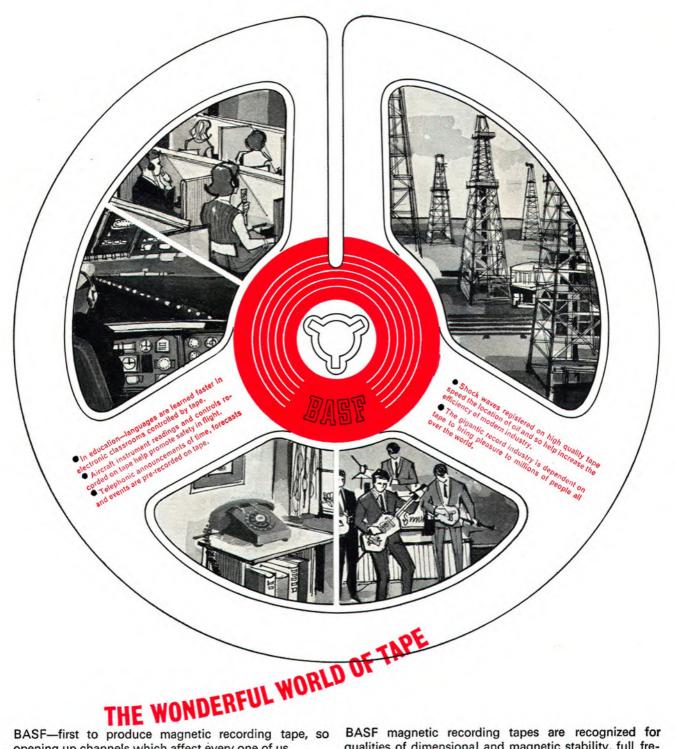


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British Amateur Tape Recording Contest 1964—Entry form and contest rules
 Buying a second-hand recorder
 News of new products
 Recording music
 Tape in education
 Equipment tested
 Club news
 Reviews of tape records



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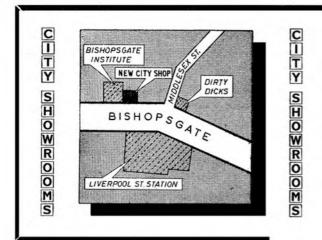
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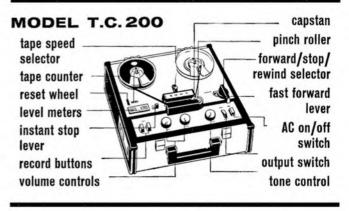


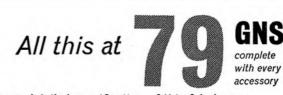
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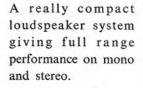


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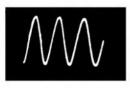
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Size: $23\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 12$ Weight: 37 lb. complete Frequency Range: 30-17,000 c/s.

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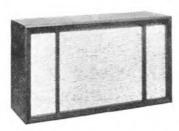
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As the waveform shows

As the waveform shows the enclosure gives distortion free performance down to 30 c/s with 4 watts input.

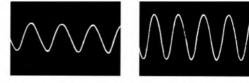
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50 c/s.

60 c/s.

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SUPER 10/RS/DD

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Impedance 10/15 ohms. Flux density 16,000 oersteds Max. input 10 watts rms or 20 watts peak. Frequency range 30-20,000 c/s. Aluminium voice coil. Roll surround and double diaphragm. Base resonance 38/43 c/s. **Price: 218/8 inc. P.T.**

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Spotlight on versatility MODEL STB1 A mono/stereo record/replay unit comprising a 4 speed tape deck twin recording and twin replay pre-amplifiers suitable for use with external Hi-Fidelity amplifiers.					
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2 Record and monitor - lower track	9 Transfer of lower track recording to upper track				
3 Record stereo with monitoring	0 Transfer of upper track to lower track, adding a synchronised signal				
4 Record on lower track with monitoring whilst playing back upper track	1 Transfer of lower track to upper track, adding a synchronised signal				
5 Record on lower track without monitoring	2 Replay only upper track				
6 Record on upper track with monitoring whilst playing back lower track	3 Replay only lower track				
7 Record on upper track without monitoring whilst replaying lower track	4 Stereo playback				
<text><text><text></text></text></text>					

A TAPE RECORDER IS ONLY AS GOOD AS ITS DECK This one is very good indeed

To judge the technical perfection of the new Ferguson model 3204, you have only to study the tape deck. Designed and precision-built by Ferguson's own engineers. it is the foundation on which is built a superb piece of equipment with meticulously balanced sound amplification and finest quality reproduction. Clarity and purity are combined with a multiplicity of features for infinite variety in your sound recording, compactly contained in a cabinet with a style to match the performance.

MODEL 3204 TAPE RECORDER 4 tracks, 2 speeds

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Controls.Volume/Recording level.Tone combined with mains On/Off. Pianokey tape motion controls comprising: Play/Record, Pause (temporary stop), Fast Forward, Fast Reverse, Stop. Record button interlocked with tape motion keys. Playthrough/Superimpose button. Track Selector push buttons. Speed Selector switch. Digital Tape Position Indicator with instant zero reset button.

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Tracks. Four. Recording sense to generally accepted standards (1st and 3rd tracks left to right).

Playing Time. Using four tracks and maximum spool at 17 and 31 i.p.s. 3 hours Standard Tape 6 hours Long Play Tape 4 hours 8 hours Double Play Tape 6 hours 12 hours Rewind time 21 minutes either direction (850 ft.).

Power Supply. 200-250 Volts (50 cycles), 60 watts power consumption.

Audio Output Power. 3 watts.

Loudspeaker. High sensitivity 7" x 3 1/2" permanent magnet elliptical.

> Cabinet. In two-tone blue simulated leather with chromium fittings. Size: $13\frac{1}{2}$ wide, $12^{"}$ deep, $6\frac{1}{2}$ high. Weight: 19 lbs. complete.

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3 3 GNS complete with remote-control microphone, 850 ft. tape, take-up spool and connecting lead.

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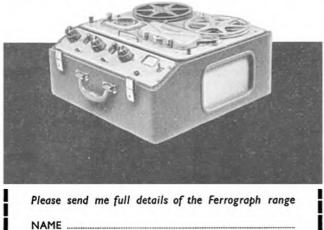
Sockets. Microphone input (on deck cover), Radio input, Pickup input, Output to radio or amplifier, External Loudspeaker (internal loudspeaker automatically muted), Accessories - providing power for various accessories including transistor-operated units.

It's got other talents, too! This tape recorder is a twin set and can be used in partnership with the Ferguson 3006 record player, acting as an extension amplifier/loudspeaker for the playing of stereo records.



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COVER PHOTOGRAPH: Gerry Marsden's hit tune "I'm one" was recorded before Gerry had written the lyrics. He used Stella ST 471 battery-operated recorder to build up the tune in h and dressing rooms while he was on tour with The Pacemakers. photograph, by Dezo Hoffman, shows him in the A-R TV Studios puu the finishing touches to the song, Gerry says: "I'm stepping up song-writing work from now on, and I'm going to stick to this wa making up new numbers. When I'm warking out bits of a new on my guitar it is easy to forget the best ideas—but if everythin there on tape there's no problem."	the his otels Our ting my y of tune g is
"TAPE Recording Magazine" is published on the third Wednesday month, by Print and Press Services Ltd., from 7, Tudor Street, London, "TAPE Recording Magazine" is available by a postal subscription of 2 annum (U.S.A. §3.75) including postage, or it can be obtained at news bookstalls and radio and music dealers. In the event of difficulty, w the Publishers at 7, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4. Back numbers, if still in print, are available at 2s. 6d. per copy. Address all communications	in the E.C.4. 55. per agents, write to
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Editor, R. DOUGLAS BROWN Assistant Editor, FRED CHANDLER

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Tape trends and tape talk

By the Editor

MORE OVERSEAS exhibitors than ever before have come this year to recognise the importance of London's Audio Fair and the event now fully justifies its "International Festival" label.

One wonders what picture will be presented by the exhibits at the Fair of 1974. My own impression is that the giant manufacturers are making rapid strides now and that the smaller, specialist firms are going to have a tough battle to survive. But I hope I am wrong about that.

It cannot be denied, however, that some of the most exciting tape recording equipment at this year's Fair comes from abroad.

And yet the tape recording public in Britain seems to be exceptionally sophisticated and enthusiastic.

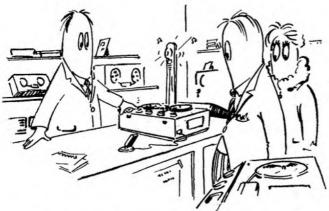
There is no other country in the world with the number of tape recording clubs we have here. Certainly not the United States, where the local club is still a rarity. Not even in Germany.

And I have just heard from Japan that the club movement there is in its tender infancy, with little general appreciation of the type of tape activity that is possible for amateur enthusiasts. We have commissioned a special article from a Japanese amateur who is trying to correct this situation and it will appear in an early issue.

The technical skill of the Japanese in designing and producing recorders is, however, becoming increasingly evident. I hear that the Ampex Corporation of America is forming a joint company in Japan with Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company and this move is seen in some informed quarters as a stimulus to development of a home video recorder.

In New York there is current expectation that announcements of domestic video equipment by

LAUGH WITH JEEVES



"And this model has the very latest thing in recording-level measurement"

Ampex, 3M, RCA and Sony cannot be long delayed.

It is, of course, the pioneering success of Norman Rutherford and his Telcan team which has triggered this speculation. Mr. Rutherford seems to be spending most of his time now in the United States, where Cinerama have promised to market Telcan in the near future.

There are a lot of fascinating questions to be asked and answered immediately the first domestic recorder hits the shop window.

Here are three of them, with the first tentative answers:

Will it be possible for the amateur to edit video recordings?

In the early days, precise editing may not be possible. The image on the screen does not appear until the tape is near its operating speed of 120 inches per second, so it is impossible to "rock" the tape back and forth across the head to find the exact point at which to splice.

What about head wear?

With the Telcan machine, heads may have to be replaced every 100 hours. The intention is to make it simple for the owner to do this himself. Heads will be inexpensive.

Will the limited continuous recording time available on the early Telcan machines be improved upon?

Almost certainly. Other manufacturers' equipment may not operate at the same high speed as Telcan, which gives a maximum 22 minutes of nonstop recording. And the Telcan team are working on a sensing device which will automatically reverse tape direction when one track has been used.

AT THE AGE OF 72 Gilbert Briggs remains one of the most lively and stimulating personalities in the world of audio. I should have drawn attention before now to his latest book, published a few months ago, called "Audio and Acoustics" (Wharfedale, 10s. 6d.). It is a book which every reader of this magazine will enjoy.

Mr. Briggs' books sell like hot cakes. This volume is a revision of one part of his earlier work, "Sound Reproduction." That book sold 47,000 copies, which is much better than most novelists ever achieve.

I have already praised "Audio and Acoustics" in the BBC "Sound" programme and I shall not attempt a detailed description of its contents here. Its chapter headings include: Resonance, Echo and Reverberation, Room Acoustics, Transient Response, Stereo, Concert halls and studios.

All very orthodox for a book on the subject, you may think. But no one else has, in fact, written a book like this, with its fascinating illustrations, its anecdotes and personal reminiscences, and its apt poetical quotations.

Treat yourself to a copy now.

Readers will be familiar with the request for advice from intending purchasers of second-hand tape recorders. This article summarises the guidance that may usefully be offered.

The essentials for success

By R. G. JONES

THOUSANDS of recorders are lying idle because their owners have lost interest. The need for extra cash or storage space often precipitates their sale. In order to attract a buyer without the aid of a shop window or hire purchase facilities, the price is usually featured as a major attraction. Even a brand new machine sealed in the manufacturers carton must drop at least several pounds. The pearls are yours for the finding.

To enable you to make a successful purchase, it isn't necessary for you to understand the complex electromechanics, any more so than you need to be versed in automobile engineering when buying a car. Advice to help you choose wisely will be found in tape magazines where both articles and advertisements contribute to an overall picture of what can be obtained for a given sum.

Of course a friend in the trade would be most invaluable, but recourse can be made to your local tape club where enthusiastic members will gladly demonstrate their machines and provide a wealth of useful information. Perhaps you have already seen a model advertised, and cannot take time to accumulate comparative data. Here are some practical tests that will enable you to sum up any machine.

The first step is to look it over carefully, and then ask yourself a few questions. Are the fittings cheap and

pretty or robust and practical? Do the press buttons resemble a row of raw recruits on a barrack square? This often happens when plastic buttons are mounted on vertical metal strips which bend slightly. Although their functions are unimpaired, they look cheap and may indicate shoddiness elsewhere. Watch the clock or digital counter (if one is fitted), see that it moves whenever the tape is in motion. Another feature plainly seen before you even touch anything, is the head cover. Unless this can be removed easily you may need to remove the deck or in some instances the whole case to clean the heads.

Next, listen. Can you hear hum, crackle, hiss or motor rumble especially when volume is increased? These are the noises you will have to tolerate during pianissimo passages or lulls in programme material. On sustained notes can you detect a warble? This is known as "wow" or "flutter" according to frequency. Apart from oxide deposits on the motor spindle, some common causes are flats on rubber tyres and eccentric motor spindles. Replacement is the remedy. Are you prepared to pay if necessary? Check the microphone for sensitivity. Will it record and replay satisfactorily voices from a few feet away? Most people record music from the radio for private use, perhaps a demonstration could be arranged.

Lastly, feel the controls. Does a depressed button, when its operation is cancelled, jump into the air like toast announcing its presence from an automatic toaster? Operating the recorder will give an indication of whether you will enjoy using smooth, well engineered controls or putting up with clumsy, stiff or difficult operation. Try winding operations. Does it run well without being helped manually near the ends?

If you intend taking your machine with you when visiting, be sure its weight and bulk will not reduce you to a physical wreck when you arrive. Watch the tape transport. If the tape scrapes the spool once per revolution deterioration will result, in addition to the annoyance. Spool replacement is usually the cure. A constant rubbing is caused by the spool carriers being out of alignment with the tape guides. Usually this can be corrected by a service engineer making a small adjustment.

There are two aspects, however, which when considered together may be the most important of all. The first is the reputation of the manufacturer. Choose the names that you know to be synonymous with quality and reliability in preference to the attractive and perhaps ostentatious machine of doubtful origin.

Secondly consider the treatment received by the machine, which can be assessed to some degree by the condition. Dirty heads and capstans indicate lack of maintenance. Cracked, chipped, scratched, or otherwise defaced deck or casework may result from rough handling. These defects may be visible signs of a dropped microphone, overloaded amplifier or botched repair work, not immediately evident.

Now we come to the final question of spares and service. Of course, if the model is still in current production the problem should not arise. If you are buying an older machine, difficulty may be experienced in obtaining parts. You should therefore take this into consideration when estimating the price you are prepared to pay. Manufacturers or distributors usually keep a limited stock of deck parts, while electronic components are generally available over the counter of your local dealer.

Before parting with your money, ascertain whether a reel of tape, empty spool, and microphone are included. See that the instruction booklet is not forgotten, if there is one as it may not be replaceable.

With this information, you should be in a position to avoid the scattering of cheap and shoddy, get-rich-quick manufacturers products. Set your sights high and enjoy the thrill of bringing home a model that has all the features you desire.

Musically

yours

Some suggestions to help make possible good musical recordings

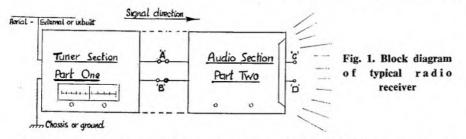
By A. S. CARPENTER, A.M.I.P.R.E.

A S is well known a microphone is not the ideal medium through which to make good musical recordings, an actual physical connection between programme source and tape recorder being preferable. convenience. For example, if gramophone pick-up sockets are fitted these will be positioned between the sections—at A and B—whilst sockets for an extension loudspeaker would be situated at points C and D.

"Part One" will normally be of either AM or FM/VHF design but "Part Two" will function equally well with either. The whole, or any one part, can be either a transistorised or valved version and it will now be clear that instead of having a complete radio receiver contained within a single cabinet it is possible to possess either (a) a separate tuner or (b) a separate audio amplifier, or both.

SIGNAL EXTRACTION

Because some distortion is frequently inevitable in complete receivers of relatively simple design recording signals are best picked up from points A and B. If a pair of high impedance headphones are experimentally connected to the pickup sockets of a conventional broadcast bands radio receiver, low level signals will be heard when a strong transmission is tuned in. If the headphones are exchanged for the input leads of a tape recorder adequate modulation will be achieved. It should be noted, however, that a satisfactory signal will not be obtained if a set intended for use with an external aerial is operated without one for then internal noise and "mush" will result. Fitment of an aerial will enable



Programme sources are rather more plentiful than might at first be imagined and as may be gathered from **Table I** at least one source is likely to be present in the average household.

A radio receiver no matter what make or type, including transistor types, can theoretically be "broken down" into two main sections as illustrated in Fig. 1 with perhaps bits added for the user's the receiver's AVC system to be loaded and this will cause the noise to disappear leaving a clean signal for recording purposes. No aerial is required on many modern receivers though since these are fitted with inbuilt specimens.

The pick-up sockets at points A and Bmay also be used at "playback" provided the tape recorder has a suitable outlet. The recorded signals applied to

RECORDING SIGNAL SOURCES

tem No.	Radio Equipment Available	Active Elements	Туре	Powering
1	Receiver	Valves	A.M	Mains
2	Tuner Receiver	Valves Valves	A.M	Mains
	Receiver	Transistors	A.M.	Batteries Battery
	Tuner	Transistors	A.M.	B ttery
	Receiver	Valves	F.M./V.H.F.	Mains
	Tuner. Receiver	Valves Transistors	F.M./V.H.F.	Mains Battery

A.M.=Amplitude modulated. F.M.=Frequency modulated. Other sources are: Record player, Television receiver.

the audio section will appear at the receiver loudspeaker greatly amplified and if Part Two (Fig. 1) is a separate high fidelity 10-12 watt amplifier superb results can be anticipated. More particularly so if the final link in the audio chain is a well designed loudspeaker system. In cases such as this the record-

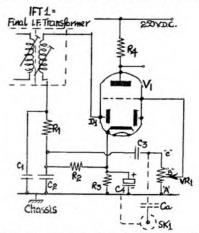


Fig. 2a. Typical demodulating circuit in a mains-powered AM receiver

ings are frequently made via a tuner and this is excellent provided some means of monitoring the recording signals is available.

USING A SOCKETLESS RECEIVER

It is not unlikely that a receiver you would like to use or experiment with has no suitable signal take off points and although fitment is not difficult some care is needed. If the receiver is of either types 1, 6 or 8 (Table I), and an inspection reveals no pick-up, loudspeaker or other sockets it might be of the "Universal" or AC/DC type. A warning notice to this effect might also be printed on the cabinet back! Do not attempt to modify or make external connections of any kind to such a receiver under any circumstances or danger to life might result !

The chassis of such receivers are usually in direct connection with the mains supply when switched on—and this also applies to the receiver's speech coil. This might not itself be connected direct to the mains supply, but it could be indirectly connected if the output transformer secondary winding is chassisconnected at the end as is usual. The warning also applies to television receivers. A connection *can* be made but should only be done by an experienced radio and television engineer.

Sometimes however "safe" mainspowered receivers have no suitable outlet sockets fitted. These either having been omitted for economy reasons or because the maker did not consider the apparatus suitable. For example, it would hardly be worthwhile providing pick-up facilities on a midget receiver

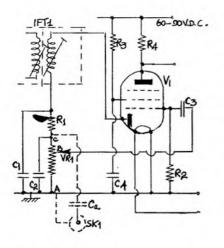


Fig. 2b. Typical demodulating circuit in a battery "all-dry" type AM receiver

because its tiny cabinet and small loudspeaker would not allow good results. Such a receiver could in all probability be used quite well for recording purposes. Receivers of type No. 3 and 4 (Table I) can also be used satisfactorily and many brilliant recordings have been made from comparatively simple transistorised specimens, which is a statement that might cause some eyebrows to be raised!

Fortunately from the recording angle at any rate, the distortion apparent in many type 3 and 4 receivers is introduced by the circuits *after* the demodulating diode and can thus be avoided. Tran-

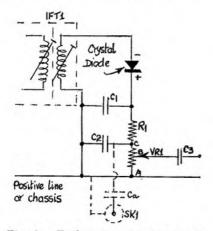


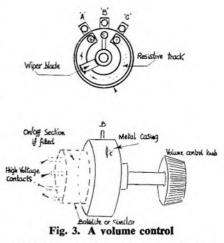
Fig. 2c. Typical demodulating circuit in a transistorised AM set

sistorised FM/VHF receivers are also appearing in greater numbers and these too can be used successfully provided adequate signal strength exists at the particular location.

FITTING A RECORDING SOCKET TO A RADIO RECEIVER

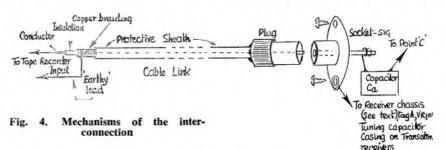
Even comparatively inexperienced persons can fit a socket successfully. In practically all cases the receiver's volume control is a suitable place at which to make a connection and, provided the receiver is a "safe" one as described earlier, only a few items need be purchased. These are: a surface mounting TV-type co-axial plug, with mating socket; a fixed capacitor of approximately 0.01 uF (micro-farads); a short length of thin TV co-axial cable; and two quarter-inch wood screws, or alternatively, a pair of 6BA half-inch bolts with nuts.

Nowadays radio receivers are more or less standardised in their various types and if the set to be used is a mainspowered AM specimen the relevant circuitry around the volume control might well resemble that depicted in Fig. 2(a). Signals are demodulated by the diode. D1. filtered of unwanted residual I.F. by RI and R2 and are then passedalthough now in audio form-to the volume control, VR1, via a blocking capacitor, C3. The desired amount of audio signal is taken off from the slider of VR1 and fed back to the valve where it undergoes amplification. In a great many receivers V1 is the penultimate valve-ignoring the inclusion of any



needed when making any connections to it. The other sections of Fig 2 show the circuitry associated with various types of receiver as listed and although some discrepancies may be found these will not normally be large. It will be appreciated that not all manufacturers employ exactly the same connections.

A typical volume control is shown diagramatically in Fig. 3, the actual con-



rectifiers—and may also contain another diode, the function of which need not concern us here.

Finding the volume control is not usually very difficult—although take care not to get confused with a tone control if fitted. Quite often, in mains driven receivers the "on/off" switch is integral with the volume control so some care is

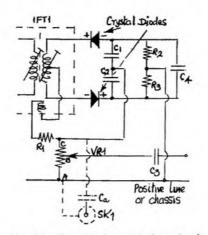


Fig. 2d. Typical demodulating circuit in a VHF/FM set

trol tags emanating from the casing as shown and being three in number. The end-on interior view shows how a wiper blade—in connection with point B is adjustable via the control knob along a circular resistive track. If any doubt arises regarding which of the outer tags is the correct one to use, i.e., Point C, switch on the receiver and set volume to about half. Now touch points A and Cin turn with a penknife blade; a loud crackle from the loudspeaker will indicate the correct one the other being "dead."

It is then merely necessary to decide exactly where to place the socket for convenience. The scheme is outlined in Fig. 4 but it may be noted that only in cases where the socket SKI is mounted on a wooden or plastic cabinet need the "chassis" lead be connected; if the socket is located on the chassis itself an automatic connection results. In making the electrical joints first twist the component or other lead out wires together as tightly as possible, afterwards applying a hot soldering iron and cored solder to make a reliable union. If in (Continued on page 203)

Truvox announce an important new amplifier

Hot on the heels of the outstandingly successful series 90 recorders comes another new pace-setter from Truvox. An amplifier. A completely new amplifier. A fully compatible amplifier-the TSA 100. The TSA 100 is a complete, integrated, transistorised, stereo amplifier designed and built for extremely high performance. Perfect compatibility does away with all matching problems; the TSA 100 can be used successfully with any disc, tape or tuner equipment on the market. The fascia panel is simple and elegant and all sockets are fitted at the rear. The TSA 100 makes a handsome free-standing unit as it is housed in an attractively-finished afrormosia plinth. Alternatively it can be built in. A brief specification of the TSA 100 Amplifier is given alongside.

Semi conductor complement:	20 transistors, 4 diodcs			
Inputs:	P.U.1 - 25 mV at 50K R.I.A.A. characteristics			
	P.U.2 - 3 mV at 50K			
	Tape - 250 mV at 100K flat			
	Tuner — 100 mV at 100K			
	Aux. — 100 mV at 100K ,,			
Tone Controls:	Bass — plus or minus 15db at 50 cps. Treble ,, ,, 15db at 14 kcs.			
Frequency response:	Plus or minus 1db from 15 cps — 30 kcs at 1 watt ,, ,, 1db ,, 20 cps — 20 kcs at 10 watts			
Power output:	10 watts per channel across 15 ohms.			
	12			
	15 8			
Filters :	Scratch filter -10db at 12 kcs commencing at 6 kcs Rumble filter -14db at 20 cps commencing at 70 cps-			
Crosstalk:	-50 db at 1 kcs.			
Tape out:	200mV			
Hum noise:	P.U.1. and P.U.255db, tape, tuner and auxilliary -60db			
Power required :	100-250V A.C. 40-60 cps 45 watt max.			
Dimensions:	16" wide x 61" deep x 57" high			
Other facilities :	stereo/mono function switch, tape/source monitor switch, balance control, stereo headphone output socket.			



For full information about this amplifier and the Truvox Tape System, please write: TRUVOX LTD NEASDEN LANE LONDON NW10

Dramatape

miscellany

By PERSPECTIVE

B^{UY} a theatre for £50.... It's true. You can buy a private theatre for even less. Examine the adverts in TAPE. Any one of those tape recorders will give you a complete theatre. But it's an invisible theatre. There are no curtains, no stage, no lights, no scenery.

"Hey, what's the gag? " cries the newcomer.

No gag. Perform a play on tape and you enter the realm of drama-in-sound. Your audience won't see anything-all they do is listen. They listen as they would do a play on the radio. Action and scenery are suggested by soundeffects.

"But you said it was a complete theatre," says the newcomer. "What about the audience? Who wants to sit in serried ranks listening to a tape recorder?" These familiar questions are easy to answer. We don't want "serried ranks"!

An idealist gets his listeners to sit and relax —as in a drawing-room. They sit in easy-chairs—in casual but tested positions, There are shaded lights; a carefully-chosen décor; even tropical fish. . . .

All these arrangements have one purpose: to preserve the intimacy of mood between each listener. Such conditions establish a unique theatre—with an atmosphere of its own. The characters and scenery are certainly invisible; and the theatre is undoubtedly small. But it's a complete theatre in its own right-and entitled to the name.

At the most, you need an extension-loudspeaker for best results; but the speakers of recent recorders are now adequate enough for casual listening. You can, of course, go to great lengths over an invisible theatre presentation. It would be possible, theatre presentation. It would be possible, for example, to mount a large public per-formance. This would be the ultimate expression of theatre-in-the-round—with a physical stage completely dispensed with. We would sit in the arena with the sound of battle literally "about our ears." The possibilities of this form of drama have by no means been fully explored. One day,

perhaps, there will be a professional invisible theatre.

But the opportunities for amateurs are more simple. The charm and delight is in having a small, highly-personal audience. This is just as rewarding as a large, anony-mous gathering. More so, perhaps. The presentation is really a form of hospitality quite different from normal theatricals.

Don't get the wrong idea. Drama tape recording ("dramatape" for short) isn't a substitute for the amateur stage. It's a fascinating sideline. It gives you a chance of further dramatic expression-without trouble and expense. All you need, basically,

is that tape recorder. . . . So, if you're a newcomer and interested in drama, welcome to the forum. This monthly Miscellany is intended for your questions and opinions.

MESSING ABOUT

Try this experiment. Switch on your recorder and stand near the microphone. Call out "Who's that downstairs?" Leave the tape running. Go downstairs and call back (in an assumed voice): "I'm just the burglar, mate. Go back to sleep.

Return to the recorder and switch off. Now cut out the intervening tape between the two voices. The result (on playback): one voice answers another "from the distance.

This is more than a simple example of aural perspective; it's an example of how you make solo dramatapes. Suppose you're playing all the parts in (say) a court scene. You'll have to address the microphone from selected distances; this will create the im-pression of appropriate positions. As judge, you speak from the fireplace; as the prisoner, from out on the landing. But there's no from out on the landing. But there's no need to dash from one position to the other. Take your time—and cut out the surplus tape afterwards. You'll then get your sharp differentiations in sound levels-which, of course, you'll test beforehand.

Always set your gain-control for the voice nearest the microphone. This "close-microphone" position should almost shut position should almost shut the magic-eye, leaving just a tiny gap. Any other voices are then "in perspective" to this level. Don't raise the gain for any outlying voices—test them and bring them forward if they are too faint.

This solo work will stand you in good stead when you set out a proper cast. Working out such perspectives is a most absorbing pastime—and too little known. It's a sort of geometry-cum-chess. All sorts of complex movements can be created in one studio -in and out of imaginary rooms and gardens... up staircases... along battle-ments. Without this perspective technique, all our plays would lack movement and dimensions; they would be mere recitations.

But perspective has one predominant value—that of controlling the listener's "viewpoint." Returning to our burglar-and-householder exercise: the microphone is upstairs, and so, therefore, is the listener. Both he and the "householder" hear the "burglar" downstairs. Using the same "burglar" downstairs. Using the same dialogue, how would you reverse the listener's viewpoint?

POST-FADES

Mrs. Lesley Fettes of Bristol is shortly moving to Birmingham, where she will set up a Shakespeare-in-sound Society. She writes: "What, if any, is the procedure for altering or adding fades and mixes after the recording? My machine is twin-track.

It's not feasible to alter existing fades and mixes. But fades can be added (say) for rounding off a scene and joining it to another. Procedure : cut out the exact (Continued on page 204)

Two-minute tape sketch by David Haines

S OUND-EFFECTS on disc are very popular. Why not buy a selection? They make an amusing novelty during a "record evening." But FX discs can provide a further form of entertainment. Simply re-record the disc

and accompany it with a bit of dialogue.

From time to time we shall include typical examples in this series; the one below is surely the simplest. Your party-guests will soon think up alternative gags for the separate "bands."

For this sketch you will require the HMV disc of an express train passing, with whistle. (HMV 7FX9 (45 rpm) Side 1, Band 1.)

"OH, SIR JASPER . . . "

(Express train passing with whistle.) SIR JASPER: [close-microphone] So, me proud beauty, you won't marry me?

[away-microphone] Never, Sir GIRL:

Jasper! Never. . . . SIR JASPER: Then stay as you are—tied down, hand and foot, across the railway line. Ha, ha! You can't escape me, m'dear. The express is due at any moment!

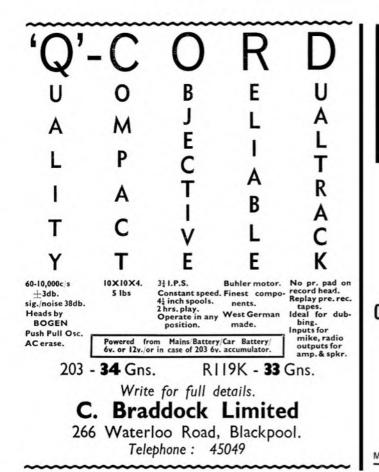
GIRL: Oh, Sir Jasper!

SIR JASPER: Let me just check my Bradshaw. Ah, here it comes! Ha, ha! (Disc : train approaches, with whistle, and

thunders off into the distance. Pause.) SIR JASPER: [gloomily] This is one of

those days when nothing seems to go right. GIRL: Try tying me to the other line, Sir Jasper.





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-The most reliable and easy to use.

All metal-beautifully plated-compact in sizemounted on flock covered base. Easily and permanently attached to your tape recorder. Ferrograph, Vortexion, Reflectograph and Wearite decks already have fixing holes for the Bib splicer.

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The Bib tape splicer saves tape and makes editing a fascinating hobby.

More Bib splicers have been sold in recent years than any other make. It is incorporated in the "Scotch" Tape Accessory Kit and is used by recording studios and broadcasting organisations.

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TAPE IN EDUCATION

Interviews with children

By MICHAEL POLLARD

T is not only teachers who find them-selves from time to time interviewing children at the microphone as part of some tape recording project. Children often appear in the carnivals and hospital recordings with which so many amateur recordists are concerned, and indeed the child's point of view often adds a refreshing dimension to almost any subject.

Successful interviews with children, however, demand the development of a different approach from that to adults. This is something which even the BBC, where interviewing is studied and taught as a science, has not entirely mastered, as one can occasionally hear. How can the amateur hope to succeed where even the professional may fail?

The answer to this apparent dilemma is that, as has been pointed out before, the amateur has an asset often denied to the professional—time. The amateur has no one baying at his heels for studio space, or waying a darding at him. There is time or waving a deadline at him. There is time for patience, for the building of confidence, for endless experiment, for trial runs and re-takes.

It can fairly be claimed that, of all aspects of recording, work with children is one of the most difficult to do successfully and one of the most rewarding when done well. Children find it difficult to achieve the balance betwen natural sincerity and "performance" to the microphone which is the basis of good recording material; the natural diffidence of anyone faced with the microphone for the first time is magnified in children; and technically, the child's voice, with its inestimable variations in pitch and power, is in itself a problem.

Probably the most common mistake on the part of the interviewer especially if he is unused to dealing with children, is to "talk down." There is nothing more likely to close a child up like a clam than patronage. Children are as much entitled to respect as anyone else, and they themselves will respond to someone whom they respect.

This does not mean that one should make no concessions; respect includes, in this case, the constant awareness of a child's limited understanding of language and ignorance of technical terms. This is why plenty of time should be allowed to explain in simple terms what is required, and plenty of time, too, to obtain it. Given time to get used to the idea, most children will talk more freely to the microphone than the average adult. Don't be too anxious to start the tape rolling; before you touch the recorder, make your interviewee thoroughly at home and get him accustomed to your equipment. Start by giving him a general idea of what you're after; for instance: "I'm going to ask you a few questions about what you can remember of your first day at school; what it felt like to be away from home for a whole day for the first time; how you got on

which the other children, and so." Whatever you can do by preparatory questions to stimulate the child's imagination or memory, as the case may be, is valuable, but beware of putting words into his mouth, or your recording will turn out to consist of your ideas spoken in a child's voice. Very few adults can entirely conceal in their conversation phrases or ideas they have picked up from someone else; in children's conversation, alien ideas stand out like headlamps on a dark night. From your preliminary conversation and questions you should be able to discover exactly what you want from the recorded interview. Note any particular incident, turn of phrase or reaction you want to include so that when recording starts you can steer the questions towards it.

Incidentally, if there are several children to be recorded at one session, it is best if possible to see and record them separately, as almost invariably each successive interview will take on the pattern of the first. Children make use of their imitative talent to help them out of difficulties under the stress of recording, just as they will, unless checked, quite naturally copy when in trouble during an exam.

While you do not want to produce a recorded series of elocution test-pieces, you may wish to iron out some faults of speech -to soften a particular vowel sound or curb a sibilant "s." It is as well, in any case, to give each child a trial run and let him hear his voice back. This can be done at the same time as you make your own checks for level and microphone placing, and in view of the enormous variations in the power and pitch of individual children's voices this must be done separately for each interview.

After he has heard himself speak, you can point out and correct such things as unnecessary movement in relation to the microphone and any other faults which emerge. I suggest, by the way, that during your trial recordings you break away from the subject of the actual interview and discuss some-thing quite different. This will help your eventual recordings to sound spontaneous.

By this time you should have your control settings right, and noted if necessary, your microphone properly placed, and some idea, in note form again, if possible, of the lines on which you are to steer the interview. You should, in fact, be ready to record. Don't, by the way, be tempted to let a child have a script or even notes if this can be avoided. Far better, if necessary, to record in several short bursts, revising any appropriate names, dates or other facts between each session.

You will be lucky if your first attempt to get the interview on tape is completely successful. All the same, keep it, as your best final result may well be obtained by marrying together bits of several separate record-ings. However unsatisfactory the first attempt, and however slow progress appears

to be, do keep your patience and give your young "victim" every encouragement. Beware, unless you have really, positively reached the point of no return in the direction of exasperation, of accepting a second-best result with the excuse that "they're only children, after all." Such a result, so far from reflecting your willing attempt at a difficult subject, will reflect only your lack of patience and inability to match up to your abceap material

your chosen material. Recording with children can produce some of the most delightful, refreshing pro grammes to be heard on tape, but it is not a pursuit to be rushed or taken on in any other frame of mind but one of under-standing, infinite patience, and unhurried calm.

NEWS IN BRIEF

TAPE RECORDER MAINTENANCE LTD. announce that they now hold a wide range of parts for the Minivox batteryoperated tape recorders. They can also supply few components for certain models in the Walter range; and drive belts in sets for nearly any make of tape recorder.

Tape Recorder Maintenance Ltd., 323, Kennington Road, London, S.E.11.

PRICE changes, effective from April 1 are announced by Politechna (London) Ltd., U.K. agents for the German AKG microphones. In the domestic range the following price changes apply. D11C dyna-mic cardioid microphone from £6 10s. to £6; D12, dynamic cardioid microphone from £34 to £6; D12, dynamic cardioid microphone from for bl2, dyname catolog microphone from f34 to f28; D58 close-talk microphone from f11 10s. to f10 10s.; and the D77 stereo cardioid microphone from f15 10s. to f13. Certain types in their professional range

of dynamic and condenser microphones have also been reduced, and particulars of these can be obtained on application.

Politechna (London) Limited, 3, Percy Street, London, W.1.

DENHAM & MORLEY announce a price reduction for their mains/battery operated MT5 tape recorder. This will now sell at 59 guineas instead of 66 guineas. Denham & Morley Limited, 173-175, Cleveland Street, London, W.1.

We offer our apologies for publishing in-correctly the price of the new Magnetophon M300 tape recorder ("*New Products*," *April issue*). This machine will sell at 59 guineas, as stated in the Audio Fair preview of the same issue.

THE BIGGEST TAPE RECORDING CONTEST EVER! 1964

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Only bona fide amateur recordists may enter and the production of tapes submitted must be entirely the work of the person submitting, both as regards recording and editing.

2. If recordings are of singers, players, actors, etc., the quality of their performance in these roles will not affect judgment of tapes.

3. No tapes submitted may contain anything taken from radio or TV transmissions or commercial recordings. Any competitor who has fully or in part used any literary or musical production of which he is not the author or composer and which is still in copyright, must obtain authorisation from the author, composer or organisation owning or controlling the copyright and must produce proof of such authorisation. This proof must be submitted with entry forms and must state expressly that the author, composer or the organisation owning or controlling the copyright forgo any payment by the broadcasting organisations which transmit the recording. (This does not imply that, in the countries where they apply, the normal rights of payment arranged by the organisations owning or controlling the copyright are relinquished.)

4. Only individuals may submit tapes in Groups 1 to 5 (Compositions, Documentaries, Music, Actuality, Technical Experiment); group efforts are excluded. Groups are catered for by the Clubs section for a 15-minute feature tape. There is also a special section for School entries only.

5. Only one tape in each category may be submitted by any single individual. (Duration: Compositions, 15 mins.; Documentaries, 10 mins.; Music or Speech, 4 mins.; Actuality recordings, 4 mins.; Technical Experiment, 4 mins.). Though the competitor may indicate the category in which he wishes his entry/entries to be entered, the jury is at liberty to allocate the recordings to other categories or even to create new categories with appropriate prizes.

6. Tapes must not include any matter other than that which forms the entry. The programme must commence at the beginning of the tape and only one track may be used (when judging, there will be no reversal of spools to hear second tracks). Tape should be prepared between white or coloured "leader" tapes.

7. Recordings may have been edited in any way desired, but entry forms must give details of all equipment used.

8. Recordings must be made at either $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips or $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips. No other speeds can be accepted. Stereo recordings may be entered, but they must be of the "stacked-head" type.

9. The British jury will select a maximum of five recordings (monophonic or stereophonic) in the category or categories it chooses, plus one recording (mono. or stereo.) in the schools category, to represent Britain in the International Contest. Those responsible for such recordings will be required to provide a script where one is called for. The International Jury, which consists of a maximum of four delegates from each National Jury, will only adjudicate on the recordings submitted by National Juries.

10. All tapes will be returned to competitors, provided adequate return postage is sent with entries. But the Contest organisers will retain copies of the winning tape and of the runners-up tapes. Copyright of these will be the property of their owners, but the Contest organisers reserves the right to arrange for the publication of the whole, or parts, of any or all of them, by radio, disc or tape, or by any other means. In such event, half of all payments received will be retained by the sponsors of the contest and the other half divided between competitors proportionately to the use of their tapes.

11. The decision of the judges will be final and no appeal may be made, nor correspondence entered into.

12. The closing date for receipt of tapes will be Friday, 31st July, 1964. No entries received after that date can be considered in any circumstances. The winners and the runners-up will be notified immediately judging is completed

13. Every tape entered must be adequately packed and properly stamped and must be addressed to the British Amateur Tape Recording Contest, 7, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4. An entry form, fully completed, and return postage, must be included with the tape. Name and address should also be written on a small label firmly affixed to the tape spool and to the containers, and the title of the entry written on the leader tape.

ENTRY FORM

British and International Amateur Tape Recording Contest

Name and Address (in block letters)
Age Occupation
How long have you been doing amateur recording?
Special interests
Data on the attached recording:
1. Titleif there is cne
2. Exact duration
3. Category in which you wish it to be entered
4. Make of recorder used
5. Recorded at a speed ofinches per second.
6. Make of magnetic tape used
7. Any other equipment used (i.e., microphone, mixer unit, tape splicer, etc.). Give
details and manufacturers
8. When and where was the recording made
9. Titles of works used. Names of authors or composers, duration etc
10. Names of any assistants and how they helped in making the recording
I declare that the enclosed tape feature is entirely my own work, that I have no professional status as a sound recordist, and that I have not included on the tape any copyright material from radio, commercial recording, or any other source. (See Rule 3).
Signed

THE BIGGEST TAPE RECORDING CONTEST EVER!

The British Amateur Tape Recording Contest of 1964 is the biggest event of its kind ever organised for tape enthusiasts in any country. For the first time, the Contest is sponsored by a Committee representing all the leading firms marketing magnetic tape in Britain—Agfa, BASF, EMI, Kodak, MSS, 3M, Philips and Zonal.

A vigorous promotion of the Contest has begun at the International Audio Festival and dealers and clubs all over the country have been asked to co-operate. A record number of entries is anticipated. But the organiser emphasizes that this is a Contest that any keen amateur can enter with hope of success, provided that some thought and effort is devoted to it.



THE MOST EXCITING PRIZE-LIST EVER

There will be more prizes in the British Amateur Tape Recording Contest this year than ever before.

First there will be cash award of FIFTY GUINEAS to the "Tape of the Year" the best tape entered in any category. And with this will go, of course, the handsome Emitape Challenge Cup, to be held for one year.

Now many other firms have decided to donate trophies for award to class winners and these will be allocated as follows:—

Compositions class winner: the Philips Shield. Documentaries and Reportage: the Irish Trophy. Music or Speech: the Acos Cup. Actuality: to be announced later. Technical Experiment: the Kodak Shield. Schools Section: the B.A.S.F. Trophy. Clubs Section: the Amphlett Shield.

Each class winner will also receive an illuminated scroll.

All will be invited to London for the official presentation ceremony, at which the best of the tapes will be played.

It is hoped that, as in past years, extracts from winning tapes will be broadcast by the B.B.C.

And six British tapes will be selected by the judges as the official British entries in the International Recording Contest (C.I.M.E.S.), which will be judged in Switzerland in October. In this event they will have a chance to win other valuable prizes, including substantial cash awards. If you fancy yourself as a recording engineer, a news commentator, a script writer, a producer of documentary and drama features, or as an artist in the manipulation of electronic sound. . . . If you can compose or play beat music or think your-

If you can compose or play beat music or think yourself talented as a folk singer. . . .

Or if you just think you have captured a striking "portrait in sound" of your home, your children, your holiday or your job . . .

THIS CONTEST IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Start planning your entry now. The closing date is Friday, 31st July, 1964.

The Contest is divided into two main sections: the first for individuals; the second for group entries for tape recording clubs and schools.

1. Compositions (Radio plays, drama, sketches, etc.)-not exceeding 15 minutes.

2. Documentaries and "Reportage "-not exceeding ten minutes.

3. Music or Speech (solo singer or player, orchestras, choruses, poems, etc.)—not exceeding four minutes.

4. Actuality Recordings (unusual voices, historic moments)-not exceeding four minutes.

5. Technical Experiment (electronic music, etc.)not exceeding four minutes.

The two sections catering for Group efforts are:-

6. Schools.—Features illustrating any aspect of school life or children's interests made with the participation of groups of children, not exceeding 15 minutes' duration.

7. Tape Recording Clubs.—Feature tapes on any subject and of any type, not exceeding 15 minutes' duration.

TAPE RECORDERS AND THEIR USES:

Three readers describe their experiences with tape recorders and how they operate them at work and play.

Tape recording and religion

By a youth club leader

I HAVE always had a feeling in my mind that the tape recorder could be an untold blessing in Christian Youth work. As the Branch Secretary of an interdenominational youth movement, I began to formulate many ideas of what we could do if we were ever fortunate enough to get hold of a machine.

Finances were on the low side and most of our members are mostly teenagers in school or just about to embark on their first job. All we seemed to be able to do was to indulge in wild dreams and window shopping; until we were offered a Grundig T.K.20 at bargain price. Our dreams had come true!

Remembering that we are only amateurs -I'd like to tell you how we set about making the best use of our bargain. First we recorded several tapes of back-ground music. We have some talented

ground music. We have some talented members in our group—one plays an electric guitar, two play harmonicas and another the piano. This music is well suited to provide a background before meetings whilst the members are arriving. We also have the tape available to play when we have special meetings in town to which outsiders are invited. It is surprising how many modern teenagers enjoy well-known and even oldteenagers enjoy well-known and even old-fashioned hymns played on modern instruments and in modern rhythm.

Next we answered an advertisement in TAPE and borrowed, free of charge, a series of messages on the Christian faith given by famous preachers. Very few of us would ever have had the chance of hearing these men and it was therefore a great thrill to have them-disembodied as it were-in our own little youth meeting.

We lamented the moving from the vicinity of one of our talented girl singers; so as soon as she could manage a few days' holi-day, we arranged for her to record a collection of her favourite solos. The congregation of many a little village church is now quite surprised when the leader of the service announces "I've brought a soloist with me tonight" and then proceeds to plug in the recorder. As they listen, somewhere in a lonely farmhouse on the Cotswolds, where she lives, Margaret is remembering us whilst we conduct the service. "She being absent vet cineeth!" -yet singeth!

Many of our young teenagers have been "rescued" from lives of aimless drifting round pubs and coffee bars and have found peace and satisfaction in the Christian message. Many of them have stories to tell about their experiences and we felt it would be a wonderful record to keep if they had their words taped. Our recorder was even to be the means of impressing someone who had hitherto been sceptical about our work.

had hitherto been sceptical about our work. I invited this sceptic, an electrician, to replace a faulty piece of wiring in our house. Whilst we drank a cup of coffee we got talking about various mutual acquaintances. The family of one of our more "out-standing" members came into the conver-sation. "Do you know the son?" the electrician asked me. "Why yes," I replied, "he comes regularly to our meetings." The effect was shattering. "Wot 'im," said the man, "never in this world . . . why he's . . he's a Teddy boy!" "Not any more." I informed him. "I can't believe that; I can't believe that he would ever go to a meeting like you

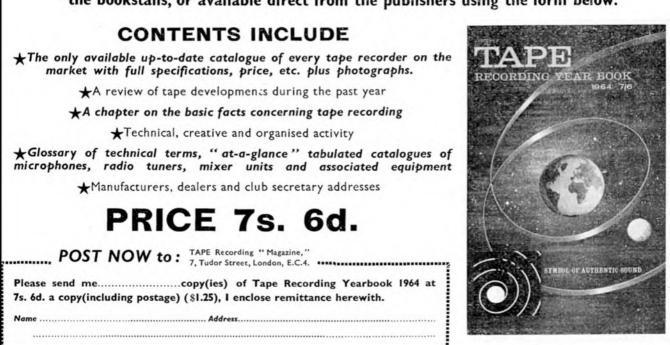
he would ever go to a meeting like you have.

"Do you want proof? "I asked. He eyed me suspiciously while I set up the recorder and found the place on the tape. When the former "Teddy boy" had described how he had found God and what it meant to him and also how he was helping to win his pals over, too, the electrician's sole comment was "well, I'm blowed." As a result, for the rest of the morning he worked on the wiring and listened to the

whole spool of similar stories. "If only I could believe like they do I'd be a different man," he said wistfully. Just how our conversation developed after that

TAPE RECORDING YEARBOOK 1964

The latest edition of the ever-popular TAPE RECORDING YEARBOOK is now on the bookstalls, or available direct from the publishers using the form below.



is not relevant to this article, but I will add that in this case the recorder became a "servant of the church," in no uncertain terms.

Our most recent venture has been a "play on tape." Each youth group in town had been invited to present a play in this way, and our group wanted to use their opportunity to bring the Gospel message to the audience of teenagers who were to hear the final results. They wrote their own script, adding lots of colour and humour and sound effects mixed in with suitable verses of scripture. Our youngest member, aged eleven, took charge of the sound effects and worked the whole thing out for himself.

A few weeks ago some one much more advanced in all this recording business came to see us, bringing a series of Kodachrome slides of his work amongst youth in the West of England. He brought a wonderful tape recorded commentary which had been "mixed" with music and other exciting sound effects. As we watched the slides, the commentary proceeded and for a whole hour our crowd sat spellbound. It has certainly stimulated them into further action with our own recorder.

We now have plans of trying to produce some "modern parables," using colour photographs and writing scripts with sound effects and perhaps taking them round to other groups or even running them through in a local school where the headmaster is very co-operative.

The future for our tape recorder and its young friends certainly seems to hold much promise.

Hearing aid plus microphone By Stanley Jepson

It was when I went to record bird sounds along a quiet old railway track now called "The Garden Walk" in Jersey, that I felt the need for greater sensitivity than I had in the microphone of my baby portable—a Fi-Cord. I wished to make a colour film of this walk, so had a 16mm. cine camera slung on one shoulder and the Fi-Cord around the neck.

Experiments with an aluminium pudding bowl to serve as a parabolic failed! I should imagine that the focusing of the sound to the exact spot is a matter of greater precision than the hit-and-miss methods I employed at this stage.

A friend with more electronic know-how suggested that a little box pre-amplifier with transistors—part of the Gramdeck equipment—might be introduced between the microphone and the recorder.

Experiments with this, when we got the link-up correct, were very successful. Even with the volume control set one quarter of maximum I was able to record quiet sounds like footsteps a dozen yards away in the next room.

But I couldn't see myself walking around with a cine camera plus small tripod and meter, etc., a portable and this transistor box as well! The box was the last straw to spoil the pleasure in such a stroll. For the primary object was recreation and more often than not I obtained no film and no sounds—or so many sounds that the bird noises were obscured. Low-flying aircraft were too frequent at times, though the locale was sufficiently rural to eliminate most traffic noises.

At this period I acquired one of those expensive little hearing aids that fit into the waistcoat pocket with a small earpiece. I didn't intend to wear it always but thought it would be useful for meetings when it was important to hear folks with poor diction who talk without opening their mouths fully. I also found I could save on cinema seats by sitting at the back of the circle instead of the front where slightly defective hearing had formerly led me. It took some time for me to grow used

It took some time for me to grow used to the fact that this aid magnified *all* sounds without any selection; a neighbourly noseblowing, for instance, gave the impression of a sudden earthquake. I found it most useful in church, however, for if the sermon proved boring I could just switch it off!

Why not use this tiny amplifier, not as large as a box of matches, to increase the sensitivity of the portable recorder's microphone? I experimented and got an almighty howl; of course, the two little speakers were opposite. I soon learned how to avoid this.

opposite. I soon learned how to avoid this. When the little microphone was held two inches from the earpiece of the aid, the results were surprisingly good. With tests on the radio, turned really low and many yards away, I found it possible to record the signal quite distinctly even when the volume was in the first, or lowest position. The aid volume had also to be regulated low of course.

But now the main problem was to position the little microphone two inches from the carpiece of the aid, which had had the plastic ear fitting removed. I solved this problem by cutting a section

I solved this problem by cutting a section from an old rubber garden hose—about half-inch in diameter and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. This I slit with a razor blade lengthwise, so that it formed a soft gripping housing. Now I could carry the aid in my waist-

Now I could carry the aid in my waistcoat pocket along with the piece of hose in an extra microphone wallet on the portable's strap. I could even walk along with the whole affair in position, so that recording could be done at a moment's notice (an important point this if you don't want to miss anything) by simply pressing the microphone switch controlling the motor.

I recorded a cuckoo at a long distance one early morning, and without the aid I could only just hear it.

But this outfit could not, of course, take the place of a parabolic which can be *aimed* at the sound through a sighting gadget. But it was much more portable, and proved most useful in the early morning when unwanted noises are at a minimum.

A tyro in tape

By Rev. A. L. Jones

T all started last Spring when I was persuaded to permit a bride to have her wedding service recorded. Some weeks later, at her first "At Home" I was to have the salutary experience of hearing my own voice for the first time. What a humbling experience! Such was my first introduction to the tape recorder. It was in a newsagents shop a week or so later that the second stage followed, when the words *TAPE Recording Magazine* caught my eye. Curiosity caused me to buy a copy.

Reactions to the first reading were mixed; some of the most common technical terms were so very odd. "Wow" seemed a rather rude word; "ips" was vaguely familiar—perhaps a Latin word I had forgotten; "flutter" was more familiar, but in the context obviously nothing to do with Bingo or Racing.

But before long a picture of the recording world began to emerge—a world of bewildering variety of choice, from the "Rolls-Royce" to the "Mini" recorder; a world of pre-recorded tapes, classical and popular; of bird-recording: of tape clubs and world-wide tape exchanges. It was a revelation, and I know now just how Stout Cortez felt as he gazed at the Pacific for the first time.

The sequel was inevitable. Equipped with the knowledge gained from the careful reading of a few issues of TAPE from cover to cover, and briefed by an excellent little booklet for beginners, I took the plunge and purchased the model of my choice. This choice I have never regretted, although it must be admitted that as one progresses in the art one *does* wistfully read the specifications of the "Rolls-Royce" models in the advertisements.

With the accumulation of a dozen or so recorded tapes of varying content and quality came the need for bringing order out of chaos, and a visit to the dealer for the needful splicing and editing equipment. What an anxious moment is that of the cutting of one's first tape! But all was well, and one comes to acquire increasing precision with experience.

It was not long before bitter experience in the vexing matter of the multiplicity of plugs necessary for the variety of sockets to be found in various places, required the carrying of a screwdriver in the little pocket of the recorder. This seemed an eminently practical arrangement, until the screwdriver slipped into the base of the recorder, its presence being very audible every time the machine was moved from the vertical to the horizontal. Visions of a diabolical "short" caused great anxiety and the fateful decision to "operate."

To the proud non-technical owner of a new recorder, the removal of the "works" seems fraught with incalculable consequences, but with the service departments closed for the Christmas period it was unavoidable if we were to record some of the feast of Christmas music. True, removal was rather easier than refitting, but no screws or washers were lost, and everything went back—except the cause of the incident! (And having had a close-up of the complicated works, I have an increased respect for the skill and ingenuity of the designers.)

Already I have found my recorder of great value in my work as a clergyman, and an article last year, on the recording of the organ, was extremely helpful. My recorder is also a source of considerable pleasure to my family. We can entertain our friends with either Beethoven or Elvis Presley according to taste. Moreover, its use is a worthwhile hobby, making demands upon one's initiative and skill if progress in the art is to be made. One is always learning, both by experience and by reading, and there is always the hope that one day ERNIE will smile upon us, so that we can buy the set of our dreams and all the tapes we want.

DO-IT-YOURSELF

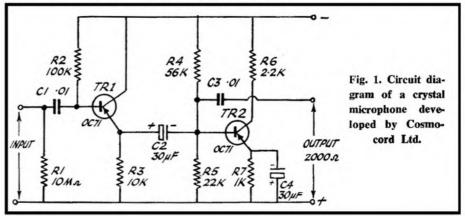
An impedance matching unit

For using crystal microphones with transistor recorders THE novelty of owning a portable, transistorised, tape recorder begins to fade when friends ask you whose voice is recorded on the tape. You tell them it is your own, and number them among your ex-friends. Your explanations about the limited frequency response being related to the low price inevitably fall on unenthusiastic ears.

While very little can be done to the circuitry of a tape recorder, short of rebuilding it, to improve the quality, much can be done by replacing the microphone. This is often a magnetic type having an uneven, peaky response which is as unsatisfactory as the "cheap" crystal types supplied for use with low-priced mains machines.

High-grade magnetic microphones are available with impedances suitable for transistor amplifiers and excellent results can be had by their use. It is a very expensive solution to the problem, however, further expense being called for in the purchase of a transformer in order to use the microphone with other equipment.

The matching unit, described in this article, was built by the writer so that an Acos 39-1 microphone could be used with a Clarion Transitape portable recorder. The combined response of the crystal microphone and matching unit is very superior to that of the Clarion microphone alone. There is also the advantage that the total cost is far less than that of a moving coil microphone, and, furthermore, the matching unit has other uses.



By M. J. Pitcher

"SLIM-JIM"

BREAKS THE SOUND (and price) BARRIER!

The new "Slim-Jim" speaker enclosure, only 4" depth, marks an outstanding breakthrough in small ultra-slim speaker design. Suitable for use with low output amplifiers, and ideal as extension speaker for recorders.

This speaker has been designed to fill a gap for a speaker having a reasonable response, small in size and competitive in price.

Two of these speakers used in conjunction with stereo recorders (or one if mono) will definitely improve the playback performance and help you get the best from your machine or amplifier.

Due to its very slimness, it will conveniently mount on walls, shelves and narrow ledges. (Mounting brackets fitted.)

SPECIFICATIONS Size Height 23" Size Width 14" Size Depth 4" Medium walnut finish

Output 5 watts Twin Cone Speaker 50 cps to 12,000 cps Available in 3 or 15 ohms



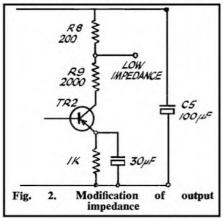
Manufactured by:

J. J. FRANCIS (WOOD GREEN) LTD. 123 Alexandra Road, Hornsey, N.8

(Dealer Enquiries Invited) 200

Circuit considerations

The Acos 39-1 microphone is capable of producing very high quality, providing that it operates into a sufficiently high imped-



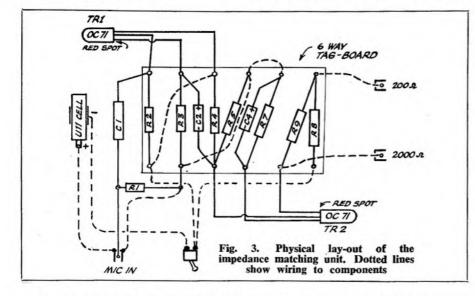
ance. The bass attenuation, which most readers will associate with use of crystal microphones, is almost always due to the low value of input impedance of their recording machine. Half a megohm is a very common value for the impedance of a microphone socket; some ten times this value is desirable to get the best results from a crystal microphone. in Fig. 2. This produces a significant improvement in quality at the expense of gain. It may be worth while to experiment with the values of R8 and R9 to find the best compromise. I incorporated two outlet sockets, at the two impedances, so that a choice could be made under operational conditions.

Construction

A small, convenient unit was required and it was felt that a snap-on-lid type of tobacco tin was ideal. It had the advantage of being small, but not so small as to be easily mislaid.

The components were mounted on a miniature six-way tag-board. The lay-out is shown in Fig. 3. Half-watt resistors were used but much lower wattage types may be used since current flow is very low. The transistors were the last components to be soldered into position. This is a wise precaution for it is essential not to overheat them. For the same reason the transistor leads must be gripped in a pair of pliers during soldering.

that it is more generally available. In neither case is a suitable holder to be had and the holder I constructed is shown in **Fig. 4.** A and C are two pieces of spring the paxolin strips E and F to the case. B is



The circuit shown in Fig. 1 was developed by Cosmocord, the makers of Acos products, and is reproduced with their kind permission. The microphone is terminated by a ten-megohm resistor to assure good bass reproduction. The first transistor is arranged as a grouded collector and produces a gain of less than one. Its purpose is to convert the high input impedance to one sufficiently low to feed the next transistor. The second transistor is a conventional common emitter amplifier with a little A.C. feedback through C3.

The output impedance is 2,000 ohms so that the unit can be used to feed transistorised equipment. It will also operate satisfactorily into the high impedance socket of a mains machine. In each case fairly long lines may be used, if required, without serious degradation of quality. The input impedance of the Clarion

The input impedance of the Clarion recorder is nominally 200 ohms and a better match, to the unit, can be obtained by splitting R6 into 2,000+200 ohms as shown

another piece of spring steel which is bent to shape and retained by the two recesses filled in E.

The strip A contacts the positive terminal of the cell which is connected to "earth" and hence needs no insulation. C, on the other hand, must be insulated from the zinc case of the cell. A piece of thin paxolin, D, is glued to C for this purpose. The two

COMPONENT LIST

Res	sistor	S	Condens	sers
R 1		10 M	C1	0.01 Paper
R2		100 K	C2. C4	30 mfd Electro-
R3		10 K	C3	lytic 15 v wkg 0.01 Paper
R4		56 K		
R 5		22 K	Transist	ors
R6		2.2 K	TR 1	
R 7		1 K	TR 2	
R 8	R9	See text	OC 71	
Т	hree	leive-on	sockate	one toggle switch

Three co-axial sockets, one toggle switch and a six-way tag-board.

screws are countersunk. Both A and B were lined with brass foil to make good electrical contact, and to provide a means of making soldered connection.

The leads are connected to the unit by means of standard co-axial plugs and sockets. These are cheap and make an exceedingly firm joint which does not easily separate under the most arduous conditions. The plug to the Clarion machine, in contrast, needs constant checking when the recorder is in mobile use.

Operation of the unit

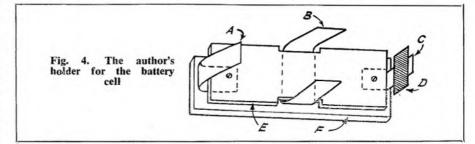
For mobile use, and especially for birdsong recording, the crystal microphone, matching unit, and Clarion recorder make an ideal combination. The unit gives a useful gain at the high impedance output socket. The low impedance socket provides a slight attenuation which is useful when recording very loud sounds. The microphone can be operated at some distance from the recorder by extending the microphone lead, using well-screened coaxial cable, or by using a long lead from the unit to the recorder. This allows the recorded signal to be monitored over the loudspeaker. When the unit is used to feed the micro-

When the unit is used to feed the microphone socket of a mains machine very satisfactory voice recordings can be made. Recordings compare favourably with those obtained using high quality moving-coil microphones. The excellent low frequency response provides the depth, and masculinity, in male speech which is missing when the same microphone is plugged directly into the machine.

A crystal tuner can be fed into the matching unit to make very satisfactory recordings. Clarion recordings of music, which form a very severe test, replay surprisingly well on a mains machine.

A further application of the unit is that it can be used to feed a signal from a monitoring head to the Clarion. This is useful for editing; the mains machine motors can be switched off and the tape spools operated by hand to allow precise location of wanted sounds on the tape.

The current consumption of the unit is so small that the matching unit can be run for a very long period before it becomes necessary to replace the battery.





FERGUSON 3204 By John Borwick

THE Ferguson Model 3204 strikes me as being a most useful addition to the ranks of inexpensive tape recorders. It is compact and easy to operate, two features which help it to make a good first impression. And this impression has been confirmed by measurement and an extended period of trial use around the house.

As you will see from the specification, the Ferguson 3204 operates at the two popular speeds of $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{7}{8}$ ips. It is a four-track machine, with the conventional pair of push-buttons mounted above the heads to select Tracks 1-4 or 2-3. Depressing both buttons simultaneously allows you to play two tracks at once.

The idea behind this trick is that you can add background music or spoken commentary to a previous recording. By using a separate track for the second recording instead of mixing or superimposing it on the first one (the Ferguson 3204 also has a superimpose button) you leave the first recording intact. The method is therefore popular in the making of home movie soundtracks and language learning, where several attempts at the second recording might be desirable.

As with most inexpensive recorders which provide this dual-track playback facility, however it is not possible to listen to the first recording while making the second. But the Ferguson incorporates a versatile Auxiliary Socket which supplies a feed from the head winding of the not-in-use track. By adding a suitable amplifier, you could then feed the signal to headphones or a loudspeaker, or even to the second track for re-recording (see my final paragraph). This Auxiliary Socket is a most unusual

and potentially useful feature. Other outputs it provides are a feed of the signal being recorded (without bias) a radio output (1.5 mV into 22,000 ohms) a --30 volts DC (50 mA) supply to operate ancillary transistorised equipment such as a mixer unit, and a Remote Pause connection.

Remote control of the quick halt/run facility associated with the Pause key is even more conveniently provided by a switch built into the microphone. This puts a click on the tape when operated during recording, of course, but it is extremely useful for dictating letters, etc. It also operates during playback.

THE CONTROLS

I have already said that this machine is easy to operate. The main reason is excel-lent layout of the controls and their fitness for the purpose. But credit must be given

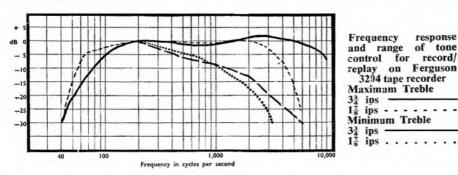


too to the stylish labelling which leaves you in no doubt as to the function of each control.

The type of knob used for Tone and Volume, often a bone of contention with me, is the best I have seen. Between the polished centre hub and the outer ribbed circle is an area of clear plastic carrying a single radial red line. The scale of divisions is actually on the recorder top plate, so you can see at a glance the precise setting of the red line and there is no danger of the scale becoming worn or obscured in use.

A conventional row of five piano keys is for wind, pause, stop, play and forward wind. A red button has to be pressed along with the play key for record, and you can press the red button by itself for wart to check the volume indications if you want to check the volume indications

A similar grey button labelled "Amp/ Sup" turns the machine into a straightthrough amplifier, the microphone or gramophone pick-up being reproduced through the internal or external loud-speakers as required. If you make a record-ing while this error being reproduced ing while this grey button is depressed, automatic erasing current is made the



inoperative so that a previous recording is not wiped. Instead it has the new recording superimposed on it.

The three-digit position indicator, with re-set to zero buttons, is quite conventional as are the various input and output connections. All these connections are mounted at the back of the machine except the microphone socket. I heartily approve of the designer's decision to put this on the top panel alongside the volume control and Record button. It always gives me a greater feeling of confidence if I can actually see that the microphone is plugged in before I start recording.

An automatic stop mechanism is fitted, actuated by metallic foil on the tape, to prevent the tape from accidentally running off the spool. The mechanism operates on fast forward and rewind, as well as normal running, and really brings the tape to rest in a few inches no matter how fast it is travelling.

Rewind time for the 850 feet of tape supplied was 2 minutes 48 seconds. The maximum size of spool for this machine is 54 inch. Using Double Play tape will give or three hours recording, per track, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{7}{8}$ ips respectively.

TECHNICAL TESTS

After checking that recording, super-imposing, and replay in all available modes operated satisfactorily, I gave the machine the usual frequency response test. As other reviewers will confirm, this test is something of a formality on tape recorders costing less than say £60. Most inexpensive recorders

than say £60. Most inexpensive recorders make no claim to being high fidelity instru-ments (or they shouldn't). We use the test simply to sort out the occasional "snorter." But the Ferguson 3204 has a very respectable frequency response, as will be seen from the diagram, of which many quite expensive recorders would be proud. The use of a high quality external speaker would therefore be well justified. A good

buy at 33 guineas. Incidentally, additional accessories which have been promised for widening the versatility of this machine include an automatic recording (tape transport) control for dictation or telephone use, a synchroniser unit for slide projectors and facilities for stereo playback and sound-on-sound recording.

Manufacturer's Specifications

Power supply: 200-250 volts, 50 c/s AC. Output power: three watts. Input sockets: Microphone, radio and

pick-up.

Output sockets: External speaker (3 ohms) and low level (500 mV at 22,000 ohms).

Auxiliary socket: -30 volts DC (50 mA), remote pause, radio output, record output (without bias), head winding (from track not in use).

Dimensions: $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches. Weight: 19 lb.

Price 33 guineas.

response

of tone

Manufacturers: Thorn Electrical Indus-tries Ltd., Thorn House, Upper Saint Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

STEREOMASTER By H. Burrell Hadden

THE Stereomaster tape recorder, which I reviewed in last month's issue can form the basis of a complete sound entertainment system. The importers, St. Aldgate Warehouse Ltd., very kindly sent along the complete outfit, and very glad I was to have the opportunity of living with this equipment for a few weeks; indeed I have grown to rely on it so much that I shall be very sorry to have to return it, as return it I must! Not only does this equipment produce an extremely attractive sound, it is most attractive to look at as well, and its clean design would grace any room.

Each item of the system is housed in a beautifully made teak case, and the equipment sent in addition to the Stereomaster itself consisted of two loudspeakers, a VHF radio tuner, and a Transcription quality record player. Monophonic and stereophonic figure-of-eight ribbon microphones, with a chromium plated telescopic floor stand, were also supplied.

The loudspeakers were of the now familiar medium small size, in fact they measured $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep; small enough to stand unobtrusively in the opposite corners of the room, or even to sit lengthwise on wall-mounted shelves. This lightweight, but well damped, cabinet contains two loudspeaker units, a 10 x 6 inch elliptical covering the whole frequency range—at least no attempt is made to restrict its response—and a four-inch round tweeter fed via a vented enclosure for the larger loudspeaker.

The response of the loudspeaker as a whole can hardly be said to be of an exceptionally wide range, it is somewhat lacking in both extreme high and low frequencies, but the sound it makes is well balanced, and pleasing to the ear. The pair provided were capable of giving a very good account of themselves with any material I could find to play on them—mono or stereo tape or disc, or from radio. They seemed to be just right, in size and output, for the small rooms of modern living. Smaller loudspeakers are also supplied for those who cannot even find room for these, and a rather larger unit, with somewhat better response, as might be expected, for those fortunate enough to be able to accommodate it.

To turn now to the tuner. The model supplied was the Minette, a VHF only tuner, covering the band from 87 to 100 Mc/s. This tuner is provided with its own self contained power supply, and requires only connection to the mains, and to the radio input socket of the Stereomaster. A Band II aerial is also desirable, for best results, but the extreme sensitivity of this receiver enabled it to work most satisfactorily on a simple wire dipole in my London flat.

So long as the signal is in excess of four microvolts the receiver is perfectly happy, and under the conditions described it was possible to tune to three BBC transmissions for each of the three services; those from the London, West of England, and Midland transmitters. Incidentally, it was easily possible to tell the difference between the three transmissions of the same programme material: the frequency response from the London (Wrotham) transmitters was noticeably better, on programmes originating in London, due to the losses in the land line network. Continental VHF stations were received at full entertainment strength on numerous occasions.

The receiver has only two front panel controls. On the left hand side is the mains "on/off" switch, which is coupled with a function selector, enabling mono or stereo reception to be selected, and also the choice of automatic frequency control or not, depending on the strength of the desired signal.

The receiver as supplied is not fitted with

the multiplex decoder necessary for sterophonic reception, but this will be available as an accessory when regular transmissions begin. The Automatic Frequency Control is a very useful feature, keeping the receiver perfectly in tune on strong local stations, but of course means of disabling it must be provided so that these stations can be tuned in in the first place, otherwise the automatic device chases the manual tuning. This disabling is conveniently accomplished by means of a switch on the tuning knob, the right-hand control. Slight pressure on this knob is all that is required to remove the AFC, normal operation being restored when the knob is released. The AFC can be permanently disabled by the switch provided when it is desired to receive a weak station very close to a strong one. If the AFC were to be used under these conditions the strong station would always override the weak one.

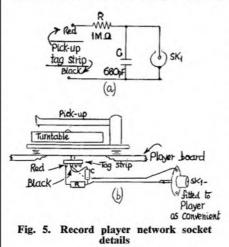
An additional control is provided, screwdriver operated, under the base of the receiver, so that the output level can be ad-

Musically yours

difficulty contact a service man. The plug fitted to the far end of the linking cable will depend on the type of socket used on the tape recorder. Output could also be extracted at point B (Figs. 2 and 3) but is not generally advisable since the recording level then depends upon the volume control setting. Using the method described enables the receiver to be used as a monitor via its loudspeaker and the sound level can be turned down to zero when not required without in any way affecting the recording.

LIMITING FACTORS

Unfortunately AM equipment does not always provide a good signal source and between dusk and dawn "monkey chatter," sideband splash, TV interference and so on prove serious hazards. Mains driven receivers are particularly



susceptible and not all vacuum cleaners are suppressed! In some urban locations much interference is found from fluorescent shop lighting systems and other "modern" devices and it is virtually impossible to record anything well—except perhaps on a Sunday! justed for the varying needs of different amplifying equipment.

The record player unit has a twelve-inch diameter turntable and an accurately balanced pick-up arm. It was supplied with a stereophonic cartridge, but monophonic ones can also be obtained. The turntable was exceptionally rumble free, and the reproduction was first class. The accurate balancing of the pick-up made perfect tracking possible, with the playing weight as little as two grams, even if the turntable was not absolutely level. Indeed little deterioration in quality was audible when the turntable was tilted to a quite alarming angle, and the pick-up would actually stay safely on the disc at this playing weight with the turntable vertical—ves, vertical!

the turntable vertical—yes, vertical! To sum up, with the possible exception of the loudspeakers, this equipment should satisfy the most discriminating listener and sound recordist. Its good looks should even satisfy the lady of the household; and who can say more than that!

(Continued from page 191)

FM/VHF does not always provide an answer either especially in a "fringe" area or on a busy main road.

In these cases use of a transistorised superhet receiver (not a pocket size version) can prove beneficial for such a set is not in connection with the domestic mains supply. Further benefit is derived too from the inbuilt aerial it contains since the set can frequently be orientated to advantage. The danger of hiss is present, however, and care should be taken to use a receiver of high sensitivity. In general the choice of radio recording signal source must be considered in relation to the quality and type of music, etc., required at the particular location.

DISC TO TAPE RECORDING

Recordings can also be made by taking signals from the crystal pick-up of a record player but some disappointment might be felt unless the recorder is fitted with compensation. Some discs are deficient in the bass register and should be fed to the tape recorder input via a suitable C/R input filter. The filter will introduce attenuation but this is usually desirable with modern high output crystal pick-ups. Inspection of the underside of a record player usually reveals a pair of thin leads perhaps with red and black insulation if a monaural type soldered to a tag strip the leads themselves running away up into the actual pick-up arm and thence to the crystal cartridge. A fixed resistor of about $1M\Omega$ and a capacitor of approximately 680 pF are usually adequate for the filter and may be connected along the lines depicted in Fig. 5. If on a recording "top" seems weak or woolly exchange the capacitor for one of say 330 pF and try again. In some cases the resistor can be made double the value quoted with advantage, and it is interesting to experiment along these lines to suit one's taste.

John

Borwick

asks:

WHO wants hi-fi/stereo by radio? In company with about eight notabilities in the field of High Fidelity, journalists and manufacturers, I gladly accepted an invitation to visit the BBC on March 17.

Mr. L. W. Turner, BBC Engineering Information Officer, was prompted to ask these eight gentlemen along to meet BBC sound engineers socially and at work, because of a series of caustic letters and editorial comment they had recently published in the semi-technical press. And, although I have taken no part in the controversy, he kindly put my name on the list as he said "a kind of ex-busman's holiday.'

In a nutshell, it seems that an outspoken minority of audio enthusiasts want the BBC (a) to improve the technical quality of its sound broadcasts, and (b) to start regular stereo broadcasting on multiplex. Instead of leading the world, they complain, this country has fallen sadly behind the United States, Germany, Japan, etc., etc.

The BBC's answer of course is that these improvements would cost money. And, since the only money the BBC has to spend is public money (the licence revenue, or that part of it doled out to them by the Govern-ment), they have to satisfy themselves that a sufficient mass of the general public both want these technical improvements and have radio sets capable of appreciating them.

Hence my original question at the top of this page. If you feel strongly that wide band UHF radio links should replace the network of GPO landlines at present linking up BBC stations (a major cause of the restricted frequency response on many broadcasts) then write to the BBC about it. And if you have purchased a Multiplex adaptor and want to agitate for regular stereo programmes, put pen to paper. Given a sufficient weight of genuine evidence (and not just the biased gripings of hi-fi equipment manufacturers and scribes) I have no doubt that the BBC would go ahead.

One thing that our visit certainly proved was that the sound quality at the studio end can be superlatively good. We saw (and heard) the BBC Symphony Orchestra in rehearsal and the latest drama and conBy the way, this is also where tapes sub-mitted by amateurs and other outside sources are given any "doctoring" that may be necessary to bring them up to broadcast-ing standards. Frequency correction and filtering are commonplace, and there is a variable mover simply that can even variable-speed power supply that can even restore tapes recorded on portable machines with the batteries running down.

*

WHAT is a cross field head?

W Tape recorders have started to appear in America with "a revolutionary new type of recording head." This is based on a patented idea by Marvin Camras of the Armour Research Foundation, and is designed to improve the high frequency performance of tape machines at slow running speeds.

It has always been known that the ultrasonic bias mixed with the programme signal during recording has a tendency to erase high frequencies. Camras found that this tendency got worse as the record/replay head became worn. The effect of wear is to reduce the head inductance and so give a steeper rise in the bias than in the programme current. And the consequent loss in high frequencies is particularly noticeable at slow tape speeds such as $3\frac{3}{4}$ or $1\frac{7}{8}$ ips.

His solution was the cross field head in which the bias is fed through a separate coil/core assembly mounted on the opposite (shiny) side of the tape (see sketch). In fact this bias head never comes into contact with the tape, and moves out of the way com-pletely during playback. So it is not subject to wear, and trouble with high fre-quency losses is avoided.

Representatives of two firms using versions of this technique, Roberts Electronics and Concord Electronics, believe that it will help to establish $1\frac{7}{5}$ ips as a future standard speed for music. But I for one rate the poor wow and flutter performance of most machines at these slow speeds to be even more of a drawback on music than the limited frequency response. So I think I'll be sticking to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips for some time to come.

WHO needs a mobile discotheque?

I wonder if you were amused as I was to read in the newspapers about Robert Morrison who runs the only mobile discotheque in this country. A discotheque, it appears, is a club where you dance to Top Twenty and foreign records.

Mr. Morrison's idea is a travelling disc jockey hire service. For 25 guineas (extra of you live more than fifty miles from London) he will turn up and supply all the music for your party. He brings about 200 discs and the latest audio equipment including two turntables, so there's no pause while records are changed. Officially the party is over at 4 a.m., but he isn't the one to break up any party that is in full swing.

The two things about this that amused me were, first, the reasons given for hiring a disc jockey, including "... the workings a disc jockey, including "... the workings of a tape recorder baffle many." And second, that the musical copyright people now have something else to worry about besides the perennial, and still unresolved, problem of how to make we tape recording enthusiasts pay for the privilege of dubbing from radio and gramophone records.

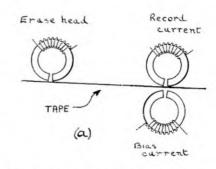
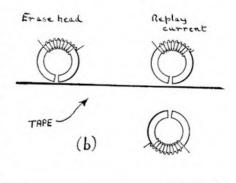


Fig. 1. In a cross-field head, separate windings are used for the record and bias currents. In (a) above, the bias core assembly is on the opposite side of the tape, and in (b) below, is com-

pletely withdrawn during playback



DRAMATAPE MISCELLANY

(Continued from page 193)

section requiring the fade, cutting at the nearest pause. Now splice leader-tape on each end of this section—this makes it easier to handle. You'll now need two machines. Copy your tape-section on to a second tape, adjusting the gain-control for the fading effect. Measure this dubbed tape against the initial section and cut it to the same length. Now splice the dubbed section into the master tape.

But if the second track is to be preserved, the dubbed section must be re-dubbed on the initial section. This is then spliced back into the master tape—thus matching up the second track. Avoid making secondary cuts when splicing: use the one primary cut and carefully peel off the jointing-tape for rematching ends.

Post-mixing of fades follows much the same method, except that three recorders are needed. It's advisable to practice these techniques-adroitness and accuracy are essential. It's better to get the transitions right during the first recording; but adding post-fades is a useful trick in emergencies. If you can't beg or borrow the extra recorder(s), then you can always adjust the volume-control during normal playback.

When replying to advertisements please mention you saw it in "TAPE **Recording Magazine**"

READERS' LETTERS

Our club is not 'lethargic'

JOHN BORWICK asks (March issue): "Does the keenness of the clubs increase as you get farther from London," and then calls the London bound enthusiasts numb-

calls the London bound enthusiasts numb-ingly lethargic. There is such a population mass in London that the capital's tape clubs can easily find an outlet for their talent in local fields. Magazines on tape for the blind, hospital work, recording local instrumental and choral groups, sound effects for the many dramatic societies in the area, etc., etc.

There is no need, nor time, to go outside the area to discuss and find artificially-created realms of tape recording interest. We are all whacked out thoroughly enjoying ourselves doing things on tape in our im-mediate vicinity without having to go to other organisation's meetings, such as EBTEC as well

F.B.T.R.C., as well. When further contact is required for the purpose of widening experience with others of the same interests a nearby tape clubthere is always one nearby-is invited to a quiz or discussion on tape matters. If we get an occasional free evening, a manufacturer is invited to show us his equipment for severe appraisal.

London tape clubs lethargic? John Borwick, pay us an uninvited visit one Wednesday night—you'll see. Our club room on meeting nights is seething with so much enthusiastic activity organising the week's recordings, you probably won't be noticed until our reception team for new members sees a stranger in our midst and members sees a stranger in our midst and your non-London accent is heard. SINCLAIR G. SCOTT.

North London Tape and Hi-fi Club.

Weekly meetings are not sufficient

I THINK John Borwick is right. Our club members found one night a week not enough for keen tape recordists, so we decided to go full time. We found some manufacturers were not

keen to come up to Glasgow to give lectures and demonstrations, and apart from two dealers in the city we had no one to turn to for demonstrations. So we drew up a plan whereby the committee would give lectures, demonstrations, and organise practical evenings. Everything is now geared up so that we do not have to worry about filling-in if one of the committee members fails to arrive.

We would never turn down a visit from any manufacturer, in fact it is a pity more will not come to Scotland.

Always looking for further outlets for our tape recording activities, we jumped at the chance to join the Radio Club of Scotland. What next?

A. McCALLUM.

Secretary, Tape Section of the Radio Club of Scotland.

Truvox models

America

in

Thas been a great pleasure to read your March issue, and of course to see so many references to our products. This does indeed emphasise to me the extent to which our products have been gaining ground in recent months.

I should like to refer to John Borwick's paragraph about selling tape recorders successfully in the United States. Truvox have in fact been doing this since the last two years, and we are obviously in a position to endorse the remarks made that an intensive study of this tough market is an essential, and that the most stringent de-mands are made on the manufacturer. Indeed, our Chief Engineer, Mr. R. Bishop, has recently returned from a trip to New York where he has been endeavouring to consolidate our interests.

All our thinking has been influenced by the American market, with the result that the Series 90 is the most successful range in its price bracket on the Home market. There is a tendency for our own concepts of technical excellence and stylistic perfec-tion to follow those current in the United States at a gap of some eighteen months to two years. In the process, the more vulgar aspects of American styling are deleted, and a first class British product emerges. Turning to Mr. H. Burrell Hadden's re-

view of our R92 recorder, we would like to thank him for his excellent appraisal of our product. Two points only call for comment: that the "end of tape" stop does not in fact operate on fast wind or rewind, and that there was a misprint in quoting Wow and Flutter which is in fact better than 0.15 per cent at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips, not 0.5 per cent as stated. We do not think that anyone would be confused by this misprint, as we achieve 0.25 per cent or better at 17 ips.

Finally, it was pleasing to note the publicity given to the Rank Language Laboratory, which is a project of which we are justly proud.

O. S. PRENN.

Managing Director, Truvox Limited.

Tape exchange material for South Africa

WOULD like to appeal to your readers to send me tapes suitable for playback at our next Hobbies Fair to be held in May. We particularly wish to receive tapes depicting the popularity of tape exchanges.

It would be appreciated if postcards and/or photographs are sent with the tapes. I will reply to each sender, and also provide photographs if required by any tape exchange enthusiasts.

FRANK MULLER. 183 Stilfontein Road, Stilfontein, Transvaal, South Africa.

Have you an idea, a complaint, or a bouquet to hand out? Write to us about it. Letters not for publication should be clearly marked

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SHOSTAKOVICH. Symphony No. 5, Opus 47. New York Stadium Symphony Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski. WRC (TT 281), 33 ips, mono. 29s.

In the days before and during the war Stokowski did more than any other conductor to popularise the work of the brilliant young Shostakovich. There is now no lack of champions for the Soviet composer, but this recording shows that his first advocate on record is still one of the most impressive. It was Stokowski's old 78 recording with the Philadelphia Orchestra that first alerted people that Shostakovich had developed into a formidable symphonist with depth as well as brilliance.

This is a marvellous work. It was written immediately after Shostakovich's first disgrace at the hands of Stalin and the Soviet art pundits, and the need to provide a work that was both immediately attractive and also honest and profound acted as a challenge. There are more tunes in this one symphony than in a half a dozen by some modern composers, and they are presented with a richness of orchestral effect that recalls the great Russian romantics like Tchaikovsky.

As in his other symphonies Shostakovich avoids a conventional symphonic allegro in the opening movement. It is a slow Moderato with a long broad-breathed melody taking over the function of second subject. Yet it still provides a really weighty argument.

World Records has issued a number of fine recordings of great soviet symphonies such as the Sixth and Ninth of Shostakovich and the Fifth of Prokofiev, but this is even finer. Stokowski understands the need to play this music for all it is worth, as though it really was by Tchaikovsky, and nowhere does that come out so clearly as in the finale. It is a characteristic piece of Soviet rumbustiousness, and many conductors seem to apologise for its vulgarity. Not so Stokowski who has one cheering by the end as though at a May day parade, and achieves this magic partly by giving a rare tension and warmth to the contrasting lyrical section. The recording is superb and the playing characteristic of a Stokowski-trained orchestra.

MONTEVERDI. Psalms and Anthems including Beatus Vir, Laudate Dominum and Lauda Jerusalem. Singers of St. Eustace, Paris. WRC (TCM 48), 3³/₄ ips, mono. 29s.

For years Monteverdi was more a name in the history books than a composer whose music was performed, but helped by records a wider public has now realised how vital and fresh and still modern much of his music sounds. He has many claims to be regarded as the first composer who fully shook off the shackles of the middle-ages and captured the Renaissance spirit. He is best known as the "father of opera" and when such an opera as "The Coronation of Poppeia" is performed at Glyndebourne, one marvels that it could have ever fallen into neglect.

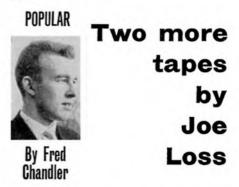
His operas and madrigals remain his most characteristic works, but he also wrote a great deal of church music, and the wonderful pieces on this disc show what a revolution he brought about in that field too. There are many echoes of the operas and madrigals, and the approach is very different from the severely polyphonic style of Palestrina, only a few decades earlier. The emotion here is so much more overt, with the grand setting of "Beatus Vir" conveying secular as well as religious joy. I am sure that anyone venturing on this will be astonished that music written over three and a half centuries ago should be so alive.

The performances are appropriately bright and vigorous (Monteverdi requires that and not tactful half-heartedness) though one is well aware from an occasional curious timbre that these are French singers. The recording is very good indeed.

DVORAK. Serenade for Strings; Nocturne in B. GRIEG. Holberg Suite. Sinfonia of London conducted by Alexander Faris. WRC (TT 51), 3² ips, mono. 29s.

These are two of the most delightful yet two of the strongest works ever written for string orchestra. Dvorak and Grieg both knew how to make stringed instruments sing in uninhibited melody-making. Almost every tune is wonderfully memorable, yet using a limited group and with few symphonic pretensions both composers were at their most positive. The opening of the Serenade shows Dvorak's ability to begin a work gently as though the music has only just emerged into human hearing. The Grieg has a grander start, and in all five movements he deliberately harks back to the conventions of the eighteenth-century suite using dances such as Sarabande, Gavotte and Rigaudon.

Faris's conducting is firm and enthusiastic. In the first movement of the Dvorak he could have pointed the transitions with greater charm (one remembers what a master like Beecham did) but the unfailing vigour makes amends and the slow movements of both works have great warmth. The recording, made several years ago, still sounds quite well, though it does not always flatter the players' tone. It makes it sound rather thin.



GO LATIN WITH LOSS. Joe Loss and his Orchestra. HMV (TA-CLP 1697), 3¹/₂ ips, mono, 35s.; and MUSIC FOR



Type 8. Joe Loss and his Encore (TA-ENC 5050), 33 LEISURE. Orchestra. ips, mono. 35s.

Two recent issues of Joe Loss's longplaying discs. Both are for listening or dancing, and the former features two tunes Both are for listening or each for tangos, sambas, rumbas, Paso Dobles, Cha-Chas, a Bossa Nova, and the newer La Bamba. Included in this tape is Sucu Sucu which was one of his "single" success.

The Music for Leisure series tape includes sixteen numbers including the ever popular Malaguena, It happened in Monterey, and Lovely to look at. Ramona, If you knew Susie and a medley of waltzes including Always, All Alone, and What'll I do are also featured.



(Vol 1) Verve (TA-VLP 9045) 33 ips, mono. 35s.

The credits read like a jazz "Who's-Who" with Stan Getz, Cannonball Adderley, Dizzy Gillespie, Art Davis, J. J. Johnson, Roy Eldridge, Coleman Hawkins, Benny Carter, Don Byas, Jo Jones, Lalo Schifrin and Chuck Lampkin.

My immediate liking for this record came because I always favour the atmosphere created by a concert performance. It is a purely personal matter, but when hearing a violin concerto on record I always feel "let down" at the end of a tremendous finale because of the long cold silence. In a nnale because of the long cold silence. In a concert performance there is nothing like the thrilling applause which rounds the whole programme off. The same principal applies, in my opinion, to any form of music and this record opens with the personnel exchanging comments interspersed with laughter from the audience. The result is one is already sitting in the

laughter from the audience. The result is, one is already sitting in the audience as *Bernie's Tune* gets under way, and you identify yourself with the applause for each solo. It helps, I think, to make the record more interesting. The real attraction is the way each soloist restraine bimself from making the occasion

restrains himself from making the occasion a personal performance and instead con-tributes to the very fine team-work. It is impossible to single out any one performer without going into a detailed account of the music.

WOODY HERMAN SEXTET. THE W.R.C. (TT 323) 33 ips, mono. 29s.

Woody Herman is a name that should not need any introduction. Over the years he has become recognised as a master of experiment favouring small combos when large bands were the rage, and leading large groups when everyone thought they were finished.

On this record we find him with a small outfit of five with Bill Betts, bass; Jimmy Campbell, drums; Eddy Costa, piano and vibes; Charlie Byrd, guitar; and Nat Adderley, trumpet.

Adderley, trumpet. This is a wonderful record with a wide selection of contrasting tunes and mood music; each item stands individually, yet blends perfectly with the others. Indeed, one of the outstanding features of this record is the faultless programming.

Even if you are not inclined towards jazz, I would suggest that you should at least hear what I consider to be a "must" for any balanced tape library.

The selection ranges from Petite Fleur, a fascinating rhythm background by Bill Betts and Jimmy Campbell, to Black Nightgown where the Group's enthusiasm and enjoyment shows through and excites the listener.

I liked Moten Swing with Herman at his brilliant best, but most of all I liked the classic Lullaby of Birdland performed in a wonderfully original way with an interpre-tation that makes other versions seem to lack something.

I only hope this record gets the publicity it deserves.

KING OF JAZZ. ART TATUM. W.R.C. (TT 279) 33 ips, mono. 29s.

The renowned Art Tatum died in 1956 at the tragically early age of 46 still triumphant, though over a near lifetime of blindness. It is a well-known lesson of life that people with handicaps often compen-sate for it by developing their other senses to an astonishing degree. Tatum, like Ray Charles, not only made up for blindness, but reached further and achieved International recognition.

recognition. One criticism of Tatum was that his brilliant dexterity went too far and for too long. This record seems to demonstrate it. Although I prefer him playing with a group where more restraint is self-applied (on this record he is solo) I tried to listen without any his. Even so I did not enjoy without any bias. Even so, I did not enjoy it as the melodic explorations became too remotely involved. I admired his brilliant talent, his harmonic perfection and his amazing technique but with the exception of *There Will Never Be Another You* and *September Song* on tracks one and two respectively, I felt it all seemed to go on too long.

This record is the result of a private party in California, and Tatum, obviously relaxed, allowed his improvisations complete freedom. Despite the admiration he commands, it will only suit those with a specialised taste.

The tapes reviewed this month are issued by

the following companies: "Encore," "Verve ": E.M.I. Records Ltd., 20. Manchester Square, London, W.1. "W.R.C.": World Record Club, Box 11, Park-bridge House, The Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.



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NEW PRODUCTS

TAPE, DISC AND RADIO UNIT BY STUZZI

FIRST news of a combined tape recorder and disc-player, was recently announced by Recording Devices Ltd. agents for the Austrian made Stuzzi recorders.

The new model, the Disc-Corder, measures only 10 x 9 x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and weighs 7 lb. It is a battery or mains operated transistorised unit with a recording speed of $1\frac{2}{5}$ ips, and a disc-playing speed of 45 rpm. It will sell at 59 guineas including PT.

The design, as shown by our illustration, has the tape recorder and disc-playing units back to back, although both units can be operated simultaneously. Also incorporated in the Disc-Corder is a medium wave radio tuner.

The frequency response of the tape unit is 60-8,000 cps, with the signal-to-noise ratio given as 40 dB approx. Maximum spool



size is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, providing a playing time for each of the two tracks, of over two hours using triple-play tape. This section also features a meter recording level indicator.

Among the features are inputs for microphone, pick-up, radio, and telephone adaptor; with internal connections for radio, tape, or pick-up to tape. Outputs are provided for earphones and external loudspeaker. The power supply is four U2 batteries, or a mains unit. Transistor line-up includes three AC125, two AC126, one AC127/128, and two AC128, plus two diodes, OA70 and BZ100. A four-inch round loudspeaker is incorporated, and the loudspeaker switch is built into the continuously variable tone control. Also incorporated is a meter battery state indicator.



The tuner section includes three AF127 transistors. It has an intermediate frequency of 452 Kcs; and the medium wave band covers 515-1,600 Kcs (190-580 metres).

Push-button operation is used throughout. The approx. current consumption is given as 140 mA for record and replay; 170 mA for fast wind; 40 mA for radio only; and 130 mA for record player only.

Recording Devices Ltd., 44, Southern Row, Kensington, London, W.10.

SONY ANNOUNCE NEW Stereo Recorder

S HOWN for the first time at the Russell Hotel Audio Fair is the latest in the Sony range of Japanese manufactured tape recorders.

This is the TC600, a four-track stereo tape recorder with tape speeds of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips. The quoted frequency response is 30-18,000 cps (50-15,000 \pm 2dB) at the top speed, and 30-13,000 cps at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips. Wow and flutter is given as less than 0.15 and 0.20 respectively, and signal-to-noise ratio is given as better than 50dB.

Accommodation is provided for up to seven-inch spools, providing a playing time of 64 minutes per track using standard-play tape at 3[‡] ips. Other features include a three-head system to permit comparison monitoring of the input signal with the signal on tape; hysteresis synchronous drive motor; separate microphone and line recording level controls for professional mixing; sound on sound facilities; transistorised pre-amplifiers; two VU recording level indicators calibrated to NARTB stan-



dards; automatic shut-off switch; digital rev, counter with zero reset button; and vertical or horizontal operation.

Inputs include low impedance for microphone (250 to 1 kOhms, sensitivity—72dB) and high impedance auxiliary inputs (sensitivity 0.08 volts). A high impedance (max, 1.5 volt) line output is provided, plus a binaural monitor output socket. Its dimensions are 18 $3/16(D) \ge 16\frac{3}{4}$ (W) $\ge 10\frac{3}{4}(H)$, and it weighs approx. 48 lb.

The price, which includes two Sony F-87 dynamic cardioid directional microphones, is 137 guineas.

Tellux Limited, Avenue Works, Gallows Corner, Colchester Road, Romford, Essex.

FOUR MORE Models From Japan

PULLIN OPTICAL, who took over the marketing of the Japanese-manufactured Akai tape recorders since the last Audio Fair, introduced four new recorders this year.

First of these is the Model M-7 a two and four-track stereo recorder with three tape speeds of $7\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{2}{5}$ ips. Accommodation is available for up to seven-inch spools, providing a playing time of 64 minutes for each track, using standard play tape at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips. It will play two or four-



track stereo or mono tapes, and record stereo or mono four-track.

The quoted frequency response is 30-23,000 cps ($50-21,000 \pm 3$ dB) at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips; 40-20,000 cps ($40-18,000 \pm 3$ dB) at $3\frac{1}{4}$ ips; and 40-13,000 cps (40-10,000 cps ± 3 dB) at $1\frac{2}{3}$ ips. Wow and flutter at the three speeds are respectively better than 0.15, 0.25, and 0.35 per cent (RMS). Signal-to-noise ratio is given as 40 dB below the recorded signal. Channel separation is rated at better than 80 dB at 1,000 cps ± 3 VU.

Among the features are automatic tape end stop; two VU meters; interlocked operating controls; vertical or horizontal operation; digital rev. counter; pause control; and a built-in 7×5 inch speaker for mono sound monitoring.

The Model M-7 measures $20(H) \times 13(W) \times 9(D)$ inches and weighs 47 lb. The price, including two dynamic microphones, recording leads, seven-inch spool of tape, and a zipper case for accessories, is £139 13s. 0d.

The second new model is the Akai 903, a two speed two-track recorder with accommodation for seven-inch reels. The quoted frequency response is 40-12,000 cps at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips, with wow and flutter given as less than 0.1 per cent. At the slower tape speed of $3\frac{1}{4}$ ips, the maximum playing time per track available is 64 minutes using standardplay tape (1,200 ft). Rewind is accomplished within $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

Among the features are facilities for mixing and monitoring; a VU meter recording level indicator; digital rev. counter; pause control facilitating spot editing, and vertical or horizontal operation.

Power requirement is 100-117 volts, 50 or 60 cycles, with the consumption rated at 50 watts. The size is $15\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it weighs $28\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

The price, including dynamic microphone,

five-inch reel of tape, spare spool, 50 cycle adaptor, and splicing tape, is £84.

The third new machine, the Model 707, costs £88 4s. This is a two-track mono recorder incorporating tape speeds of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ips. The quoted frequency response is 30-12,000 cps ± 3 dB, wow and flutter is given as better than 0.15 per cent, and signal-to-noise ratio as more than 50 dB. Accommodation is available for seven-inch reels, and using standard-play tape 64 minutes playing time per track is possible at $3\frac{1}{2}$ ips. The rated output power is six watts maximum, three watts undistorted.

The 707 measures $18\frac{1}{4}$ (W) x $13\frac{1}{4}$ (H) x 9(D) inches, and weighs 37 lb.

Pairs of speaker systems designed for use with the above recorders have also been introduced by Pullin. Full details and specifications are available on request.

Pullin Optical Co. Ltd., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford Middlesex.

FIRST RECORDER WITH NEW BSR DECK

F URTHER specifications of the Fidelity Playmaster Major, announced in the February issue, are now available. The Playmaster Major is a three-speed recorder incorporating the recently introduced BSR TD10 tape deck.

It will accommodate seven-inch spools, providing a playing time of 64 minutes for each of the four tracks using standard-play tape at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips. The quoted frequency response is 60-15,000 cps at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips, 60-10,000 cps at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips, and 60-7,000 cps at $1\frac{7}{3}$ ips. Wow and flutter is given as 0.15 per cent, 0.25 per cent, and 0.35 per cent respectively, and signal to noise ratio as 50 dB down at 1,000 cps.

Among the features are digital rev. counter, meter recording level indicator, 9 x 5 inch loudspeaker, and facilities for superimposition, mixing, and monitoring. Inputs are provided for microphone (2 mV),



and radio pick-up (60 mV), and outputs include a socket for connection to external amplifier for stereo tape records. A 9 x 5 inch loudspeaker is built-in, pro-

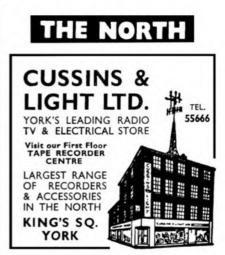
A 9 x 5 inch loudspeaker is built-in, providing a power output of five watts. Use of the extension speaker socket (3-5 ohms) mutes the built-in unit.

Mains supply is 200-250 volts, AC only, 50 cycles. Power consumption is rated at 90 watts.

A crystal microphone with 8 ft. lead, spool of tape, recording lead, and spare spool are included in the price of 35 guineas.

The Playmaster Major measures $19\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ inches, and weighs 28 lb.

Fidelity Radio Limited, 11/13, Blechynden Street, London, W.11.



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recordings) consult sitians's orders transfer service. If minimum 20 identical copies are required, we can manufacture hard-wearing commercial pressings with your own labels. (Excellent fund-raiser.)

fund-raiser.) ... also consult Audio Supply Association for mubiased information on reliable recording and reproduction equipment to suit your specific requirements. Members receive information on latest products and also benefit from special bulk purchases of tapes, equipment, accessories. (Membership 7s. 6d. p.a.). Please specify requirements. Sixty-page Hi-Fi catalogue 4s. 6d.

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BRISTOL

A light-hearted holiday comedy film, A light-hearted holiday comedy film, complete with an excellent sound-track has won the Annual Silver Cup in a contest organised by the Bristol Amateur Cine Club. The film was made by Anne Griffiths, a member of the Bristol tape society, and entered only one week after she joined the cine club. The tape club specializes in pro-

The tape club specialises in programme presentation, and Anne praises the tape club's instruction which played a large part in the making of her film.

Secretary: R. F. Beaton, 109, Westbury Lane, Sea Mills, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

COTSWOLD

Former chairman of the Cotswold society, Ernest Morris, has gone abroad on a world tour. Accompanied by his Fi-Cord battery recorder, he is ex-pected to make available many good pected to make available many good recordings, not to mention the colour photographs members are expecting. His office has been taken over by Mrs. June Turner, At their most recent meeting, Peter Duddridge and Peter Turner gave a talk and demonstration on "The approach to live recording." Mr. Turner becan the programme by demonstrating

began the programme by demonstrating

approach to live recording. Mr. Jurner began the programme by demonstrating various microphones and describing their general characteristics and polar patterns. He then played recordings showing the effect five different micro-phones have, under identical conditions, to a speaker's voice. Later experiments, with the hitherto unused AKG D19C microphone, were made using the same plano and piece of music; but altering the position of the microphone favouring, first, the performer; and, finally, beneath the piano. After the correct balance was demonstrated several short pieces were played using the club's newest arrivals, the Revox F36 with a Radford BLS speaker system.

speaker system. Peter Duddridge then took over the

Peter Duddridge then took over the demonstration to speak about outdoor recording, with special reference to bird-song. He demonstrated equipment and technique incorporating the use of a parabolic reflector. The society's programme "Cotswold Roundabout" now has a monthly audience of about 600. Special short features about various Homes and Hospitals are being included, together with the regular request programme of tunes. One of the Homes on the club's list is asking for a twice-monthly pro-gramme, but resources within the club prevent this at the moment. Secretary: Peter D. Turner, Pike

Secretary: Peter D. Turner, Pike ottage, Frampton Mansell, Stroud, Cottage, Fram Gloucestershire.

COVENTRY

Peter Warden and Stan Day, of the Coventry tape club, recorded a talk on "Coventry, its History and Position in the International Sphere," given by the "Coventry, its History and Position in the International Sphere." given by the Town Clerk, Mr. Charles Barratt, at the March AGM of the Coventry Committee for International Under-standing. The assignment followed a previous engagement at the Council when the two members made recordings during a visit by the Mayor of Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad and Tsaritsin) to Coventry. Peter Warden also recorded a discussion between the chairman and secretary of the Hol-brooks Townswomen's Guild. Copies of the tape are to go to the American towns of Coventry. Waynesboro', and St. Louis with the object of contacting similar organisations. similar organisations.

News in this column (December issue) of Cyril Stanley's home-built parabolic

News from the Clubs

reflector was read by a Mr. J. S. Adams, of Equator Farm, Kenya, who then wrote to Mr. Stanley c/o the club secretary. The correspondence is men-tioned in the *Coventry Newsletter*, together with the information that details of the reflector are on their way south, and suggesting an exchange of tapes. It is nice to feel we serve as a "parabolic reflector" of sorts. Further indications of the awareness of the Coventry club's activities is given by a letter received by Roy Revnolds reflector was read by a Mr. J. S.

of the Coventry club's activities is given by a letter received by Roy Reynolds from the Editor of the Coventry Standard. He desires to initiate the reading of his newspaper for the blind, and is prepared to give dictation for taping its contents immediately it comes off the presses. The Editor has also volunteered replacements for the exercise when he is otherwise engaged. The club announces the acquisition of a lady member. Recently enrolled was Miss Freda Shields, who, although con-fined to a wheelchair, takes an active interest in the club's activities. She reads for the blind, assists with letter-typing, and recently accompanied mem-bers on their visit to the Rugby club. Secretary: Roy V. Reynolds, 1. Secretary: Roy V. Reynolds, 1, Thurlestone Road, Coventry, Warwickshire.

DERBY

The February 12 meeting of the Derby tape club was held in their new headquarters at the Genevic Coffee House, Gower Street, Derby, A record attendance was achieved, mem-bers and visitors being treated to the indeing of their monthly tape indeing of their monthly tape

bers and visitors occurs terms terms that are judging of their monthly tape competition. This was won by chairman Mr. M. Nicholls with his entertaining "Story in Sound." The club's blind member. Mr. S. Hassall, presented another tape entitled "All your own," and Mr. H. Burton played his talk "How a tape recorder works." In his series "An introduction to classical music," Mr. A. Stanway chose opera as his subject, and demonstrated with excerpts from "Madam Butterfly." Secretary: Miss E. Hassall, 52, Rich-mond Road, Derby Derbyshire.

KIDDERMINSTER

At the AGM of the Kidderminster tape society the new chairman, Mr. E. tape society the new chairman, Mr. E. Tallis, outlined a programme of events for the first quarter of 1964. Out-standing event was the proposed visit to a local cinema for a backstage look at the sound system of Cinerama. In January they had planned a visit to a commercial recording studio, and in the autumn a tour of the BBC sound studios. A number of live recording sessions have been arranged for mem-bers to test their skill. The secretary then reviewed the high-lights of the past year, including the

The secretary then reviewed the mign-lights of the past year, including the full coverage of Stourport Carnival, a visit to a local tape deck manufac-turer's factory, and a visit to the President's home to record his Ham-more Orean mond Organ. More recently the members carried

out a recording session at Kidderminster Town Hall, where the Borough organist gave a recital.

Secretary: R. F. Drew, 87, Brindley Street, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire

LONDON

LONDON The February meeting of the London club saw their rooms at the Marquis of Granby packed to capacity with an urgent demand for extra chairs from the bar downstairs. The meeting had been organised by Mike Avel who had arranged a visit by Mr. Pyatt and Mr. Walker of Ferrograph. Publicity in this column led to many Ferrograph owners visiting he club for the meeting, and three new members were enlisted. At the March meeting, Jimmy Neil used his Uher battery/mains recorder to

used his Uher battery/mains recorder to illustrate his practical use of the tape recorder.

At their April meeting, members were to see a winning entry from the "Top 8" Cine competition presented by Dave Pollard with striped sound-track on the film. It was also arranged

for a comparison of synch. synch, soundtrack on tape. Latest news is that Norman Paul's "The Rest is Silence" filmed version of his award-winning tape was also to be shown. Secretary: Douglas J. Morris, 80, Tangier Road, Richmond, Surrey.

PRESTON

The Preston club started its new session in 1964 with a demonstration showing the difference between a restricted and an extended frequency range. Another member then demon-strated his Ferrograph 4A/N, Uher 4000 Report S, and KEF Duette loud-speaker system. A Wharfedale trans-Uher speaker system. A Wharfedale trans-former was used to match the latter two

models. The previous session of the club included evenings devoted to a technical talk, humour on tape, discs, speech recording, music, members' equipment, and dubbing a school tape. Some recordings were made for a local church which was making a film, whilst a few of the younger members built a mixer using the Mullard circuit.

Secretary: D. McGhee, 14, Houlds-worth Road, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire.

RUGBY Members of the Coventry club attended the February 27 meeting of the Rugby society which was devoted to a playback of the entries in the bub's tape competition. The Shirt," to a playback of the entries in the Rugby club's tape competition. The theme had been "Christmas Spirit," and the Coventry judges elected blind member Jack Willis's tape the winner, He was awarded the Terry Davis Challenge Cup which he will hold for one year, and a cheque for 30s, from club funds.

Earlier that evening a tape from the Millom (Cumberland) club was heard. This announced details of their new recording studios. Stan Day, Coventry's chairman, then provided a tape/slide feature on Paris

feature on Paris. The first appearance of the club's Paralline speaker unit brought many complimentary remarks from members of both clubs. The unit had been built for club use by Pob Pick, Peter Scott and Len Stephens. The final construc-tion of the cabniet and grill was en-trusted to the eighty-year-old father of Len Stephens who is a retired mater Len Stephens who is a retired master

Len Stephens who is a retired master woodworker. Seven members of the society had visited the Coventry club on the pre-vious evening, and had been entertained by Mr. A. C. Griffiths, Recording Manager of World Record Club, who had attended the Rugby club last December

December. A Convention of Midland Clubs, December. A Convention of Midland Clubs, arranged annually at Rugby, will this year take place on Friday, June 12 (7-11 p.m.) Club members and in-dividual enthusiasts interested in attend-ing are invited to contact the Rugby secretary or Ron Barret, 47, Bath Street, Rugby. A free buffet at 7 p.m. will be followed by a short programme at 8 p.m., and an address will be given by Mr. Charles Parker of the BBC at 9 p.m. at 9 p.m.

Secretary: Mike Brown, 219, Clifton Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.

WALTHAMSTOW

Cramming into seven days of their outdoor recording activity "Initiative Test," a visit to a brewery at Rom-ford, a session of the regular hospital request programme, and a visit to A-R TV studios at Wembley, gave members of the Walthamstow society one of their busiest weeks of activity since the group was formed over five years ago. Residents in the town were surprised

to find themselves facing the society's microphones to answer a variety of questions on local topics. Launderettes, cafes, garages and public houses were invaded to obtain authentic replies, and

invaded to obtain authentic repires, and members and public alike seemed to enjoy the experience. The Ind Coope brewery at Romford entertained members who were con-ducted around the 26-acre site, one of

the world's biggest bottling plants. The the world's biggest botting plants. The bighlight of the visit-sampling the finished product in the local "Liberty Arms." During their visit to the Wembley studios of A-R TV, members paid special attention to the videotape equipment; seeking professional hints and tips for possible future application. Secretary: Tony Norton, 22, Lech-mere Avenue, Chigwell, Essex.

WORLD TAPE PALS

The U.K. Section of World Tape Pals is organising their AGM and annual get-together in the Midlands this year. The venue is Sutton Coldfield, and the

are invited to contact the U.K. Representative for details of times and place.

U.K. Representative: John N. Davies, 19, Wythenshawe Road, Sale, Cheshire.

TAPE EXCHANGES

TAPE recorder owners who wish to contact others with similar interests, to exchange news and views by tape are invited to fill in and return the form on page 166, giving their name,

of page 166, giving their name, age, address, special hobby or interest for this section. Details given here also include speeds and spool size to be used, name of recorder, and special area to be contacted. be contacted.

Bardot, Rohert L. (22). Mountview, Bracken Mount, Basildon, Essex. C&W music, esp. Bluegrass. 74, 34 ips. 7-inch spool. Uher Stereo III. Nash-ville and England.

Hile and England. Batchelor, Reginald (60). 14, Quain-ton Road, Waddesdon, Buckingham-shire. 35mm photography, and organ music. 74, 34, 14 jps. 7-inch spool. Elizabethan, Robuk and Regentone recorders. recorders.

recorders. Beacham, E. M. (28). 7, Woodfield Road, Balby, Doncaster, Yorkshire. Swimming, sport, classical music. 34 ips. 7-inch spool. Philips EL3541, four-track, and Grundig TK1 battery roorable.

four-track, and Grundig TK1 battery portable. Brown, Anne (22), 38, Kings Avenue, Bromley, Kent. Judo, journa-ligm, and dog training. 11 jps. 4-inch spool. Stella battery portable. New Zealand. Buck, Ron (28). 41, Newry Road, St. Margarets, Twickenham, Middlesex. Smm photograph, travel. 34, 14 jps. 7-inch spool. Stella ST458, four-track. Male contacts only in Norway and New Zealand.

Male contacts only in Norway and New Zealand. Capon, Michael (26). 242, Haydons Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19. Photography, music, cinema, art. 74, 34, 14 ips. 7-inch spool. Elizabethan LZ29. Male contacts only. Chalklin, A. F. J. (37). 126, Cam-den Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Smm cine photograph, travel, radio, and music. 34 ips. 7-inch spool. Philips EL3542, Israel, Australia, USA. Letters not required. Clelland, Mrs. J. (23). 12, Bothwell Street, Edinburgh, Scotland. Photo-graphy, cooking, knitting. 74, 34, 14 ips. 7-inch spool. Golden Spinney recorder.

recorder.

Cornworth, Tony (29). F 57, Du-Cane Court, Balham, London, S.W.17. Theatre, most music. 74, 34 ips. 7-inch spool. Sony TC500, stereo. Male

Incater, most music. 74, 54 mis. 7-inch spool. Sony TC500, stereo. Male contacts only. Docherty, D. (22). 7, Eaton Gardens, Dagenham, Essex. Boat building. 34 ips. 54-inch spool. Philips recorder. UK. Everard, Geoffrey (36). 25, Grove G a r d e n s, Teddington, Middlesex. Opera, horse-riding, driving. 34, 14 ips. 54-inch spool. Telefunken, four-track. Male contacts only. Hardingham, James (28). 396, Nor-wich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. Sound effects, humour, jazz. 74, 34, 14 15/16 ips. 7-inch spool. Philips EL3549, four-track. USA, Canada, Germany. (Continued on bage 212)

(Continued on page 212)



Rate.-Sixpence per word (minimu 5s.); Trade, ninepence per word (minimum 10s.); box numbers, one shilling extra. Payment with copy. Copy should be sent to Advertising Department, " Tape Recording Magazine," 7, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

TAPE EXCHANGES

(Continued from page 211)

Hetherington, R. J. (26). 13, Braid-burn Terrace, Edinburgh 10, Scotland. Photography, music. 31 ips. 7-inch spool. Philips EL3541. Ireland.

Spool. Phillips EL3541. Ireland. Letters first please. Hay, Alex (22). Ury House, 32, Fraser Road, Aberdeen, Scotland. Guitar and pop music, driving. 74, 34 ips. 81-inch spool. Ferrograph Series 5. Female contacts only in UK. Jordan, Arnold P. (34). 8, Regent Street, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. Sum and 55 mm photography. 34 ips. Street, Melton Moworzaphy, 21 cestamic, Shine and 35 mm photography. 32 ips. 51-inch spool. Stella ST456, four-track, Reps R10. UK, esp. Scotland and Ireland.

and Ireland. Miller, Terry (35). Merchant Sea-man, 45, Whitehall Road, Crayford, Kent. Cine and 35mm photography. Travel and music. 31 ips. 7-inch spool. Korting MT157, Stella ST458, Aiwa battery portable. Male contacts preferred.

Miler, Carol (22). 86, Durham Road, London, N.2. Theatre, films, music. 74, 34 ips. 7-inch spool. Akai M6, four-track mono or stereo.

Akai M6, four-track mono or stereo. Europe. Mills, Peter (25). 48, Sieberd Road, Greenwich, London, S.E.10. 35mm photography, electronic music. 31 jps. 7-inch spool. Philips EL3541, four-track. South-East England. North, Nelson (27). P.O. Box 341, Blenheim, New Zealand. 35mm colour photography, sailing. 34 jps. 54-inch spool. Philips recorder. Pepperell, Eric (26). 11, Plumtree Avenue, Bewsey, Warrington, Lanca-shire. 8mm cine photography, theatre, films, music. 15, 74, 34, 14 jps. 104-inch spool. Brenell STB1, Telefunken 97, Philips battery portable. Male contacts only.

97, Philips battery portable. Male contacts only. Poland, Harry (32). 41, Braemar Road, Tottenham, London, N.15. Cine photography, pop music. 34 ips, 7-inch spool. Philips EL3541, Female contacts only. Rowe Eric (42) Stowey Court

contacts only. **Rowe, Eric** (42). Stowey Court, Warden Road, Minehead, Somerset, Spanish music, radio, physical educa-tion. 74, 34 ips. 7-inch spool. Grun-dig TK8. **Smith, Malcolm** (30). 1, Dendy Street, Balham, London, S.W.12. Photography, sports, music. 71, 34 ips. 84-inch spool. Vortexion CBL and Phillips recorder, Male contacts preferred. preferred.

waldemar, Chang (22). 81, Kettleby
House, Barrington Road, London, S.W.9. Photography, cycling, folk
music. 34, 14 ips. 54-inch spool.
Telefunken 77, stereo, four-track.
USA, UK and Europe.
Watt, William (31). 13, Bright
Terrace, Edinburgh 11, Scotland.
Humour, radio, mod. jazz music. 74, 34, 14 ips. 7-inch spool. Philips
four-track recorder. UK, USA, Canada
and Europe.

four-track recorder, On, Corr, Carling, and Europe.
 Wilson, George (38). 23, Highfield
 Street, Cemetry Road, Pudsey, Yorkshire. 15, 71, 33, 11 ips. 8-inch spool.
 Philips EL3549. Male contacts in UK.

TEENAGE EXCHANGES

TEENAGE EXCINATORS Adamson, Miss Janet (17). 19, Bell-amy Drive, Stammore, Middlesex. Pop and classical music, cinema. 74, 34, 1^{1/2} ips. 7-inch spool. Elizabethan LZ29, Male contacts preferred, in UK, Continent. Baker, Terence Edward (20). Cava-lier, 453, Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, Warwickshire, Photo-sraphy, guitars, The Beatles. 71, 32

Birmingham, Warwickshire, Photo-graphy, guitars, The Beatles, 74, 34 ips, 7-inch spool. Grundig TK8. Female contacts in USA. Dallen, Melvyn (16). 21, Doric Avenue, Rochford, Essex. Cars, films, pop music and mod, jazz. 74, 34, 14 ips, 7-inch spool. Civic F62. Female con-tacts preferred in England. Dobie, Philip (15). 11, Hartburn Road, North Shields Northumberland. Electronics, hiking, cycling. 34 ips, 54-inch spool. Defant, four-track. France (French contacts studying English). Fishlock, Derek Herby (16). 20.

Fishlock, Derek Herby (16). 20, Rodbourne Road, Corston, Malmes-bury, Wiltshire. 34 ips. 5-inch spool. Philips EL3541. Female contacts only in UK.

in UK. Fleming, John (18). 13, Rosemount Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire. Pop music, literature, cycling. 34 ips. 54-inch spool. Bush TP50, four-track. French spool. Bush 1P30, four-track. French or Spanish-speaking contacts required. Fletcher, Albert Roy (19), 6/190, Clifford Street, Lozells, Birmingham 19, Warwickshire. Pop records, 34 ips, 7-inch spool. Philips EL3541. Huggett, David (16). 49, Linley Crescent, Romford, Essex, Astronomy, component and actines fastione 71:331

pop music and science fiction. 74, 34, 14, 15/16 ips. 7-inch spool. Philips EL3549, four-track. USA, Australia, Constantia, Co Canada.

Canada. Kemp, Graham L. (19). 8, McEwan Street, Camp Hill, Brisbane, Australia. Electronics, radio. 7½, 34, 1¼ ips. 7-inch spool. Collaro deck, home-built amplifier. UK, USA, Australia, Hawaii and Canada. Langley, Brian (18). 8a, Kenton Park Mansions, Harrow, Middlesex. Motor cycle sports, and records. 34 ips. 54-inch spool. Ferguson 445. Female contacts preferred in Australia, USA, Scandinavia.

ips. 54-inch spool. Ferguson 445.
Female contacts preferred in Australia, USA, Scandinavia.
McKay, Bill (17). 26, Wallace Crescent, Plean, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Hi-fi, pop music, football. 74, 34, 14 ips. 7-inch spool. Civic 48 de luxe.
Palmer, Charles E. (20). 2, Fraser Street, Grahamstown, South Africa.
Hi-fi equipment and jazz music. 74, 34 ips. 7-inch spool. Lafayette 137A recorder. Overseas contacts required.
Roland, Sally (17). 64, Exeter Road, Exmouth, Devon. Films, music, reading. 34 ips. 54-inch spool. Elizabethan 200. France, Britain, and Forces members. Letters first please.
Stagg, Ernest (19). 45, Fairview Road, Basildon, Essex. Pop music. 74, 34, 14 ips. 7-inch spool. Elizabethan L229, Fidelity Major. Female contacts only in France, UK.
Wilson, John A. (18). 21, Allington Street, Liverpool 17, Lacashire. Photocraphy and C&W music, 74, 34, 14, 15/16 ips. 7-inch spool. Philips El3549, four-track. Overseas contacts preferred.

preferred.

Tape recorder owners wishing to make contact with others of similar interests are invited to complete and return this form. (BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE) Name Age Address Special interests Speeds to be used Maximum spool size Recorder owned Special areas to be contacted

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TAPE EXCHANGES

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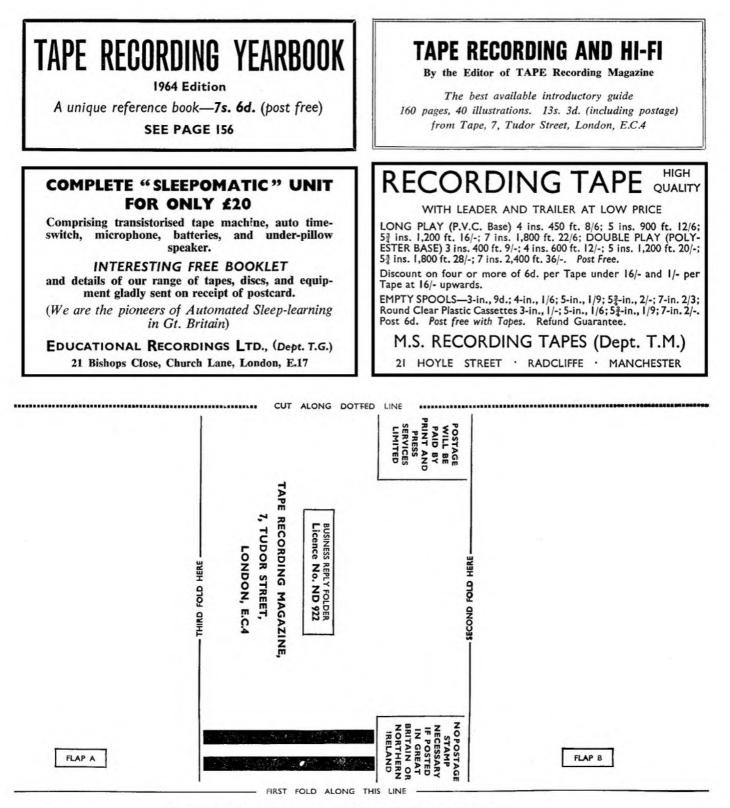
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