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December '81

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4000 0.13 4078 0.18 4706 4 4001 0.13 4081 0.18 4720 4 4002 0.13 4081 0.18 4720 4 4002 0.13 4082 0.18 4723 0 4002 0.15 4093 0.41 4724 0 4008 0.70 4099 9.33 4725 2 4008A£ 0.80 4175 0.90 40014 0 4009 0.30 4502 0.79 40085 0 4010 0.30 4502 0.79 40085 0 4011 0.14 4506 0.63 40160 0 4011 0.14 4506 0.64 40160 0 4011 0.15 4507 0.38 40160 0 4011 0.15 4507 0.38 40161 0 4015 0.564 4510 0.66 4	78XX1A T 79XX1A T 78G 1A TC 78G 1A TC 78H5A TC	TO-220 neg 0.60 4MH	. 200 /		963 99p
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Editor: Hugh Davies Senior Art Editor: Andrew Sawyer Advertisement Manager: Esmé Dansiger

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Assistant Editor: Keith Brindley Editorial Assistant: Judith Jacobs Drawing Office Manager: Paul Edwards Managing Editor: Ron Harris BSc Layout Artist: Enzo Grando Managing Director: T. J. Connell



CAUGHT IN THE ACT: we found these two building our Drum Synthesiser project (you can't best /t — see page 18) in the HE Workshop while we were at lunch. Son: "You've soldered that component in upside down Dad!" Father: "Never mind son, I'm in a hurry — the Editor will be back soon!"



SPECIAL OFFER of the month: *Telking* Digital Watch. Not only will it tell you the time digitally but it will announce it at the press of a button and on the hour



DISSATISFIED with the tone of your acoustic or electric guitar? Just connect your pickup to our Guitar Graphic Equaliser (see easy-to-build project with kit offer on page 1D) and balance-up the sound to your taste

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SWITCHES TOGGLE: 2A, 250V. SPST 33p DPDT 44p	DIL SWITCHES (SPST) 4 way 70p; (8 way 90p; 10 way (SPDT) 4 way 190p,	5 way 85p; 145p. 21/	2 x 3 1/4" 73p 52p D 2 x 5" 83p - V	O Board 150p NP Board 330p ero Strip 144p	PLUGS & SOCKETS	PANEL METERS FSD	RELAYS REED, Encepsulated, Single Pole, 5W Normally Open, 200mA, 50V DC.
SUB-MIN TOGGLE SPST on/off 54p SPDT c/over 60p SPDT centre off 85p	ROTARY SWITCHES (Adjustable Stop ty) 1 pole/2 to 12 way;	5: 334 334 334	4 x 3-44" 83p - 4 x 5" 95p 79p Pf 4 x 17" 326p 211p Vo 4 x 17" 426p - S	POTO-DECs problock 375p Dec 350p	2,5mm (plastic) 8p - 10p Metal 15p 8p 16p 3.5mm (plastic) 10p 15p 12p Metal 18p 10p 18p Wan Mono	0-500µA	RL12 700Ω 6V to 9V 120p RL13 1KΩ 9V to 12V 120p RL14 1K7Ω 12V to 18V 120p RL15 3KΩ 18V to 30V 135p
SPDT biased both ways 105p	3 pole/2 to 4 way: 4 ROTARY: Mains DP	p/2 to 3 way 45p Pitt Sp	of 100 pins 50p Eu	urobreadboard 520p imboard 1 785p uperstrip SS2 998p	Plastic 15p 20p 15p Metal 36p 14p 30p	0-1mA 0-5mA 0-10mA	Single Pole, Change Over RL16 1KΩ 4V to 10V 295p RL17 1KΩ 9V to 12V 295p
DPDT 6 tags 75p DPDT centre off 88p DPDT biased both	on/off	56p VI	ERO WIRING	DALO ETCH	Viin Stereo Plastic 22p 24p 22p Metal 36p 20p 33p	0-50mA 0-100mA	Double Pole, Normally Open RL18 350(1) 9V to 12V 200p
ways 145p DPDT 3 positions	ROTARY: (Mak-a-si Make a multiway a sembly has adjust	witch. Shafting as	sare Spool 76n	+ Spare tip 90p	DfN 2 pin 8p 6p 14p	0-500mA 0-1A 0-2A	Miniature, enclosed, PCB mount, Our RL6 series.
on/on/on 185p 3-pole 2 way 205p	modates up to 6 wa (max. 6 pole/12 wa	fers y + DP switch).	Ib bag Anhydrous	ILTRASONIC RANSDUCER	3 pin 13p 10p 15p 4 pin 18p 12p 15p 5 pin 13p 12p 15p	0-25V 0-50V AC	S.P.C.O. RL6-91 17012 coil, 7V5 to 12V DC;
SLIDE 250V: DPDT 1A 14p DPDT 1A c/off 15p	Mechanism only	90p 19	5p + 50p P&P	IOKH2 395p pr	BANANA	0-300V AC	380V/6A AC; 1300VA/50W 210p D.P.C.D. 43Ω coil, 4V2-7V DC; 250V AC; 5A;
DPDT 1/2A 13p	the above switch m	echanism. pie/6 way: 3 pole/4		ouble S.R.B.P.	2mm 13p 13p - 3mm (wander) 11p 11p -	445p each CRYSTALS	1100VA/150W 218p RL6-111 17012 coil, BV-14V; 250V AC 5A 220p
PUSHBUTTON 6A with 10mm Button SPDT latching 99p	way: 4 pole/3 way: Mains DP 4A Switc Spacers 4p. Screen	6p/2 way 56p 9 h to fit 45p 6	"×6" 90p 1	ded 9.5" x 8.5" 10p 95p 95p	4mm 13p 14p -	100KHz 290 200KHz 370	RL6-114 74012 coil, 17V5-29V 250V 5A AC. 222p
DPDT latching 145p SPDT moment 99p	ROCKER: 5A/250V	DI M	L SOCKETS EXAS) Low Wire	EDGE CONNECTORS:	CO-AXIAL (TV) Plastic 10p 18p 8p Metal 19p 20p 40p	455KHz 383 1MHz 300 1.008M 395	CONTINENTAL Cradie Type Relays. Miniature Plug-in relays. 110V DC;
DPDT moment 145p Mini Non Locking	ROCKER: 10A/250\ ROCKER: 10A/250\ ROCKER: 10A/250\ ROCKER: 10A/250\	SPDT 38p DPDT c/off 95p	Prof. Wrap oin Bo 25p	(Double type) .1 .156	UHF Connectors (50(1-CB)	1.28MHz 392 1.6MHz 323	12 V AC. 2A/DC; 2.5 A AC 30W/100VA 2 pole c/over 185(2; 6V-18V. RL201
Push to Make 15p Push to Break 25p	HOCKEN. 104/2001	85p 16	pin 10p 35p pin 10p 42p pin 15p 52p	2x10 wey - 120p 2x15 wey - 135p 2x18 wey 140p 145p	plug PL258 40p; Reducer 14p; Socket SO239 Round Chassis 40p Socket SO239 Square Panel	1.8432MHz 300 2MHz 305	2 pole c/over 13V to 35V; 700Ω;
DIL JUMP PLUGS Single	ER LEADS (Ribbon Ca ended DIP Jumper	ble Assembly) 20 24 inches 14 pin 22	pin 22p 00p pin 25p 70p	2x22 wey 180p 185p 2x25 wey 180p 175p	BULGIN OCTAL 250V-6A/pin	2.4576MHz 300 3.2768M 240	RL202 180p 4 pole c/over 9V to 18V; 1851L RL211 220p
14pin 44p 145p; 16pin 49p	16 pin 165p; 24 pin 24 Double ended DIP	Jumpers 28	pin 25p 70p pin 28p 90p pin - 109p	2x30 wey 199p 2x36 wey 235p - 2x40 wey 285p -	Plug P551 199p; Socket 68p	3.57954M 150 3.6864MHz 300 4.000MHz 200	High Power "Heavy Duty" PCB Mounting, Cradle type.
24pin 88p Lengt 40pin 250p 6in 12in	h 14 pin 16 pi 185p 205p 195p 215p	24 pin 40 pin 40 300 p 465 p	CONNECTORS (Cannon	2x43 way 200p -	IEC 3 pin 250V/6A Plug, chassis mounting 40p Sockat, free hanging 70p	4.000MHz 200 4.032 290 4.19430M 200 4.433619 120	S.P.C.D. Power Gain 1:8000 380V AC/16A; 3.5K VA. 8 to 19V; 1901 2950
Ribbon Cable ft 36in	215p 235p 230p 250p	350p 540p Pir	ns Plugs Sockets (way 95p 125p	Covers Pins 145p 100 pins	Socket, with 2 metre lead 150p	5.0MHz 240 5.185M 300	MEZO TRANSDUCERS
10	IENOL	IEEE 575p 25	way 135p 198p way 170p 250p way 290p 398p	150p 70p 130p 500 pins 185p 325p	ZERO INSERTION FORCE DIL SOCKETS 24 way 650p 28 way 820p; 40 way 875p	5.24288M 390 6.0MHz 240 6.144MHz 240	Туре РВ-2720 75р
TRANSFORME	RS: Prim. 240V	VOLTAGE REGU	HATORS		25way 'D' CONNECTOR	6.5536MHz 200 MHz 200	BUZZERS, miniatura, solid-state 6V; 9V & 12V 70p
6-0.6V; 9-0-9V; 12-0-12 pcb mounting, Miniatur 3VA: 2x6V-0.25A; 2x9	e, Split Bobbin	P +ve		CA3085 95p LM304H 170p LM309KP 99p	Jumper Lead Cable Assembly 18" long, Single End, Male 520+ 18" long, Single End, Female 525p	7.680M 200 8.0MHz 200	LOUDSPEAKERS Miniature, 0.3W; 8(L. 2in, 2 ¹ /4in, 2 ¹ /2in, 3in 80p
2x15V-0.1A 6VA: 2x6V-0.5A; 2x9 2x15V-0.2A	200 V-0.3A; 2x12V-0.25A	P 5V 7805 145p 12V 7812 145p	7905 220p 7912 220p	LM300H 170p LM305H 140p LM309K 135p	38" long, Double Ended, M/M 1020p 138" long, Double Ended, F/F 1010p	8.08333M 362 8.867237M 240 9.375M 323	2 1/2in 40(1, 64(1) or 80(1) 00p WANDER MIKE
Standard Split Bobbin t		18V 7818 145p	=	LM317K 350p LM317H 280p	38" long, Double Ended, M/F 1000r	10.0MHz 240 10.7MHz 270 12MHz 290	The new Radio microphone that transforms your FM radio into a
6VA: 2x6V-0.5A; 2x5 2x15V-0.25A 12VA: 2x4.5V-1.3A;	220	P 5V 7805 45p	7905 56p 7912 55p	LM323K 560p LM325N 240p LM326N 240p	ANTEX SOLDERING IRON C-15W 420p; CX17W 430p. CCN-15W 440p: CX25W 446p.	14.31818M 320 16.0MHz 275	cordless PA System. Just tune in your radio on to 90MHz, turn on the Wander Mike and you have instant
2x12V-0.5A; 2x15V-0.4A 24VA: 2x6V-1.5A; 2	275p (35p p&p	15V 7812 50p 15V 7815 50p 18V 7818 50p	7915 55p 7918 55p	LM327 270p LM723 35p TAA550 50p	Spare tips, assorted sizes 50p Spare Elements 210p Iron stand with sponge 160p	18MHz 240 18.432M 240 19.968MHz 300	high quality sound reproduction. PA System. Has a range of 100 feet +. Also supplied is a 5-metre cable
2x15V-0.8A; 2x20V-0.64 50VA: 2x6V-4A; 2x9V-2	320p (60p påp 5A; 2x12V-2A; 2x15V	24V 7824 50p	ic Casing	TBA625B 75p TDA1412 150p	SOLDER (Multicore)	20.0 MHz 323 26.0 MHz 383 26.69 MHz 290 27.145MHz 240	with jack plug, should you wish to use it as a standard microphone.
1.5A; 2x20V-1.2A; 2x25 100VA: 2x12V-4A; 2x	400p (60p p&p	5V 78L05 30p 6V 78L62 30p	79L05 60 p	78HO5 + 5V/5A 550p 78HG +5V to +25V	18SWG Size 5 Dispenser 75p	27.648M 323	Ideal for singers, musicians, confer- ences, lectures, discos, clubs etc. ONLY £39.50
2x25V-2A; 2x30V-1.5A, peop charge to be adde	2x50V-1A 920p (75	P 13V 78112 30p	79L12 60p 79L15 60p	5A 650p 79HG-2.25V to	Size 12 Reel 360p 22SWG PC115 Dispenser 100p	38.6667M 290 48.0MHz 270 100.00MHz 323	SPEAKING CLOCK Complete Kit of parts evailable for
normal postal charge).	-			24V 5A 800p	Size 10 Reel 360p	116.0MHz 300	this clock Only £37.50
CMOS 4000 14 4073 4001 14 4075	20 4536 295 20 4538 115	OPTO ELEC- TRONICS	COMPUTER				BOOKSHOP CORNER bok (Revised Edition) 680p
4002 14 4076 4006 66 4077	60 4539 115 26 4541 140	LEDs with Clips TIL209 Red 13	Sound reproduc	ed through TV Speal	directly to any colour TV set. ker. PET Graphics etc£165	TTL Cook-Book	750p ataBook (Comprehensive) 750p
4007 18 4078 4008 62 4081 4009 35 4082	26 4543 135 26 4544 150 21 4549 395	TIL211 Grn. 17 TIL212 Yel. 18 TIL220 2'' Red 14	VIDEO GENIE	A complete system	including Cassette recorder. 16K users RAM, 12K Micro-	CMOS Cook-Book Personal Compute	er Book 695p
4010 40 4085 4011 15 4086 4012 18 4089	65 4553 299 70 4554 190 140 4555 50	2" Green, Yellow or Amber 18	soft Basic in RO	M. 64 x 16 line displa-	t279	Illustrating BASIC BASIC with Style	540p
4013 34 4093 4014 75 4094	43 4556 55 168 4557 320	0.2" Bi colour Red/Green 55p Green/Yelow 65p	width Characte feed, Parallel int	rs as well as dot re terface standard	solution graphics. 8" tractor	A Bit of BASIC Advanced BASIC	540p 790p
4015 66 4095 4016 32 4096 4017 48 4097	90 4558 120 90 4559 395 320 4560 180	0.2" Tricolour Red/Green/Yellow@5p Square LEDs, Red,	80 CPS, Bi-dire	10" Tractor Feed, 9 ectional, Centronics i	x 9 matrix, 80 column, Speed nterface, Baud rate 110-9600	BASIC Computer More BASIC Com Some Common BA	puter Games 550p
4018 58 4098 4019 42 4099 4020 61 4160	88 4561 104 95 4562 495 95 4566 175	Green, Yellow 30 LD271 Infra Red 46			E365 Er Tractor feed plus all the E395	Practical BASICAL 6502 Software Desi	Programs 1250p
4021 70 4161 4022 66 4162	99 4568 250 99 4569 175	SFH205 Detector 91 TIL32 Infra Red 58 TIL78 Detector 60	EPSON MX80F	T2 Has high resolutio	n Graphics option plus all the	6502 Application Be Programming the 6	ook 980p 602 (C202) 1155p
4023 20 4163 4024 45 4174 4025 19 4175	99 4572 36 99 4580 460 105 4581 250	BARGRAPH. Red 10 segments 225	EPSON MX100	132 Column Printer	plus has all the facilities of	Programming & Int 6502 Assembly Lan	guage Programming 1360p
4026 130 4194 4027 38 4408	105 4582 99 790 4583 99	LS40C 255 OCP71 120 ORP12 86	 SOFTY-2 As re complete micro 	rviewed in PE Sept. processor developm	'B1 by Dr A. A. Berk. The ent system for Engineers and	6802 Assembly La 6809 Assembly La	nguage Programming 1250p nguage Programming 1530p ASCAL 550p
4029 77 4410 4030 50 4411	725 4685 99 695 4597 330	ORP61 85 2N5777 45	5V single rail E	PROM. Supplied full	y built, tested. Enclosed in a	Using CP/M: A se	ASCAL 550p : If teaching guide 815p mbly Lang. Programming 1375p
4031 170 4412 4032 125 4415 4033 165 4419	800 4598 290 480 4599 595 280 40097 88	ISOLATORS	VIDEO MONITO	OR 9", fully cased &	y included£169 guaranteed. B & W. Excellent	Z80 Instruction Ha	ndbook 430p Ny Lang. Programming 715p
4034 195 4422 4035 95 4433	770 40100 215 770 40101 130	IL74 55 TIL111/2/4 90 7 Segment Displays TIL307 675	TEX EPROM EP	RASER Erases up to 3	£69 2 ICs in 15-30 minutes. £33 £9	Z80 Microcomput	er Handbook 825p
4036 275 4435 4037 115 4440 4038 110 4450	850 40102 180 999 40103 175 350 40104 95	TIL312.3" CA 105	5V/5A Power S	upply Ready-built &	tested	Programming the Z80 Assembly Lar	280 (C280) 1230p
4039 290 4451 4040 59 4490	350 40105 115 350 40106 75	TIL313 3" CC 105 TIL321 5" CA 115 TIL322 5" CC 115	NASCOM, or H	Ome brew	£26	TRS80 BASIC - A	self teaching guide 790p
4042 60 4501 4043 70 4502	28 40108 450 90 40109 100	DL704.3" CC 99 DL707.3" CA 99 DL747.6" CA 180	C12 CASSETTI	ES in library cases	ckable drawers 550p	30 Programs for th	he Sinclair ZX80 700p
4044 65 4503 4045 170 4504 4046 75 4506	50 40110 300 105 40114 240 65	.8" Orange CA 250 FND357 Red 120	to produce the	best from your Sup	Monitor IC specially designed erboard, UK101 & Enhanced	Making the most of 32 BASIC Program	of your ZX80 790p ns for the PET Computer 1435p 8 Bus (GP1B) 1200p
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4052 70 4513 4053 78 4514 4054 125 4515	199 195 198	LCD 31/2 Digits 675 LCD 4 Digits 750			stration on any of the	Library of PET Sul Apple II Users' Gu	broutines 1000p lide 1200p
4055 125 4516 4056 120 4517	75 415	LCD 6 Digits 850	above it	ems. Be satisfied	d before you buy.	Practical Intro. to I PASCAL with Styl	e 600p
4057 1915 4518 4059 480 4519 4060 90 4520	42 29 78	NEON with resistor,				Programming in F CRT Controller Ha CP/M Handbook	
4061 1225 4521 4062 995 4522 4063 99 4526	200 125 95	push fit. 250V mains. Round. Red or Amber 30p	ETI/WATF	ORD'S MIC SYSTE	RO EXPANSION		terfacing Technique 1120p
4066 36 4527 4067 399 4528	115 80	Rectangular, nut gixing Red, Amber,	This versatile econor	mical Expansion System	n, as published in ETI, provides a	Writing Interactive	e Compiler & Interpreters 1340p
4068 22 4529 4069 20 4530 4070 26 4531	150 90 130	Green 30p Reflective Optical Switch 296p	cheap but reliable en puters. Send SAE for details	xpansion possibility for	most of the popular Micro-com-		55p P&P charge on books
	110	Slotted Optical	Send SAL TOT DETAILS			N	o VAT on books

MONITOR

Editorial

I will be leaving HE (and Argus Specialist Publications) at the end of October, after holding HE's 'reins' since September last year.

From the January 1982 issue (due out early in December 1981) Ron Keeley will take over as HE's Editor. Ron's name should be familiar to regular readers, as the author of our *Synthesiser Secrets* series (the third part is on page 29 of this issue).

His face may be familiar too — we persuaded him to hold the HE Electronic Ignition module for the cover picture of the August '81 issue. (Next to him, incidentally, is Adrian Boxall from our photographic department.)

Ron left his native Australia in 1980 and has been working in the UK as a freelance journalist. He is a professional musician and has a background in electronics.

Thanks to everyone who has helped me put HE together over the last few months, and best wishes to all our readers, in the UK and overseas.

Hugh Davies

Hugh Davies MISTC, G3VCU

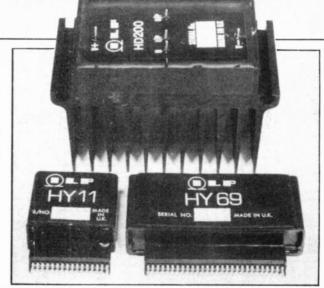


News For Radio Control Enthusiasts

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the date (2nd November) for the start of the Government's legal CB service has done little to reassure the Radio Control fraternity.

Members of this fraternity are only too well aware that the numbers of users of illegal CB equipment are such that the chances of regaining the use of 27 MHz are negligible. The resulting overcrowding on the new 35 MHz allocation, and the frustration of boat and car enthuslasts, who have no realistic alternative to 27 MHz, means that the pressure is now being applied to the Home Office for it to make a further RC frequency allocation.

The CEPT recommends frequencies in the 40, 53 and 72 MHz wavebands, in addition to 27 and 35 MHz for RC applicetions: it is likely that a claim for one or more of these allocations is imminent. Pete Christy



Sounds New

A RANGE OF new modular products for home hi-fi and disco/guitar amplifier constructors has been announced by ILP Electronics of Canterbury.

The company is already well known as a designer and manufacturer of encapsulated audio amplifiers, pre-amplifiers and power supplies, and the new

Make Friends With A Microprocessor

DOES THE WORD 'microprocessor' send a cold shiver down your spine? Does it describe a faceless technological monster that threatens mankind's existence? Or is it just a black plastic gadget, not much bigger than a 50p piece, that you can buy for around £10?

In Introducing Microprocessors (Keith Dickson Publishing Limited, £4.50), Ian Sinclair removes the mystery from microprocessors without going into deep technological explanations.

Definitely a good way to get to

Faster Teletext . . . And a First For Scotland

TWO DEVELOPMENTS in ORACLE, the ITV teletext service, took place in October. The first wes a halving of the average access time to pages, from 30 to 15 seconds. The second was of national significance: Scotland was given the world's first regional teletext service.

Both developments stemmed from one change in the method used to transmit the teletext pages. In the past, ORACLE's pege information was carried on two 'spare' TV lines out of the normally visible but if the picture height is badly adjusted on your TV receiver you can see them flickering away at the top of the picture. This flickering is the page information, transmitted in digital form.) modules increase its range to almost 50 modules.

Many of the new modules are suited to disco and guitar amplifier equipment including: mono mixers, stereo mixers, high-power MOSFET amplifiers and stereo headphone drive modules.

ILP Electronics Ltd, Roper Close, Canterbury, CT2 7EP (tel 0227 54778).



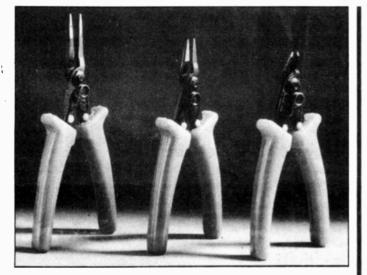
grips with these devices before moving on to a practical microprocessor-based computer system (and there's nothing like hands-on experience to help with understanding computers).

Now four lines have been allocated to the service, with one of four magazines of page information allocated to each line.

On Scottish Television (STV), from 12 October 1981, three of the lines are allocated to national magazines while the fourth is allocated totally to regional information (such as local weather, sports, events and so on).

According to the ITV, ORACLE will become 'completely regionalised' by 1984/5.

For a comment from the competition, HE spoke to Graham Clayton, Duty Editor of CEEFAX (the BBC's teletext service). He said that the BBC had simply 'slashed access time' (that is, reduced it by half). Although the BBC had originally planned to start its first regional service in Manchester this year, cuts in spending have prevented this from being implemented. The BBC still hopes to operate regional services as soon as funds are available.



Cushion-grip **Comfort For Hobbyists**

TELE-PRODUCTION TOOLS Limited has placed emphasis on comfort with the set of tools it is offering to hobbyists. The set comprises:

fine-nosed pliers, jaw length 40 mm from pivot fine-nosed pliers, jaw length 28 mm from pivot • flush-cutting micro-shear, with

UOSAT Launches. OK!

THE UNIVERSITY OF SURREY'S satellite, UOSAT, Britain's first educational spacecraft intended for use by engineers, radio amateurs and schools (see HE August '81, pages 56-57) was successfully launched, by NASA, at 12.27 pm British Summer Time on Tuesday 6th October.

Separation from the Delta 2310 launch rocket was at

cutting head angled at 45° for ease of use on printed circuit boards

Each tool is fitted with what are described as: 'softly sprung cushion-grip handles' that are claimed to reduce fatigue in use.

You can either buy all three for £10 or buy them individually at £3.75 each. (These prices include postage, packing and VAT.)

Tele-Production Tools Limited, Stiron House, Electric Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex SSO 9NW (tel 0702 352719).

13.30 pm as the spacecraft entered orbit. Lift-off was from the Western Test Range, Vandenburg, California.

The latest news we've heard is that all functions of UOSAT are performing well and that the spacecraft is transmitting telemetry data as planned on 145.825 MHz. The signal is strong and transmissions can be picked up using a standard amateur narrow-band FM receiver with a crossed dipole aerial.

Technology For The Handicapped Child

THE COURSE, Technology for the Handicapped Child, was held at Castle Priory College, Wall-Ingford, Oxfordshire during October.

This week-long residential course has been a regular event over the last few years and has as one of its main aims the dissemination of information on Intest advances In the

technology, and how these advances can benefit handicapped children.

HE attended the 'micro course' — Microcomputers for Disabled People - on Saturday 10 October. Apart from learning some fascinating details of how micros are used to aid the disabied at home, in their education and at work we had the chance to try out some of the latest computer equipment.

The course is organised by Roger Jefcoate, who was the

Calling All Home Computer Owners

THE 8BC has planned what it describes as a unique experiment. It will take place on the Tomorrow's World programme on Thursday 3rd December, on 8BC-1, and home computer owners throughout 8ritain are invited to take part.

Electronics News

During the programme, a complete program (notice the difference in spelling!) will be broadcast, in audio form, consisting of a burst of bleeps from the Beeb and lasting about 15 seconds. Viewers will be able to record the program on an audio cassette machine with its microphone placed close to the loudspeaker of the TV receiver. Once recorded, it should be possible to run the program through a computer (probably propped on top of the TV).

If the experiment works, data which started in the Tomorrow's World studio in London will be in thousands of homes throughout Britain - in a few seconds. (The implications of this are exciting - and Fightening — 1984 is only two years away!) Full details will be given in the Radio Times. According to the BBC,

Viewers with unusual, but sensible applications are invited to contact Trevor Taylor at 'Tomorrow's World', Kensington House, Richmond Way, London W14 OAX'.

Projects To Build ... For Disabled People

THE WORK of ACTIVE, a charitable association which aims to help disabled people to lead more active and independent lives by sharing ideas on one-off aids and modifications, was described in *Electronic* Aids For The Disabled (HE July '81, pp 15-19). ACTIVE has recently started publishing a series of Worksheets covering a wide range of play, leisure and communication aids for severely disabled children and aduits.

The Worksheets are segregated into categories according to the skills and facilities required. Main groups are Craft Techniques (group C), Electrics/Electronics (group E), Metalwork (group M) and Woodwork (group W). Degrees of constructional skill required are indicated by the number of asterisks after each group (for example, an E* project is easier to make than an E*** project). Constructional details are given for aids ranging from simple 'kit-

chen table' woodwork to electronic, woodwork or metalwork designs which are best tackled, unless you have the ability, at an evening class or as a project by local technical college students.

HE readers might be interested in the electrical or electronic projects. Group E* projects contain no transistors or ICs but include some details of construction. Group E** projects are likely to include these devices and some details of construction or Veroboard layout. Group E*** is similar to E** but designs are generally more complex and no constructional details are likely to be given.

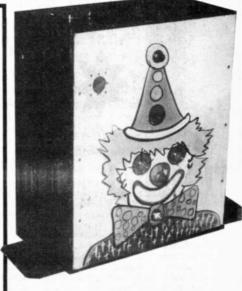
Examples of electrical/electronic projects are: Wee-D Mk.5 (E*), a unit devised to establish incontinence pattern and assist in training, and *Mandeville Clown* (E*** M** W*), a toy originally designed for severely handicapped children. It provides a combination of light and sound rewards when a separate switch is pressed.

Prices of Worksheets range from 20p to £1.60: a catalogue giving details of all projects is available from: ACTIVE, The Toy Libraries Association, Seebrook House, Wyllyotts Manor, Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 2HL (tel 0707 44571).

subject of our Electronic Aids For The Disabled feature in the July '81 issue and who helped judge our IYDP Project Design Competition (see page 46 of this issue for details of winners). It is likely that next year's course, due to be held in November 1982, will be of in-terest to HE readers. When HE spoke to Rosemary Mc Closkey, Tutor and Organiser, she said that there will be a greater emphasis on computer systems throughout the week, and for this reason there will not be a special day dedicated to the subject.

Those Interested in attending can either opt for the full week or select individual days when subjects of particular interest will be covered.

Further details from: Miss Rosemary McCloskey, Castle Priory College, Thames Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 OHE (tel 0491 37551).



NEXT MONTH IN HE — NEXT MONTH IN HE — NEXT MONTH IN HE

Just a month to wait for the January '82 issue -



Five easy projects for you to build:

Nicad Charger

Your batteries (rechargeable nicads, that is) will get a kick out of this one. Build our charger and your nicads need never let you down again.

Simple Timer

Our easy-to-build timer will enable you to dispense with hour glasses, clockwork ticking timers or guesswork.

Intruder Confuser

An ingenious yet simple design which encourages burglars to buzz off. We'd describe it as a psychological deterrent.

Switch-tuned Radio

A very neat project, this one. it's a sensitive radio, with built-in loudspeaker, that gives you the stations of your choice at the touch of a button.

Volume Expander

Enables you to take your amplifier to new heights (and depths). An invaluable aid to audio enthusiasts.

plus features galore

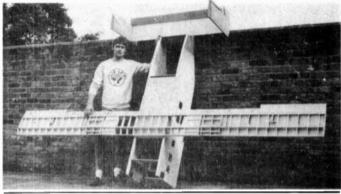
Hi-Fi System Feature — all you ever wanted to know about hi-fi (but the salesman wouldn't tell you)

out December 11th

This feature is definitely a down-to-earth approach (where did that come from?) to choosing hi-fi systems. So before you depart with $\pounds \pounds \pounds$ s of hard-earned cash take time to read this feature.

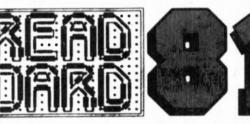
Large Scale Model Aircraft

Guest writer John Greenfield outlines some of the problems associated with large (and we do mean large) scale radiocontrolled model 'planes. John also describes his experiences when he attempted to take two of his models to the Las Vegas Large Scale Championships last year.



terms mentioned here are those planned but unforeseen circumstances may affect the actual contents

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Wednesday 11th November 10 a.m.-6 p.m.Thursday12th November 10 a.m.-8 p.m.Friday13th November 10 a.m.-6 p.m.Saturday14th November 10 a.m.-6 p.m.Sunday15th November 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

Any one of the 17,000 people who thronged the RHS for the Breadboard exhibition last year will need no introduction to this year's premier show for the electronics enthusiast. They already know all about the demonstrations, bargain sales, bookstalls, games, kits, computers and music machines to be found at BREADBOARD 81. They could name you all the leading companies who were there to see — and to buy from, at fantastic prices. Even those !ucky 17,000 would be surprised

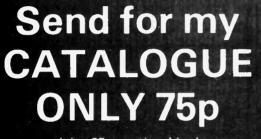
to hear that this year we've **improved** BREADBOARD still further! More stands, more demonstrations and wider gangways to make it all easier to enjoy! BREADBOARD 81 is the place to be from November 11th to 15th at the RHS Hall. Why not come and find out for yourself how much you missed last year? We can promise plenty to see and do at BREADBOARD 81. Close to Victoria Station and NCP car parking facilities.

¹ Cost of entry will be £2.00 for adults and £1.00 for children under 14 yrs and O.Ä.P.s. ORGANISED BY ARGUS SPECIALIST PUBLICATIONS LTD., 145 CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON WC2H 0EE. ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S NEW HALL, GREYCOAT STREET,

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Hobby Electronics, December 1981





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Model No	Output power Watts rms	DIST THD Typ at 1kHz	ORTION IMD 50Hz/7kHz 4.1	Supply voltage Typ/Max	Size mm	Wt gms	Price Inc. VAT	Price ex. VAT
HY 30	15w/4-8Ω	0.015%	<0 006%	±18±20	76×68×40	240	£8 28	£7.29
HY 60	30w/4-8Ω	0.015%	<0 006%	±25±30	76×68×40	240	£9.58	£8 33
HY 120	60w/4-8Ω	0.01%	<0.006%	±35±40	120×78×40	410	£20 10	£17 48
HY 200	120w/4-80	0 01%	<0 006%	±45±50	120 × 78 × 50	515	£24 39	£21 21
HY 400	240w/41	0.01%	<0.006%	±45±50	120×78×100	1025	£36 60	£31 83

BIPOLAR Standard, without heatsinks

HY 120P	60w/4-8Ω	0.01%	<0 006%	±35±40	120×26×40	215	£17 83	£15 50
HY 200P	120w/4-8Ω	0 01%	<0.006%	±45±50	120 × 26 × 40	215	£21 23	£18.46
HY 400P	240w/4Ω	0 01%	<0.006%	±45±50	120 × 26 × 70	375	£32 58	£28.33

Protection: Load line, momentary short circuit (typically 10 sec). Slew rate 15V/μs Rise time: 5μs. S/N ratio 100db. Frequency response (-3dB):15Hz-50kHz. Input sensitivity 500mV rms. Input impedance 100kΩ. Damping factor (8Ω/100Hz)>400.

HEAVY DUTY with heatsinks

Model No	Output power Watts rms	DIST T.H.D. Typ at 1kHz	ORTION 1 M D 50Hz/7kHz 4 1	Supply voltage Typ/Max	Size mm	WI gims	Price inc. VAT	Price ex VAT
HD 120	60w/4-80	0.01%	<0 006%	±35±40	120 × 78 × 50	515	£25.85	£22 48
HD 200	120w/4-8Ω	0 01%	<0 006%	±45±50	120×78×60	620	£31 49	£27.38
HD 400	240w/40	0 01%	<0.006%	±45±50	120 × 78 × 100	1025	£44 42	£38.63

HD 200P 120w/4-8Ω 0.01% <0.006%	17 £23 63 42 £34.28
HD 200P 120w/4-80 0.01% <0.006% ±45±50 120×26×50 265 £27	17 123 63
	10 000 00
HD 120P 60w/4-80 0 01% <0 006% ±35±40 120×26×50 265 £22	



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Guitar Graphic Equaliser

Seven steps to control the sound from your electric guitar: 1 Build this project 2-7 Adjust the controls to suit

IMAGINE — YOU'RE ON stage playing to a packed house. You're just about to run your lead guitar break and you need just that little extra 'top', to give the solo the brightness you're after. With the HE Guitar Graphic Equaliser, it's easy. Simply adjust the control for the frequency you feel needs boosting (or cutting) and then you have it — a perfect guitar sound.

You couldn't ask for more really: the project is built in a strong metal case so even that flat-footed roadie can't damage it; it has a footswitch to enable you to cut in and out while playing; it has six controls which provide boost or cut at six centre frequencies. it's battery-powered (with an option for an external power supply); and it looks good!

Construction

Build up the main printed circuit board (PCB) first. Insert and solder the six links, followed by resistors and capacitors (making sure that the polarised capacitors are the right way round). Figure 2 shows all component locations for this board.

Next insert the four ICs directly into the PCB making sure they are the correct way round and then solder them in. Insert and solder the ¼" jack sockets and switch SW1. Connect a short length of wire to the large solder tag (the tag fits over the switch) and solder the other end of the wire into the board where shown.

Jack socket SK3 should be soldered directly into the board at this time, although as you can see in the view of the prototype board, we wired ours in.

Now fit the battery connector and leave this board aside.

The slider PCB should now be constructed. Insert and solder the five links as shown in **Fig. 3**.

Now insert the six slider potentiometers into position. Bend their solder tags over the edges of the board and solder them to the copper track.

Using nuts, bolts and $\frac{1}{2}$ '' spacers, mount the slider board above the main board.

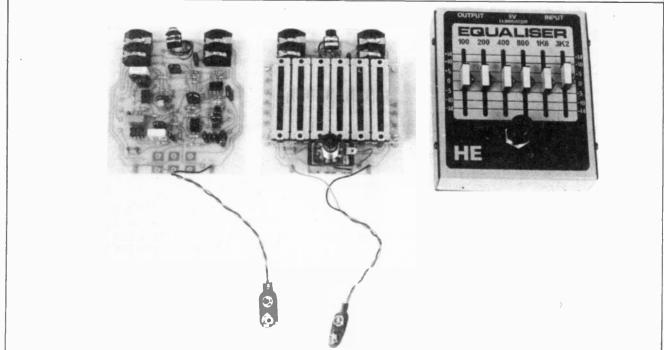
Connect between the two boards, in eight places using single-strand tinned wire.

Insert the complete assembly of two boards into the case and fasten the three jack sockets and the footswitch with their corresponding nuts.

Push fit the slider knobs onto the slider spindles. Insert a battery. Finally, fit the case together and fasten with four self-tapping screws.



Below: Three stages in the build-up of the HE Guitar Graphic Equaliser. On the left is the main PCB. Centre is the main PCB with the slider PCB positioned over it and on the right is the finished project



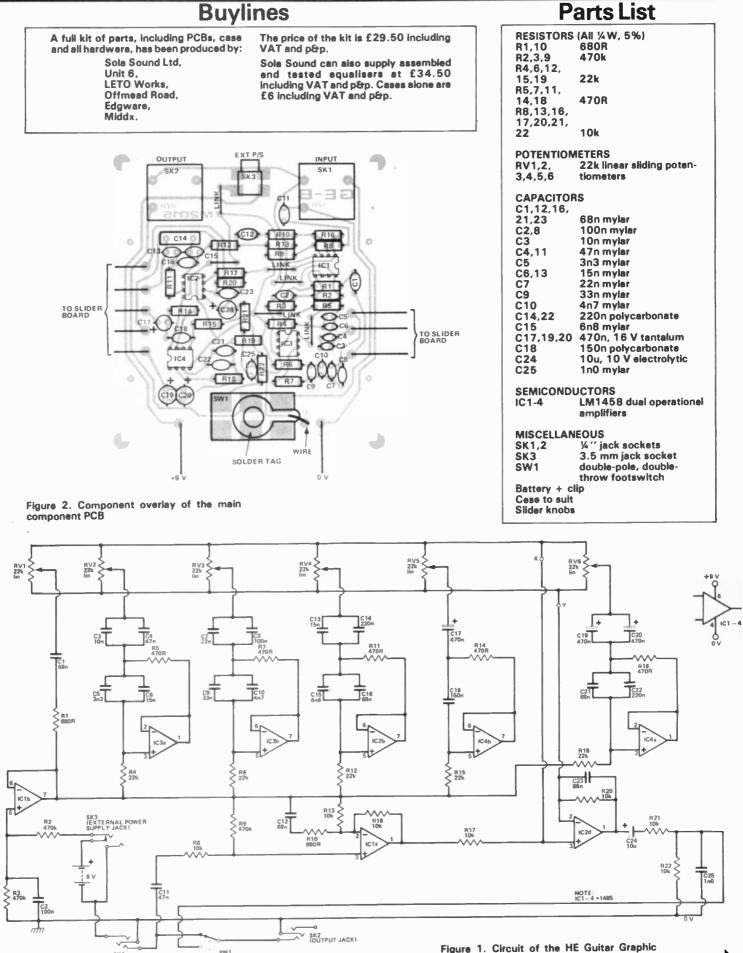


Figure 1. Circuit of the HE Guitar Graphic Equalisar

Guitar Graphic Equaliser

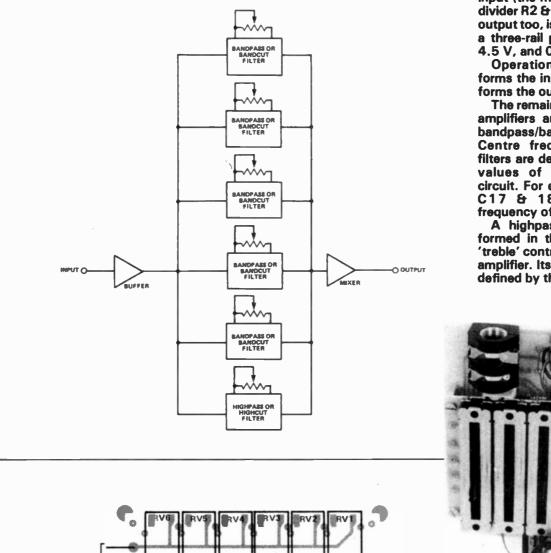
SK1 (INPUT JACK)

SW 1

How It Works

The input guitar signal is buffered and then applied to a group of six filters. Five of these filters are bandpass/bandcut filters; ie, they can be adjusted to amplify or attenuate a single frequency range. The sixth filter is a highpass/lowpass filter; ie, all frequencies above a set 'corner' frequency can be amplified or attenuated together.

In this way a selection of amplified or attenuated frequency bands are combined together in the output mixer.



A

NOTE: LINKS UNDER SLIDERS

88

TO MAIN BOARD

Because all integrated circuits are of the conventional 741-type operational amplifiers, they need a three-rail power supply (ie, + V, 0 V, - V). This is not possible from a 9 V battery alone, so an artificial mid-rail has to be formed electronically. Operational amplifier IC1b is a non-inverting buffer amplifier. Its input (the mid-point of potential divider R2 & 3) and therefore it's output too, is held at 4.5 V. Thus a three-rail power supply; 9 V, 4.5 V, and 0 V, results.

Operational amplifier IC1A forms the input buffer and IC2a forms the output mixer.

The remaining five operational amplifiers are used in the five bandpass/bandcut filter stages. Centre frequencies of these filters are defined mainly by the values of capacitors in the circuit. For example, capacitors C17 & 18 define a filter frequency of 200 Hz for IC4b.

A highpass/lowpass filter is formed in the same way as a 'treble' control in a standard hi-fi amplifier. Its corner frequency is defined by the value of C1.



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COMPUTER BATTLESHIPS

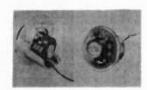
Probably one of the most popular electronic games on the market. Unfortunately the design makes it impractical to test the PCB as a working model, atthough it may well function perfectly, instead we have tested the sound chip, and sell the board for Ita component value; SN76477 sound IC; TMS1000 u-processor; batt clipe, RIs, C's arc. Size 160 x 140mm. Only £1.50 Instruction book and circuit 30p extra C's etc

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These are a small PCB with a microprocessor chip, designed to plug in to we don't have any consoless!! However, they can be used as an oscillator with 4 different frag, outputs simply by connecting a betrey and speaker. Tested and working (as an osc) with pin out data. PCB size 72 x 60 mm ONLY 25p sechil



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ELECTION THUR DITAL Bectrical combination lock — for maximum security — pick proof, 1 million combinationall Dail is turned to the right to one number, left to a second number, then right again to a third number. Dhy when this has been completed in the correct sequence will the electrical contacts close these can be used to operate a reley or solenoid. Overall dis. 65 x 60mm deep Only £9.95

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ROC: 67.66 K003 C280 or similar Polyester capacitors, 10 each of the following: .01, .015, .022, .033. .047, .068, .1, .15, .22, .33 and .47µF. PRICE: £5.40

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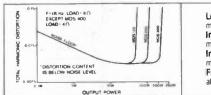
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M0S 120	60w/4-8Ω	<0.005%	<0 006%	±45±50	120 × 78 × 40	420	£29 76	£25.88
MOS 200	120w/4-802	<0 005%	<0.006%	±55±60	120×78×80	850	£38.48	£33.46
MOS 400	240w/40	<0 005%	<0.006%	+55±60	120 × 78 × 100	1025	£52 20	£45.39

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STAY AHEAD. STAY WITH

Some recent applications of integrated circuits and microprocessors in car

Some recent applications of integrated circuits and microprocessors in car electronics, and the possibilities of fully integrated microprocessor-controlled systems, are outlined by Bill Mitchell*, who also looks ahead a decade or so to the time when we could be driving 'hands off' on an automatic highway

THE APPLICATION OF ELECTRONICS in areas such as ignition, regulators, fuel injection, fuel consumption/economy computers, warning flashers and air conditioning is becoming a standard feature of many models of cars now coming off worldwide production lines. In fact, some systems are so well established that they can be purchased as individual items for installation by enthusiasts in older makes of vehicles.

However, these are all systems in isolation; that is, they are not 'integrated' as a total vehicle system (and it is doubtful if any of them could be) and for the average motorist this situation is likely to prevail for a number of years.

Fully integrated electronics in production cars would control not only those functions already mentioned but would also control engine management, anti-skid braking, continuous monitoring of tyre pressures, oil levels, coolant levels etc by means of non-contacting sensors, all through a central computer — or possibly a distributed computer system — and using a 'two wire' system to replace the conventional cable harness.

At present, such sophistication is only to be found in experimental, one-off vehicles, but work is progressing rapidly in the major car-producing nations, and possibly by 1983 we should see the first 'computerised' car in production. Indications are that the race to achieve this distinction will be between the Americans, the Japanese and, conceivably, the West Germans.

The ultimate, and this will be a decade or so away, is the computer-controlled car with built-in route guidance running on an automatic highway system.

Components Of Integration

Few of the electronic systems as we know them today will be capable of meeting all the requirements of a fully integrated and computerised system. First, they have not been designed for such operation. Second, the rapid advances in technology will undoubtedly render them obsolete over the next 12 to 24 months. Third, in certain areas two or more individual systems could well be integrated into single sub-systems. For example, over the last 15 years nearly four million vehicles in Europe have been equipped with electronic fuel injection systems. Couple this with electronic spark advance, which could become significant by 1983, and integration of the two is the next obvious and predictable step. Another example is the electronicallycontrolled carburettor. This could be with us by 1983 and its function is likely to be combined with electronic ignition or digital spark advance within a shared module.

Engine Management And Fuel Injection

Engine management systems, taking full advantage of all that the microprocessor has to offer, are now being designed into new vehicles by many of the world's major car manufacturers. Prominent in the UK in this field is Lucas Electrical whose system employs the technique of measuring the engine air consumption on a mass flow basis by using an improved and mechanically strengthened device working on the principle of hot-wire anemometry, a technique which is capable of operating in car environments.

The Lucas hot-wire air mass flow meter, as it is known, is accurate for all inlet air conditions but a special solenoid cold start/idle valve is incorporated to provide control of idle speed. This allows the engine idle speed to be set throughout the complete engine temperature range, irrespective of the power required to drive ancillary equipment such as the air-conditioning compressor and power steering pump. A microprocessorbased Electronic Control Unit (ECU) calculates the fuelling and ignition timing requirements for each operating condition of the engine, using data from the air mass flow meter and from sensors measuring coolant temperature, crankshaft position and speed (Fig. 1).

Each of the two crankshaft position sensors, which give information on engine speed and ignition timing, provides a pulse for each engine revolution and determines the sequence in which the ignition coils are energised, and hence the firing order of the engine. Under normal operating conditions the microprocessor calculates the timing advance by delaying the spark for a specified time from the preceding crankshaft transducer signal. It also calculates the required dwell time to ensure that sufficient energy is stored in the coil — two doubleended coils eliminate the need for a distributor. The sensors also provide the pulses that control the timing at very low engine speeds.

Engine intake air flow, water temperature, throttle position, battery voltage and engine speed are first converted into digital form, from which the microprocessor computes the fuel and spark timing required by the engine for minimum fuel consump-

* The author is Editor of Electrotechnology and the IEETE Bulletin, of the Institution of Electrical and Electronics Technician Engineers.

Car Electronics

tion, low exhaust emissions and good driveability. The ECU also controls the fuel pump so that, with the engine stationary, the fuel pump is automatically switched off, thus preventing fuel spillage in the event of an accident.

An integral part of the overall system is electronic fuel injection, and the Lucas Electrical system uses a digital control unit incorporating LSI (large-scale integration) circuits and a 1024-bit ROM (read-only memory) which contains the fuel schedule for the engine. In addition to providing improved fuel economy, performance and driveability, the system also reduces exhaust emission to comply with legislation.

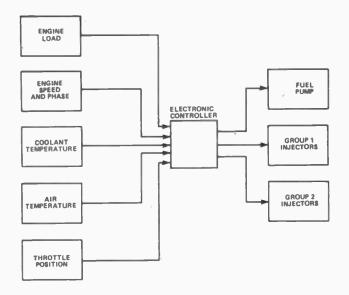


Figure 1. Input/output signals of Lucas Electrical's Electronic Control Unit

The processing of information within the control unit is shown in Fig. 2. Load input signal and engine speed (obtained from the ignition system) are each converted into a digital 'word' which is influenced by the interpolation mathematical function obtained from the fuel requirements of the engine. The modified numbers representing load and speed are then used to select the site in the memory which stores the fuel requirements for these particular conditions. The memory output number (fuel quantity) is fed into a number-to-time counter where it is stepped to zero by a fuel trim oscillator. Power circuits energise the solenoid injectors for the countdown period of the numberto-time counter, when fuel is delivered to the engine. Fuel enrichment under cold-start conditions is provided through a separate cold-start injector.

The circuit used to drive the injector solenoids is one of the most critical points of an electronic injection system, which normally uses a constant-current drive. It is present-day practice for discrete power devices to be used to drive the solenoids but the biggest problem here is that, to overcome initial stiction (friction or sticking), the injector coil and its driving circuit have to withstand a high current for the whole time that the solenoid is open. This high current is required despite the fact that, once the solenoid is activated, only a relatively small holding current is required to keep it open. The problem appears to have been overcome by SGS-ATES. This company has recently developed a new integrated circuit (type L 583) which, when the IC is coupled to a power stage, allows the generation of a two-level switching current waveform that guarantees the maximum efficiency of operation and very low response times. Its design is such that, during initial switch-on of the solenoid, the power Darlington transistor under its control provides the high current required to overcome solenoid stiction, and afterwards has its current reduced to a holding level.

Ignition Control

The wide range of electronic ignition systems currently used in cars, or available as DIY items, are generally of the inductive storage type, where energy is stored in the ignition coil primary winding, or the capacitor discharge type, where the energy is stored in a capacitor. Either of these may or may not use some form of triggering to replace the contact breaker, and this triggering could be either optical or magnetic in operation.

A more recent form of breakerless electronic ignition that is gaining in popularity, and which would appear to lend itself well to integrated circuit or microprocessor control, is that which uses a Hall-effect sensor. With this technique, named after E.H. Hall who first discovered the effect in metals in 1879, if a current is allowed to flow through a plate of semiconductor material from one edge to the opposite edge in the presence of a magnetic field across the faces of the plate, a voltage is produced across the other two opposite edges of the material. (See *Technical Terms*, HE September '81, page 23.) If the magnetic field is constant the Hall voltage is proportional to the current, and if the current is held constant the Hall voltage is proportional to the magnetic field.

In practice, a typical Hall-effect ignition sensor comprises a fixed Hall-effect semiconductor, through which a fixed current is passed, and a fixed magnet, separated by an air gap. A slotted metal vane is then passed between them which has the effect of switching on and off the magnetic field to the semiconductor, so producing ignition pulse voltages and thus eliminating the need for contact breaker points. Variations of this have been, and are being, developed along with associated discriminatory circuitry to overcome the effects of temperature variations which can occur.

Typical of the integrated ciruit controllers that have been designed to control the dwell angle in a Hall-effect ignition system is the Siemens TLF1492 (Fig. 2). With this the charging time of the ignition coil is controlled so that the primary current will reach its permissible maximum value just at the moment of ignition. Because high-performance ignition coils are used, the ideal ignition energy is available during any driving state and, at the same time, the average power dissipation of the ignition circuit will be minimised.

Another integrated circuit is the SGS-ATES L482, intended for use in breakerless ignition systems using Hall-effect sensors and high-energy coils to provide regulated current in the coil with low power dissipation. It is also particularly suitable for use as a dwell controller and driving stage in more complex ignition systems which use microprocessor circuits. Full current, overvoltage, reverse battery and thermal protection circuits are incorporated in the device.

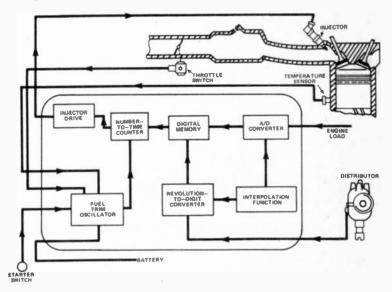


Figure 2. Signal processing with Lucas Electrical's Electronic Control Unit

Anti-skid Braking Control

Control of braking during skid conditions will be an important feature of road vehicles in the near future and a number of systems are being developed worldwide. Typical is a system announced by Robert Bosch GmbH of West Germany. It has developed a microprocessor-based anti-skid control system which is designed to maintain vehicle stability and steerability during emergency braking on any road surface.

The system depends on the fact that, with the brakes ap-

Feature

plied, only a rolling wheel provides the necessary lateral (sideways) support at optimum deceleration. A locked wheel cannot transmit lateral forces, so a car with locked wheels loses steering control and stability. Hence the reason for the manual 'pumping' of the brakes when stopping on wet, icy or snowcovered roads.

To prevent the wheels from locking, the Bosch anti-skid brake control system senses continuously whether or not there is a tendency for any of the wheels to lock. The wheel-sensor signals are processed by a set of AMI Microsystems microcomputers, and these form part of an electronic control unit which activates the hydraulic brake unit, modulating the brake pressure by means of electromagnetic valves. Such action simulates the manual pumping of a brake system but at a much higher rate, and also modulates the pressure in the wheel brake cylinders individually to obtain optimum stability and deceleration.

Three custom-designed microcomputers are used in the total system. One monitors the sensors on the right front wheel and drive shaft: another monitors the left front wheel and drive shaft. The third functions as a safety monitor to ensure that the system is functioning correctly. If a system malfunction occurs, the monitor circuit returns the brakes to normal operation and flashes a warning on a dashboard indicator.

This system is currently being offered as an option on a number of European vehicles, but no American car manufacturer has yet incorporated the system.

Wheel speed and vehicle speed reference in this system are derived from transducer sensors, while some schools of thought suggest that an optimum system should be based on knowledge of the true vehicle speed relative to the ground. One method of obtaining this speed is to use the principle of Doppler radar, and Philips Research Laboratories at Redhill has developed an experimental system in which a continuous wave in the microwave frequency band (X band) is beamed from the vehicle onto the road surface at a specific angle. The forward motion of the vehicle causes a Doppler frequency shift proportional to speed in the returned (reflected) signal from the road surface. After mixing with a sample of transmitter signal, this low Doppler frequency beat is amplified, frequency band limited and counted electronically to give a speed reference which can be used by a microprocessor-based anti-skid system.

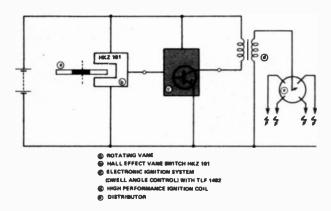


Figure 3. Siemens' integrated ignition controller used with a Halleffect ignition system

Integration Of Instrumentation

The concept of integration is now being applied to the car dashboard layout where, by the use of optoelectronics, the entire instrumentation can be built into one panel. Of the various types of displays available and under development, the two which are most suitable are direct current electroluminescence (DCEL) and vacuum fluorescence (VF), both of which have the advantage that they emit light. The colour of the light produced is a function of the phosphor used, and hence the displays require no other means of illumination, unlike liquid crystal displays (LCDs) which require back lighting. A number of countries, including the UK, have been experimenting with both types of displays for some years — Smiths Industries Ltd, for example, demonstrated a practical installation based on DCEL as far back as 1978 (Fig. 4) — but at present neither has emerg-

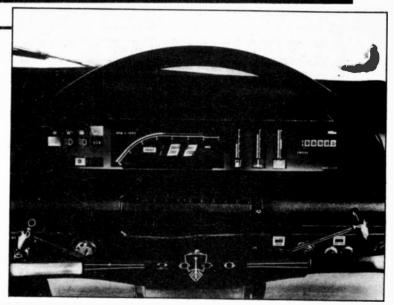


Figure 4. Smiths Industries' DC electroluminescence display system installed in a prototype vehicle

ed as the dominant technology, although VF does appear to hold favour in the USA and Japan.

In construction, the DCEL display consists of a glass plate, the reverse side (the side furthest from the viewer) of which is coated with a thin film of conductive material (usually indium oxide or tin oxide), the desired character pattern being produced by a photo-resist and etching process. This is followed by a coating of phosphor and a thin coating of aluminium or silver which forms the negative electrode. A protective cover is then fitted and the assembly is gas filled. Application of voltage between the negative electrode) causes the phosphor to glow in the shape of the etched pattern. A dot matrix pattern enables a range of characters to be presented from one display.

With the VF display, a thin aluminium film (the negative electrode) is deposited onto the glass plate and a pattern is etched in a similar way as that used in the manufacture of the DCEL display. Next comes a layer of insulation (usually screen printed) with spaces left for the positive connections, and this is followed by a further layer of aluminium used as a base for the deposited phosphor. The assembly is then covered and hermetically sealed. As with DCEL a dot matrix pattern enables a range of characters to be presented from one display. The subtle difference compared with DCEL is that the illuminated characters appear at the back of the assembly while with DCEL they appear on the reverse of the front glass plate. However, both assemblies are so slim that this difference is not apparent.

The predominant colour with DCÉL is yellow so that a multicoloured display would require the use of optical filters to give the desired effect, although development of phosphors emitting different colours is proceeding. With VF displays a limited range of colours is already available, although some filtering may still be necessary.

Apart from the major benefit of both types being selfilluminating, their big advantage is the slimness of the final assembly. For example, a typical instrument panel using DCEL would measure 360 mm x 60 mm with a total thickness of only 12 mm, and would contain 35 parts and process steps. Compare this with a conventional electromechanical instrument panel presenting the same amount of information which would measure 400 mm x 120 mm with a total thickness of 60 mm and containing 430 parts.

Another important aspect to consider is that the ready availability of membrane switch panels now enables a complete system, comprising displays, indicators and switches, to be integrated into one slim-line instrument module. (See *Technical Terms*, HE October '81, pp 27-28.)

Continued Next Month

Bill Mitchell continues *Car Electronics* in next months' HE. He looks at methods of obtaining stabilised power supplies in vehicles and outlines other parts of the vehicle to be brought under electronic control. He also considers the dilemma facing vehicle manufacturers: total integration of control or separate control systems. The article concludes with a description of automatic highways.

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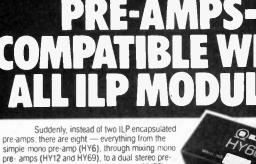
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HY 66	Stereo pre-amp	Two channels, with inputs for mic/mag cartridge/tape/tuner/auxiliary, with volume/ bass/treble/balance	20 mA	£14.02	£12.19
HY 69	Mono pre-amp	Two input channels mag cartridge mic, with mixing and volume/treble/bass controls	20 mA	£12 02	£10.45
HY 71	Duai stereo pre-amp	Provides four channels for mag_cartridge/mic with volume control	20 mA	£12.36	£10.75
HY 73	Gurtar pre-amp	Provides for two guitars (bass + lead) and mic with separate volume/bass/treble and mixing	20 mA	£14 09	£12 25
HY 75	Stereo pre-amp	Two channels, each mixing two signals into one with bass/mio-range/treble controls	20 mA	£12 36	£10.75

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Project



A drum synthesiser to build yourself, for under £30 — an exceptional project at an exceptionally low price

NOT ONLY CAN this project imitate the sounds of various types of drum, it will also produce other sounds not entire?y typical of natural percussion instruments, but which can still be used for rhythm-keeping purposes. Perhaps the commonest sound recognisable as such is the 'beeoombeeoom' sound featured on certain pop records. The range of available noises and sounds is very wide and with a bit of practice any 'player' will be able to obtain many interesting electronic rhythm accompaniments.

The project is simple to build and is constructed using a printed circuit board (PCB). Two integrated circuits along with only a handful of semiconductors and passive components form the circuit.

An integral crystal microphone acts as the pickup for the project, but an external microphone can be used instead, and a headphone monitoring socket allows the player to set up the synthesiser using headphones so that fellow musicians are not disturbed.

Construction

Insert and solder all resistors and the

single link into the PCB. Figure 2 shows the PCB overlay.

Next, insert and solder all capacitors into place, making sure all electrolytic capacitors are the correct way round, followed by the three transistors and the diodes.

It's a good idea to use circuit board pins where all off-board connections are to be made (shown in Fig.2) so insert and solder them into place now.

Integrated circuits IC1 & 2 can be soldered directly into the PCB, but as they are fairly expensive devices, we advise you use IC sockets. The sockets should be soldered in and then the ICs pushed into place. Check that these ICs to their correct places.

Next, mark and drill the case for all controls and sockets and fasten them to their correct places.

Following the connection details in Fig.2 wire up your project. Use thin multi-stranded wire for this job and tie the PCB to front panel leads together with cable ties, to give a neat finish.

Operation

Before you turn on your project, set all

front panel variable controls – decay, LFO (low frequency oscillator), rate, sweep and pitch – to mid-position. Set switch SW2 to 'INT' position and SW1

HE

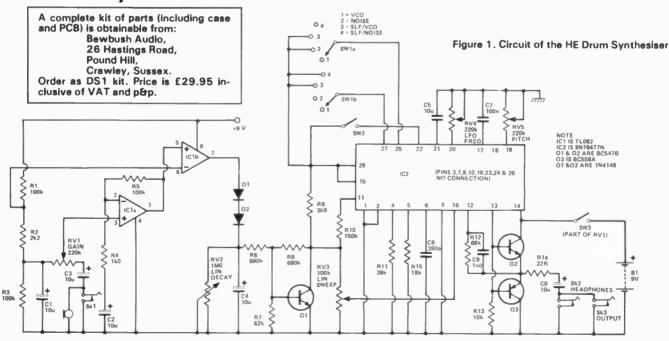
NTHESISER

to VCO (voltage controlled oscillator) position. Plug in your headphones and insert

your ears between them!

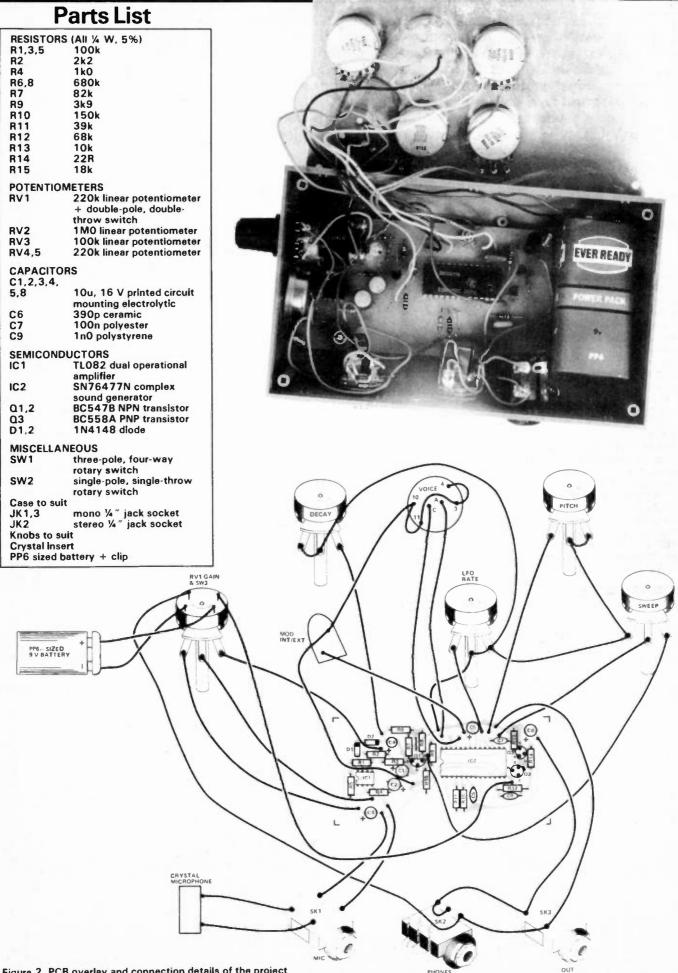
Now, switch on the project by turning the gain control clockwise the synthesiser should produce an audio frequency whine. Set the gain control so that everytime you tap on the side of the project's case the whine is reproduced.

Now, start experimenting with each control until you get 'the hang' of your project.



Buylines

Drum Synthesiser

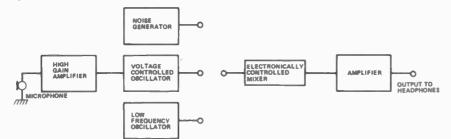


How It Works

Sound, picked up by the microphone as the project's case is tapped, is amplified and then used to control a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO). The frequency of the oscillator output signal is thus proportional to the gain of the amplifier and how hard the project is struck.

A noise generator produces white noise when required and an LFO (low frequency oscillator) generates a low frequency (2-20 Hz) sinewave.

An electronically controlled mixer accepts a combination of one or more of the three sound generators. The output of the mixer is then amplified and fed to the headphones.



The heart of the drum synthesiser is integrated circuit IC2. This device (an SN76477) is complex. It contains: the VCO; a VCA; the noise generator; the LFO; the mixer; and a 5 V regulator. The latter is important because the output of the chip depends on the logic levels on 'mixer select' pins 25, 26 and 27. The 'voice' of the synthesiser is determined by connecting these pins, via SW1, to the output of the regulator.

The LFO is used to modulate both the VCO and the noise generator. This is switched 'IN' or 'OUT' by means of SW2.

Transistors Q2 & 3 are used as a complementary output amplifier stage, to allow headphone monitoring of the project's output. The actual output amplitude is variable over a large range by controlling the current from pin 11.

Before the circuit is triggered, Q1 is switched off, and no current flows from pin 11 - so the output signal amplitude is zero. However, when triggered, the collector voltage of Q1 drops to 0 V and the output amplitude is at maximum. As the trigger voltage decays so does the output signal (because Q1's collector voltage increases and reduces the pin 11 current).

Input trigger signals, from either an external microphone or the internal pickup, are applied to the input of IC1a via RV1. Most types of microphone can be used to trigger the circuit. Operational amplifier IC1b is configured as a comparator. When its inverting input is at a more positive voltage than its non-inverting input, the output is at alow state. However, as soon as the voltage on the non-inverting input goes higher than the inverting input voltage, the output switches to a high voltage.

This comparator action rapidly charges capacitor C4 on every trigger pulse from the pickup. Potentiometer RV2 controls the discharge rate of the capacitor, hence the duration of the sound. HE



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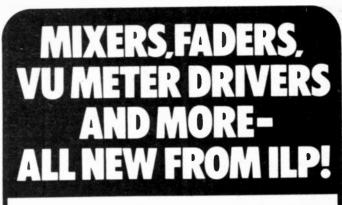
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HY 76	Stereo switch matrix	Provides two channels, each switching one of four signals into one.	20 mA	To be an	nounced
HY 77	Stereo VU meter driver	Programmable gain/LED overload driver.	20 mA	£10.64	£9.25

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The Editor answers a selection of your letters

THIS IS THE last opportunity I'll have to answer some of your letters on this page and so I've tried to fit in a few more than usual.

There's nothing like a controversial start to an article, and so I'll begin with this letter from D.L. Gillan, which was passed to me by Clever Dick.

Dear Sir,

Re your 'HE reader offer' in the Oct. issue. I was seriously considering purchasing the SK6220 when, purely by chance whilst browsing through one of your rival mags Everyday Electronics (one I seldom lift from the shelf), I came across an ad for the SK6110 and SK6220 with price tags of £59.95 and £42.95 respectively. OK you're not a charitable organisation, your offer prices show that only too well. Also your prices are lower than the recommended retail but if Audio Electronics can make a profit at the above mentioned prices why con readers? No doubt you will have a plausible answer. If so I would very much like to hear it.

Obviously you cannot print this but if you could I don't want a binder — a buckshee SK6110 or 6220 will do instead. D.L. Gillan

Clydebank

Yours is the second letter I have received about our Special Offer Digital Multitesters. Just after the October issue went to press I too saw the advertisement you mention and was equally surprised: when we made arrangements with our supplier, West Hyde Developments Limited, the prices represented a special offer to our readers. I discussed the matter with Chris Long, product manager at West Hyde. According to Chris, when products such as the HE Digital Multitesters travel half-way across the world it is possible for them to reach the British market-place by several different routes and to be sold at several different prices. The important point he made was that West Hyde has been trading with the Japanese exporter of these instruments for many years and is in a position to offer a full service back-up. For instance, in the unlikely event of a serious manufacturing defect occurring in either model, West Hyde will replace the defective instrument with a brand new one. (Both models, by the way, carry a 12-month guarantee.) Our Special Offer prices may be above those of the other company but we can at least offer the back-up of West Hyde, a company which often advertises in HE and whose products we often recommend for use in our projects.

Dear Sir,

In a recent experiment I discovered that by connecting an electromagnet to the loudspeaker output of my tape recorder and holding it near the loudspeaker of a small radio, the radio would reproduce the output of the tape recorder. The volume control on the radio was set at its minimum to prevent 'interference' from radio stations, but otherwise didn't affect the output.

The coil wasn't driving the loudspeaker directly because removal of the radio's battery stopped it working. Can you please tell me what was happening? Colin Price St Andrews, Fife, Scotland

I believe I have an explanation for the phenomenon that you describe. When you connect an electromagnet to the loudspeaker output of your tape recorder the electromagnet will produce, over a distance of perhaps a few inches, an audio-frequency electromagnetic field. You say that when the volume control of the radio is set to minimum it does not affect the output: this indicates that it is the amplifier section, not the radio frequency section, of your radio that is picking up the 'signal' from the electromagnet. I suspect that the component in the radio that is responsible for the effect is a transformer in an early stage of the amplifier. Thus a transformer action is taking place: the electromagnet is the 'primary' and the transformer in your receiver is the 'secondary'. (A better explanation of this action is given in this month's Into Electronic Components on page 52.)

Dear Sir,

I have just completed the HE Electronic Organ. I would like to say that the quality of sound is very good.

quality of sound is very good. I have been getting the ''Hobby Electronics'' since the first issue and of course intend to keep on taking it.

I am 67 years of age and have only started electronics since I retired.

Would like to thank you for the help your very good magazine has given me.

I wonder if any of your readers have any ideas on a cabinet for the organ? A.P. Chislett Guiseley, Leeds

I was pleased to hear of your success with the HE Electronic Organ — we have the HE Organ Pedalboard, which is complementary with the Organ project, in this issue.

I spoke to Trevor Hawkins, designer of both projects, recently and he told me that the first project has proved to be very popular, judging from the response to his kit offer. He has also had to give some personal assistance to some readers to get their projects working — for instance he even made a visit to one reader's home in Birmingham. With such a complicated project (by HE's standards) it is easy to make an odd mistake or two with component values or interwiring.

I thought it was worth including this next letter, as a follow-up to M.L. Peake's letter under YL in the October '81 issue, page 55.

Dear Sir,

In Hobby Electronics dated Oct, a letter suggests the use of the sound operated trigger circuit to operate the power winder on a camera.

I have been experimenting with circuits for power winders and motor drives for the past two years and, while I have not used a Chinon winder, I have had two different drives fail while using circuits where they were triggered by thyristors, so I feel that your readers should be warned that while the circuits work in the short term, I would not recommend their use.

I think the trouble occurs since the winder is controlled by electrical timing circuits, the action being started by a pulse from a microswitch connected to the shutter release, which is used to trigger a thyristor in the winder timing circuit. Unfortunately the thyristor in the external circuit does not produce a pulse but latches the power on until the voltage drops across the remote control socket, which can be several seconds.

In the two winders which failed, it appeared that the circuits of the winders would not take the overload caused by the power being latched on while the winder was in a single shot mode, and as the modern ideas of repair are to remove and replace an entire printed circuit if faulty, the repair bill is usually about £20 to £30.

I now have a golden rule when combining external circuits with cameras:

ALWAYS USE COMPONENTS WHICH ISOLATE THE POWER SOURCES OF THE EXTERNAL CIRCUIT FROM THAT OF THE CAMERA ETC, AND TRY TO IDENTIFY WHAT TYPE OF PULSE THE DESIGNER HAD PLANNED THE CIR-CUITS OF THE CAMERA TO WORK WITH.

I also would make the comment that, with the sound operated trigger, the delay in the time of the mirror rise, before the shutter opens, would spoil its purpose for action shots.

It may also interest you to know that, although it has been extremely common in the past to use the thyristor in circuits to trigger electronic flash guns, the new breed of dedicated flash guns are in electrical contact with the camera circuit (to give viewfinder information or to stop the shutter/flash working if the shutter speed is wrong). I personally prefer to use the optocoupled thyristor RS 308-001 to keep the camera circuits protected, as far as possible, from any component failure in the triggering circuit. D.C. Kent

Aylesbury, Bucks

Dear Sir,

I am a regular reader of the Hobby Electronics: some time ago I asked if you would put an article in the Hobby Electronics about oscilloscopes. The only one you did was not much use to me. Like a lot of others it is a hobby with me and I have several books on scopes, but they all take it for granted that one knows all about scopes and how to use them, I don't.

That is where the trouble starts: how do you use the scope for voltages? How do you use the probe and where do you use the probe? How do you use the scope on a radio to find faults etc?

If you could put in an article covering these points, over a few months, I am sure there would be others like me that would be most grateful. There are others like me that are too old to go to night school to learn. I rely on Hobby Electronics to teach me. My scope is the 456.

I thank you for any help you can provide.

K. Hall Potters Green, Coventry

I have passed your letter on to Ron Keeley, HE's incoming Editor: I'm sure he'll give your suggestion serious consideration.

Dear Sir,

Could you please include more projects concerning motorcycles in either this mag or ETI. If so may I suggest various alarms, electronic ignition or possibly a helmet intercom?

Great mag, keep up the standards. Mark Heywood

Breightmet, Bolton

More worthwhile suggestions - I'll pass these on too.

Dear Sir,

I was very interested in your multimeter offer in the October issue of "Hobby Electronics". However, on reading the "fine print" (specifications) I was disappointed.

My great misapprehension concerns the frequency response of the digital multimeters. With an upper limit of 500 Hz, I think that their use is limited when trying to make measurements across the audio bandwidth, even say at 1 kHz, a popular test frequency. This is puzzling as I have noticed that, in general, digital multimeters have a very limited response when compared to their analogue counterparts, even the cheaper ones.

I understand that the limited fre-

quency response is due to the low slew-rate/frequency response of the op amps used for the precision rectifiers. If this is so, could the performance of these digital multimeters be improved by using an IC like the Harris HA5195 (200 V/us slew-rate, 150 MHz gainbandwidth)? Your answer will be appreciated.

On another subject, couldn't the electronic combination lock, shown on page 21 of the same issue, be opened by depressing all the buttons together? Norman King

Finsbury Park, London N4

The main part of the circuit that influences the frequency response of a digital meter is the RMS to DC converter. Individual integrated circuits that perform this function are expensive and, one that provides a reasonably high frequency response would add appreciably to the overall price of the instrument.

I can put your mind at rest on the second point. The Electronic Combination Lock will not operate if all the buttons are pressed together. Only the correct sequence of buttons, pressed within a reasonable period, will result in the solenoid being activated.

Dear Sir,

I am hoping to construct the Audio Mixer featured in your June '81 issue of HE. As my knowledge of electronics is very limited and extends only to being able to follow circuit diagrams for constructional purposes I wonder if you would be kind enough to send me details of a suitable transistor to use as Q1 in the circuit, as I am unable to find any reference to it in the article. Mike Floyd Kings Lynn, Norfolk

PS. Thanks for such a super mag.

We published the Audio Mixer as a Quick Project in the June '81 issue, on page 58. The type number for Q1 *was* given in the article: it is a BC109. You'll find the number tucked in as a note to the circuit given in Fig. 1.

Dear Sir,

or

Can you please help me. How can I convert a 1 mA meter to a 1 V FSD meter? Timothy Chapman Fareham, Hants

The conversion is very simple but you omitted to supply one small piece of information; that is, the electrical resistance of the meter movement. Normally this will be very small, and shouldn't have any great effect on the accuracy of your readings, so let's assume it is zero ohms.

Full-scale deflection of the meter will occur when 1 mA is passed through it. Therefore, with a voltage V of 1 V and a current I of 1 mA, from Ohm's law, the value of resistor R required *in series* with the meter will be given by:

$$R = V/I$$
,

$$R = 1 V / 0.001 A$$

= 1k.

If your meter is calibrated in tenths of a milliamp, then each division can be read as one tenth of a volt.

Dear Mr Davies,

I think your magazine is really excellent but please would you test the equipment you have on 'SPECIAL OFFERS''. I bought the recommended Multimeter you have on offer but when it arrived the meter had faults so I returned it. When the next meter arrived I was disappointed to find the same sticky needle and fluctuating accuracy again. These faults must be in the design because I cannot blame the Post Office again, so I have sent it back again and asked for a refund.

I bet you wouldn't print this letter so I will keep my mouth shut for a binder. Good mag otherwise.

Paul Turnbull

Lossiemouth, Morayshire

I wish that you'd bet me £10 that I wouldn't print your letter! Seriously, though, I was sorry to hear about such extreme problems: it sounds like you've just been unlucky, as we're unaware of any design defect with the HE Multitester. Before I leave HE, I'll set a one-time-only precedent: I'll send you a binder for your troubles.

Finally, a letter from Norway:

Dear Editor,

Please answer the two short questions to follow.

1) Has HE published the second half of the ''Heart Beat Monitor'' project as promised? If so, when? 2) Could you please tell me where I

could obtain two valves, type 6V6 or 6L6, or any equivalent?

Thanks for the info and keep up the good mag.

C.R. Dimmock HEFAN, Norway

First, I find that address very suspicious.

Second, we never did get round to publishing the 'second half' of the Heart Beat Monitor project. The design has been in progress but it is difficult to say at present when you will see it. (We may even publish a revised design, which will incorporate the facility for direct monitoring of pulse rate.) Third, try RST Valve Mail Order

Third, try RST Valve Mail Order Company, Climax House, 159 Fallsbrook Road, London SW16 6ED, for the valves. I understand from RST that the 6V6 (GT version) costs £1.60 and the 6L6 (GC version) costs £2.50. Postage charge to Norway (both valves sent together) is 72p.

And with that I'll say farewell to all HE's readers. Thanks for all your letters – I'm only sorry that I couldn't manage to answer all of them. As I mentioned above, Ron Keeley will be taking my place – he will be sitting in front of this typewriter from November.





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Famous Names Campbell-Swinton ranks as one of the most remarkable

Campbell-Swinton ranks as one of the most remarkable pioneers of modern TV. Over 70 years ago he had a vision of an *electronic* TV system

RECOGNISE THE NAME? You should, because Campbell-Swinton was the true inventor of one of the spectacular uses of electronics, television. You thought someone else invented television? Read on — legends are not always the same as reality.

A.A. Campbell-Swinton, born in 1863, was almost the archetype of the Victorian engineer. At the age of 19 he was apprenticed to Armstrong's Engineering Works at Elswick-on-Tyne, and this apprenticeship lasted five years. During this time his interest in electricity and the topics which would form the foundation of the new engineering technology of electronics grew and matured. At the end of his apprenticeship, he left Armstrong's to become an independent contractor and consultant, a way of life which allowed him to experiment and innovate to the full.

By the end of the 19th century, Campbell-Swinton was a very respected figure in engineering. Typical of the time, he had introduced innovations in more than one field of engineering. In 1896, he had taken the first X-ray photograph, and had quite certainly laid the foundations for the method of diagnosis we now call radiography. By contrast, he had also acted as a consultant to Parsons in the development of the steam turbine, which was to revolutionise shipping and lay the foundations for Whittle's later work on gas turbines.

Vision Of Electronic TV System

By the turn of the century, he was a member of most of the engineering institutions, and his interests were turning to the idea of television. Now it's important to realise at what stage television had got to then. The idea of mechanical scanning had been put forward by Nipkow and others in the 1870's: these were the systems which Baird was to adopt. Campbell-Swinton was more influenced by Braun (inventor of the cathode ray tube) and Rosing, who believed that a completely electronic system was possible.

Campbell-Swinton set himself the task of designing such a system, using cathode ray tubes both at the camera and at the receiver. It's difficult nowadays to imagine what an enormous task he had set himself. To start with, no-one had ever built a working mechanical TV system, let alone an electronic one. Radio itself was in its infancy — Marconi had only just shown that signals could be transmitted across the Atlantic. The cathode-ray tube was a laboratory toy which could not be produced in any quantity. Despite all these difficulties, though, there is little doubt that Campbell-Swinton thoroughly understood the problems and saw how they were to be solved. His patent of 1908 and his speech to the Röntgen Society in 1911 are classics of our time — perfect descriptions of the television system which would later be developed by Schoenberg, McGee and Blumlein in Britain, and by Zworykin's team in the USA around 1936.

Touch Of Genius

Before we look at the patent, one question remains. Why did he choose the Röntgen Society to reveal his scheme to? The answer is reasonably simple — it was the most appropriate of the professional societies to which he belonged. At that time, the IEE (Institution of Electrical Engineers) was completely rooted in power engineering, and paid little attention to radio or telegraphy, the other engineering institutes were virtually unaffected by the new technology and only the Röntgen Sociey of which Campbell-Swinton was a founder seemed appropriate. The Röntgen Society, named after the discoverers of X-rays, took an interest in radiation, photography and image formation, and in radio. To this day, developments in some aspects of electronics are reported in the Journal of the Röntgen Society before they appear in other journals. Certainly in 1911, this was the place to reveal a stunning new idea. Stunning? Take a look at the wording which Campbell-Swinton used. It's the language of 1911, not so very different from the language you'll find in some present-day patent applications, and it's the first description of television as we know it:

'... two beams of cathode rays, one at the transmitter and one at the receiver, synchronously deflected by the varying fields of two electromagnets placed at right angles to one another and energised by two alternating electric currents at widely different frequencies, so that the moving extremities of the two beams are caused to sweep synchronously over the whole of the required surfaces within 1/10 of a second, necessary to take advantage of visual persistence.'

These are the words of a genius. He must have realised that only the principle of the cathode ray tube could permit scanning of a picture at a rate which would give good definition. The unanimous rejection of Baird's 30-line system in favour of Schoenberg's 405-line system (in 1936) proved how right Campbell-Swinton was. He also realised the importance of synchronisation, that signals which were being transmitted at the start of a scan at the transmitter should arrive at the receiver at an identical part of the scan. No-one else before this date seems to have understood how important synchronisation would be in any sort of television system, but Campbell-Swinton's patent makes it clear that he had completely thought this out, making life much easier for future workers in this field of research.

He also had a good understanding of the principles of scanning. Scanning up till then had meant using the Nipkow disc, a crude mechanical system which was difficult to synchronise. Campbell-Swinton seems once again to have understood thoroughly the idea of using two timebases running at very different speeds (see *How A TV Receiver Works* in this month's issue). He also seems quite clear about how these timebases were to be applied to the cathode ray tubes, using deflection coils (electromagnets) set at right angles to one another. Finally, he had learned from the movies, in their infancy, that a picture will seem continuous provided that its repetition rate is more than about 10 pictures per second.

Ahead Of His Time

As so often happens, however, Campbell-Swinton was years ahead of his time. His patent was valid, his ideas were correct but the technology simply wasn't there. Like Leonardo da Vinci's helicopter, the Campbell-Swinton TV system couldn't be manufactured, and in 1911 there simply was no urgency about it. The urgency came later. Techniques using cathoderay tubes were as essential to radar as to TV and even in the thirties, when the idea of defending Britain was one which drew ridicule from many well-known political figures, some just recently retired, there was keen interest in cathode ray tubes, scanning techniques and wideband radio transmissions. These advances enabled Campbell-Swinton's ideas to be put into practice at last, culminating in the television service which we now take for granted.

No one man invented television, but from the names which include Rosing, Zworykin, Schoenberg and many others, that of Campbell-Swinton must be ranked as the most far-sighted of all the pioneers.

QUICK PROJECTS

Guitar Headphone Amp

This Quick Project couldn't be simpler — only three components are used to make a super practice amplifier for an electric guitar

At long last — now you don't need a 100 watt amplifier and a ginormous speaker stack to practise your electric guitar. Now, with a pair of 'phones, you can play your guitar in private without annoying others.

A standard pair of stereo (or mono) headphones should be plugged into the output socket of the project and your guitar lead plugs into the input socket. Preset resistor RV1 adjusts the basic volume, but once set to match your guitar it needn't be readjusted because the guitar's volume and tone controls cater for any required variation.

Integrated circuit IC1 is an LM386 an audio power amplifier IC which has its gain internally set to 20. Thus a guitar signal input of, say, 100 mV will produce an output from the amplifier of 2 V. The IC is capable of driving any load of 4R or more, so most headphones can be used with this project.

Construction is easy; make the five track breaks where shown in *Fig. 2*, using a cutting tool or a small (about '/'') hand-held drill bit. Press the cutting edge of the tool against the hole in question and twist the tool clockwise until the copper track breaks in a clean circle. Make sure no copper swarf from the track bridges across to adjacent tracks, forming a short circuit.

Now insert all components as shown and wire up your project. Finally, connect a battery and play away.

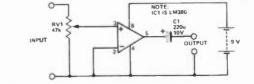


Figure 1. Circuit of the HE Guitar Headphone Amplifier

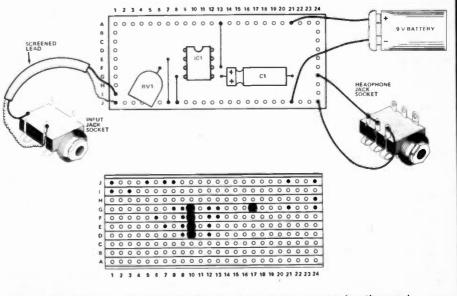


Figure 2. Veroboard overlay and underside view (showing component locations and track breaks) along with connection details of the project



Synthesiser Secrets

In Part 3 of this occasional series, on the electronics of music synthesisers, Ron Keeley talks about sound generators, the voltage controlled oscillators (VCOs)

THERE ARE MANY different techniques for building voltage controlled oscillators. These days, of course, you can buy a single integrated circuit which may contain two, three or more complete VCO circuits but for the moment we're going back to the Dark Ages, when circuits were built up from individual components...

The first thing to realise about VCOs for music synthesisers is that they don't (generally) produce sinewaves. Musically interesting sounds are much more complicated, and sinewaves are simply boring. A practical VCO must produce a wave shape rich in harmonics, one that can be selectively filtered to generate a replica of traditional musical sound — or a completely new one.

The best wave shapes for this purpose are square, triangle and sawtooth waveforms. Often one or two of these can be generated simultaneously, and any other required shape can be produced by special conversion circuits. Even sinewaves (which do have their uses in, for example, modulating other oscillators, filters etc, or for making bell, chime and synthesised drum sounds) can be produced by squarewave-to-sinewave converters.

In fact voltage controlled square/triangle wave oscillators are relatively easy to make — much simpler than voltage controlled sine oscillators. A simple squarewave VCO is shown in Fig. 2. It is based on the even simpler circuit in Fig. 1, an astable multivibrator that uses two CMOS inverters, a resistor and a capacitor.

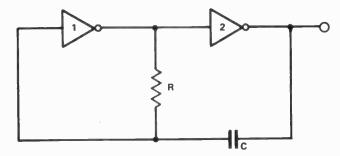


Figure 1. Simple CMOS astable multivibrator

The operation of this circuit depends on the fact that the output of a CMOS inverter will switch from high to low — or vice versa when the input voltage crosses a certain threshold level called the transfer voltage, Vtr, which is usually about half the supply voltage.

If we assume that the output of the second inverter is low, its input, and therefore the output of the first inverter must be high which, in this example, is the full postive supply voltage + V. The capacitor therefore begins to charge up, through R, to the supply voltage. When it reaches about half + V, though, the output of the first inverter will switch low, taking the output of the second inverter high. The full supply voltage will appear on top of the

capacitor and will be coupled through to the input of the first inverter, providing positive feedback (this input was already going high as C charged up) and forcing inverter 1 to rapidly switch states.

Now the capacitor begins to discharge through R into the low output of the first inverter, until the voltage at the junction of R and C once again crosses the threshold level Vtr, but this time in the opposite direction. This causes its output to go high, taking the second output low and restoring the original conditions: this whole cycle then will repeat indefinitely.

The period of oscillation of this simple circuit is approximately 1.4 RC, and this corresponds to a frequency f, where:

$$f = \frac{1}{1.4 \text{ RC}}$$

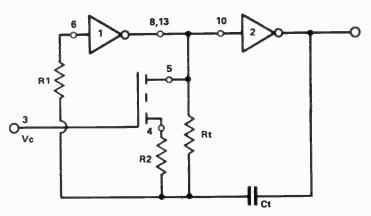


Figure 2. Voltage controlled oscillator using CMOS inverters and a CMOS field-effect transistor. Pin numbers relate to the 4007 integrated circuit. Supply connections are not shown

2

Obviously the frequency can be varied by altering either R or C. The circuit in Fig. 2 does this by using a CMOS field effect transistor (FET) as a variable voltage-controlled resistor in the timing network RC. When the gate voltage Vc is zero, the source-todrain resistance of the FET is about 1000MR — virtually an open circuit — and the oscillator frequency will be very low. As Vc is taken positive, though, the FET resistance drops towards a minimum value of about 1k when Vc is equal to +V and the frequency of oscillation will be high. Thus by simply varying the control voltage Vc we are able to control the frequency of the oscillator.

The minimum frequency is set by the parallel combination of Rt and the FET resistance: the maximum frequency is determined by the series combination of R2 and the FET. Feature

Synthesiser Secrets

This circuit is rather basic and, while it will work, it will not work particularly well. Many refinements are necessary to turn it into a VCO suitable for use in a synthesiser. One such refinement is the inclusion of R1, which makes the oscillator less susceptible to fluctuations in frequency caused by fluctuations in the supply voltage. The same circuit is shown, more conventionally, in Fig. 3. Comparing the pin numbers, you can see that they are practically identical, with the addition of a pair of BC108s (or similar audio-frequency transistors) in the final circuit to drive an 8 ohm speaker.

Next month we'll look at another simple VCO scheme, based on two simple circuit elements, an integrator and a Schmitt trigger.

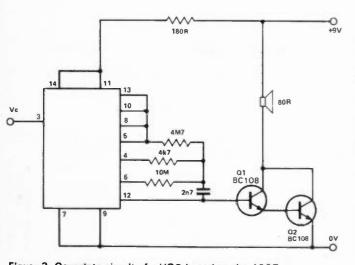
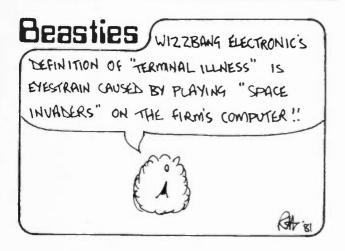


Figure 3. Complete circuit of a VCO based on the 4007



Beasties Jub You HEAR ABOUT THE DOCTOR WHO DESIGNED A MINIATURE BODY FUNCTIONS MONITOR THAT COULD BE IMPLANTED BEHIND THE COLLAR BONE AND

ENDED UP WITH A CHIP ON HIS SHOULDER .?

HE PROJECT

Make us your No. 1 SUPPLIER OF KITS and COMPONENTS for H.E. Projects. We supply carefully selected sets of parts to enable you to contruct H.E. projects. Kits include ALL the electronics and hardware needed. Printed circuit boards (fully etched, dilled and roller tinned) or Veroboard are, of course, included as specified in the original article, we even include nuts, screws and I.C. sockets. PRICES INCLUDE CASES unless otherwise stated. BATTERIES ARE NOT INCLUDED. COMPONENT SHEET INCLUDE. If you do not have the issue of H.E. which includes the project — you will need to order the instruction reprint at an extra 45p each.

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DRUM SYNTHESISER

DRUM SYNT INCISION From ETL April 81 this superior intrument has two independent percussion channels — each with perthesiser containes a verselile in built sequencer which enables different best sequences to be programmed using 8 way OIL switches. Basts from either channel may be individually programmed, or combined in any mitature. Once programmed the sequence can be replayed auto-matically or manually as required. Manual and automatic operation are possible together so that the unit can be played manually with an occasional few bars of automatically sequenced hypthm. A very versatile instrument. Orum Synthesiser Kitless case [39,98, with case E53,56.

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SOURD BENDER From ETI Oct 81. A vary effective "Ring. Modulator' sound effects unit. This devian incorporates its own variable frequency oscillator with she or triangular waveform, and a 4 guadrant multiplier circuit. A mix connect allows the modulated signal to be mixed with the arreight through signal, ideal for outer space, voice and music effects. Just connect a signal source and a power amplifier and speaker. Sound Bender Kit £20,76, less case £15.78.

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PEDALBOARD

Although this project has been produced to complement the HE Electronic Organ, that is not its only use — it can be played in combination with most other instruments to provide a supplementary bass line. With its large-sized pedals, the project could also be adapted for use by the disabled

IF YOU HAVE ever played a solo musical instrument you will appreciate the HE Pedalboard Organ. It can be used to provide a back-up bass accompaniment line while you play your organ, guitar, flute or whatever. Consisting of 13 foot-operated pedals (C to C, to give one octave of bass notes), the project can add many possibilities to your music.

A single printed circuit board (PCB) contains all circuitry for note generation, sustain and preamplification. There are three footoperated switches for choice of instrument voicing and two rotary controls for sustain length and volume. Power amplification is provided by a BI-

RESISTORS (all ¼ W, 5% except where

4 6 1.

stated)

PAK 10 watt amplifier module (AL30A).

The pedalboard is tuned so that the lowest note is pitched at a frequency of 65 Hz (C) and this corresponds to an B-foot pitch in organ terms. In our prototype the 13 pedals are mounted onto a wooden baseboard and the generator PCB, amplifier module, controls and mains transformer are all mounted on the underneath of another piece of wood over the rear of the pedals. Readers may like to follow our case style or they could design their own.

100n polyester

470n polyester

555 time

220n polyester 220u, 16 V electrolytic 2200u, 40 V electrolytic 1000u, 16 V electrolytic

MO83 13-note generator

741 operational amplifier

double-pole, double-throw

push-on, push-off switch 240/24 V mains

mono %" jack socket

10 W power amplifier

7812, 1 A voltage regulator BC183 NPN transistor 1N4148 diode

1N4001 diode

toggle switch

transformer

module

13-note pedalboard (see Buylines)

Neon with integral resistor

HE

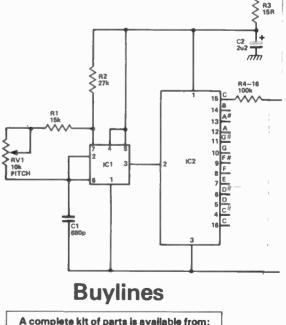
PEDALBOARD ORGAN

Construction

Make up the PCB first — insert and solder each component as shown in Fig.2 making sure that all polarised components are the right way round, but don't insert IC1,2 or 3 yet.

Insert and solder circuit board pins into the board where off-board connections are to be made.

Following the connection details in **Fig.3** wire up the underneath of the PCB.



A complete kit of parts is available from: Portative Instruments 23 Blenheim Road, St Albans,
Herts AL1 4NS Kit price is £58. This includes VAT but please add £4 to cover p&p. The pedalboard alone will cost you £22 plus £3 to cover p&p. Delivery within the UK only.

Parts List

C16

C21 C23 C24

IC1

IC2 IC3

IC4

Q1-13 D1-13 D14-17

SW1

SK1 AL30A

SW2,3,4

Knobs to suit

Wood for case

3-way terminal block

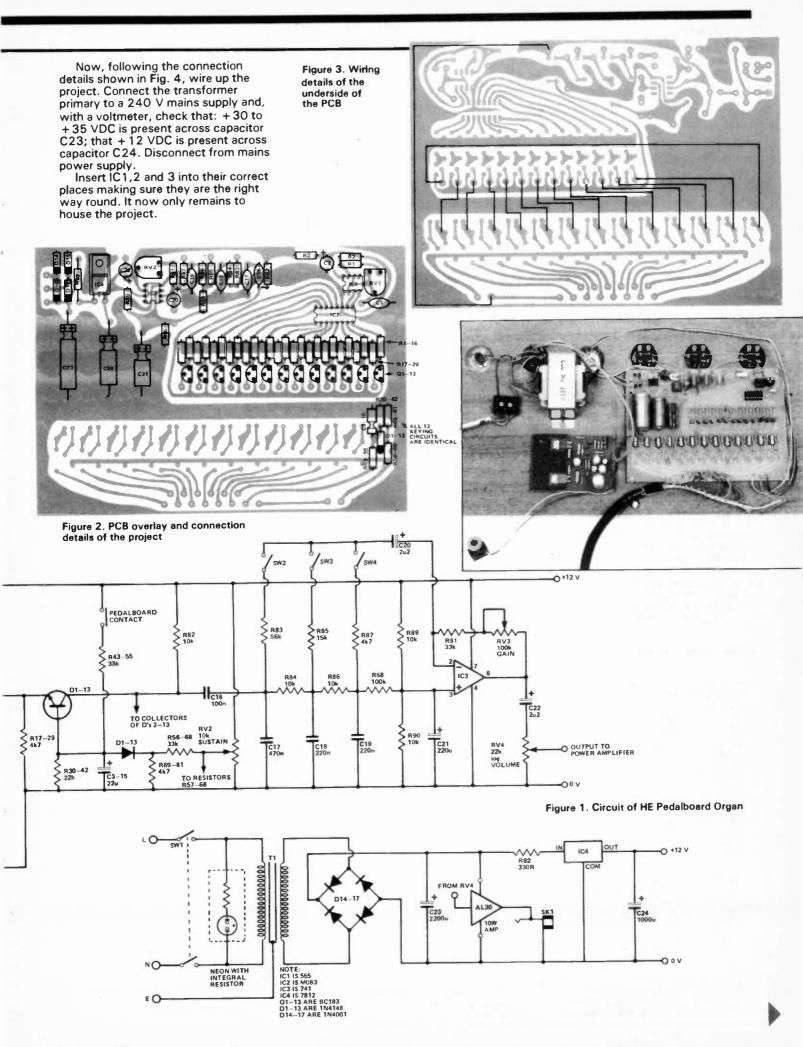
C17 C18,19

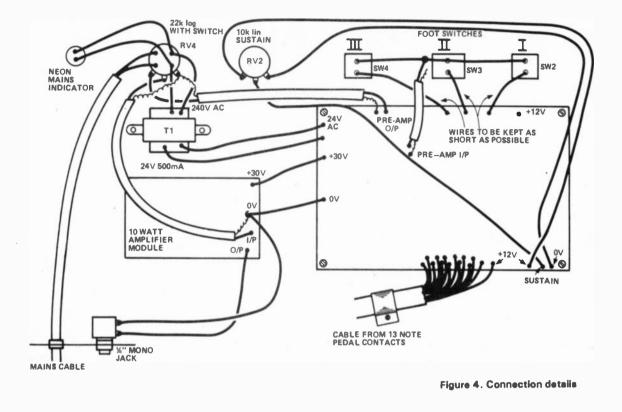
SEMICONDUCTORS

MISCELLANEOUS

R1	15k
R2	27k
R3	15R
R4-16,88	100k
17-29,	
69-81,87	4k7
R30-42	22k
R43-55,	
56-68,91	33k
R82.84.	
86,89,90	10k
R83	56k
R85	15k
R92	330R. 2W
no.	55011, 244
DOTENTION	
POTENTION	
RV1	10k miniature horizontai
	preset
RV2	10k linear potentiometer
RV3	100k miniature horizontal
	preset
RV4	22k iogarithmic
	potentiometer
CAPACITO	as and a second s
C1	680p polystyrene
Č2,20,22	2u2, 16 V electrolytic
C3-15	22u, 16 V electrolytic
00-10	EEG, IV V ONCORVIC

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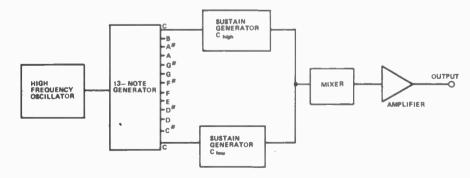




How It Works

A high-frequency oscillator, runnng at 31.24 kHz, provides the clock input to a 13-note generator. The generator divides down this clock frequency to give the 13 notes of one musical octave from 65-130 Hz. Each note is continuously available at its respective output.

Whenever a pedal is operated, the sustain generator circuit for that pedal (only two are shown) is triggered. Thus the corresponding note from the 13-note generator is allowed through to the amplifier after being mixed with any other notes played simultaneously.



The high frequency oscillator is formed around a 555 timer, IC1. Preset resistor RV1 is a pitch control. The output of the 555 is directly coupled to the clock input of IC2, an MO83, 13-note generator, which divides down the high frequency signal in a musical ratio. The 13 outputs of IC2 form an octave, the individual frequencies of which are thus directly related to the clock input frequency.

Each output signal from IC2 is taken through a 100k resistor (R4-16) to the emitter of a transistor (Q1-13) in a common-base configuration. Depressing an organ pedal causes a +12 VDC keying signal to charge up a 22u capacitor (C3-15) through a 33k resistor (R43-55) and this slowlyrising voltage is fed to the base of the transistor. The transistor turns on and the squarewave note-signal at the emitter thus appears at the collector. All the collectors are connected together, so that any signal appearing will be passed on to the next stage.

The discharge rate of the 22u capacitor defines how long the transistor stays on and thus how long the note lasts. After the pedal has been released, the capacitor discharges through a 4k7 resistor (R69-81). Sustain control RV2 provides a variable bias voltage of between + 12 V and 0 V to the 4k7 resistor. This affects the capacitor discharge rate and hence the length of note sustain.

Power supply is from: a 240/24 V mains transformer (T1); bridge rectifier (D14-17); filter capacitor (C23). An unregulated voltage of about 30-35 VDC is produced and this provides power for the AL30A power amplifier module. Integrated circuit IC4 is a 12 V voltage regulator which supplies up to 1 A of current, at 12 VDC, for the oscillator, note generator, sustain and mixing circuit. HE



It's in-car entertainment time in this month's GG&K. Hugh Davies installs a pair of Philips door-mounting loudspeakers and Steve Ramsahadeo fits a complete audio system from Videotone. There's also comment on the installation of Blaupunkt Quick Fit 723 loudspeakers. Meanwhile, back at the office, Ian Graham checks out his state of

mind with a brainwave sensor from Aleph One

Installing Philips EN8751 Car Door Loudspeakers

PHILIPS' AUDIO DIVISION presented us with a small box containing an EN8751 loudspeaker kit for the car, saying: 'How would you like to try installing this?' We had a Ford Escort (series 2 model) with unblemished door panels and so it seemed worth a try.

Contents Of Kit

The kit comprises:

• two EN8751 5" loudspeakers, 15 W rating

• two 'speedy mount' water covers (these protect the speakers from any water dribbling down inside the door)

• two lengths of twin flex, fitted with non-reversible sockets at one end and with polarity marking on one lead

 pack of fixing screws and clip nuts
 template to aid marking out of the speaker mounting holes (forms part of box front)

• instruction sheet

Philips also provided, for the purpose of our test, some information-(not supplied with the kit) on how to fit its radios, radio/cassette players and loudspeakers to Ford Escorts. All that we required from this information was the recommended position of the loudspeakers in the doors.

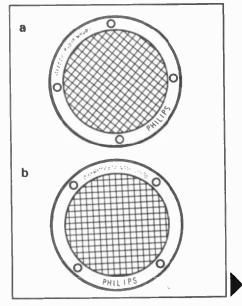
Installation

We removed the right-hand door panel and marked out horizontal and vertical lines, in the positions suggested, on the inside of the panel (180 mm from the panel edge vertically and 90 mm from the lower edge horizontally).

Next the template was carefully detached from the box and aligned with the two lines on the panel. Marking out was easy: with the template in position the aperture and mounting holes could be marked out on the panel with a pencil.

To prevent damage to the panel, a string of 3/16" holes was drilled around the inside of the circle marked out for the speaker aperture. The disc of waste material was cut out with a sharp knife.

One of the EN8751s was tried in the aperture at this stage, and a discovery was made. If the loudspeaker had been fitted with its four mounting holes lined up with the vertical and horizontal lines marked out on the panel (which seemed natural enough to do) then the legends on the rim of the loudspeaker would have been tilted, as shown in **Fig. 1a.** To prevent this happening, it was found necessary to mark out fresh mounting hole positions on the template, thus moving the loudspeaker through 45° (see **Fig. 1b**).



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Supplement

After all the holes had been drilled and cut, the panel was tried in position on the door. Part of the aperture was obstructed by the metal panel of the door, and this left us no choice but to remove part of the metal (see comments at the end of this report).

When a loudspeaker is fitted into a car door it is necessary to bring the connecting flex out at one point on the hinged edge of the door and to pass the flex into an adjacent hole in the car body. No difficulty was experienced in finding appropriate places for these holes but we suddenly realised that two important components had not been included in the kit, namely protective grommets.

These tiny rubber fittings serve two purposes. The first is to protect the flex from being chaffed on the sharp edge of the hole and the second is to help seal the hole against the ingress of water.

Also missing from the kit were plugs to connect the flex from each speaker to our radio/cassette player: we had to provide our own.

On Test

When the two speakers were connected to the Escort's ICE system (in-car entertainment system or, if you prefer plain English, stereo radio/cassette player!) the results were impressive. A smaller tweeter cone, complete with metal dome is fitted in the centre of the 5" paper cone of the EN8751, and we thought that the overall frequency range, from bass through to crisp treble, was good. The speakers gave, for instance, a good account of some recorded music on 'metal' tape. The EN8751s are rated at 15 W.

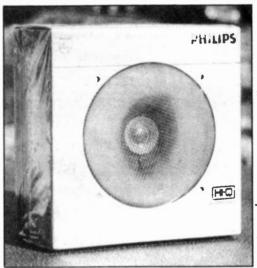
Looks

When mounted on the black door panels of our test vehicle the speakers were inconspicuous. (The EN8751s have a dark grey rim and a black protective grille.)

Comment

Apart from the niggles about the template and the omission of the grommets and plugs, the speakers performed well for a reasonable cost — around £19 including VAT.

•We contacted Philips about our niggles. The spokesman was surprised to hear that grommets had not been included in the kit: he claimed that they were supplied with most Philips car radio kits. The omission of plugs on the leads was more a result of company policy, because the plugs are usually supplied with the radios or radio/cassette players and not with the speakers. He agreed to discuss



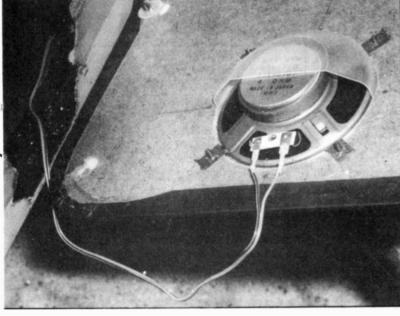
these points with the Dutch parent company.

The spokesman also passed on some tips about those grommets. To prevent rusting, after the holes have been drilled in the doors and car body it is advisable to apply a little petroleum jelly (such as Vaseline) around the holes. Some of the jelly applied to the flex as it enters each grommet also helps to prevent the ingress of water.

• A further note about installation: the EN8751s will mount in the doors of a series-2 Ford Escort without the need to cut any metal from each door. However, when the speakers are mounted in the ready-cut aperture in the doors, the windowwinding handle is uncomfortably close to the loudspeaker and may even touch the grille. If you use the dimensions given by Philips then you will have to cut a portion of the metal away, but the lower hole position will keep you clear of that handle.

When marking out the hole in the metal, allow for clearance of the loudspeaker terminals and also of the lower mounting nuts and screws. Simply mark out a rectangular flap (we did it the hard way and followed the shape of the speaker) and drill a string of 3/16" holes along the lower line (that is, parallel with the bottom edge of the door). The vertical lines can be easily cut down using a junior hacksaw. When the cutting and drilling is completed, break out the flap along the line of holes and file smooth the jagged edges (mind your fingers when doing this).

To prevent rusting, it's also worthwhile treating the freshly-cut metal with a dab of underseal or thick paint before you fit the door panel.





37

NEW KITS

COMBINATION SWITCH

Battery operated, would control solenoid lock or any electrical device, virtually impossible to decode. Uses no power when in the off position. Complete kit £4.50.

A SECRET SWITCH A SECRE I SWITCH Can be hidden behind a panel, door, wallpaper, etc. Will light the lamp or whatever device is secretly con trolled and it will also latch itself on. Complete kit £1.95.

3 - 30v VARIABLE VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY UNIT With 1 amp DC output, for use on the bench, students, inventors, service engineers, etc. Automatic short circuit and overload protection. In case with a volt meter on the

front penel. Complete kit £13.80 IONISER KIT

Refresh your home, office, shop, work room, etc. with a negative IDN generator. Makes you feel better and work harder — complete mains opereted kit, case £11.95, post £1.50.

40 WATT AMPLIFIER

plete kit (no case) £9.50. dule form. Co

T.V. AERIAL FILTER Designed to eliminate C.8. and other interference complete

MDRSE TRAINER Complete kit £2.99

DRILL SPEED CONTROLLER Complete kit £3.95.

MAINS POWER SUPPLY Gives any voltage from 3v to 16v at up to 300mA. Complete kisless case £1.95, Case 90p.

SUPER HI -FI SPEAKER CABINETS

CABINE IS Made for an expensive Hi- Fi outfit - will sult any decor, Resonance free, Cut-outs for 5M" woofer and 2%" tweeter. The front material is Decron. The completed unit is most pleasing. Supplied in pairs, price £6,90 per pair (this is probably less than the original cost of one cabinet) carriage £3.00 the pair,

GOODMAN SPEAKERS

6%" 8 25wstt. £4.50, 2%" 8 tweet, £2.50, No extra for postage if ordered with cabinets. Xover £1.50,

Vu METER SNIP.

Approximately 1 5/8" square, suitable for use as a recording level meter power output in-dicator or many similar applications. Full vision front, cover easily removable if you wish to alter the scale. Special ship price £1.00, or 10 for £9.00.



MOTORISED DISCO SWITCH

With 10 amp changeover switches, Multi-adjustable switches all rated at 10 amps, this would provide a magnificent display. For mains operated 8 switch model £6.25, 10 switch model £6.25, 12 switch model £7.25.

100uA PANEL METER Japanese made (Shinohara Electrical) so very good quality, these have a full vision front, are approx. 2" square and come complete with mounting studs and nuts. A thoroughly reliable instrument usually ret ailed at over £4, offered at a anip price this month of £2.85 or 10 for £25.00.

12v MOTOR BY SMITHS Made for use in cars, these are serie wound and they become more pow ful as load increases. Size 3%" long by 3" dia, These have a good length of %" spinfale – price £3.45. Ditto, but double ended £4.25.

EXTRA POWERFUL 12v MOTOR

ade to work battery lawnmower, this probably develops up to h.p., so it could be used to power a go-kart or to drive a mpressor, etc. etc. £5.90 + £1.50 post.

UNIVAC KEYBOARD BARGAIN

So computer type keys, together with 5 miniture toggle switches all mounted on a p.c.b. together with 12 i.c.'s many transistors and other parts, £13.50 ± £2.00 post. This is far less than the value of the switches alone. Diagram of this keyboard is available seper-ately. Price £1.00,

38



BULL (Electrical) Ltd. (Dept. HE), 34 - 36 AMERICA LANE Established 30 YEARS

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX RH16 3QU.

MULLARD UNILEX

MULLARD UNILEX A mains operated 4 +4 stereo system, Bated one of the finest performers in the stereo field this would make a wonderful gift for almost anycone. In easy to assemble modular form this should sell at about £30 – but due to a special bulk buy and as an in-centive for you to buy this month we offer the ays-tem complete at only £18.75 including VAT and post. FREE GIFT – buy this month and you will receive a pair of Goodman's eliptical B'x5" speakers to match this amplifier.

3 CHANNEL SOUND TO LIGHT KIT

33



you wish but it is plenty rugged enough for disco work. The unit is housed in an attractive two-tone metal case and has controls for each channet, and a master on/foff. The audio input and output are by %" sockets and three panel mounting fuse holders provide thyristor protection. A four-pin plug and socket facilitate ease of connect-ing lamps. Special anip price is £14.95 in kit form or £25.00 assembled and tested.

THIS MONTH'S SNIP YOUR LAST CHANCE TO BUY THIS

COMPUTER PRINTER FOR ONLY £4,95 Japanese made Epson 310 — has a self starting, brushless, transistorised d.c. motor to drive the print hammers, print drum — tape forward/reverse and part

feed.

Complete, ready-built with electronics. Brand still in meker's wrapping - price £4.95 + £1.25, Technical and practical data £1 extra.

SPIT MOTORS



These are powerful mains operated induction motors with gear box attached. The final sheft is a %" rod with square hole, so you have altern-ative couplingmethod - final speed is approx. 5 resymin, price £5.50, -Similar motors with final speeds of 80, 100, 160 & 200r.p.m. same price.

EXTRACTOR FAN

Mains operated — ex. computer 5" Woods extractor £5.75 Post £1.25 6" Woods extractor £6.90 Post £1.50 5" Plannair extractor £6.50 Post £1.25 4" x 4" Muffue *** 4" Muffun 115v, £4.50 Post 50p. 4" Muffin 230v. £5.75 Post 50p



TAPE PUNCH &

READER For controlling machine tools, etc. motorised & bit punch with matching tape reader. Ex-computers, be-lieved in good working order, any not so would be exchanged. £17.50 peir. Post £3.00.



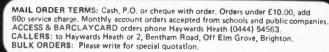
MINI-MULTI TESTER Deluxe packet size precision m ing coil Instrument, Jewelled bearings - 2000 o.p.v. mirrored scale 11 Instant range measures: DC volts 10, 50, 250, 1000. AC volts 10, 50, 250, 1000. DC amps 0 - 100 mA.

8 POWERFUL

BATTERY MOTORS For models, meccanos, drills, remote control planes, boats, etc. £2.50.

DC amps 0 – 100 mA, Continuity and resistance 0 - 1 meg ohms in two ranges, Complete with test prock and in-struction book showing how to measure cap-acity and inductance as well. Unbellevable velue at only £6.75 + 50p post and insurance.

FREE Amps range kit to enble you to read DC current from 0 - 10 amps, directly on the 0 - 10 cale. It's free If you purchase quickly, but of you aiready own a Mini-Tester and would like one, send 62.50.



FREE OUR CURRENT BARGAIN LIST WILL BE ENCLOSED WITH ALL ORDERS.

TRANSMITTER SURVEILLANCE

up with FM radio. Can be made in a matchbox — all electronic parts and circuit. £2.30. (Not licenceable in the U,K,). RADIO MIKE

RADIO MIKE Ideal for discos and gerden parties, allows complete freedom of movement. Play through FM radio or tuner amp. £5.90 comp. klt. (Not licenceable in the U,K.).

EM RECEIVER

Made up and working, complete with scale and pointer needs only a speaker, ideal for use with our surveillance transmitter or radio mike, 55.85.

CB RADIO -Listen in with our 40-channel monitor. Unique design ensures that you do not miss sender or caller. Complete kit with case, speaker and instructions only £5.99.

NEW ADDRESS FOR CALLERS:-

2, Bentham Road, Off Elm Grove, Brighton. Tel: Brighton 671457. Please phone before making a special journey for any advertised item

VENNER TIME SWITCH



VENNER TIME SWITCH Mains operated with 20 amp switch, one on and one off per 24 hrs, repeats duily automatically correcting for the lengthen-ing or shortening day. An expensive time switch but you can have it for only E2.95. These are new but without case, but we can supply plastic cases (base and cover) £1.76 or metal case with window £2.95. Also available is adaptor kit to convert this into a normal 24hr, time switch but with the added advantage of up to 12 on/ troller for the immersion heater. Price of adaptor kit is £2.30.

STEREO HEADPHONES

Japanese made so very good quality. 8 ohm impedance, padded, term-inating with standard %" jackplug. £2.99 Post 60p





Large clear mains frequency controlled clock, which will always show you the correct time + start and stop switches with the dials. Comes complete with knobs. £2.50.

SAFE BLOCK

SAFE BLUCK Mains quick connector will save you valuable time. Features include quick spring connectors, heavy plastic case and auto on and off switch. Complete kit. £1.95.

6 WAVEBAND SHORTWAVE RADIO KIT

or vay EDAND SHORTWAVE RADIO KIT Bandspread covering 13:5 to 32 metres. Based on circuit which appeared in a recent issue of Radio Constructor, Complete kit in-cludes case materials, six transistors and diodes, condensers, resist-ors, Inductors, switches, etc. Nothing else to buy If you have an amplifier to connect it to or a pair of high resistance headphones. Price £11:55.

SHORT WAVE CRYSTAL RADIO

All the parts to make up the beginner's model. Price 22.30. Crystal explore 65p. High resistance headphones (gives best results) 23.75, Kit includes chassis and front but not case.

RADIO STETHOSCOPE Easy to fault find – start at the arial and work towards the speaker – when signal stops you have found the fault. Complete kit £4.95. INTERRUPTED BEAM

This kit enables you to make a switch that will trigger when a steady beam of infra-red or ordinary light is broken. Main compon-ents — relay, photo transitor, resistors and caps etc. Circuit diagram but no case, Price C2.30 MUGGER DETERRENT A high-note bleeper, puch lasting

high-note bleeper, push latching switch, plastic case and battery proctor. Will scare away any villain and bring help. £2.50 com-Diete kit

TANGENTIAL BLOW HEATER



Just join it to your car battery, drop it into the liquid to be moved and up it comes, no messing about, no priming, etc. and you get a very goad head. Suitable for water, paraffin and any non-explosive non-corrolive liquid. One use if you are a camper, make yourself a shower. Price: £8,50.

MINI MONO AMP

On p.c.b., size 4''x 2''. Three transistors and we estimate the output to be 3 watt rms. Brand new perfect condition, offered at the very low price of £1.15 each or 10 for £10.00.



TEMPUS SHORT FORM CAS CATALOGUE



RRP £325 00 ONLY £275.00

25 instruments over 4 octaves Four voice memory function with push button selection. Vibrato and sustain switches. 16 rhythm accompaniments with fill-in varia-tion Casio Auto Chord for one finger or auto playing of major, minor and 7th chords with bass. Ten functional controls including pitch AC only 4 % x 30 % x 11 % Weight 17 6lbs

RRP £115 ONLY £95 22 instruments over 3 octaves Four position memory function Built-in Vibrato and sustain Battery or mains $22^{34} \times 6\% \times 2^{3/2}$ Weight 6lb

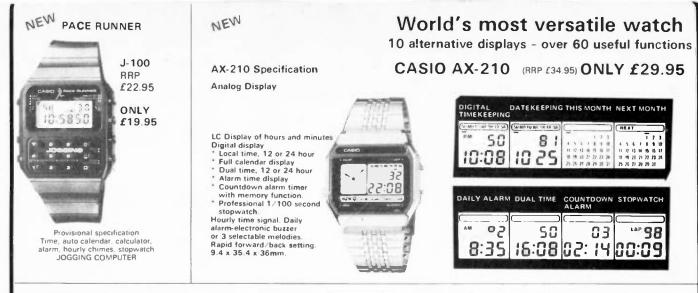
£25.00 £27.00 £12.00 CS-H domestic stand for CT- series CS-P professional stand for CT-series SP-1 sustain pedal for CT- series VP-1 volume pedal for CT- series AD-1E mains adaptor for M-10/MT-30 £25.00 £5.00 £5.00 AD 4160 mains adaptor for VL-1 HC-2 hard case for CT-301 HC-3 hard case for CT-302 HC-5 hard case for CT-202 HC-5 hard case for CT-101/403 PC-1 hard case for MT-30 £44.00 £44.00 £9.95

PRICE includes VAT and P&P. Send your company order, cheque, PO or phone your Access or Barclaycard number to



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ORDER FORM back page



COMMON SPECIFICATIONS: High quality modules and cases * Mineral glass face * Accurate to + 15 seconds per month * Water resistant to withstand day-to-day splashing, rain, etc.



100 METRE RESISTANT

W-100 (left RRP £22 95 £19.95. Black resincase/ strap otherwise same specification as W-150 below

W-200 (right) RRP £19 95 £17.95. Black resin case/ strap Displays hours, minutes and date; seconds or day Alarm, hourly chimes and 1/10 second stopwatch

W-150. (left) RRP £27 95 £24.95. Stainless steel

Stainless steel case/resin

Time and auto calendar. Alarm hourly chimes,

countdown alarm timer with repeat memory

function, professional

1/100 sec and stopwatch. Time is always on display. regardless of display mode

W-150C (right) RRP £24 95 £21.95.

case/bracelet

strap



58



STANDARD CASES (SPLASH RESISTANT)

F-B1/FB2 (left) RRP

A-851 (right) RRP £16.95 £14.95. Stainless steel

Displays hours, minutes and date: seconds or day

£12 95 £10.95. Black resin case strap

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Alarm, hourly chimes and 1 10 second stopwatch

THESE SPACE INVADERS WILL ALARM YOU

Casio's most amazing watches ever

CA-90 (left) RRP £22.95. £19.95. Black resin case/strap.

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Time and auto calendar, calculator, alarm, hourly chimes, stopwatch, dual time, DIGITAL SPACE INVADER GAME

LM-3 (left) RRP £16 95 £14.95. Resin case and strap Colours as available Ladies melody alarm chronograph Time and calendar, 3 selectable alarm melodies, hourly chimes, professional stopwatch.

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watch. LCD/analog display of hours and minutes. Sweep second hand or radial seconds No other functions.



30

10:58sc



0398

W-51 (left) RRP £25.95 £22.95. All S/S specification as W-150. LW-5. RRP £10 95.

RESISTANT

strap Colours as available. Three display modes hours and minutes; month and date; seconds display 7 year battery life.

£895. Resin case and



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LADIES

MODELS

-10:58 sc



NEW **CLAIRVOYANT CALCULATOR**

Fortune Teller, Matchmaker, Calendar and Alarm Clock



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Predictions of individual fortunes (Health, Gambling Investment, Business and Love) or the compatibility between two persons on any given day. Hourly time signals $5/16 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches Wallet



MELODY ALARM CLOCK CALCULATORS



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MG-885

Three missile buttons for three level attack. 8 arcs of fire make aiming off" essential

Basic calculator with full memory and %

RRP £12.95

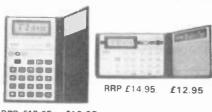
ONLY £10.95

MG-770 Card Size

MG-880 DIGITAL INVADERS

Our best selling calculator last Christmas.

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RRP £12.95 £10.95

Quick reactions and fast fingerwork are called for Basic calculator with full memory and %

UC-365 MELODY Alarm Clock Calculator



Three melodies, universal calendar, date memories, 2 date alarma, date memories, 2 date alarms, daily alarm, countdown alarm/stopwatch, time memory 1/4 x 41/2 x 21/2 2.20zs. Wallet



Specifications as UC-365 above UC-360 7/32 x 3% x 2%". 1.8ozs. Wallet UC-3000. Office. 134 x 4 x 61/4

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

All casio calculators listed have liquid crystal displays for long battery life and a (minimum) 8 digits, with floating decimal point. Alarm clock calculators all have a one year battery life, pre-programmed automatic calendar adjustment* and hourly time signals. (*Except FX-6100).

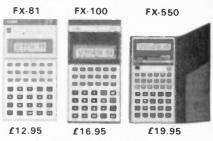
NEW **INSTANT MUSICIAN!**

Electronic Musical Instrument and Calculator VL-80

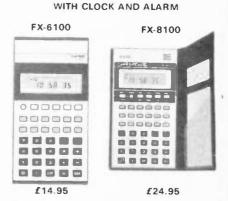


Price/delivery on . application

SCIENTIFICS at discount prices.



FX-B1 8 digits, 30 scientific functions. 2x AA batteries last 4,000 hours, 34 x 3 x 5%" FX-100. 10d. 44 sc.f. otherwise as FX-81 FX-550. 50 sc f. 1,300 hour lithium battery 5/16 x 2% x 51/4" Wallet



FX-6100. 8d, 39 sc.f. clock with hourly time signals, alarm, countdown alarm timer, 1/100 second stopwatch. 2 x AA batteries last 1 year. $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 5^{50''}$, FX-8100. Similar to above but 49 sc.f. auto calendar, additional timer alarm and powered by 2 silver oxide batteries. 1/4 x 23/4 x 51/6". Wallet

LOW COST PROGRAMMABLES



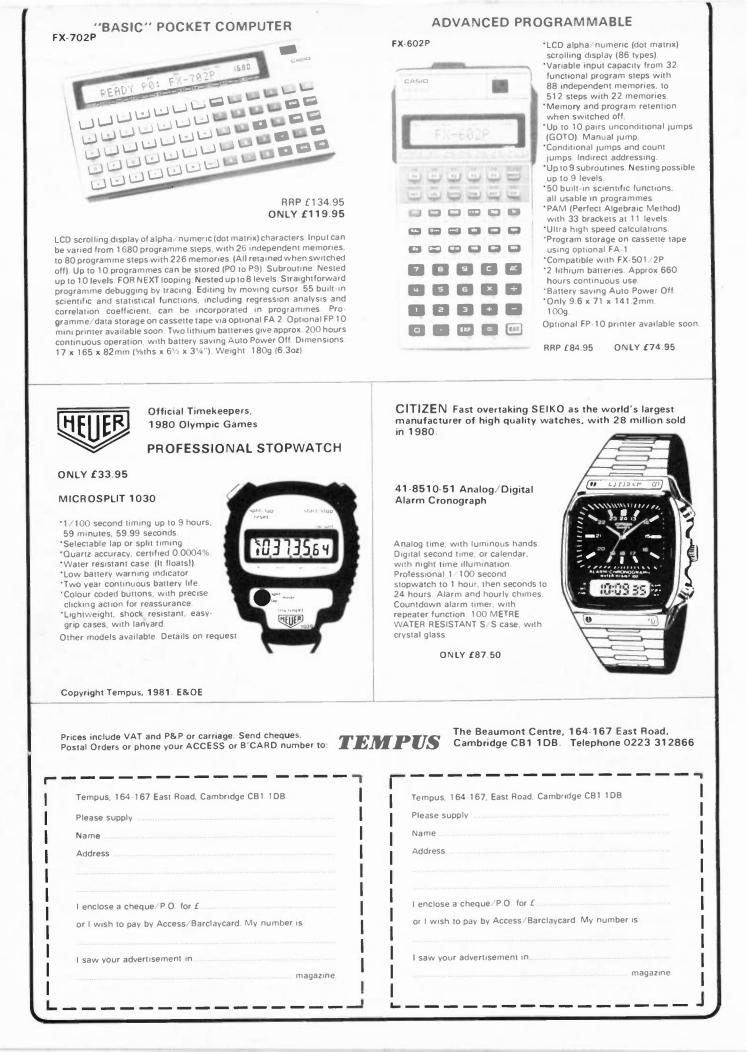
£22.95

FX-180P. 10d, 55 sc. f, including Integrals and REGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. Up to 38 program steps and 2 programs; One independent memory, 6 constant memories; all non-volatile. 2 x AA batteries give 7,000 FX-3600P. Wallet version of above with hyperbolics

and 1,300 hour lithium battery. 9/32 x 2% x 51/4



RRP £30.95 £27.95



Supplement

Installing Blaupunkt Quick Fit 723 Loudspeakers

EARLIER THIS YEAR the installation of one of Blaupunkt's do-itvourself car radio/cassette player kits was described under GG&K (see June '81 HE, pp 35-37).

We had experienced a few problems in mounting the loudspeakers provided with the kit, and managed to write off a door panel of a Ford Escort 1600 Sport in the process. You may recall we found that there was insufficient clearance between the speaker and the inner edge of the window winding handle. (Happy ending to this story: Rober Bosch, the UK company for Blaupunkt, covered the cost of a new panel.)

Ron Sherwood, Robert Bosch's UK product manager, suggested the use of model 723 flush-mounting speakers from the Blaupunkt Quick Fit range in place of those supplied with the kit. As promised in the June issue, we did try installing these.

Contents Of Kit

Each kit comprises:

• one 723 loudspeaker

System

• one self-locking threaded ring to secure loudspeaker from rear of panel

•one tool (attached to ring moulding) for use in tightening speaker in door panel hole two grommets

The loudspeaker has a cone diameter of about 3" (75 mm) and has a power rating of 15 W. Leads and plugs are supplied separately, according to individual requirements.

Installation

Listed on the back of the 723 pack are recommended dimensions for marking out the position of the loudspeaker on the door panels of a variety of popular makes of car, together with the recommended hole diameter for the speaker aperture. (It is only necessary to cut one 107 mm diameter hole in the panel: the speaker is clamped tightly in place by means of the threaded ring.)

We marked out our new Escort door panel according to the dimensions listed and found that, if we mounted the loudspeaker in the recommended position, its magnet would have become tangled with the window-winding mechanism.

Somewhat dismayed, HE's Editor contacted Ron Sherwood, who suggested that he should get in touch with Sound On Wheels, in Harrow, one of Blaupunkt's main outlets in the UK. A spokesman at Sound On Wheels said that the dimensions given on the back of the Quick Fit packs should be treated as a guide only. For Escorts, he said, it is necessary to remove some metal from the door panel to fit any model of loudspeaker. Sound On Wheels always advises its customers to check first before attempting an installation.

Now, when we installed a pair of Philips EN8751 loudspeakers in a Ford Escort (see report in this months' GG&K) we did find it necessary to cut metal away from the inside of the door. Providing that this is done (and it may not be necessary on other models of car) the installation of the 723s should present few problems.

Price Guide

Cost of each 723 Quick Fit pack (two are required for stereo) is £9.55.

Leads, complete with plugs and sockets are priced as follows:

3' 60p

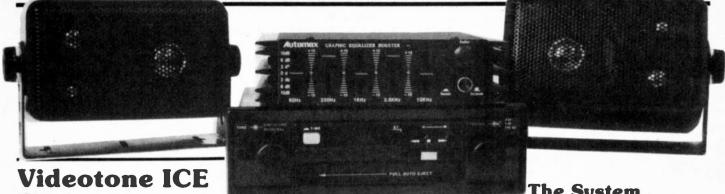
71/2' 75p

15' 90p

Alternatively, you can buy a set of four (two long, two medium, two short) for £5.45.

All these prices are exclusive of VAT.

Sound On Wheels, 340 Pinner Road, North Harrow, Middlesex (tel 01 836 5749).



OVER THE PAST few years the incar entertainment (ICE) industry has grown to become a highly competitive and lucrative enterprise. Gone are the days when we were only too pleased to have a common-orgarden radio attached to an equally cheap loudspeaker, producing the kind of sound quality reminiscent of a radio broadcast of the early 50s.

The key to success is not only emphasised towards attaining a high quality in audio reproduction but the art of miniaturising components and

systems is also playing its part as a front-runner on the technological battlefield.

Faced with a multitude of various makes and offsprings, the customer has the difficult task of selecting a suitable system.

To bring you a step closer in making your choice we have reviewed a complete ICE system comprising a stereo radio/cassette, pod-mounted speakers and a five-channel graphic equaliser/booster. All units are supplied by Videotone Ltd.

The System

The cassette player is a dash-mounting unit with AM/FM and MPX (multiplex) stereo radio. The radio covers frequency ranges of 535-1605 Hz AM and 88-108 MHz FM stereo. Additional features include digital frequency tuning, 24-hour time display and an end-oftape eject system that also operates when DC power is removed from the player. The frequency display can be overridden by the time/frequency selector switch to obtain a constant time readout. The time-set switches are situated on the front panel for easy access.

Gadgets Games and Kits

Supplement

The MS4015 is a three-speaker system (woofer, mid-range and tweeter) housed in a robust enclosure and protected by a metal grille. The rest of the hardware includes a pair of swivel brackets, speaker leads and screw fixings.

The graphic equaliser/booster controls five frequency allocations. These are: 60 Hz, 250 Hz, 1 kHz, 3k5 Hz, and 10 kHz, with a cut and boost of ± 12 dB. Each slider has a click action throughout its travel. For the power-minded individual, the booster amplifier is claimed to deliver 30 W per channel into a 4 R load. Front and rear speaker connections are available at the back of the booster. If you decide to incorporate this unit, we recommend that you use this facility to get the best all-round performance. The complete system was installed in a Ford Cortina Mk 4.

On Test

Listening to the speakers under test it was of no surprise to find, with speakers of this size, that bass response was limited and power handling capacity was lower compared with door-mounting types. However, they have the advantage of being easier to fit than doormounted speakers, and, played within their limits, provide a clean dynamic sound.



Brainwave Sensor

Aleph One produce a range of biofeedback equipment including a Myophone to monitor muscle activity, a Relaxometer which monitors skin resistance (skin resistance changes with stress) and the instrument they supplied me with for evaluation this month the Alpha Sensor.

The Alpha Sensor is a battery operated device which signals when the user is producing alpha waves. Why would you want to know that you're making alpha waves? The brain produces minute electrical signals consisting of a number of rhythmically varying potentials. They are divided into four major groups according to frequency as follows:

FREQUENCY (Hz) GROUP NAME

0.5-4	DELTA
4-8	THETA
8-13	ALPHA
13 and over	BETA

Although the relationship between brainwave patterns and personality is complex, it seems to be generally true to say that 'more highly structured mental activity is associated with higher frequency waves'.

Delta waves are found in sleep, beta waves in a state of alertness and alpha waves in a resting state not asleep, but not active either.

Theta waves, associated with 'flashes of inspiration' or the state of mind of an experienced meditator are not normally found in adults, but can be produced by training.

Using The Alpha Sensor

The device is normally supplied in the UK with batteries already fitted. To check everything out, plug the electrodes into the test socket and touch them together. You should hear a continuous tone from the speaker behind the spiral grille.

The electrodes are small brass rings with sponge rubber inserts and Velcro backing, held against the head by a Velcro strap. One electrode is held above and just in front of the ear and the other slightly to the same side of the back of the head.

A bottle of saline solution is supplied to make good contact between the skin and the scalp. A clip has been sensibly attached to the electrode cable. When the electrodes are in place, it can be The front speaker connection of the booster was wired to a pair of existing door-mounting speakers. The fader control was then used to adjust the balance between the front and rear speakers. Using the system in this way gave exceptional results of power output, clarity and tonal contrast.

Prices for the above units are: Radio/cassette £79.95 Pod speakers £19.95 per pair Equaliser/booster £24.95

All these prices include VAT but add £1.50 with your order to cover carriage.

Videotone Limited, 98 Crofton Park Road, London SE4 (tel 01 690 8511).

clipped to a collar or lapel to avoid awkward tugs or strains on the cable.

Plugging Yourself In

With the electrode cable connected to the input socket, there should be no signal from the unit when the user is sitting quietly with open eyes. Blink and the unit should bleep. It's picking up muscular electrical activity in the skin. At this point the sensitivity control is turned fully clockwise (most sensitive).

Now you can settle back, relax and close your eyes. If you can remain quiet but alert and free from distraction, you should soon hear the characteristic tone associated with alpha waves. With practice it should become easier to produce them and the sensitivity control can be turned down to decrease noise.

For this monitored trip into a trance-like state of relaxation you can expect to pay a staggering £188.60 including VAT and postage. As you can imagine, with that sort of price tag, the Alpha Sensor is not a toy. Alpha wave training has been used in the treatment of hyperactive children, of intractable pain and of epilepsy. It has also helped experimenters reach a suitable state of mind for ESP research or to promote suggestion under hypnosis.

Aleph One also issue a Biofeedback newsletter surveying books, articles, conferences and research in the field — subscription £1.50 per year (about four issues). In addition, Aleph One can supply books and cassette tapes covering a range of stress therapy for agoraphobics and those afraid of thunder, flying, interviews, etc.

For details of the Alpha Sensor and a range of biofeedback instruments (from £45) contact Aleph One Ltd, The Old Courthouse, High Street, Bottisham, Cambridge CB5 9BA.HE

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7494 7495A 7496 7497 74100 74107 74109	50p 50p 45p 120p 85p 30p 40p	74LS154 200 74LS155 40 74LS156 40 74LS156 40 74LS157 35 74LS158 36 74LS160 40	40098 1 40102 1 40103 1 40106 40109 1	20p LM747 20p LM748 80p LM748 80p LM2917 50p LM3302 50p LM3900 00p LM3909	70p 36p 200p 140p 56p 95p	ULN2003 UPC575 UPC592H UPC1156H XR2206 XR2207	100p 400p 200p 300p 300p 400p		9p 18p 0p 20p	SN745262AN £10 SOCKETS BY TEXAS In 16p 24 pin 24p in 18p 28 pin 26p in 22p 40 pin 30p	WIRE WRAP S 8 pln 25p 14 pin 35p	550p 40 Pin £11 OCKETS BY TEXAS 18 pin 50p 24 pin 70p 20 pin 60p 28 pin 80p 22 pin 80p 22 pin 65p 40 pin 100p	P.S.U. £1	E198 0.200P&P £3.00
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FASTENING PRINTED CIRCUIT boards (PCBs) down, into a project case, can be a pain — and anything to ease this is welcome. The obvious way of doing it is with bolts, nuts and washers: a bolt at each corner. This way is shown in Fig. 1. But what happens if you haven't got room on the PCB to drill the necessary holes or, more to the point, what happens when you can't be bothered?

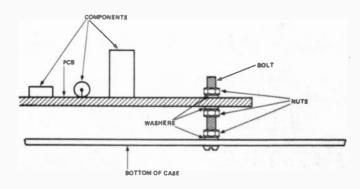


Figure 1. A method of fixing a PCB to a project case, using nuts, washers and bolts

The way the HE Project Team mounts PCBs, in most of HE projects, is with double-sided adhesive pads. The application of a pad on each corner of the underside of a PCB (as Fig. 2 shows) allows the board to be firmly held to the bottom of the project case. Once the board has been positioned, of course, it becomes impossible to remove it without damaging the adhesive pads so all soldered connections to the copper board should be done, (and a check made to see if the circuit is working correctly) before fixing the PCB down. A good tip, regarding connections, is to insert and solder circuit board pins wherever off-board connections are to be made to the PCB: in this way off-board connections can still be made — but to the top (ie, component side) of the PCB and *after* fixing it down.

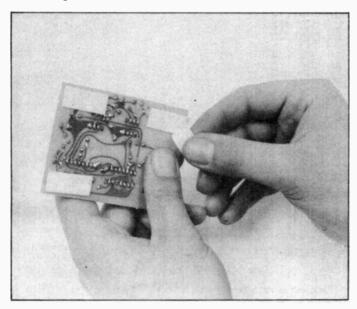


Figure 2. Using double-sided adhesive pads to hold down a PCB

Incidentally, the use of a double-sided adhesive pad allows a very convenient way of fastening down a battery in a project too (see Fig. 3).

Another simple way of mounting your PCB is on plastic guiderails, as shown in **Fig. 4**. The plastic extrusion has a PCB-sized slot on one of its sides and a length of adhesive pad on the other. The idea is to mount guide-rails on the inside front and rear panels (or side panels) of the project and then to slide the PCB into the slot produced between the two rails.

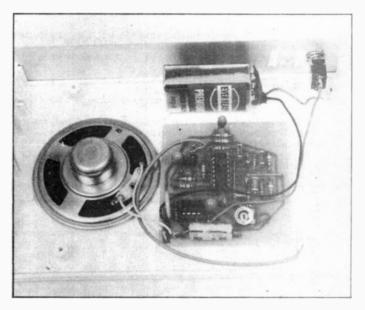


Figure 3. Double-sided adhesive pads are ideal for holding batteries in position

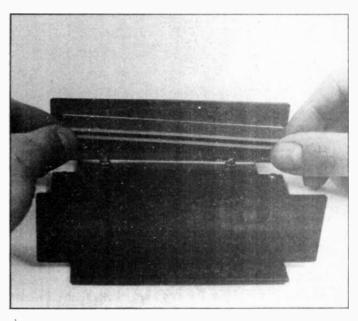


Figure 4. PCB guide-rails make an easy method of positioning and holding circuit boards

Feature

Building Site

And Now For Something...

Finally, throughout this series I have occasionally referred to that well known law of inanimate object behaviour: Murphy's Law.

Now, it has come to my attention recently that some of our readers *do not believe that Murphy's Law is a true law!* To allay their doubts and prove its existence, reproduced below is an abridged version of Murphy's Law (taken from Murphy's own book: The Understanding Of Inanimate Objects). Although the Law has been stated simply as, 'If anything can go wrong, it will', a more detailed and much broader analysis of the Law is obviously beneficial to anyone involved in the study of electronics.

This version of Murphy's Law is grouped into five of the most common problem areas in electronics, but it should be realised that other areas do exist, and the Law is not specific to electronics alone:

General Electronics

I.1 A patent application will be preceded by one week, by a similar application made by an independent worker.

I.2 The more irrelevant a design change appears, the further its influence will extend.

I.3 Firmness of delivery dates is inversely proportional to the tightness of the schedule.

I.4 Dimensions will always be expressed in the least usable term.
 Velocity, for example, will be expressed in furlongs per fortnight.
 I.5 Driginal drawings will be mangled by the copying machine.

Mathematics

II.1 In any given miscalculation, the error will never be traced if more than one person is involved.

II.2 Any error that can creep in, will. Furthermore, it will be in the direction that will do the most damage to the calculation.

II.3 All constants will be variables

II.4 In any given computation, the figure that is most obviously correct will be the source of error.

II.5 A decimal will always be misplaced.

II.6 In a complex calculation, one factor from the numerator will always move into the denominator.

Project Construction

III.1 Any wire cut to length will be too short.

III.2 If a project requires n components, there will be n-1 components in stock.

III.3 A dropped tool will land where it can do the most damage. (Also known as the Law Of Selective Gravitation.)

III.4 A device selected at random from a group having 99% reliability, will be a member of the 1% group.

III.5 The probability of a component value being incorrect or omitted from a circuit diagram, is directly proportional to its importance.III.6 Interchangeable parts won't.

III.7 A DC meter will be used on an overly sensitive range, and will be wired in backwards.

Equipment Servicing

IV.1 A fail-safe circuit will destroy others.

IV.2 A transistor protected by a fast-acting fuse will protect the fuse by blowing first.

IV.3 A crystal oscillator will oscillate at the wrong frequency - if it oscillates at all.

IV.4 A PNP transistor will be an NPN.

IV.5 After the last of 32 mounting screws has been removed from an access cover, it will be discovered that the wrong access cover has been removed.

IV.6 After an instrument has been re-assembled, extra components will be found on the bench.

Specifying

V.1 Specified environmental conditions will always be exceeded.

V.2 Any safety factor set as a result of practical experience will be exceeded.

V.3 In an instrument or device characterised by a number of plus-orminus errors, the total error will be the sum of all errors adding in the same direction.

V.4 In any given estimate, cost of equipment will exceed the estimate by a factor of three.

V.6 In specifications, Murphy's law supersedes Ohm's Law.

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The Low Cost Eurocard Size Fully Compatible with indirect connectors and Card Frames to the latest international specifications. Accepts any Integrated circuit package – allows high packing density. Screen Printed with 'island'	-	ORDERCODE 200-22271B 200-22270E	DESCRIPTION MICROBOARD			
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Portable VOM If you've never built a kit before, Heathkit have some very pleasant surprises for you. Their kits are easy Rechargeable Light to build. Simple, but detailed instructions take you through every stage. Everything is included. Even the solder you need is there. Follow the steps and you'll end up with a hand-crafted, well designed piece 18:28 of equipment. Much better than shop bought, massproduced. Because Digital Clock you built it yourself. There's a great range of kits to start you off. From a buzzer alarm to a digital electronic clock, or a portable rechargeable fluorescent light to a portable VOM. With all this going for you, you can count yourself very lucky you started off with Heathkit. Because all first time kit builders will get a free soldering iron and 10% discount off ten selected kits. HEAT Buzzer Alarm To: Heath Electronics (UK) Limited Dept. (HE12), Bristol Road, **Gloucester GL2 6EE** To start me off, please send me a copy of the Heathkit catalogue. I enclose 28p in stamps. Address You build on our experience FATH

Name

Right first

Competition Results

RIGHT BACK in the April '81 issue of HE we announced our Project Design Competition for the IYDP. The original closing date was 31st July 1981 but, because the initial response was disappointing, we extended it to 1st September 1981 in the July '81 issue.

We've had dozens of entries and they covered a broad range of topics. For this reason we engaged the services of some people working closely with, or for, disabled people.

Our panel of judges comprised, in alphabetical order:

	•
Simon Browning	Project Engineer, Notting Dale Technology Centre, London W10
Judy Denziloe	Development Officer, ACTIVE
John Flack	Principal, Electraid
Roger Jefcoate	Consultant Assessor and lecturer on electronic aids for the severely disabled
Patrick Poon	Research Assistant, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of London
Heather Seaman	Paediatric Occupational Therapist, Cheyne Centre for Spastic Children

The Winners

★First Prize — a cheque for £200 — went to Anthony Nash, of Kings Heath, Birmingham. Anthony's entry comprised two projects, both designed with the aim of helping the blind and partially sighted learn about electronics.

The first was a Resistance/ Capacitance Indicator, which will produce pulses of different rates as electronic or passive components are placed between two terminals. The circuit is simple and practical, and Anthony estimated its cost at about £2.50.

His second project, an Audio Multimeter, would enable a blind or partially sighted person to make measurements of electrical units. The position of the needle of a moving-coil meter is 'tracked down' by means of an optical sensor mounted above the meter scale. When the needle and sensor coincide (the sensor can be moved by the user), an audible warning is given and the value can be read from an adjacent scale written in Braille. To prolong the life of the battery, Anthony included a timer which turns off the meter and sensor circuits after a predetermined period. We considered that the project could be built for a reasonable cost.

According to Anthony, the aim of the two projects was to assist blind and partially sighted children in tackling electronics as part of their technology lessons. He became involved in the work as one sector of a B Ed in-service degree course at the NCST. Although the work was aimed at children in schools, Anthony envisaged the finished projects as also being suitable for use by adults.

• The First Prize was donated by Brian Brooks of Magenta Electronics, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs. Magenta is one of HE's regular advertisers — see page 30 in this month's issue

★ Second Prize — a Kikusui 538A Oscilloscope — went to R.Fairweather of Oxted, Surrey. By coincidence, his entry was also dedicated to the blind, and was described as a Braille Teaching Aid.

R.Fairweather outlined a common way of teaching blind pupils to read Braille, in which they are given a board on which there are six tins, each labelled with a Braille character. The pupils are also given a pile of cards on which a Braille character is printed. The object is for the pupil to find the tin with the character that corresponds with that on a chosen card and to put the card into it.

His project works along similar lines: the pupil is given a pile of Braille cards, each with a unique code cut into its top edge, and the pupil inserts one of these cards against a slot on the equipment. The equipment also has a panel of six buttons over which is placed a master card of Braille characters. The object is for the pupil to feel the character on the card and then to feel down the master card until he or she finds what seems to be the same character. The pupil next presses the button alongside that character. A correct choice will result in one kind of noise being produced as the button is pressed: a wrong choice will result in another kind of noise. Right and wrong answers are recorded on individual digital scoreboards, thus enabling a teacher to monitor the pupil's progress.

Although the electronics is a little complicated for this project, our judges were unanimous about their decision over this entry. We understand that the project was designed as part of the A-level Design and Technology course. The prototype won a prize in the Schools Design Prize competition, run by the Design Council.

There were, as originally specified, three Third Prize winners. We had three digital multimeters as prizes, and they were awarded as follows:

★ Third Prize No. 1 – Kaise SK-6110 Digital Multitester – went to C.J.Hart of Wootton, Isle of Wight. His entry, Distress Alarm System, is intended to enable the elderly or disabled living on their own to call for help, or to have help summoned automatically in the event of an emergency.

This project includes some clever

AT LAST — the results of our Project Design Competition for the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP). You can read below about the winners and some details of the winning entries

innovations. When help is needed. the user can activate an alarm situated in the house of a neighbour or warden or an alarm placed within earshot of passers-by. The alarm is triggered by pressing one of several push-buttons sited at strategic positions around the house. Alternatively the alarm will be automatically activated if the equipment has not been reset by the user within a set period from the outset of a warning signal sounded within the house. This warning signal will sound everv hour or so. For ease of use, the same push-buttons double to set off the alarm if the warning signal has not been sounding and to reset the equipment if it has been sounding.

To avoid the necessity for the user to switch off the equipment during the night, for an afternoon snooze or for short trips out for shopping the equipment includes a timer which can be set for an extended 'off' period (2 or 10 hours on the prototype). After this period the system returns to 1 hour cycles.

C.J.Hart estimated that the cost of the project, excluding case, would be about £10.

★ Third Prize No. 2 – Kaise SK-6220 Digital Multitester – went to A. Trafford, aged 14, of Milton Common, Oxford, His project, Temperature Alarm, is intended for use by an elderly person living alone and who might be in danger of suffering from hyperthermia (body temperature greatly above normal) or hypothermia (body temperature below normal) as a result of the room temperature being extremely hot or extremely cold.

His design was very simple only 10 components are used. The circuit uses a thermistor as the temperature-sensing device, and this is placed close to the person at risk. When either condition occurs (the two extremes of temperature can be pre-set) a constant audio warning is given. The project also gives a visual indication that the



room is not safe for occupation. A.Trafford estimated the cost of his project at around £5.

★ Third Prize No. 3 – ICD Digital Multimeter 600D – went to Brian Davey of Millom, Cumbria. The title of his project was Lifeline. To illustrate its simplicity of construction and operation a sample was attached to his entry form.

This project, like that from C.J.Hart, is intended for use by the elderly or disabled living alone. He envisaged that most house-bound elderly or disabled people tend to follow set patterns of activities in the house and will generally move along the same routes (such as favourite chair to kitchen, toilet, bathroom, and so on). If the person should fall over at any point on this route then they might be out of reach of any means of calling for help. Brian's Lifeline consists simply of two parallel lengths of uninsulated wire carried between two strips of flimsy paper. This 'tape' is pinned within easy reach throughout the house.

The idea is that the two wires are attached to a low-voltage alarm circuit (such as a door bell). In an emergency the elderly or disabled person simply reaches for the nearest length of tape, tears it apart and twists the two wires together. Thus by short-circuiting the wires in this way the alarm circuit is completed. Definitely a simple — and lowcost — system. Our judges were a little worried about the flimsiness of the material and, of course, the need for the voltage on the wires to be absolutely safe but otherwise thought it to be very clever.

The general standard of entries was so good that we decided to award *two* consolation prizes!

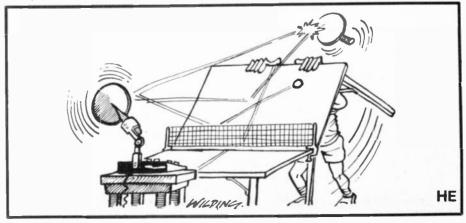
★ Consolation Prize No. 1 - Grand Prix hand-held computer car racing game - went to A.Trafford (second time lucky in this competition!) for an ingenious Radio Alarm.

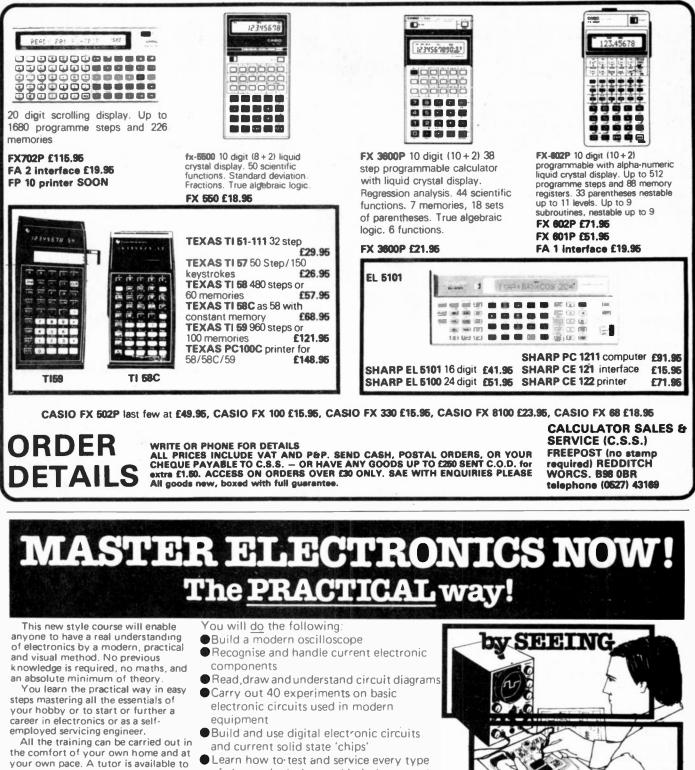
★ Consolation Prize No. 2 → Galaxy Invader 1000 hand-held space battle game — went to John L.Wigley, of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, for his Low-cost Communicator for the disabled.

• The Third Prizes were donated by West Hyde Developments Limited, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire and by Danesbury Marketing Limited, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire. Consolation Prizes were donated by Computer Games Limited, Woodford, London.

Our thanks to all who took part in our Competition — we will be in touch with all who took the trouble to enter.

Thanks also to our panel of judges, who gave up their time to assess the entries from the finalists.





whom you can write personally at any time, for advice or help during your work. A Certificate is given at the end of every course

of electronic device used in industry and commerce today. Servicing of radio, T.V., Hi-Fi and microprocessor/computer equipment.

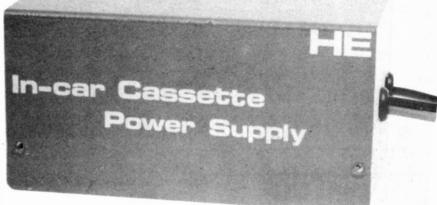


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In-car Cassette Power

If you have portable battery-powered equipment and you use it

Supply



in or around the car, then this project is ideal. It will provide up to 1 A of current at a voltage variable between 5 and 12 VDC

YES, WE KNOW that strictly speaking, this project doesn't *just* supply power to portable cassette recorders for in-car use — but we thought that 'HE In-car Battery-powered Equipment Power Supply' would be too much of a mouthful so we shortened the title.

The project will, of course, provide power for equipment which has an input socket for a low voltage power supply between 5 and 12 V. With it you will be able to run portable radios, cassette recorders, some TVs etc, from your car electrical system thus saving yourself the expense of dry-cell batteries.

The circuit is a single integrated circuit design and, with just four extra components, provides you with a working project. The IC, a 7805 voltage regulator, is well known to most electronics hobbyists and is ideally suited to this application.

Construction

Insert and solder the preset resistor RV1, resistor R1, and capacitors C1 and 2 into their correct places as indicated in Fig. 2. Make sure you polarise capacitor C2 as shown.

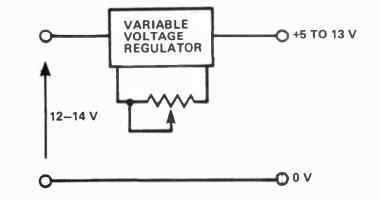
Push circuit board pins into the board where off-board connections are to be made. Now solder the pins in.

made. Now solder the pins in. Mount and solder IC1 into the board so that it is perpendicular to the Veroboard surface.

Mark and drill the case to fit the mounting bolt for IC1. Using a mounting kit (ie, a mica washer and an insulating washer) bolt the IC and thus the whole board to the case side. It is essential that the metal case of the project is isolated from the metal tag of IC1, so it is as well to check with a meter that no electrical contact occurs between the two.

How It Works

A car's electrical system provides about 12-14 VDC, depending on engine (and hence generator) running speed. This is applied to a variable voltage regulator, the output voltage of which is adjustable between about 5-13 VDC, depending on the value of variable resistance R.



Integrated circuit IC1 is a fixedvoltage regulator which develops and holds the output voltage at 5 VDC. A typical circuit using the IC would have its common connection directly connected to the earth rail (0 V). The IC's output, in such a circuit, is at a voltage of exactly 5 V above earth. However in our circuit, a preset resistor RV1 is connected between the common connection and earth.

A small current (about 1.5mA)

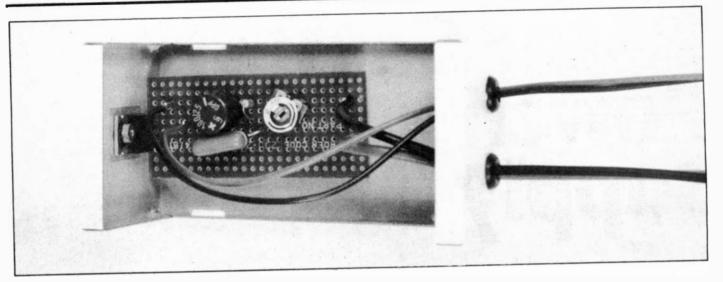
continuously flows from the common connection of the IC to earth. Inserting RV1 into the current flow causes a voltage across the resistance, given by Ohm's Law:

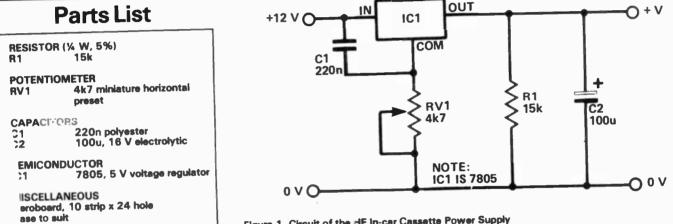
V = IR,

dependent on the value of R. With a preset resistor value of 4k7 the voltage is variable between 0-8 V.

The output voltage of the power supply is thus 5-13 VDC depending on the value of RV1.

Project







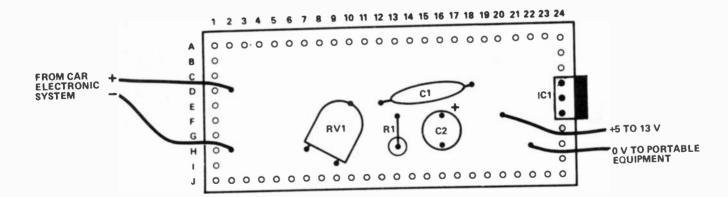


Figure 2. Veroboard layout, showing compo-nent locations along with connection details of the project. Note that there are no track breaks to make

Buylines

All of the components used in this project should be readily obtainable. Approx-imate price of parts (excluding case) will be £2.50.

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F	0	0	0	0	0	ō	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	•	0	0	0	٠	0	0	0	•
E	<u>_</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٠
	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	۲	0	0	0	0	0	٠
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HE





A bumper Clever Dick this month: topics range from oscilloscope tubes to obfuscation

I JUST HEARD the news: HE's Editor is leaving. Only thing is that he won't tell us where he's going. (I've heard rumours and they're only rumours — that he's go-ing to take over the post of Clever Dick. Mind you, I could do with a holiday.)

Enough of this chat and down to business. First reader has overcome the language barrier between two nations.

Dear CD,

Marios Theocharous Ayios Dometios-Nicosia, Cyprus.

As mentioned last month, this business of the shortest letter that could still make sense started with the letter from Ben Chaston in the July '81 issue. Let's face it, 'l' is even used on international road signs — so Marios gets a binder.

K. Rawsthorne has been trying to track down some 'scope tubes.

Dear CD,

Your assistance is sought in the following quest.

I recently purchased a copy of "How to build your own solid state oscilloscope by F.G. Rayer (from HE Book Service). Unfortunately, try as I might, I have been unable to find a supplier who stocks a suitable CRT.

Mr Rayer lists three types of tube in the book, they are: VCR139A, CV1588 and 3BP1. If you could locate a supplier of any of these types I would be eternally indebted.

K.Rawsthorne

Whiston, Merseyside.

First, I'd like to take this opportunity to say how sorry we were to hear of Frank Rayer's death. He became widely known and appreciated from the many technical books and articles he wrote over the years.

The three types of tube you mention are available from: RST Valve Mail Order Company, Climax House, 159 Fallsbrook Road, London SW16 6ED (tel 01 677 2424-7). A very helpful lady at RST said that the VCR139A is equivalent to the CV1588 and it costs £8 (excluding VAT). Cost of the 3BP1 is £10 (also excluding VAT). Add £1 carriage for each tube.

A query about the Stereo Power Meter (HE December '80, pp 59-61) next.

Dear CD,

I'm trying to build an LED stereo power meter. I've seen your circuit in HE Dec 80



using LM3915 IC. However, on receiving the RS Data sheet for this chip it also shows your power meter but one snag!! What if I don't want 100 watts full scale reading?

I want full scales of 10 watts and 30 watts. How can lachieve this using this chip, if it's possible? (Bearing in mind the 10 watts reading if for the car (12 VDC).)

Or is there somewhere to get a suitable circuit? I hope you can help. I'm getting desperate. D. Conchie Aldershot, Hants.

I woke up one of the HE Overpaid Technical Consultants (HEOTCs) to get an answer to this one. The LEDs in the published design light up at fixed points on a logarithmic scale. According to the published data on the LM3915, if you apply 1.2 V between pin 5 and ground you will get full-scale deflection; that is, all the LEDs will light up. So it is necessary to juggle with the values of Rx, Ry, R1 and R2 to obtain FSD at 10 W or at 30 W. With the correct resistor values for each FSD power reading, the readings will be subdivided as shown on the finished project (that is, 10 W, 5 W, 2.5 W, 1.3 W down to 0.02 W) but for 30 W full-scale the divisions will be more awkward (that is, 30 W, 15 W, 7.5 W, 3.9 W, 1.8 W down to 0.06 W).

P.M. Hitching's last letter was published under CD in the September '81 issue. It

appears that Lascar's policy of not selling close-tolerance resistors independently of multimeter kits has changed.

Dear CD,

Not long ago I wrote to you in a state of "extreme desperation" enquiring about close tolerance resistors (0.25%). I am now back in my normal happy, relaxed state following the arrival of a letter from Lascar Electronics stating that they are now able to supply the 9M - 1k values I was seeking. Thus, a satisfactory solution to the seemingly insoluble problem, outlined in the letter published in your col-umn of September '81, has been reached. If any other readers are interested in the above attenuator values (9M, 900k, 90k, 9k, 1k) Lascar Electronics can be contacted at Unit 1, Thomasin Road, Burnt Mills, Basildon, Essex SS13 1LH or by telephone on 0268 727383. P.M.Hitching

South Croydon, Surrey.

Can't see the wood for the trees in the nextone.

Dear Clever Dick,

I binder am binder writing binder to binder inquire binder about binder the binder Geiger binder counter which binder binder was binder mentioned binder binder back in the binder mists of time. It was binder 'promised' binder binder as a binder project but binder never binder materialised. It binder struck me as binder a binder very interesting project binder and binder l wonder binder whether binder there are any binder plans to binder repeat it, i.e. binder actually have binder it in the binder magazine.

Yours subtly, Edward Weeks Godalming Surrey.

PSI think you're the Office Cat PPS 2 million lemmings can't be wrong

No, the radiation level is so high in the HE office most cats don't survive very long here. (That goes for lemmings too.) And no, we don't have any immediate plans for a Geiger Counter project. Sorry, no Binders for Weeks.

Now a query about HE's Windscreen Wiper Controller (March '81 issue, pp 30-31).

Dear Sir,

I have just made the Windscreen Wiper Controller for my car (Morris 1000) and it works perfectly with just the ignition switch on, both single and group of sweeps.

But when the engine is on and the unit is on single wipe, the wiper blades slowly creep across the screen before and after

the single wipe is made. The relay is clicking a lot during all this.

When on a group of sweeps, the relay is again clicking continuously and the wipers do not stop at all, until I turn the switch back to the single or off.

It does not work properly when I'm driving you see. Here are some more facts.

a) I measured 13¹/₂ upwards volts when engine is on or 12 V when ignition is on.
b) Supply voltage to unit is from the rear windscreen demister switch which runs on 12 V.

c) I used the 12 V Relay Flat 8 amp rating from Maplins, as stated in the magazine.

Any ideas of what is going wrong? Do I need a 12 V regulator? I'd be grateful for an answer. Greg Costello

Hampstead NW3.

It sounds as if you need some decoupling on the supply to the project. (Translation: you need some interference suppression on the supply leads close to the point where they enter the Controller.) A suggestion is to connect a 1000 uF, 16 V electrolytic capacitor between the positive and negative supply terminals of the controller. (Don't forget to connect this capacitor the right way round; that is, with ' + ' end of the capacitor to the positive supply point.)

The next letter adds a lyrical flavour to Clever Dick.

Dear Clever Dick,

Good day to you my dear friend, lend an ear which I may bend By telling of my woeful tale of circuits that like bread turn stale. On purchasing your fine magazine, there are projects that at first seem so simple, but at later glance, lead on to coma, alas a trance. For components that are specified, are sold by shops that long have died. And substitutes, they don't exist, however long I may persist. So as I toil 'neath death's dark veil, and stumble o'er the ones that fail, may lemplore there be a list, of substitutes that do exist. For added to the component tally, they at least would help me rally the parts that hold out to the last and make dud projects be the past. A binding question I may add, you see, I mention, this poor lad, has no means of keeping clean his collection of this magazine. God bless you lad, may you remain the man we know, so clever, sain, and even though your brain's so fast, you'll read this letter to the last. Life's a bind. Jason Pos

Newlands 7700, South Africa.

It didn't escape my reading, 'neath Argus Specialist Publications' dark veil, that you had a binding question. I think such epic verse deserves the means to keep your treasured collection clean — in short, a binder!

The HE Bench PSU (September '80, pp 63-65) cropped up next.

Dear Clever Dick,

In the September 1980 issue you give details for making a Bench PSU. Unfortunately it does not state what type of capacitor to use for C4. Also there is no provision made on the PCB Foil Pattern for C3.

As I am new to this hobby I am unable to relate the circuit diagram to the PCB to find out what these should be. I would be obliged if you could help me on this matter.

I would also be interested to know what case you used.

Thanks for a very interesting magazine. P.Elstone

Guildford, Surrey.

Capacitor C4 is a 1u0, 16 V tantalum type. The holes for C3 should be sited somewhere along the 'O V' and 'SW2' printed tracks on the PCB.

The case we used for this project was a Bazelli Instrument Case B19, and it is available from Marshall's, Kingsgate House, Kingsgate Place, London NW6 4TA (tel 01 624 8582).



Dear Clever Dick

I bought ' How to Make Walkie-Talkies' recently. As I am only 1 2 I wondered if there are any kits available, because I find the book difficult to understand. John Escott

Nr Beaminster, Dorset.

As far as I am aware, nobody is selling any of the designs in *How to Make Walkie-Talkies* (F.G. Rayer, £1.75 from HE Book Service) as kits. To comply with the Law, you need a licence to operate walkietalkies, and this means a Radio Amateur's licence (you have to pass an examination to get one of these) or a Citizens' Band licence (have a look at the special report in Breaker One Four on page 69 for details of these).

Dear CD,

In the Low Power Pilot Light project (September '81) C1 should be moved down one hole from C8 to D8, and shouldn't the LED's anode go to E1 and its cathode to the O V line?

Also, the lead from SW1 to the circuit board of the Light, Water Alarm

(September '81) should go to D24 not C24.

And in the Variable Bench Power Supply (August '81) R1 should go to the other side of the panel meter, and RV1/SW1 is not listed in the components list.

Now, isn't that worth a binder? Fergus McDonald Dublin, Eire. PS I am 1 1 and I think HE is great.

We've definitely got an observant reader here. All your comments are correct, except that it doesn't matter which terminal of the panel meter that R1 is connected to. Pity, I've just used up a year's supply of binders in this issue. (Must be in a silly, irresponsible and over-generous mood again.)

This page wouldn't be complete without one of those horrible grovelling letters and this one's no exception.

Dear CD,

I started reading HE four months ago but although I only started collecting this super mag recently my massive collection seems to be getting kicked about the floor because I've no place to put it (grovel, grovel, lick, lick, sob, sob).

Could you please tell me if, when you reverse the polarity on a loudspeaker, it acts as a microphone?

Andrew Megaughin

Kilmacolm, Scotland.

PS Since you are such a really clever person you may notice that I'm after a Binder (would a few more boot licks help — lick, lick, lick, lick?)

No, if you reverse the polarity of a loudspeaker it doesn't act as a microphone. It only grovels as a microphone if you connect it to the *input* of an amplifier instead of to the output. Usually, to lick this problem, it is necessary to make sure that the impedance of the loudspeaker matches that of the amplifier input. The simplest method of matching is to use a small output transformer with its high impedance winding coupled to the amplifier input and the low impedance winding coupled to the loudspeaker.

Thanks, by the way, to Joe Levine in Cape Town, South Africa, for sending us a copy of *Obfuscation* * *Made Easy* – *part 2*, from the Argus (Cape Town) 1 December 1980. Joe thought that some of the definitions given could describe some of the 'slobs' who may be 'working' in the HE office (see CD, HE August '81). Here are a few samples:

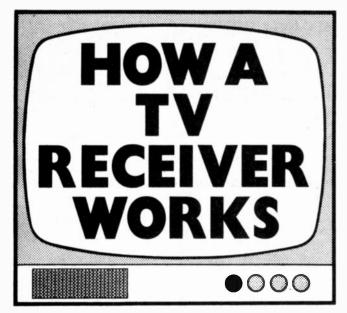
Active socially – Drinks like a fish Family-oriented – Wife drinks, too Willing to spend extra hours on the job – Wife nags him at home Demonstrates qualities of lear urship – has a loud voice Keen sense of humour – Vast repertoire of dirty jokes.

And I'll wind it up on that note — look after yourselves. And watch out for any hot soldering iron tips.

* Act of making topic obscure or confusing – Ed HE



Feature



Hour after hour we watch that box (even described by one headmaster several years ago as a 'fool's lantern'). It's entertaining, it can be annoying but how does it work? Derek Jenkins explains, in simple terms, the operation of a black-and-white TV receiver

THIS IS THE AGE of electronics and one of the most common pieces of electronic equipment is most likely to sit in the corner of your living room — your TV set. Most of us have one of these boxes in our home, but just how does it work? In this article I will try to explain in a non-technical way some of the more important things that are happening inside your TV set.

To understand how a TV system works we must first know how a TV picture is produced on the screen. To explain this it is easiest to consider an example: Suppose we have a sheet of paper on which is drawn a black vertical column, and we wish to transfer this picture onto a second empty sheet of paper alongside it.

Proving It On Paper

Look at the two sheets shown in Fig.1. If we moved a pointer along the top sloping line AB on the first sheet it would cross over the white area, then over the black column and again over the white area until the end of the sheet was reached at B. Now

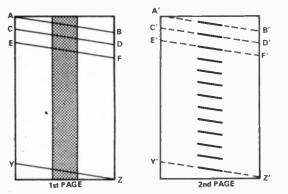


Figure 1. Transferring an image accurately from one sheet of paper to another. Light and dark areas on the first sheet are 'scanned' with a pointer and this information is transferred with a pen, line by line, to the second sheet. The pen must move in exact step with the pointer and only delivers ink to the page when the pointer is scanning dark areas. Complicated? A similar, electronic, process is used to transfer images viewed by a TV camera to the picture tube in your TV receiver

imagine that we held a pen on the second, empty, sheet of paper and we moved this pen to follow exactly the movement of the pointer. If we could also control the flow of ink through the pen nib so that it wrote only when the pointer was over a black part of the first sheet then as the pointer moved from A to B our pen would move along the line A' B' (shown dotted) but would only draw a line in the same position as the black column on the first sheet. Next imagine that we moved the pointer and the pen very rapidly to C and C' but this time did not let the pen write anything and then moved along the line CD, and so on. When the whole sheet had been scanned in this way we would have drawn a picture of the first sheet on the second sheet, this picture consisting of a series of almost horizontal lines. If we made these lines very much closer together than those on our two sheets in Fig.1, so that the picture on the second sheet was made up of hundreds of lines, it would be difficult to see individual lines. Thus we would see an almost exact copy of sheet 1. Also, if when the final line YZ had been drawn both the pointer and the pen were returned very quickly to A again, we would be ready to scan a second completely different page which we could then transmit onto another clean piece of paper.

The Real Thing

This is exactly what is happening in your TV receiver. The picture tube replaces the paper and a beam of minute electric particles (called electrons), which are made in the picture tube, replaces the pen. The flow of 'ink' is controlled by the number of electrons we allow to flow at any instant. The face of the TV tube (the part a viewer looks at) is coated with a material which glows when the electrons hit it: the more electrons there are the brighter the glow. This material is called the phosphor. If we made the electrons flow in a very thin beam and we swept this beam across the tube face in exactly the same way as we moved the pen over the paper in our example, and we controlled the strength of the electron beam as we did the ink in the pen, then we would show a picture on our TV tube which was a copy of sheet 1, only this time the picture tube would glow where before the pen wrote. In fact very many of the electronic components in your TV receiver are used to control the movement and strength of this electron beam pen.

If this process is repeated very rapidly then we can send many different pages in one second and in this way a moving picture, which consists of still pages shown in very rapid succession, can be seen. A modern UK television receiver does in fact produce 25 complete pictures every second and each picture is made up of 625 lines. (This is where the term 625-line system is derived.)

Let us now look a bit closer into how the picture tube and TV circuitry do all this.

Inside The TV Tube

Figure 2 shows a typical TV tube. At one end of the tube we see the cathode. This electrode, as it is called, gives off the minute electrical particles, the electrons, when it is made hot. Immediately behind the cathode are the heaters. These are thin wires which get very hot when we pass an electric current through them (they glow just like the bars of an electric fire) and they are used to heat the cathode and so make it give off electrons. Across the tube (from the cathode to just behind the screen) we apply a very large voltage (about 17 000 V!!). It is worth saying at this point that:

IT IS EXTREMELY DANGEROUS TO TOUCH A TV TUBE BECAUSE OF THIS VERY HIGH VOLTAGE WHICH REMAINS PRESENT EVEN AFTER THE SET IS TURNED OFF. THIS VOLTAGE IS SUFFICIENT TO KILL!*

Because the electrons are little particles of electricity they are attracted by this very high voltage (called the EHT or extra high tension) and so shoot out from the cathode inside the tube and hit the phosphor. It is the impact of the electrons on the phosphor that produces the glow from the screen. Thus electrical energy is converted into light energy at the phosphor coating. From the phosphor the electrons flow along a metal coating on the inside of the glass of the tube into the EHT connecting wire and back through this wire to the EHT supply and

* We are referring here to the parts of the tube which are inside the TV receiver. You should never ettempt to remove the protective cover et the back of the receiver.

Feature

through a further wire to the cathode. Thus we get a continuous flow of electrons in the tube.

Now if, for example, you were in a corridor full of people, and tried to move very quickly from one end to the other, it would be very difficult because you would keep bumping into other people. If the corridor was empty then this journey would be very easy. A similar thing would happen to electrons as they made their journey through the TV tube — if the tube was full of air then the electrons would keep bumping into the air particles and would have great difficulty in travelling along the tube. For this reason we remove all the air particles from the tube (that is, we create a vacuum in the tube) so that the electrons can flow freely.

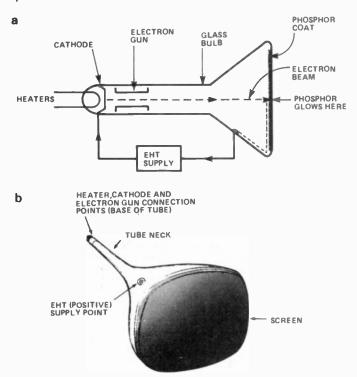


Figure 2. TV picture tube: a) main component parts and connections to EHT supply, b) outside view of picture tube

The electron beam is forced to pass through the electron gun, as shown in **Fig.2a**. This gun focuses the beam very sharply onto the phosphor — just as a magnifying glass can be used to focus the light from the sun onto a piece of paper. This focusing makes the beam very narrow and produces a sharp picture on the tube face.

The flow of electrons is also controlled by a voltage applied to the electron gun, which is connected to one of the pins at the back (base) of the tube. Because the phosphor glows at the point hit by the electron beam, we would have a very bright point of light at the centre of the tube face.

Moving The Spot

The next thing we have to do is to make the spot scan across the face of the tube and so draw out the lines necessary to have a complete picture on the screen in the way explained at the beginning of the article. This is done by means of circuits known as the timebases, and there are two of these in every TV set. One, called the line timebase, makes the spot scan rapidly from left to right (horizontally) across the tube face. The second, called the field timebase, makes the spot move at a much slower rate down the tube face (vertically), giving us the very narrow separation of the horizontal lines necessary to produce a picture.

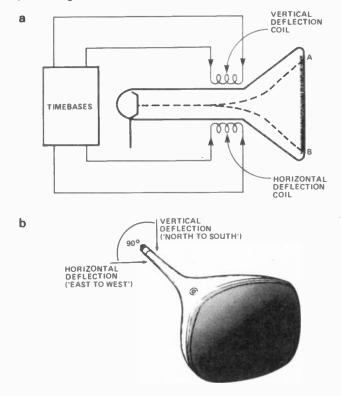
Well, how can we move our beam of electrons? Because they are particles of electricity they can be moved by a magnet. If we placed a magnet along the side of the TV tube we would bend the beam of electrons so making the small glowing spot on the phosphor move away from the centre of the tube. The more powerful the magnet was the further the beam would move. If

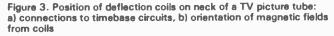
weakened the strength of this magnet the spot would move back towards the tube centre. If, when it reached the centre, we had a second magnet on the other side of the tube and slowly increased its strength until the spot was at the right-hand edge of the screen then we could make the electron beam draw a line across the tube centre. Also, if when the spot reached the right-hand edge of the tube face we very quickly reversed the polarity of the magnets (that is, reversed the north-south poles of each) the beam would shoot back to the other edge of the screen and be ready to draw another line. If we kept repeating this process we would be continuously drawing a horizontal line right across the centre of the tube, and if we did this quickly enough anyone looking at the screen would see a bright horizontal line right across the centre of the tube face. This is what the line timebase does in your TV set. The magnetism is generated by wire coils, called the deflection coils (since they bend or deflect the electron beam) which are placed on the neck of the TV picture tube (see Fig.3). The magnetism is produced by passing an electric current

we now had a magnet which was just strong enough to pull the

glowing spot to the left-hand edge of the screen and then slowly

The magnetism is produced by passing an electric current through the coil windings, and the larger this current is the stronger the magnetism. If we pass a current which is slowly increasing through these deflection coils then the magnetism, and also the deflection of the electron beam (and hence the deflection of the spot on the tube face) would increase. Also, if when the spot had been deflected to point B in Fig.3, at one edge of the screen, we rapidly reversed the direction of the current flow until it returned to its original value the spot would very rapidly 'fly back' to its original position (point A) at the opposite edge of the screen.





The shape of the current in the deflection coils would then be as shown in **Fig.4**. This is called a sawtooth current waveform. If we had a continuous string of these waveforms the spot would move continuously across the tube face, scanning, flying back, scanning, flying back and so on giving a bright horizontal line across the screen. A string of waveforms such as these can be generated in an oscillator circuit: a sawtooth generator is used to give them the correct shape. Thus our scanning circuit generates a string of sawtooth waveforms (**Fig.5**) which make the spot move across the tube face and hence draw our scanned lines.

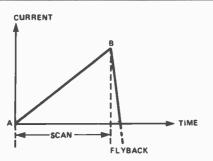


Figure 4. Shape of current waveform in deflection coils. This is known as a 'sawtooth' waveform because of its shape



Figure 5. Because the scanning of lines on the picture tube is repetitive the current waveform is a continuous stream of sawtooth waveforms such as those shown in Fig.4. This is the picture you would expect to see on an oscilloscope connected to each coil in turn

If we had only one of these scanning circuits then we would only see a single bright line across the screen centre since each line would fall on top of the previously drawn one. To separate these individual lines slightly, and to fill the complete tube face from top to bottom with lines, a second timebase circuit is used, which works in exactly the same way as the one described above. The only difference is that it runs much slower, and it is used to drive deflection coils which are placed at right angles to those of the first timebase. In this way the spot can be moved down the tube face as well as across it.

Thus we can cover the whole of the face of the tube with almost horizontal lines, as described earlier for the pen moving across the sheet of paper. In TV receivers in the UK, the first timebase is called the line or horizontal timebase, and it produces 15 625 sawtooth waveforms every second (hence it draws 15 625 lines across the tube face every second). The other one, called the field timebase produces 50 sawtooth waveforms a second. For both timebases the scanning time lasts about 85% of the total time of one sawtooth, and the flyback time lasts 15% of this total time.

So we have now covered our screen with lines exactly as described earlier for the pen on the sheet. We now need to know what is happening in the TV studio.

LIGHTING

At The Transmitting End

Inside the TV camera at the studio there are two timebases, similar to those described above for the TV receiver and running at exactly the same speeds as those in the receiver. Instead of a TV picture tube the camera uses a special light-sensitive tube which, in simple terms, works in reverse to the picture tube.

Behind the camera tube face is a light sensitive (photosensitive) layer which is scanned by an electron beam. (This beam is deflected in the same way as the electron beam is deflected in the picture tube.) The scene in front of the camera lens is focused onto the photosensitive layer, so producing a twodimensional image (see Fig.6). (This process is exactly the same as that which takes place inside a conventional camera, where the image is focused through the lens onto a photographic film.) Inside the camera tube the electron beam scans the reverse side of the image, as shown in Fig.6, which will normally consist of varying degrees of brightness, ranging from brightest white to deepest black. As the beam traces its way over the photosensitive layer the differences in light intensity produce small changes in current through the tube, and these changes can be amplified for transmission by radio waves to your TV receiver.

The important thing to remember is that the electron beam in the picture tube in the TV receiver moves in perfect step with the beam in the TV camera tube at the studio.

At the end of each line, when flyback occurs in the studio timebase a small square pulse is transmitted. This is to tell the timebase circuit in your TV receiver exactly when to start a new line, so that both the 'pointer' drawing lines across the picture in the studio, and the electron beam pen are always at exactly the same point on the picture. If this was not so then the image seen on your screen would be broken up and unintelligible. These pulses are called synchronising (or sync) pulses and they lock the timebase oscillator in the receiver to the one in the studio. If we looked at a drawing of the voltage against time for the signal transmitted from the studio to your receiver for two horizontal lines it would look like the one shown in **Fig.7**.

We can see in Fig.7 the sync pulses which are used to 'lock' the timebase oscillators at fixed rates. The voltage levels in the lines (the irregular jagged bits) are the variations in the camera tube voltage occurring as the beam scans different brightnesses of the scene before the lens.

The TV receiver picks up these signals (sent from the studio via the transmitter) on its aerial from where they enter the receiver. The variations in the voltage seen as each line is scanned are used to control the strength of the electron beam in the picture tube and hence to cause variations in the brightness of the glowing phosphor on the tube face. These variations follow the changes in brightness measured by the camera tube, and these changes occur in exactly the same place on the picture scanned in the TV studio as on your TV screen. In this way we get an exact replica of the studio picture on the TV receiver.

Together with the information required to make the picture, sound is also transmitted from the studio in the same way as for radio broadcasts. The sound is converted into electrical signals

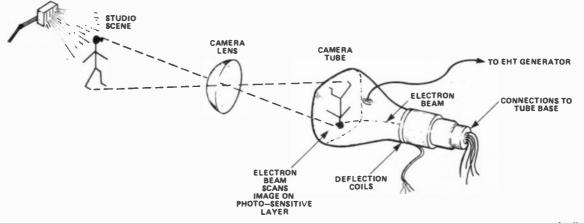


Figure 6. Greatly simplified operation of a TV camera. The illuminated studio scene is focused, through the lens system, onto the lightsensitive screen of the camera tube. (You'll notice that because a single lens is used in my example, the image on the tube screen is upsidedown.) The tube has been made transparent to enable you to see the image as it would be 'seen' by the electron beam, as it scans the reverse side of the light-sensitive (photosensitive) layer

Feature

at the studio and these signals are mixed with the corresponding picture information signals from the camera. It is this combined signal which is picked up on the aerial of your TV receiver, and fed into the receiver circuit. Inside the TV the signals received by the aerial are amplified many times and the sound and vision signals are separated from each other. The sound signals are amplified and sent to the loudspeaker, and the vision signals, after their amplification, are fed to a control pin on the base of the picture tube where they are used to control the flow of electrons as described before. The synchronising pulses are also separated from the sound and vision signals, and these are fed to the line and field timebases for correct locking.

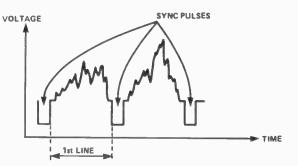


Figure 7. Waveform of signal transmitted from the studio to your TV receiver. It contains two kinds of information: regular 'sync' pulses which lock the horizontal and vertical deflection timebase circuits precisely to those in the camera, and voltage variations corresponding to the brightness information from the scene in front to the camera lens, transmitted line-by-line

Other Parts Of The Receiver

The TV receiver also has a tuner which enables the user to pick out the desired station and to reject the others. Each of the TV stations transmits signals with different frequencies from each

How A TV Receiver Works

other. The TV tuner tunes into these frequencies only one at a time, depending upon where the viewer sets the tuning knob, thus allowing the viewer to select any desired station. If this were not so then the TV would be showing all the stations at the same time and utter confusion would occur on your TV screen!

I have tried in this article to explain in a non-technical way the workings of a modern black-and-white (monochrome) TV receiver. Although it has been necessary to simplify the explanation of the various stages of the transmission and reception circuits I hope you have a better idea of what is going on inside that ubiquitous 'box' — the TV receiver.

Perhaps, in a future issue, I'll go on to explain the differences between a monochrome TV receiver and a colour TV receiver.



HE



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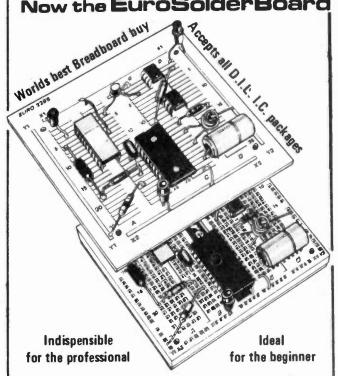
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Project



A simple-to-build battery-powered project which is not expensive and is available as a kit

BEFORE WE START, let's get one thing clear — the circuit for this project *does not contain a 555!*

Gasp - stand back in amazement!

Yes it's true. Nowhere in this project is there a 555 timer. We were fed up with doorbell/buzzer/chime circuits which featured the beast and we thought it was about time a different device was used. The SAB0600 (sounds much better than 555, doesn't it?) produces a harmonically related three-tone sequence, at a suitable power to feed a loudspeaker directly, without the need to use an amplifier. Once the third tone has decayed away the IC automatically turns itself off, ready for the next person to press the doorpush. Then in this standby mode, the whole circuit consumes only about 1 uA, so battery operation is ideal.

BELL



Construction

Insert and solder the integrated circuit socket into the printed circuit board (PCB), followed by resistor R1 and preset resistor RV1. Figure 2 shows the PCB component overlay which you should carefully refer to.

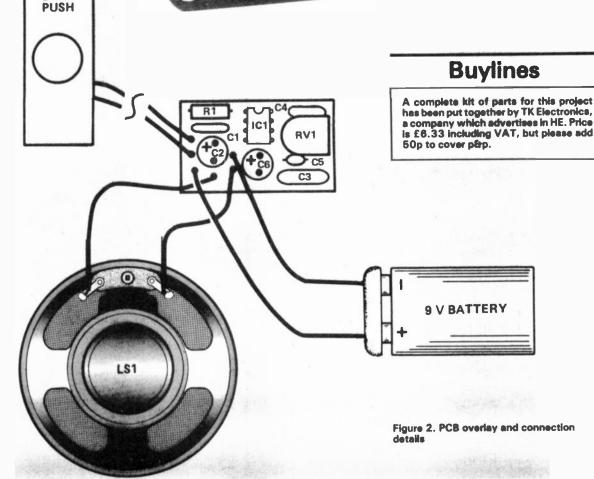
Next insert and solder the six capacitors, making sure the two electrolytic capacitors are polarised correctly.

Now push the integrated circuit IC1 into its socket, aligning it, as shown in Fig. 2.

Connect the battery clip, loudspeaker and lead to the PCB. Drill the case to allow the lead to fit through.

Fit the battery and touch the two free ends of the lead together (or press the push-button if you have already fitted it) to operate the doorchime. As the chime is sounding, adjust RV1 to obtain the desired pitch.

Mount the PCB to the case using a double-sided adhasive pad. Finally fit the loudspeaker onto the guides in the box and fasten the lid down to secure it in position.



How It Works

Capacitors C3 and 4 reduce

The circuit is triggered when a

the amplitude of the higher har-

monics of the squarewave, to

voltage over 1.5 V is applied to

pin 1 of IC1. After the tones

have decayed the circuit swit-

ches itself off unless the trigger

give a less harsh sound.

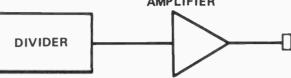
The output of a high frequency audio oscillator is divided down to produce the three harmonically related tones which are amplified and then fed to the loudspeaker.

squarewaves).

HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR

The oscillator's output is a squarewave, the frequency of which is determined by the values of capacitor C5 and preset resistor RV1, connected to pin 6 of integrated circuit IC1. This frequency is divided down to produce a harmonically related and musical three note sequence (still consisting of

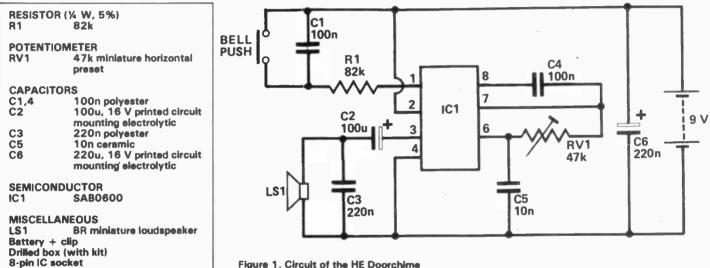
Parts List

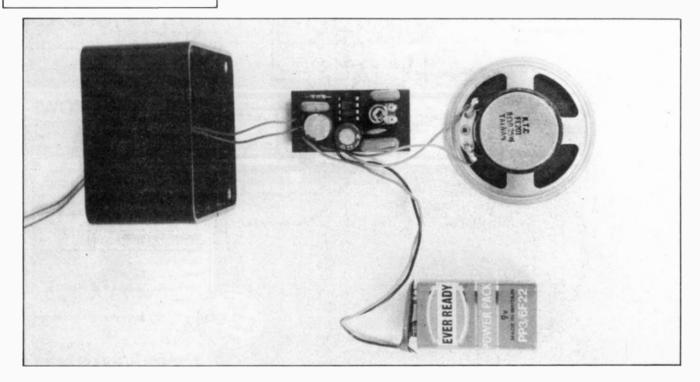


voltage is still present, in which case the sequence is repeated.

LOUDSPEAK ER

Components C1 and F11 prevent spurious triggering of the chime which might occur when long leads to the push-button are used. Also, the IC contains circuitry to prevent such spurious operation.











In this special BOF feature, Rick Maybury, in his capacity as Editor of Citizens' Band magazine, comments on the new, *legal*, Citizens' Band system for Britain

WELL, WE MADE IT — CB was officially legalised in the UK on 2nd November 1981, as if you didn't already know. At this point I would like to say a very personal thank-you to all the readers of Hobby Electronics who have participated in the campaign, signed our petitions and generally persuaded the Government that the British Public are indeed responsible enough to be let loose with radio transmitters.

From that you might deduce that I am satisfied with the system, as opposed to continuing the fight for the American system which uses AM, in contrast to our FM system. Well, you would be half right. The UK FM system does work, and works well. The equipment is not significantly dearer than illegal American equipment and, as you may have discovered by now, range, clarity and efficiency are at worst the same as the illegal system, and can be substantially better. However, there are problems.

Restrictions

First, the antenna restrictions. The system is severely limited, particularly from the point of view of base station operation. The ludicrous 7 metre (7 m) height restriction makes a mockery of the worth of monitoring stations being able to offer assistance in out-of-the way areas. Inserting a 10 dB attenuator into the feedline of an already inefficient antenna reduces the power output by a factor of 10 and makes emergency monitoring all but impossible. Fair enough, the antenna length limit which says that no antenna shall be longer than 1.5 m is n to real problem on mobile installations but to try and impose the same limitations on base stations will ensure that any monitoring station will effectively be half deaf.

Second, the licensing conditions: they're too la x! For instance, no provision is made for maintenance and rep. air of faulty equipment. In theory, a two-year-old with a screw wdriver is quite entitled to fiddle around inside a rig: it can hap; ben and it will happen. The result? A lot of rigs will end up transn nitting on frequencies that might interfere with others.

Benefits . . . And Opponents

But these are the minus points. In its favour, UK CB will offer thousands of people access to the air, lives can be se aved and people will have the opportunity to talk to one anoth ar again (without the assistance, or hindrance, of the Post Offic e) and in this day and age that can't be a bad thing.

It's much too early to say whether or not the system in will be allowed to work, and a lot of people have state d quite categorically that they're out to upset UK CB. These will try very hard to ruin CB for others: hopefully their will be short-lived, as is often proved to be true of such Given that disruption will be slight we have a unique opportunity with UK CB to establish a first class local communisystem.

The Fight's Not Over Yet

It has been a long fight — regular readers may remember our very first feature on CB back in early 1979, and I sin cerely believe that it has all been worth it. There were times we then it seemed that the Government would never sanction CB. 1 That's not to say I'm congratulating them now, I think they a should have done it two years ago and avoided all this misery. But they have made the best of a bad job and it's up to us now to prove that we can use it responsibly. It's fairly apparent that 40 to channels will not be enough. We'll need at least another 40 by \neq this time next year, so the campaign as a whole is far from to be over, and something must still be done about those a terial restrictions.

In the meantime, CB is here and you have the opportunit 'y to participate in a great experiment, not least the demonstration that the British public can use two-way radio in a respons ible manner. It shows that laws can be changed, where there 's a will. Now, about those cordless telephones, wouldn't it be roice if.....?

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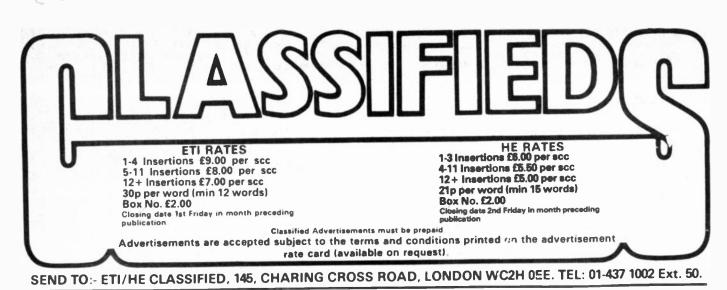
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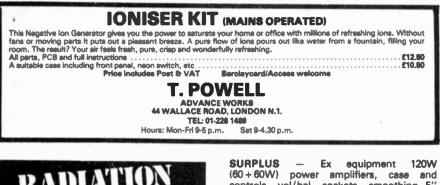
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