide variety of microcameras, video transceivers/transmitters, amplifiers, antennas, VCRs, complete surveillance systems, and monitors and minimonitors. Accessories include lenses, enclosures, and mounting brackets. The devices can be used in computer imaging, robotics, radio control, surveillance, and teleconferencing.

The 1995 Microvideo Catalog is free upon request from Supercircuits, 13552 Research Blvd. #B, Austin, TX 78750; Tel. 1-800-335-9777. CIRCLE 88 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

#### INNOVATION: Award-Winning Industrial Design

from Industrial Designers Society of America

This oversized, vividly illustrated book celebrates the 1991 through 1993 Gold, Silver, and Bronze winners of the Industrial Design Excellence Awards (IDEA), which are sponsored by



the Industrial Designers Society of America and Business Week magazine. While good looks are certainly considered, the products must also be cost-effective to manufacture, use less materials, and function better. Awardwinning products run the gamut from toothbrushes to automobiles.

The book is organized in three sections: Designing for the Consumer, Designing for Industry, and Environmental and Packaging Design. Detailed text outlines the design objectives and solutions and results in terms of the product's success on the market, profitability for the client, impact on the environment, and benefits to the user. More than 500 photographs are accompanied by schematic drawings and conceptual sketches.

Innovation: Award-Winning Industrial Design costs \$45 and is published by PBC International, One School Street, Glen Cove, NY 11542; Tel: 1-800-527-2826 (in NY: 516-676-2727).

CIRCLE 89 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

#### FPGA WORKOUT: Beginning Exercises with the Intel FLEXlogic FPGA

by David E. Van den Bout, Ph.D.

Field-programmable gate arrays, or FPGAs, provide a complete TTL parts cabinet within a single chip. Each FPGA chip contains thousands of digital gates that can be interconnected by internal switches to build a wide variety of circuits. The switches can be reprogrammed at any time tc make the FPGA perform a completely different function.

This book shows readers how to build a low-cost (about \$100) FPGA development system and use it to explore digital-logic design techniques. Readers are encouraged to sharpen their digital-design skills by actually building circuits to see how they work. Each chapter presents working examples of logic circuits that the reader can load into an FPGA and experiment with.

The book starts by presenting logic design using discrete TTL chips and then shows the advantages of working with a single-chip FPGA for a variety of combinational and sequential circuits. The last four chapters of the book show how to build a complete 4-bit microcomputer in a single FPGA.

Some digital-logic design theory is presented, but the overall emphasis is on practical learn-



ing by doing. Readers should have a basic knowledge of binary arithmetic and elementary logic operations.

FPGA Workout: Beginning Exercises with the Intel FLEXlogic FPGA costs \$19.95 and is published by XESS Corporation, Department PLE1, 2608 Sweetgum Drive, Apex, NC 27502; Tel. 919-387-1302 or 1-800-549-9377;

E-mail: devb@vnet.net. CIRCLE 90 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

#### PHOTOSHOP F/X: Mac Edition

by Cathy Abes

Intended to inspire computer artists, this book features dozens of full-color case studies and two galleries of full-page images that display the broad range of computer-generated art that can be produced using Adobe Photoshop, Beginning with an overview of tools and techniques, it explains how professionals use Photoshop to turn a simple image into a rich, complex work of art. The focus is on exploiting Photoshop 3.0's new features, applying special effects with third-party filters that run within Photoshop, and using stand-alone programs with Photoshop. The book shows how to use filters, create custom filters, and use advanced masking for special effects. It reveals which filters are preferred by top Photoshop artists, and how they use them. Each chapter uses case studies to show the wide range of effects that can be produced with a little ingenuity and experimentation.

The "Step-by-Step Gallery" consists of images accompanied by extensive tutorials that show each work in progress and describe the specific techniques developed and used by each artist. The gallery section showcases compositions from



award-winning artists who have produced notable work for major movies, national magazines, and book and CD covers, and now have had their work exhibited in major art galleries.

The included CD-ROM disc features a "virtual artist"—an animation that reenacts the creation of two pieces of art that appear in the book. The disc also contains a free copy of popular tools, filters, and image collections, as well as full-featured interactive demonstrations of Specular Collage, Infini-D, and Andromeda 3D Filter from Series II.

The book's Online Companion, located on Ventana Online's World Wide Web site, includes an archive of filters, tools, and utilities that can be downloaded for use in Photoshop; a digest of questions and answers posted on Internet-based mailing lists; and hot-links to various pieces of art found on the Internet.

Photoshop f/x costs \$39.95 for the book, CD-ROM, and Online Companion. It is published by Ventana Press,

P. O. Box 2468, Chapel Hill, NC

27515; Tel. 1-800-743-5369 or 919-942-0220; Fax: 919-942-1140. CIRCLE 91 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

#### **POCKET PCREF**

by Thomas J. Glover & Millie M. Young

**POCKET REF** by Thomas J. Glover

These two pocket-size handbooks from Jensen Tools are packed with reference information on a broad range of technical subjects. Each is about the size of a 3 × 5 inch card and less than a half-inch thick, so they tuck easily into a pocket or briefcase.

The Pocket PCRef (order #939B010) is a reference book of computer information, with an emphasis on PC hardware. It presents 320 pages of tables and charts on video standards, keyboard scan codes, floppyand hard-drive specifications, printer codes, CPU processor types, ASCII codes, trademarks, DOS commands, and more.

The *Pocket Ref* (order #939B005) is more general. It contains 480 pages of tables,



diagrams, conversions, and constants in such categories as carpentry and construction, glues, solvents, paints and finishes, hardware, pipe and plumbing, tools, electrical (wire, motors, and frames), automotive, electronics, weights and measures, welding, and more. It also features a section on trade names and trademarks, a tenyear calendar, and blank pages for personal notations.

The Pocket Ref and Pocket PCRef cost \$9.95 and \$14.95, respectively, and are available from Jensen Tools Inc., 7815 South 46th Street, Phoenix, AZ 85044-5399; Tel. 800-426-1194. CIRCLE 92 ON FREE

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#### THE

MICROCONTROLLER IDEA BOOK: Circuits, Programs & Applications featuring the 8052-BASIC Single-Chip Computer by Jan Axelson

This book presents practical designs based on the 8052-BASIC microcontroller, whose on-chip BASIC-52 programming language makes it easy to write, run, and test programs. The chip uses a standard, popular architecture, and special commands can be used to store programs in EPROM, or other nonvolatile memory, for use in data loggers, controllers, and other microcontroller projects. The 8052-BASIC microcontroller is ideal for designs



that require computer intelligence but don't need the disk drives, keyboard, and fullscreen display of a desktop computer. Designs, including circuits and programs, are provided for data loggers, controllers, and other microcontroller-based projects.

The book includes the realworld details needed to get the projects up and running. It offers complete circuit schematics, parts lists, design theory, construction and debugging tips, and example programs. The book also explains how to enhance the basic designs by adding keypads, switches, relays, displays, sensors, clock/calendars, motor controls, wireless links, and other types of input/output interfaces.

The Microcontroller Idea Book is available for \$31.95 plus \$3 shipping from Lakeview Research, 2209 Winnebago Street, Madison, WI 53704; Tel. 608-241-5824. CIRCLE 93 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

#### ULTIMATE UNAUTHORIZED NINTENDO SUPER NES GAME STRATEGIES '95 Edition by Jason Rich

This revised and updated version of the popular guide to Super NES games is presented in a new format that gives readers descriptions and winning hints for more than 200 games. It also offers full descriptions of the latest hits, such as The Lion King, Beavis and Butthead, and Super Punch Out, as well as a preview of Donkey Kong Land for the Super Game Boy. The book helps gamers and parents to preview the games before buying them by categorizing and rating hundreds of games.

The book is packed with all the inside tips, tricks, and strategies needed to put every Nintendo player on the winning track. Nine Mario games are covered, including the Super Mario All-Stars. The book offers 126 "Mini Hints," arranged alphabetically, for games such as Jurassic Park, Doomsday Warrior, Home Alone, MLBPA Baseball, and others. Also, dozens of Game Genie Codes are



included. Ultimate Unauthorized Nintendo Super NES Game Strategies, '95 Edition, costs \$10.95 and is published by Random House Electronic Publishing, Hahn Road, Westminster, MD 21157; Tel. 800-733-3000 or 410-848-1900, extension 3000. CIRCLE 94 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

#### HANDS-ON REPORT (Continued from page 27)

mounted on ball bearings. Optoelectronics couple wind movements to an 8-conductor cable that runs from the wind boom to the weather computer.

Once all of the sensors are assembled, they can be connected to the weather computer and tested. Calibrating the sensors involves setting two or three potentiometers each. Everything but wind speed and direction must be calibrated before installation, and that will take another couple of nights to do.

**Installation.** Once everything is calibrated, outdoor sensors must be mounted outdoors, and indoor sensors indoors. Cables from all of the outdoor sensors must pass through an outside wall of the building. It's easiest to install a length of PVC pipe through the outside wall, pass the cables though it, and insulate and weatherproof the outside. The pipe should be angled down toward the outside so that water will not seep inside.

The wind boom should ideally be mounted far away from any obstructions that could interfere with wind flow. But our home installation has to be on a mast on the roof, which is still partially blocked by tall trees. Oh well, at least measurements of the wind hitting the house will be accurate. The boom must be mounted and aligned so that when the wind vane points south, the display shows north. (The vane always points into the wind.) An 8-conductor cable runs from the boom to the computer indoors.

The rain-gauge sensor is basically a small two-sided flip-flop water ladle magnetically connected to a reed switch. A screened funnel assembly mounted over the ladle directs rainfall into the ladle and causes it to togale back and forth as each side fills and spill its water into the base below. The rate that the ladle toggles lets the weather computer know the rate at which rain is falling and how much has fallen over any given period of time. The rain-gauge sensor should ideally be mounted level and in a location that is blocked from cross winds. Of course it should not be

blocked from above so that full rainfall can be collected. It should be in an accessible location so that leaves and other debris caught in the screened funnel can be removed periodically. A 2-wire cable runs from that sensor to the computer that is located indoors.

The temperature sensors are factory sealed in stainless steel cylinders attached to long 3-conductor cables. The outdoor temperature sensor should be mounted away from direct sunlight and wind, but ventilated, and where snow and ice is not likely to collect. The humidity-sensor boards install in ventilated plastic enclosures. The outdoor humidity sensor should be blocked from rain and direct sunlight, preferably under the eaves of a roof. The 3-conductor cable from that sensor also runs to the computer indoors.

The indoor temperature and humidity sensors are easy to install. However, the temperature sensor should obviously be mounted away from heat sources such as sunlight, radiators, and heating ducts. The humidity sensor should be mounted on a wall away from sources of heat, and should obv.ously not be near sources of moisture such as a bathroom or kitchen.

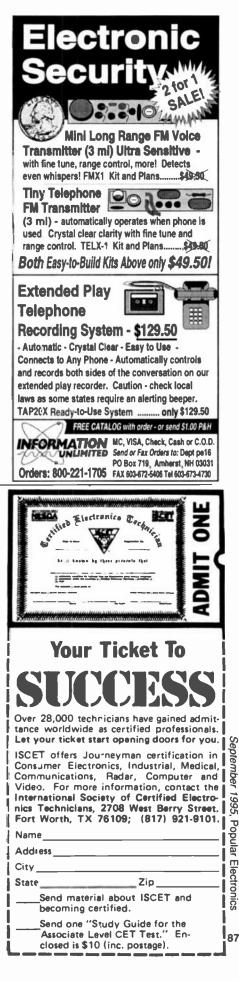
#### An Impressive Conversation

**Piece.** Nobody can walk into a room and not ask what the Heathkit Advanced Weather Computer is. It is very noticeable with its white-on-blue fluorescent display. It is also quite useful and informative to just about anybody breathing. If it were only \$100, everybody would buy one. But the best toys always come at a price, and this is one of the best. But even better, it is not a toy, but a valuable and fun tool.

For more information on the Heathkit ID-5001 Advanced Weather Computer, contact the Heath Company directly at the address given below, or circle no. 19 on the Free Information Card.

#### For More Information

Heath Company Benton Harbor, MI 49022 Tel. 1-800-253-0570



## It started in America!

# The creators are the masters in manufacturing the finest video products...

Y ou probably don't associate VCR's with American technology. Fact is, video recording has its origins in America and it was 3M that brought video recording out of the lab and into your living room. Today, 3M video tape is the choice of all the major networks. No other tape company has ever won an Oscar or an Emmy. 3M Black Watch tape follows in this tradition—service and quality go hand in hand. Here are three Black Watch products you should be using at home!

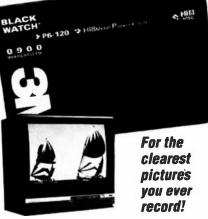
Clean up! With constant playing and using of degrading dry or wet cleaners, the output of your video tapes has slowly diminished to an unacceptable level and the VCR plays as if it has a head cold! The culprit is most likely clogged and dirty video and/or audio heads. The 3M Black Watch<sup>™</sup> Head Cleaner Videocassette uses a patented magnetic tape-based cleaning formation to remove head clogging debris. No foreign substances such as cloth, plastics or messy liquids and no harsh abrasive materials are present. The cleaner's usable life is 400 cleanings or more!

It's easy to use. Place the 3M Black Watch™Head Cleaner Videocassette in the VCR and press the Play button. A pre-recorded message will appear clearly on your screen and an audible tone is heard, telling you that the cleaning process is now completed. No guess work: you never over clean! Priced at \$19.95.

For the VCR! Once your VCR's record and playback heads are cured, and the unit plays like new, consider using the finest videocassette you can buy—the 3M Black Watch<sup>™</sup> T120 Hi Pro VHS 4410 Videocassette. The 4410 is the highest performing videocassette available today for use with all standard format VHS recording hardware!

Here's what you hear and see....A sharp, clear picture—brightest ever colors—freedom from streaks, flashes and snow—outstanding high-fidelity audio reproduction—optimum camcorder performance—maintains recording integrity. 3M Black Watch<sup>™</sup> video tape is 100% laser inspected to guarantee surface smoothness and drop-out free performance. Priced at \$8.00

You saw it here first! 3M Black Watch™ 0900 8mm video tape cassette loaded into your Hi Band camcorder delivers the finest picture and sound possible in the 8mm format. Extremely fine particles of pure iron alloyed with nickel and cobalt deliver a video performance exceeding 400 lines of horizontal resolution. You get the advantage of an exceptional video image with superior audio re-



production. This means your Hi 8 format camcorder will produce the best video and audio definition possible. With the 3M Black Watch<sup>FM</sup> 8mm cassette, the recording capability and performance of your camcorder will be significantly enhanced. Priced at \$14.95.

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THINK TANK (Continued from page 32)

game. Atternatively, you could add some gates that translate the binary equivalents of 7 and 8 into something else.

#### MOTOR-SPEED CONTROL

I have a circuit (see Fig. 6) I use for controlling fans and other AC motors that have less than ¼ horsepower and lack a centrifugal starting switch. It works by controlling the effective voltage in the AC circuit and governs both starting and varying load conditions.

A ramp voltage is developed across capacitor C1. The voltage across C1 will vary the delay in turning on the SCR1. The amplitude of that voltage is controlled manually by R8 for adjusting the motor speed, and by a pre-adjusted potentiometer, R9, to provide governing action (R9 should be adjusted to provide maximum regulation). The level of the ramp relative to the firing voltage of Q1 is set by R12.

The value of R1 must be chosen to accommodate the load; a lower value might be more satisfactory for a larger motor. Transformer T1 can be wound with a primary of 25 turns of 26-gauge wire and a secondary of 200 turns. Alternatively, any small transformer having a turns ratio of approximately 1:10 will do.

—Robert Crooker, NS Canada

The circuit formed by C1, R3, R6, R8, and R12 is tricky to follow at first. It should be mentioned that TR1 must be chosen to match the current draw of the load, and U1 must be selected to match TR1.

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PJ56

#### VCR Cross Reference

#### NOW Find the right Part for your VCR



This 119-page reference contains both model and part-number crossreferences updated to include 1994 units.

VCR's are made in a few factories from which hundreds of different brand names and model numbers identify cosmetically-changed identical and near-identical manufactured units. Interchangeable parts are very common. An exact replacement part may be available only a few minutes away from you even though the manufacturer supplier is out-of-stock. You may be able to cannibalize scrap units at no cost!

The ISCET VCR Cross Reference is pre-punched for standard looseleaf binding. . .\$38.00 plus \$3.00 for shipping for each Reference.

#### Claggk Inc.

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#### ELECTRONIC ORACLE (Continued from page 48)

pacitors, making sure that C1 and C4 are oriented properly. Depending on the style of capacitor that you use for C4, you might have to mount it upright.

If you build the circuit on perforated board, be sure to place C1 as close to B1 as possible. Also, C2 should be placed as close to pin 14 of the 4013 as possible. Try to cross the hookup wires as little as possible because any induced glitches can bother the flipflops.

The cheat-circuitry points (C, Y, and N) are made out of the screws that mount the board to the enclosure. For that reason, the board should be mounted to the inside bottom of the enclosure; a metal enclosure is not suitable. Three of the board's corners have holes to insert and solder wires: the other ends of the wires are soldered to lugs and placed under the mounting screws as represented in Fig. 3 and shown in the internal view (Fig. 4). The holes in the PC board for the mounting screws are also provided with copper pads in the pattern shown in Fig. 2. Because of that, if you are using metal spacers that make good electrical contact, the wires and lugs can be omitted.

To enhance the total effect of the Electronic Oracle, the author drilled an extra hole in the top panel of the prototype and labeled it Mic. Doing the same might convince some of your victims (friends) that the Oracle could indeed actually hear the questions being asked. You should also label the LEDs ves and No.

**Using the Device.** To let the Oracle work its magic, honestly, turn the device on and ask a question. Then press S2 and release it; there will be a short delay after the switch is released, after which either the "yes" or "no" LED will light.

Now, for cheating (don't feel too bad, you'll get over the guilt when you see how much fun it really is); as you hold down S2, simply use your fingers to bridge the "common" screw to either the "yes" or "no" screw on the bottom of the unit to obtain whichever response you desire. Then, release S2 while maintaining contact

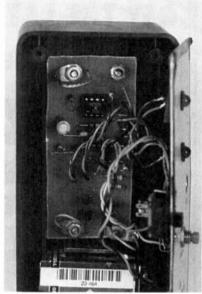


Fig. 4. As this internal view shows, a wire with a lug is connected to each of the three cheat points to ensure a solid electrical connection.

with the screws until the desired LED lights. If you cannot get the cheating function to respond, it is likely that the mounting screws are not making adequate electrical contact with the PC board.

If you wish to decrease the chances of being "found out," you can drill more holes and use them to install as many dummy screws as you like (just be sure that none of the extra screws make contact with the underside of the PC board). Also, keep your finger movements underneath the unit inconspicuous and, if possible, out of sight.

So, the next time you have a gettogether that becomes a little dull, bring out the Electronic Oracle. You'll have a great time watching everyone's puzzled expression as the Oracle treats you especially well.



September 1995, Popular Electronics

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#### **DTMF DECODER/LOGGER** (Continued from page 40)

both sides for cold solder joints and solder bridges. When you're sure everything seems okay, carefully insert U1, U2, and U3 into their sockets, making sure that they are oriented properly.

The PC board was designed to mount directly into a 3- x 4- x 2-inch plastic enclosure available from Digi-Key (part no. SR232G-ND). However, any box will do, provided it has the space for the PC board, display, and the parts of the switches that protrude into the enclosure. Cut a rectangular hole in the lid of the enclosure for the display to show through, and four holes below that for the three pushbutton switches, and the toggle switch.

Label the enclosure (using drytransfer lettering or paper labels) as follows: S1—POWER; S2—CLEAR; S3—SHIFT BACK; and S4—SHIFT FWD. After you use dry-transfer lettering, it's a good idea to spray clear enamel on the surface for protection; give the enamel plenty of time to dry.

Mount the switches to the enclosure, being careful not to disrupt the lettering. The display should be mounted underneath the top side of the enclosure and positioned so that all characters will show through the rectangular hole in the case (when the module is upright, the ribbon cable will be at the top). The author used RTV silicon adhesive to mount the display to the case because it will not crack with any flexing of the plastic enclosure (epoxy will).

Mount the PC board to the bottom half of the enclosure with screws, and solder the four twisted pairs of wires you cut earlier to their appropriate switches and pads (see Fig. 4). Cut a small slot in the seam of the enclosure for the phone cord to exit. Tie a knot in the phone cord to be used as a strain relief and run the cord out the slot.

**Operation.** Attach a fresh 9-volt battery to the battery snap. Then, adjust trimmer-potentiometer R6 to its full clockwise position, and apply power. If all is well, a logo will appear on the display and remain there momentarily, then the display will clear itself. If that does not happen, remove power and examine the board for errors. While viewing the logo, you can adjust R6 to set the contrast of the display to your liking.

Plug the phone cord of the DTMF Decoder/Logger into any phone lack on the line and use a touch-tone phone (on the same line) to begin entering numbers. As you do that, you will see those characters displayed on the LCD module. As the display fills up with new characters, it will start scrolling the old characters off the left hand side of the display. If you pause more than 10 seconds between entries, the next number entered will cause the display to clear, and the new character will be placed at the far left side of the display as if you had cycled the power switch or cleared the memory. That is for appearance only—all previously entered numbers are still held in memory.

At any time, you can press the SHIFT BACK button to scroll backwards and see all numbers that were previously entered (even though they had disappeared from the display). Pressing or holding down the SHIFT FWD button will return you back to the most recent entries, and the CLEAR button will erase all numbers stored in memory.

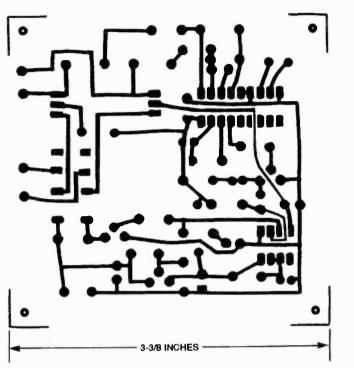
The memory will hold up to 240 characters, including the blank spaces between groups of numbers. When the memory fills up, the oldest entries will be overwritten by the new ones. Because the EEPROM uses its own dedicated address pointer, the scrolling action will automatically halt upon reaching the beginning or end of memory even if the memory is full. Also, all new touch-tone entries will always be added to the end of memory regardless of the portion of memory being viewed at that particular time.

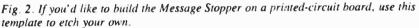
Because the memory is stored in a non-volatile EEPROM, the DTMF Decoder/Logger can be turned off and still retain all data. When the unit is turned back on, the display automatically jumps to the end of memory and shows a blank screen. Use the SHIFT BACK button to scroll back and see all entries previously stored in memory.

And remember, you're not limited to just logging numbers dialed on a phone line you connect to. By feeding the input of a radio to the DTMF Decoder/Logger, who knows what numbers you'll capture and log!

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MESSAGE STOPPER (Continued from page 58) connected from the phone line and continues to play the out-going message after the 5-second delay time





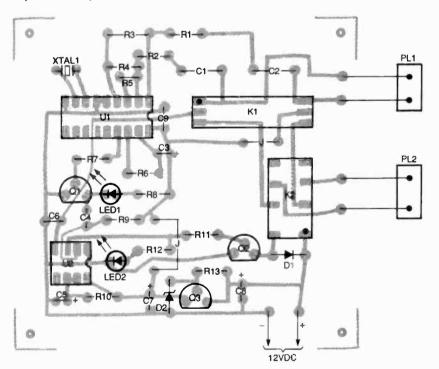


Fig. 3. Use this parts-placement diagram as a guide when installing the components on the board.

immediately, and will automatically reset for the next call. In the unlikely event that the answering machine doesn't detect that it has been dis-

expires, simply lengthen the project's delay time to equal that of the answering machine's out-going message and beep.



#### ELECTRONICS ON A BUDGET (Continued from page 50)

nated to the library specifically for resale. At one such recent sale, I purchased a set of five Intel data books for a mere \$2 each; a 1000% savings!

Another source of cheap books is used-book stores (although you should not even bother with the ones that sell mostly paperbacks). Further, check out the remainder or close-out sections of new-book stores. You could often pick up textbooks there for \$3 to \$5. Keep an eye out for older electronics and science books as they are sometimes more useful than current popular texts.

Another source for books is your local college or university. I've made friends with the staff at the electrical engineering department, and they have been more than willing to lend me any books I needed to aid in my self-studies.

Magazines like **Popular Electronics** are still my favorite source of information. They contain up-to-date information and give you a chance to find out what others are working on. All-in-all, magazines will always be the largest and cheapest single source of helpful data on a number of different subjects. They're well worth the few dollars a month they cost.

**Computers.** Many of you might be involved with electronics, and not computers, but the reality is the two of them go hand-in-hand. Computer hardware is available more and more through the methods outlined earlier. For example, I once paid \$2 apiece for four 1-MEG SIMMs. Believe it or not, someone had been using them for keychains! To this day, they are still in my computer system, and working perfectly!

Motherboards and hard drives were once big-ticket items. Now that they have come down in price, people are upgrading. That leaves all the older, unappreciated items left floating around, which means they could be picked up at rock-bottom prices. If your needs are more basic, and you don't intend to experiment with multimedia or anything else that needs top-of-the-line equipment, older gear could be perfectly useable. A 386 40-MHz motherboard could run



The deal of the century! These SIMMs were being used as a key chain yet were perfectly useable.

you as little as \$50, and a 386/16 costs about \$25! Five years ago, those boards ran for \$1000 and more. Talk about depreciation!

Saving Money With Microcontrollers. When I first started into electronics I was buying one IC after another. I would end up using 10 to 20 digital ICs for one simple project. If you figure an average price of \$1.20 per IC, it could add up to \$24 just for the logic chips, let alone the additional parts.

But that was then; I have now discovered the "future" of electronics: the microcontroller. That tiny marvel is essentially a complete computer on a single chip. Using software commands, the microcontroller could be made to function like a circuit consisting of as many as 30 discrete ICs. Add a few support components, and *Voila!*, you have a project that would otherwise be out of reach in terms of complexity and cost for the average hobbyist.

Of course, to use microprocessors you have to make an initial investment of both money and time. The money part comes from the fact that you need to buy a programmer to use them; one could easily set you back \$100, or even more. The time investment is in learning assembly language, which for me represented a huge hurdle. But it is all worth it; you could easily save enough in a project or two to justify the expense of the programmer.

We've shown you various ways to keep your hobby going on a budget, and not be considered too much of a cheapskate! Of course, these are just some ideas to get you started. As you become more resourceful, you are sure to find many others.

#### SPACE WINGS (Continued from page 56)

tremely thin and very sticky. You might not be able to find suitable tape at your local stationery store. It therefore might be worth your while to buy both the Muscle Wire and the wing base, if not the entire kit, from the source given in the Parts List.

Remove one end of the Muscle Wire from the board. Bend the wing base into a Y as shown in Fig. 6A, with the lower pieces of double-sided tape facing each other (see Fig. 6B). Attach it to the end of the PC board so that the Y-shaped base splits off about ¼-inch above the top edge of the board (see Fig. 6C).

Stretch the Muscle Wire across the top of the wing base and reattach it to the board as shown in Fig. 7A. Remember that the wire should go from one side of the board to the other, cutting across the base diagonally. Tighten the wire in position so that the ends of the Y-shaped base point up as shown. Cut the wing material diagonally as shown in Fig. 7B, and cut the corners off the wings as shown. The corner cuts should be on the shorter side of each triangle.

Adhere the wings to the wing base as shown in Fig. 7C, leaving a ½-inch space between them as shown in Fig. 7D. Apply power and let the wings flap for awhile, and then readjust the Muscle Wire. The wings should open and close to the angles shown in Fig. 7E. When you are sure the wings are flapping properly, further secure the wing base to the board with clear tape, as shown in 7F.

If you intend to operate Space Wings continuously, you should use a 3-volt DC, 200-milliampere power adapter in place of the batteries. Note that exceeding 200 milliamperes could overheat the wire and reduce its operating lifetime.

**Pick a Location.** Space Wings is most impressive when it is placed in direct sunlight where its reflective wings create a light show of their own. It looks like some kind of electronic bug kept from flying away by a heavy battery pack. Just keep in mind that the Space Wings project is fragile and should be placed where it can not be easily damaged.

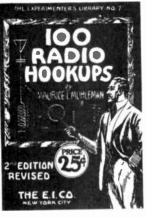


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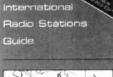
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First published in May, 1923 this popular booklet went into reprint editions nine times. It is packed with circuits, theory, antenna installation and tips on consumer radio receivers that were popular in the early 1920's. Antique radio buffs and those inquisitive about the early days of radio will find this booklet an exciting, invaluable and excellent reference into the minds of earlyday radio listeners. Sorry, we cannot honor the original 25-cent cover price.

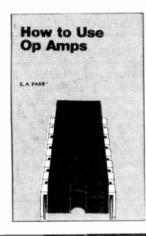


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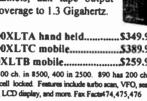
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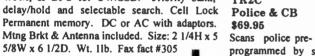
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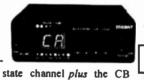
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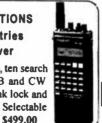
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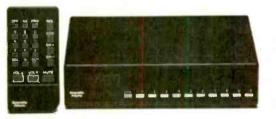


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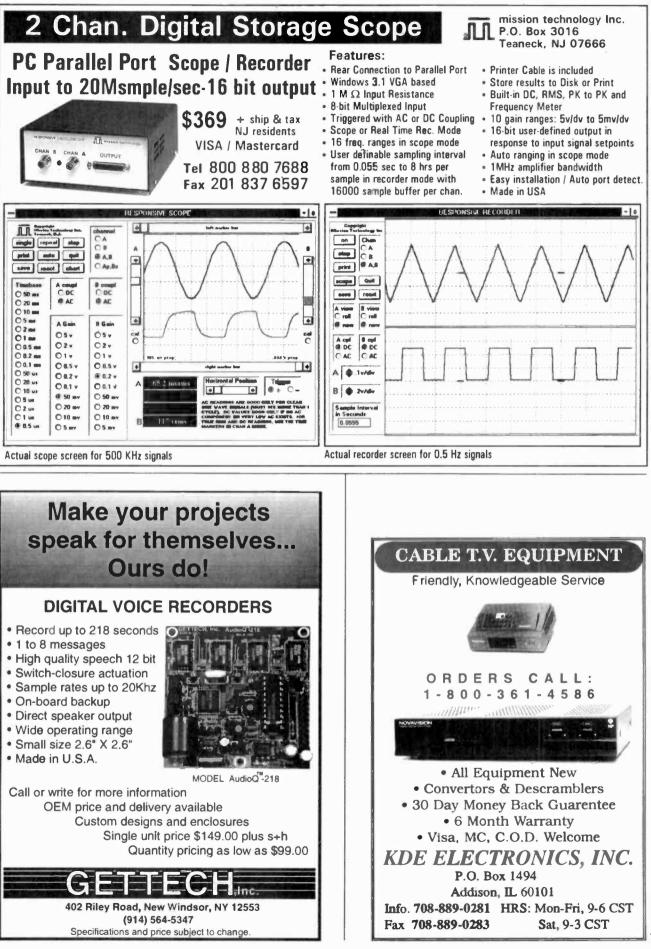
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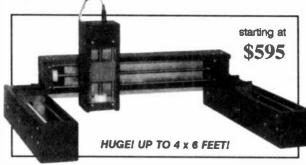
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We cannot bill for classified ads. **PAYMENT IN FULL MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.** We do permit repeat ads or multiple ads in the same issue, but, in all cases, full payment must accompany your order.

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The first word and company name of each ad are set in bold caps at no extra charge. No special positioning, centering, dots, extra space, etc. can be accommodated.

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Our classified ad rate is \$1.75 per word. Minimum charge is \$26.25 per ad per insertion (15 words). Any words that you want set in bold are each .40 extra. Indicate bold words by underlining. Words normally written in all caps and accepted abbreviations are not charged anything additional. State abbreviations must be post office 2-letter abbreviations. A phone number is one word. If you use a Box number you must include your permanent address and phone number for our files. ADS SUBMITTED WITHOUT THIS INFORMATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

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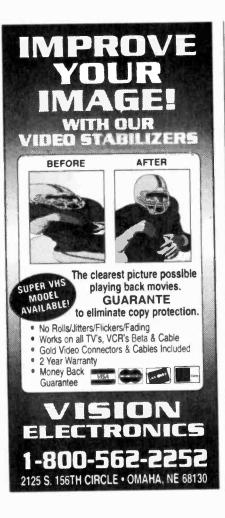
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Ads not received by our closing date will run in the next issue. For example, ads received by November 13 will appear in the March issue that is on sale January 17. POPULAR ELECTRONICS is published monthly. No cancellations permitted after the closing date. No copy changes can be made after we have typeset your ad. NO REFUNDS, advertising credit only. No phone orders.

#### CONTENT

All classified advertising in POPULAR ELECTRONICS is limited to electronics items only. All ads are subject to the publishers approval. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REJECT OR EDIT ALL ADS.

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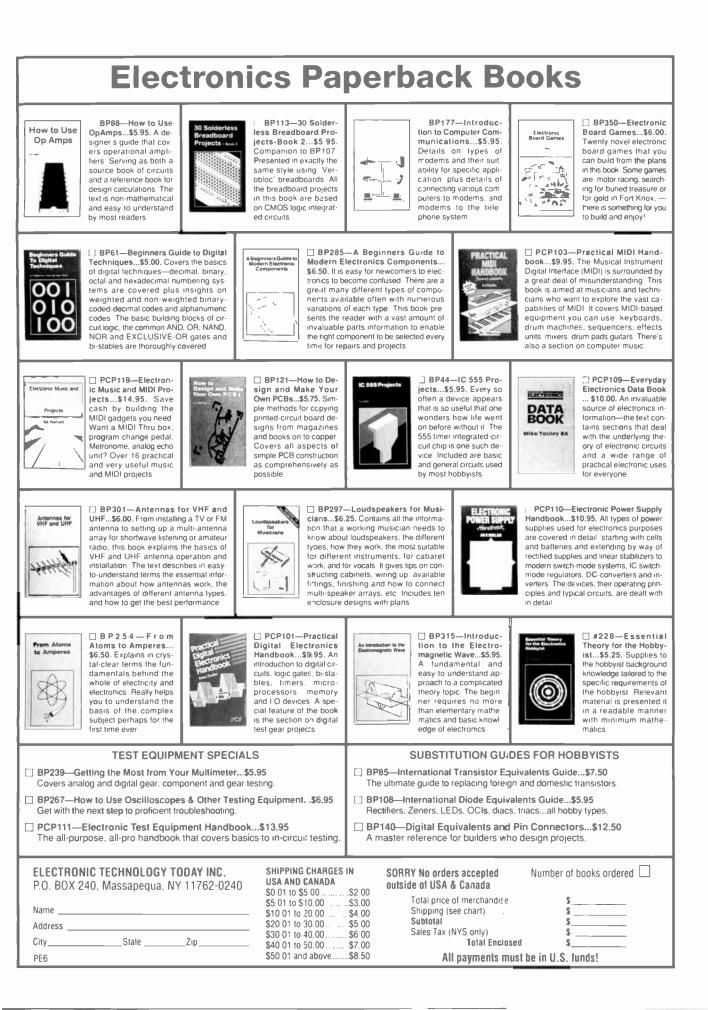
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- Rapid charge NiCads with 10 hour discharge time Scout Spectrum CD-ROM/PerCon FCC database (optional)
- AC Adaptor/Charger DB 32 VHF/UHF mini-antenna shown with Scout (optional) Distinctive Beeper/Vibrator indicate frequency hits

At right: Scout shown with CLIPMATE™ A handy windshield mount for Scout. for quick access and visibility

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