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KIT £6.60 The Tourist PB is suitable for 12 volt

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Everyday Electronics, December 1973



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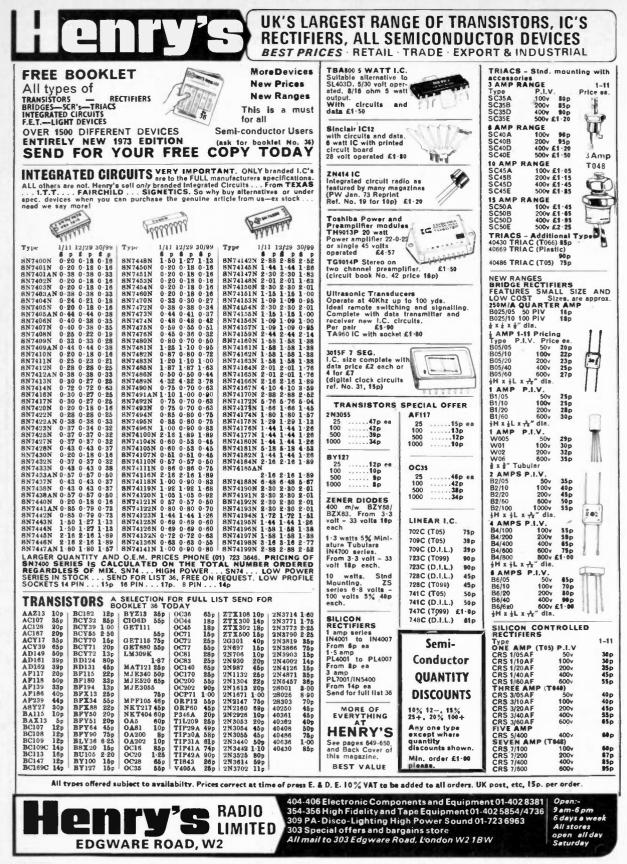
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CAR STEREO SPEAKERS (Angled) £3-85 per pair.	Cl 250 Resistors mixed values approx.	PS 12 Jack #" Bcreened	0.18	and its construction 20p
tangred, 25 65 per pair.	count by weight 0-55 C2 200 Capacitors mixed values approx	PS 13 Jack Stereo Screened	0.29	196 Reactance-Frequency Chart for
DIDAV	C2 200 Capacitors mixed values approx. count by weight 0.55	PS 14 Phono PS 15 Car Aerial	0.06	Audio & RF use 15p Resistor Colour Code Disc
BI-PAK	C3 50 Precision Resistors 1%, 2%		0.10	Calculator 10p
CATALOGUE AND LISTS	mixed values 0.55 C4 75 jth W Resistors mixed preferred		-	
	values 0.55	CABLES		CARTRIDGES
Send S.A.E. and 10p.	C5 5 Pieces assorted Ferrite Rods 0.55		0.08	ACOS GP91-18C. 200mV at 1-2cms/sec #1-16
INSTRUMENT CASES	C6 2 Tuning Gangs, MW/LW VHF 0.55		0-08	ACOS GP93-1. 280mV at Icm/sec 21-65
INGTRUMENT CASES	C7 Pack Wire 50 metres assorted colours 0.55	CP 4 Four Core Common Screen	0-23	ACOS GP96-1. 100mV at 1cm/sec \$2.65
	C 8 10 Reed Switcher 0.55	CP & Four Core Individually Screened CP & Microphone Fully Braided Cable		TTC J-2005. Crystal/Hi Output 95p
			0.10	TTC J-20 10C Crystal/Hi Output Compatible #1-10
	C10 15 Assorted Pots & Pre-Sets 0.55	CP 8 Twin Oval Mains Cable	0.06	TTC J-200 CS Stereo/Hi Output \$1.60
(Black Vinyl covered)	Cl1 5 Jack Sockets 3 x 3.5m 2 x Standard Switch Type 0.55		0.04	TTC J-2105 Ceramis/Med. Output #1-64
No. Length Width Height Price	Standard Switch Type 0.55 C12 40 Paper Condensers preferred	Cr To Low Loss Co-Allai	0.10	
BV1 8" × 51" × 2" 90p	types mixed values 0.55	CARBON		CARRON FILM RECISTORS
6V2 11" × 6" × 3" 41.20	C13 20 Electrolytics Trans. types 0.55	POTENTIOMETERS	- 1	CARBON FILM RESISTORS
ALUMINIUM BOXES	C14 1 Pack assorted Hardware- Nuts/Bolts, Grommets etc. 0.55	Log and Lin		The E12 Range of Carbon Film Resistors, 1/8th watt available in PAKS of 50 pieces,
BA1 51" × 21" × 11" 42p BA2 4" × 4" × 11" 41p	C15 4 Mains Blide Switches 0.55	4.7K, 10K, 22K, 47K, 100K, 220K, 4 1M, 2M	70K,	assorted into the following groups:
BA3 4" × 21" × 11" 41p	C16 20 Assorted Tag strips & Panels 0.55	VC 1 Single less Switch	014	R1 50 Mixed 100 ohms-820 ohms 40p R2 50 Mixed 1K ohms-8.2K ohms 40p
BA4 51" × 4" × 11" 47p BA5 4" × 21" × 2" 41p	C17 10 Assorted Control Knobs 0-55		0-26	R2 50 Mixed 1K ohms-8.2K ohms 40p R3 50 Mixed 10K ohms-82K ohms 40p
BA6 3" > 2" × 1" 34p	C18 4 Rotary Wave Change Switches 0.55		0-44	R4 50 Mixed 100K ohnis-1 Meg. ohnis 40p
BA8 8" × 6" × 3" 84p	C19 3 Relays 6-24V Operating 0.55 C20 4 Sheets Copper Laminate		0-44	THESE ARE UNBEATABLE PRICES-
BA9 6" × 4" × 2" 54p	C20 4 Sheets Copper Laminate approx. 10" x 7" 0.55	HORIZONTAL CARRON	-	LESS THAN 1p EACH INCL. V.A.T.
VISIT OUR COM	PONENT SHOP	HORIZONTAL CARBON PRESETS		
18 BALDOCK ST., W		0-1 watt 0-06 each		BI-PAK SUPERIOR QUALITY
Open MonThurs. 9,15-6 p.m. Sat. 9,15-5,30.	Late Night Shopping metil T Mri Tal 41500	100, 220, 470, 1K, 2·2K, 4·7K, 10K, 3 4K7 100K, 220K, 470K, 1M, 2M, 4·7	2K.	LOW - NOISE CASSETTES
		THE DOWN, 22078, 97078, 131, 231, 4-7	.1	C60. 32p C90. 41p C120. 52p

-the lowest prices! **BI-PAK QUALITY COMES TO AUDIO!** AL10/AL20/AL30 AUDIO AMPLIFIER MODULES 50W pk 25w (RMS) 0-1% DISTORTION! HI-FI AUDIO AMPLIFIER



The AL10, AL20 and AL30 units are similar in their appearance and in their general specification. However, careful selection of the plastic power devices has resulted in a range of output powers from 3 to 10 watts R.M.S.

3 to 10 watts R.M.S. The versatility of their design makes them ideal for use in record players, tape recorders, stereo amplifiers and cassette and cartridge tape players in the car and at home.

	1	Lai	
Parameter	Conditions	Performance	
HARMONIC DISTORTION	Po = 3 WATTS f=1KHz	0-25 %	
LOAD IMPEDANCE	—	8 - 16 Ω	
INPUT IMPEDANCE	f=1KHz	100 k Ω	
FREQUENCY RESPONSE CE 3dB	Po=2 WATTS	50 Hz - 25 KH	
SENSITIVITY for RATED O/P	Vs=25V. R1-8Ω f=1KHz	75mV. RMB	
DIMENSIONS	_	3" × 24" × 1"	

The above table relates to the AL10, AL20 and AL30 modules. The following table outlines the differences

Parameter	AL10	AL20	AL80
Maximum Supply Voltage	25	30	30
Power output for 2% T.H.D. (RL = $8\Omega f = 1 \text{ KHz}$)	3 watts RMS Min.	5 watts RMS Min.	10 watts RMS Min.
AL 20. 5 watts RMS #2	PA 12.		S 0 & AL20) \$4-34 0 & AL50) \$13-18
SPM 80. (Use with also AL30 & AL50) 23 FRONT PANELS SP 12 with Knobs	18p T 461 (U 25 T 538 (U	se with AL10) se with AL20) (Use with AL30)	1-38 P & P 155 1-93 P & P 155

The PA 12 pre-amplifier has been designed to match into Frequency response - 20Hz - 50KHz (-3dB) most hudget stereo systems. It is compatible with the AL 10. AL 20 and AL 30 audio power amplifiers and it Bass control— ± 12dB at 60Hz Treble control— Treble at 14KHz can be supplied from their associated power supplies. Trehle control-± 14dB at 14KHz "Input 1. Impedance 1 Meg. ohm Sensitivity 300mV †Input 2. Impedance 30 K ohms Sensitivity 4mV There are two stereo inputs, one has been designed for use with *Ceramic cartridges while the auxiliary input will suit most †Magnetic cartridges. Full details are given in the specification table. The four controls are, from left to right: Volume and on/off switch, balance, bass and trehle. Size 152mm × 84mm × 35mm.

EA1000 AUDIO AMP MODULE 3 WATTS R.M.S.



The 'Stereo 20' amplifier is mounted, ready wired and tested on a one-piece chassis measuring 20 cm \times 14 cm \times 5.5 cm. This compact unit comes complete with on/off witch volume control, balance, bass and treble controls, Transformer, Power supply and Power ange. Transformer, Power supply and Power ampa. Attractively printed front panel and makching control knobs. The 'fittere 20' has been designed to fit into most furntable plinths without interfering with the mechanism or, alternatively, into a separate cabinet. Output power 20w peak. Input 1 (Cer.) 300mV into 13M. Freq. res. 25Hz-20kHz. Input 2 (Aux.) invV into 30K. Harmonic distortion. Base control \pm 12dB at 60Hz typically 0.25% at 1 watt. Treble con. \pm 14dB at 14kHz. £13.48

Everyday Electronics, December 1973

THE AL50

- * Frequency Response 15Hz to 100,000-1dB.
- ★ Load—3, 4, 8 or 16 ohms.
- ★ Distortion—better than 1% at 1 KHz.
- ★ Signal to noise ratio 80dB.

Tailor made to the most stringent specifications using top quality components and incorporating the latest solid state circuitry and ALSO was conceived to fill the need for all your A.F. amplification needs. FULLY BUILT-TESTED-OUARANTEED.

STABILISED POWER MODULE SPM80 AP80 is especially designed to power 2 of the AL50 Amplifiers, up to 15 watt (r.m.s.) per channel simul-taneouly. This module embodies the latest components and circuit techniques incorporating complete abort circuit protection. With the addition of the Mains Trana-former MT80, the unit will provide outputs of up to 1-5 amps at 35 voits. Bize: 63mm x 105mm x 30mm. These units enable you to build Audio Systems of the highest quality at a hitherto unottainable price. Also ideal for many ther applications including:—Disco Systems, Public Address terrom Units, etc. Handbook available 100 DECE 52.25

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Volts.

£3.58 each

★ Overall size 63mm

105mm × 13mm.

★ Supply voltage 10-35

other applications including:-Disco Systems, Public Address Intercom Units, etc. Handbook available 10p PRICE £3.25

TRANSFORMER BMT80 £2.15 p. & p. 28p

STEREO PRE-AMPLIFIER TYPE PA100

Built to a specification and NOT a price, and yet still the greatest value on the market, the PA100 stereo pre-amplifier has been conceived from the latest circuit technique. Designed for use with the AL50 power amplifier system, this quality mails until morporate.

Designed to use in the ALOO power amplifier system intergravity makes an interface of the operation of the set of the set

SPECIFICATION



 SPECIFICATION
 20Hz
 - 20KHz
 ± 1dB

 Frequency Response
 better than 0.1%
 better than 0.1%

 Inputs: 1. Tape Head
 1-25 mV into 50K Ω
 3. Magnetic P.U.
 15 mV into 50K Ω

 3. Magnetic P.U.
 15 mV into 50K Ω
 15 mV into 50K Ω

 All input voltages are for an output of 250mV. Tape and P.U. inputs equalised to RIAA curve within ± 1dB. from 20Hz to 20KHz.
 ± 15BB at 20 KHz

 Treble Control
 ± 10BB at 20 KHz
 H 100Hz

 Filters: Rumble (High Pass)
 100Hz
 8KHz
 Treble Control Filters: Rumble (High Pass) Scratch (Low Pass) Signal/Noise Ratio Input overload 8KHz beter than - 65dB + 26dB + 35 volts at 20mA 292mm x 82mm x 35mm ONLY £13 · 15 Supply Dimensions

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The Sinclair Cambridge... no other calculator is so powerful and so compact.

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The Cambridge – new from Sinclair

The Cambridge is a new electronic calculator from Sinclair, Europe's largest calculator manufacturer. It offers the power to handle the most complex calculations, in a compact, reliable package. No other calculator can approach the specification below at anything like the price – and by building it yourself you can save a further £5.50!

Truly pocket-sized

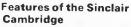
With all its calculating capability, the Cambridge still measures just $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" x $\frac{11}{16}$ ". That means you can carry the Cambridge wherever you go without inconvenience – it fits in your pocket with barely a bulge. It runs on ordinary U16-type batteries which give weeks of life before replacement.

Easy to assemble

All parts are supplied – all you need provide is a soldering iron and a pair of cutters. Complete step-by-step instructions are provided, and our service department will back you throughout if you've any queries or problems.

The cost? Just £27.45!

The Sinclair Cambridge kit is supplied to you direct from the manufacturer. Ready assembled, it costs £32.95 - so you're saving £5.50! Of course we'll be happy to supply you with one ready-assembled if you prefer – it's still far and away the best calculator value on the market.



- Uniquely handy package.
 4¹/₂ x 2" x ¹¹/₁", weight 3¹/₂ oz.
 Standard keyboard. All you needforcomplex calculations.
 Clear-last-entry feature.
 Fully-floating decimal point.
 Algebraic logic.
 - ★ Four operators (+, -, x, ÷), with constant on all four. ★ Constant acts as last entry
 - *Constant acts as last entry in a calculation.
 - *Constant and algebraic logic combine to act as a limited memory, allowing complex calculations on a calculator costing less than £30.
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 - *Operates for weeks on four U16-type batteries. (MN 2400 recommended.)

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- Contents:
- 1. Coil.
- 2. Large-scale integrated circuit.
- 3. Interface chip.
- 4. Thick-film resistor pack.
- 5. Case mouldings, with buttons, window and light-up display in position.
- 6. Printed circuit board.
- 7. Keyboard panel.
- 8. Electronic components pack (diodes, resistors, capacitors, transistor)
- 9. Battery clips and on/off switch.
- 10. Soft wallet.

This valuable book - free!

If you just use your Sinclair Cambridge for routine arithmetic - for shopping, conversions, percentages, accounting, tallying, and so on - then you'll get more than your money's worth.

But if you want to get even more out of it, you can go one step further and learn how to unlock the full potential of this piece of electronic technology.



How? It's all explained in this unique booklet, written by a leading calculator design consultant. In its fact-packed 32 pages it explains, step by step, how you can use the Sinclair Cambridge to carry out complex calculations like Sines Logs Cosines Tangents Reciprocals nth roots Currency Compound conversion interest and many others ...

Sinclair Radionics Ltd, London Road, St Ives, Huntingdonshire

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Everyday Electronics, December 1973



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But that in itself wouldn't be enough. Sinclair also have a very long experience of producing and marketing electronic kits. You may have used one, and you've almost certainly heard of them - the Sinclair Project 60 stereo modules. It seemed only logical to combine the knowledge of do-it-yourself kits with the

knowledge of small calculator technology. And you benefit !

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The Sinclair Cambridge is fully guaranteed. Return your kit within 10 days, and we'll refund your money without question. All parts are tested and checked before despatch - and we guarantee a correctly-assembled calculator for one year. Simply fill in the preferential order form below and slip it in the post today.

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*Please debit my *Barclaycard/Access account. Account number		
*Delete as required.	PLEAS	EPRINT

everyday electronics

PROJECTS THEORY.....

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The electronics enthusiast has frequent opportunities to provide good service for others, apart from satisfying his own personal interests and needs. This is because of the varied nature of the end-products of his hobby. In this context, a rather special case arises this month, which we feel merits the attention of all constructors.

We are all very familiar with the phrase "prevention is better than cure". The old adage is one of the first things to be implanted in our minds when quite young. This logic becomes part of our subconsciousness, though often we fail to heed this sound advice in our day-to-day affairs until damage or loss has been suffered.

True the increase in house break-ins and car thefts has brought attention to the need for security devices and systems that, if they do not actually prevent unauthorised entry, will at any rate give prompt indication immediately such a felony is attempted.

The basis of all modern intruder alarms is electronics, though systems may differ widely in the kind of sensing techniques employed. Many designs have been published for simple alarm systems suitable for protecting premises and motor vehicles. This month we publish another security system, but one that has been designed to counter the threat and danger of a baby or young child being unlawfully taken from a pram or other baby carriage. Incidents of baby snatching from unattended prams and pushchairs have been headline news during the last few months. Although this inexplicable crime has not reached epidemic proportions, like other well-publicised offences, it could become "catching". The best way to discourage further incidents is to provide protection that frustrates an attempt to baby snatch by giving out a strident warning to alert passers-by.

The Baby Snatch Alarm described in this issue will take little in time, effort, or money to assemble. In use, it will give peace of mind to the busy mother when she has to leave a baby unattended, if for but a few moments, while she goes about her shopping.

Remember, electronics is our servant, and we constructors should be prepared at all times to use it whenever feasible to help solve everyday problems. Here is an excellent example of circuitry put to worthwhile use as a preventative measure. Why not make this project your good turn?

fred Bennet

Our January issue will be published on Wednesday, December 19

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.. EASY TO CONSTRUCT ...SIMPLY EXPLAINED

VOL. 2 NO. 12

DECEMBER 1973

CONSTRUCTIONAL PROJECTS

BABY SNATCH ALARMProvides protection for babies in prams or push chairs by D. Smith658AUTO WATER FOR PLANTSLooks after your plants while you are awayby C. Embleton672TREMOLO UNITEffect unit for guitar or organby M. H. George679

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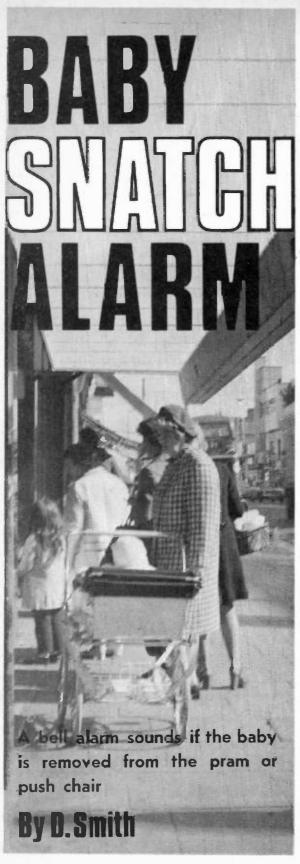
NEXT MONTH

V.C.O. Effects Unit Sewing Machine Speed Control Fetset Receiver

PLUS

Semiconductor Primer No. 1 More details on page 685





T HIS alarm has been designed to fit easily on any pram or push chair, to sense the baby without actual contact, and to be virtually foolproof in operation. When the unit is connected and switched on, the baby cannot be removed, the pram cannot be pushed away, and the unit cannot be disconnected or opened without the alarm sounding.

There are ways of preventing the alarm sounding but without studying the actual operation of the unit a would-be snatcher would not be able to take the baby.

BABY SYSTEM

The sensing element used is a pressure mat that is virtually waterproof and is placed under the sheet or mattress to sense when the baby is actually in the pram. This mat is connected to the main unit, which is hung on the side or end of the pram, by a twin lead and a jack plug.

If the jack plug is removed, the lead cut, or the pressure taken off the mat, the alarm sounds. To prevent the pram being taken away the lead is passed through one of the wheels before being plugged into the main unit, thus the wheel cannot turn unless the wire is unplugged—sounding the alarm.

The whole system is controlled by a switch operated by a key—in the same way as a car's ignition switch—and is supplied by a 6 volt lantern battery so it is safe even if it gets wet.

THE CIRCUIT

The circuit diagram of the alarm is shown in Fig. 1, SK1 is the socket into which the pressure mat is plugged, S1 is a microswitch fitted under the front panel of the case so that should the unit be opened while turned on, the alarm bell WD1 will sound. Switch S2 is the master, key operated on/off switch and LP1 and LP2 provide visual indication of the alarm condition and light a small sign reading "Baby Snatch."



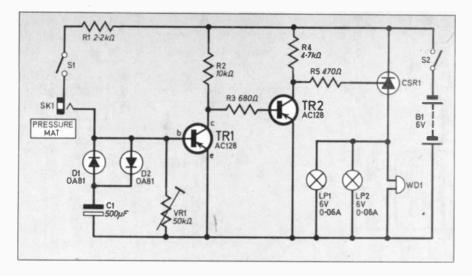


Fig. 1. The complete circuit diagram of the Baby Snatch Alarm.

With the pressure mat connected and the unit closed and turned on, capacitor Cl will charge through the mat, Sl, Rl and Dl, thus holding TR1 on. Diodes Dl and D2 prevent TR1 from being turned off when the unit is first switched on and Cl is discharged.

With TR1 on, TR2 is off and the thyristor CSR1 will not be fired and thus no current will flow to LP1, LP2 and WD1. If the circuit from TR1 base to the the negative line is broken—by removing the pressure from the mat, unplugging the mat or opening S1, capacitor C1 will discharge through D2 and VR1 at a rate determined by VR1 and, after a short delay TR1 will turn off, TR2 will turn on and hence fire CSR1 which will pass current to the warning devices LP1, LP2 and WD1.

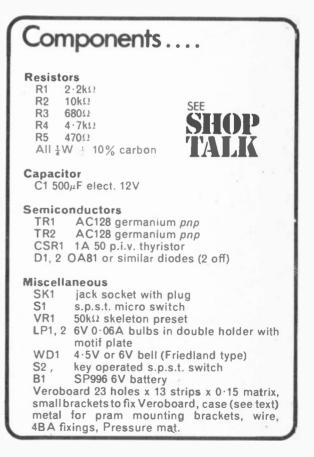
Once CSR1 is passing current it cannot turn off until the current falls to nearly zero or the voltage is removed. Although the bell only requires intermittent current, LP1 and LP2 pass enough continuous current to keep CSR1 conducting and thus the lights will show and the bell will continue to ring until the unit is turned off by the key switch.

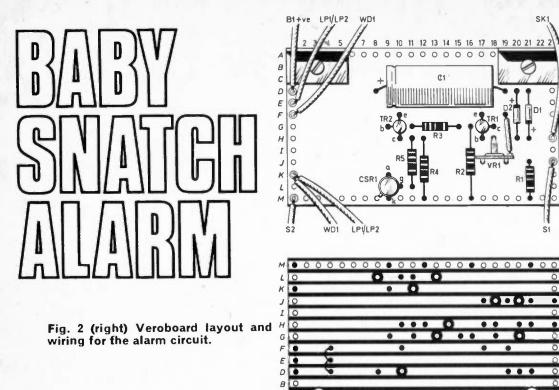
Capacitor Cl and VRl provide a short delay —up to about 10 seconds depending on the setting of VR1—so that should the baby jump up and down or in some way temporarily remove its weight from the mat, the alarm will not

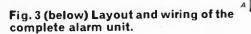


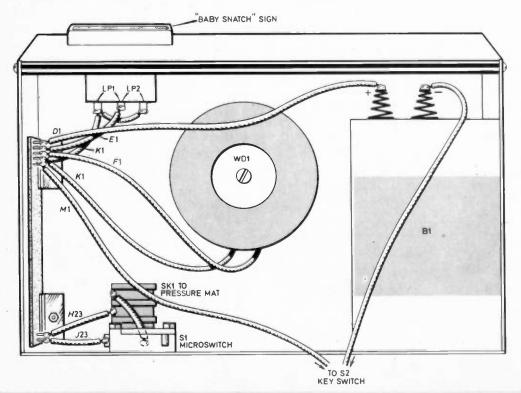
sound. Only if the weight remains off the mat for longer than the set time will the alarm sound.

Power for the unit is from a 6V SP996 battery which, on standby will last a very long time (probably at least six months to a year with normal use) and would certainly be capable of sounding the bell for about half an hour continuously. Hopefully the alarm will only be operated for test purposes.









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CONSTRUCTION

The main circuit is built on a piece of Veroboard. The strips must be cut and separated as shown in Fig. 2. Larger holes in the board are drilled for VR1, also two more holes are drilled to take the two fixing brackets. Make sure that you remember to strap together strips D, E and F. All the external connections are made by using terminal pins, these are fitted to each end of the board as shown. Mount all the components on the board, soldering the transistors in last using a heat shunt on each wire as it is soldered.

The cabinet can be to your own personal choice but the one used on the prototype is a standard chassis size $205 \times 150 \times 75$ mm. The sloping front was produced by measuring down 25mm on each side of the chassis and then cutting two pieces out, one each side. The lid of the chassis was also cut down to match.

The chassis is then drilled and finally covered in Contact or a similar covering. Advertise what the unit is on the front using Letraset, this will deter would-be baby snatchers and also warn other mothers not to pick the baby up, however innocent the motive is. Some holes are cut in the bottom of the box to allow the sound from the bell to be heard and to take SK1. The lamp indicator hole should be cut in the top. The micro-switch is fitted inside and to the front of the box so that it operates (opens) when the lid is removed.

The key switch is fitted to the front of the box on the lid. The unit can be then wired up as shown in Fig. 3. Two brackets are made up to fit onto the pram and are fastened to the rear by fixing screws. Two of these screws also serve to fix into position the Veroboard assembly.

The battery is soldered in as it should be quite a while before this needs replacing; also the battery is difficult to connect using other methods and as reliability is required, soldering seems to be best. The lid is fastened on making sure that the microswitch operates correctly.

FITTING AND TESTING

The pressure pad is fitted underneath the baby. If extra pressure is required (because the baby is very light) either place some extra weight on the mat to "bias" it, double the mat or place under the mat a piece of hardboard with indentations in it. The mat seems to operate better sometimes by point pressure rather than overall pressure. The pressure mat wires should be long enough to pass through a pram wheel and join the main unit via a jack plug.

TESTING

When testing the unit allow it to be turned on for some time before triggering it, this enables C1 to charge fully and thus provides a check on

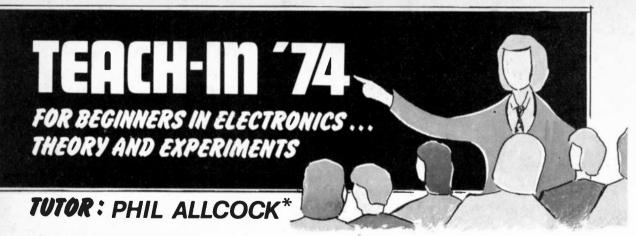


Photograph of the circuit board for the Baby Snatch Alarm.

the delay time. Adjust VR1 to provide the required time delay before the alarm sounds— possibly one or two seconds.

In use the mat can be left in the pram and connected to the unit by passing the lead through the wheel and plugging in the jack plug when needed. The unit is then turned on by operation of the key switch and the key removed. When the mother returns, she turns off the unit with the key, unplugs the mat and pushes the pram away.





LESSON 3 Zener diode and the Gapacitor

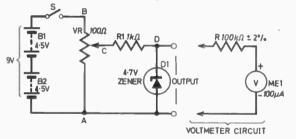
N addition to the IN4001, the shopping list includes a second diode known as a Zener diode. This component is very similar to the IN4001 diode except that the maximum current is less and the breakdown voltage is carefully controlled during manufacture to be close to a specified level, in this case $4 \cdot 7$ volts ± 5 per cent. Diodes such as this are sometimes called breakdown diodes and they are specifically designed to be used in the reverse direction at the breakdown voltage.

In Fig. 2.8 the diode voltage in the breakdown region is almost constant and independent of the reverse breakdown current. Providing the current and power dissipation are restricted the diode can be operated in this manner to give an almost constant voltage difference of approximately 4.7 volts without harmful effects. The dissipation limit for the diode specified is 400mW (0.4 watt) and since the voltage is 4.7 volts the reverse breakdown current must be limited to a maximum value of

$$I_{\text{max}}$$
 (mA) = $\frac{400}{4 \cdot 7}$ (mA = $\frac{\text{mW}}{\text{volts}}$)
= 85mA

Figure 3.1 shows a circuit using the Zener diode. Notice the different symbol for the Zener diode and also the direction in which it is connected relative to the battery polarity.

Fig. 3.1. Circuit using a Zener diode.



With the switch closed the full 9 volts is applied to the 100 ohm potentiometer but only a fraction of this voltage is fed to the Zener diode via the 1 kilohm current-limiting resistor. As the potentiometer slider moves from A towards B the fraction of this 9 volts passed to the diode increases until a point is reached, about mid-way along the 100 Ω potentiometer, at which the voltage equals the Zener breakdown voltage of 4.7V. Up to this point no current can flow via the 1 kilohm resistor but once the breakdown voltage is reached, or exceeded, current can flow via the 1 kilohm and the Zener diode.

Since the voltage across the Zener has to remain almost constant the excess voltage supplied by the potentiometer must appear across the 1 kilohm resistor. It is this resistor which limits the diode current to a safe value when the potentiometer slider is at point B. Under these conditions the Zener current will be approximately

$$\frac{(9 \quad 4 \cdot 7)}{1 \cdot 0} = 4 \cdot 3 \text{mA} \quad \left(\frac{\text{volts}}{k\Omega} = \text{mA}\right)$$

If the 1 kilohm resistor was changed to 100 ohm the maximum current would be approximately ten times greater i.e. 43mA.

CAPACITOR ACTION

This month we are introducing another very useful component, the capacitor. Like resistors, capacitors are made in a wide range of values and there are several distinct types, but before considering these in detail we will examine the behaviour of the basic capacitor illustrated in Fig. 3.2. This is simply a pair of metal plates arranged close together but not in actual contact. The space between the plates can be filled with air or some other insulating material

* North Staffordshire Polytechnic (Any communications arising from the Teach-In '74 series must be addressed to Everyday Electronics, Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London E.C.4)

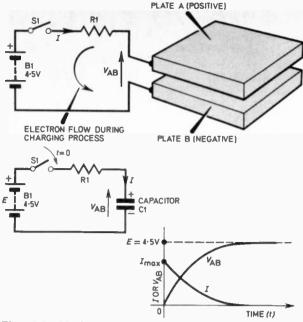


Fig. 3.3. Variation of current and voltage in circuit shown.

such as dry paper or plastic.

Now we already know that the metal plate is a good electrical conductor because it has "free" electrons in its structure and these can be made to move under the influence of an e.m.f. provided, by say, a battery. However, in the circuit of Fig. 3.2 the path for current flow is different to that previously considered since the capacitor plates are not in contact.

When the switch is closed electrons leave plate A and accumulate on plate B and a current l flows in the metallic parts of the circuit due to the applied e.m.f. Each electron "carries" a fixed negative electric charge and initially the metal plates are electrically neutral (i.e. they have their correct quota of electrons). Consequently this movement of electrons causes plate A to become positively charged with respect to plate B, since B now has an excess whilst A has a deficiency of electrons.

This charge transfer, around the circuit, causes a voltage difference V_{AB} between the capacitor plates which is in opposition to the battery e.m.f. Because of this opposition, the rate of charge movement (which is simply the circuit current l) decreases as the voltage V_{AB} increases.

An equilibrium condition is eventually reached and the capacitor is then said to be fully charged. In this state the voltage V_{AB} would be equal to the battery voltage of 4.5 volts and the current *l* would be zero. The resistor R1 is included to limit the initial level of the current when the switch is closed. The process is similar to the flow of water from a full to an empty container. The flow stops when the water levels are equal.

Fig. 3.2. The basic capacitor and charging circuit.

SMALL GAP -AIR OR DIELECTRIC FILLED SEPARATION = d

CURRENT AND VOLTAGE VARIATION

We are now in a position to sketch the variation of current l and voltage V_{AB} against time in the form of a graph, as shown in Fig. 3.3. Since the capacitor is initially uncharged, V_{AB} is zero and the current is limited to

$$I_{\text{max}} = \frac{E}{RI}$$
 (from Ohm's law).

At all times the circuit voltages must obey our previous rules and so we can also write $E = l R l + V_{AB}$ (Kirchhoff's law).

This equation states that the sum of the voltage across the resistor (IR1) and the capacitor (V_{AB}) is always equal to E and since E is constant (in this case) any increase in V_{AB} must occur simultaneously with a decrease in current I (R1 is also constant). Clearly, when I is zero V_{AB} and E are equal as already discussed. The rate at which the charging process occurs depends on the values of both the resistor R1 and the capacitor C1.

The basic unit of capacitance is the farad but as this is a fairly large unit it is usual to deal with sub-divisions such as microfarads (μ F), nanofarads (nF) and picofarads (pF). The wall chart gives the values of these sub-divisions and should be consulted as necessary until the terms and their meanings are thoroughly familiar.

CAPACITANCE VALUE

At this stage the reader may be wondering how the capacitance value is related to the basic parallel plate system of Fig. 3.2, and the answer lies in the relationship between the charge transferred and the voltage V_{AB} . The capacitance of a given capacitor, or system of plates, is in fact a measure of the amount of charge transfer necessary to produce a voltage difference (V_{AB}) across the capacitor, of 1 volt.

The greater the charge that has to be moved to produce one volt difference, the larger the capacitance of the system considered. In practice the capacitance is determined by the dimensions and separation of the two plates and also the type of material used to fill the space between them. This material is known as the dielectric. Increasing the plate area and/or reducing the plate separation, lead to an increase in capacitance. The above relationships are conveniently summarised:

(a) charge (in coulombs)=capacitance (in farads) x voltage (in volts) or $Q=CV_{AB}$

(b) capacitance of parallel plate capacitor =

 $constant x \frac{plate area}{plate separation}$

The constant in (b) depends on the material used for the dielectric.

DISCHARGED AND STORED ENERGY

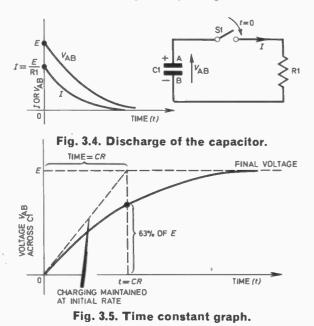
If the capacitor C1 in Fig. 3.3 was ideal it would remain charged, with a voltage difference E, even if removed from the rest of circuit. providing no external connection is made between the plates. If such a connection is made, say with a resistor R1 and a switch S1 as shown in Fig. 3.4, the charge would be "restored" when the switch closes and a current would flow during this process. The new equilibrium condition would be when V_{AB} and I are both zero. The energy lost as heat in the resistor represents the energy that was stored in the previously charged capacitor and it can be shown that this energy is given by:

energy = $\frac{1}{2}C(V_{AB})^2$ joules.

In this equation C is in farads and V_{AB} is in volts. For a given capacitance the energy stored rises as the square of the voltage, so doubling the voltage increases the energy by four times. The resistor R1 limits the initial discharge current and the curves in Fig. 3.4 illustrate the variation of I and V_{AB} during the discharge period.

TIME CONSTANT

The time to fully charge or discharge an ideal capacitor is theoretically infinite but in practice the process can be considered complete when the voltage or current change is within 1 per cent of the final equilibrium value. The rate at which a given capacitor can alter its state of charge is determined by the circuit "time constant" which is given by the product $C \ge R$.



If C is in farads and R is in ohms the product CR gives the time constant in seconds.

Two interpretations of the meaning of "time constant" are possible: If the capacitor charge (or discharge) rate is maintained constant at the initial value then the process would be complete in a time equal to the circuit time constant. Alternatively the time constant is the time required for approximately 63 per cent of the full change to actually take place. Both interpretations are illustrated in Fig. 3.5.

To reach the point at which the charging is 99 per cent complete a time equal to approximately 5CR is required. The charge and discharge curves are often called "exponential" and are very important—many changes that occur in nature follow the same law of variation. A large number of electronic circuits employ capacitor/resistor combinations for timing and pulse generation and we shall come across these later in the series.

CAPACITOR TYPES

A wide choice of different types of capacitor exists and the circuit symbols used are shown on the wall chart. In addition to the capacitance value and associated percentage tolerance, it is normal to quote a maximum working voltage rating. The use of very thin dielectrics allows large capacitance values to be achieved within a reasonable volume but the voltage rating falls as the plate separation is reduced.

Some dielectrics can yield high capacitance values but are not perfect insulators and this introduces an internal leakage path between the plates which allows the charge to leak away within the capacitor itself. A further point is that the larger values of capacitance may only be available with a polarised type of capacitor, which implies operation with one voltage polarity only. Many so called electrolytic capacitors are of this form and these components often have very wide tolerances, typically +100 per cent and -50 per cent.

In some applications the temperature variation of capacitance may also be of interest. The common capacitor types and their main characteristics are listed in Table 3.1. For general circuit applications the polyester and polycarbonate types wil be quite suitable. Electrolytic types are invariably used for power supplies, decoupling and similar applications requiring large values, say 10μ F or more.

When a particular type of capacitor is specified it is unwise to use another type without first considering its suitability in the given application. This is especially true when operation at high frequencies is involved.

SERIES AND PARALLEL

Capacitors of similar voltage rating can be connected in parallel and this gives a total

Type of Dielectric	Typical Range of Capacitance Values	Typical Voltage Rating	Main Characteristics
Silver Mica	1 pF to 10,000 pF	300V ·	Close tolerance ±1%. Stable, low loss. Low leakage. Used at high frequencies.
Polystyrene	50 to 10,000 pF	30–500 V	± 2% or better if required. Relatively bulky. Low loss. Good insulation.
Ceramic	1·0–10,000 pF	30–1500V or more for special "suppressor" types.	Tolerance \pm 20%. R.F. * applications, decoupling. Some types have controlled temperature characteristics.
Polyester Polycarbonate	0·01–1·0μF 0·01–10μF	50–250V	\pm 20% or better. General purpose applications. Larger values relatively expensive.
Tantalum	0·1–500µF	5–100V (Observe polarity)	Low leakage; polarised; stable; low voltage ratings, small size.
Electrolytic	Up to 10,000µF or more.	5–500V (Observe polarity)	High values, mainly polarised. Wide tolerance +100%-50% Poor stability.
Variable Types	500 or 1000 pF max. (10 : 1 max/min ratio.) Low values available for trimmers e.g.: 0·5/5 pF.	500V or more	Air insulation types—low loss, stable. Silvered ceramic, P.T.F.E. or mica compression types for low value trimmers.

Table 3.1 Capacitors

capacitance equal to the sum of the separate components. Thus a 250μ F and a 500μ F capacitor will give 750μ F when joined in parallel (like polarity ends together—positive to positive, negative to negative when electrolytics are involved). Connection in parallel gives an effective increase in plate area, hence the increase in capacitance.

Series connection is also possible but this gives a capacitance less than the smallest value used. The rule for calculating the effective capacitance is simply

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{effective}}} = \frac{1}{C1} + \frac{1}{C2} + \frac{1}{C3} + \text{etc.}$$

A 1μ F in series with a 0.5μ F would give an effective value of 0.33μ F. If the capacitors are polarised the positive of one capacitor must be joined to the negative of the next and the individual voltage ratings must be adequate, since high leakage in one component will affect the voltage distribution across all elements.

It is also possible to series connect electrolytics, back to back, to simulate a non-polarised (i.e. reversible) electrolytic but the effective value may be somewhat indeterminate as one capacitor is always effectively the wrong way round and may not yield its specified capacitance under these conditions. The voltage rating is also ill-defined with this connection.

Everyday Electronics, December 1973

LEAKAGE CURRENT

The leakage current of electrolytic capacitors can be a nuisance if not allowed for in the circuit design stage. When these types are subjected to normal voltage levels, after periods "out of service", the leakage current may initially rise well above the normal leakage current level. The current eventually decreases as the electro-chemical action rebuilds the dielectric barrier.

In general the leakage current depends on the capacitance and voltage and is sometimes specified as a certain maximum current level per unit CV product (farad x volt). For low leakage applications tantalum types are extremely useful but usually have a very low reverse voltage limit above which current flow increases rapidly.

COLOUR CODES

Some capacitors, usually below 1μ F, have the capacitance, tolerance and voltage rating given by a colour code. The illustrations on the chart give details of two fairly common codes. Ceramic, tantalum bead and polyester types are often colour coded.

Next month we shall begin our study of the behaviour of the BC107 transistor and introduce some experiments using this device.

TUTOR BOARD EXPERIMENTS

Test No. 7

Devise a suitable layout for the circuit shown in Fig. 3.1 and wire up the components on the Tutor Board in a neat manner. Connect the voltmeter across points A and D and with the switch open turn the 100 ohm potentiometer to point A. Close the switch and check that the voltmeter reads zero. Slowly turn the potentiometer whilst observing the meter. The voltage rises at first and then remains almost constant at about 4.7volts even though the potentiometer is turned fully towards point B.

Repeat the procedure with the voltmeter connected across the 1 kilohm resistor (point Cand D). In this case the meter will only begin to show an appreciable reading when the diode begins to break down. By studying the circuit and the test results, show that when connected across the 1 kilohm resistor, the voltmeter behaves as though it was a 0-10mA meter in series with the diode.

Test No. 8

This test illustrates the charge-discharge mechanism covered in this month's part. Build the circuit shown in Fig. 3.6 with the capacitor $C1=250\mu$ F. Observe correct polarity. With the switch initially in position A connect the 0 to 10V voltmeter circuit across the capacitor and check that the capacitor is uncharged.

Operate the switch to position B whilst still observing the meter. Satisfy yourself that the operation of the circuit is correct and that the discharge occurs more quickly than the charge. Why is this so? (A charged capacitor can be discharged by returning the switch to position A.)

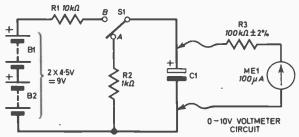


Fig. 3.6. Circuit for use with Test No. 8.

Test No. 9

Repeat Test No. 8 using the 1000μ F capacitor. Using the "seconds hand" of a clock or wristwatch measure the time taken for the capacitor to charge to 63 per cent of its final voltage. To perform this test it is necessary first to determine the voltage across the 1000μ F capacitor when fully charged. This reading should be approximately 8 volts, which is less than the total battery voltage. (If you have remembered your earlier tests you will know why this is so —if not, go back over the earlier work to find the answer!)

Work out the voltage equivalent to the 63 per cent point which should come somewhere near to five volts. This is half full scale deflection on the meter. The timing is best done with the help of a friend who can note the time elapsed when you call out that the 63 per cent point has been reached. It helps if the switch is moved to position B when the seconds hand is at a convenient point on the clock face.

Use the results to estimate the actual capacitance value, which has a wide tolerance on the 1000μ F nominal value. Due to the shunting effect of the voltmeter the effective charging resistance is about 9 per cent less than the 10 kilohm resistor i.e. about 9.1 kilohm.

To help check your results note that a capacitor of exactly 1000μ F would take 9.1 seconds to charge to 63 per cent of its final voltage, irrespective of the actual battery voltage in use.

Test No. 10

Modify the circuit wiring on the Tutor Board to match the schematic circuit of Fig. 3.7. This is very similar to the previous circuit but allows for rapid charging of the 1000μ F when the switch is in position B. With the switch in position A the only discharge path is via the 100 kilohm and meter and the time constant is now much greater than before (100 seconds for a nominal capacitor value of 1000μ F).

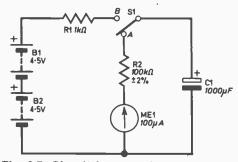


Fig. 3.7. Circuit for use with Test No. 10

Using this arrangement try to plot a discharge curve by taking meter readings every 10 seconds after switching to position A. Don't forget that the rate of fall of voltage (or current) will become less as discharge takes place. Several minutes will be needed for a complete discharge with the given values, as using the 5CR factor, mentioned earlier, 99 per cent discharge will take 500 seconds!

After recording all the important points, dismantle the circuit and reconnect the protective meter shorting lead.

See page 686 for a progress check.

PICKUPS By GORDON J. KING

F or record reproduction three main items besides amplifiers and speakers are involved, (i) the pickup cartridge (ii) the pickup arm and (iii) the turntable unit. The complete unit is usually finished off nowadays with a wooden plinth and tinted Perspex dust cover.

Sometimes the plinth is made sufficiently large to carry the amplifier, it then being necessary to connect a couple of loudspeaker systems and the mains supply to this. The alternative is for the amplifier to be a separate unit designed to accept the signals from the gramophone pickup.

One would rarely nowadays expect to see the loudspeakers in the same cabinet as the record playing equipment and amplifier—at least not when good quality stereo reproduction is the order of the day.

The encased three items are often referred to collectively as the record playing unit which, from a spinning stereo record, yields left and right audio signals for applying to the pickup sockets of the amplifier; this in turn driving the left and right loudspeaker systems to reproduce the two-channel stereo information.



The Toshiba SR-870 stereo deck with belt drive turntable and electret condenser cartridge.



RNTAB

The Pioneer PL61 stereo turntable with Hall effect motor, belt drive deck, tone arm and strobe light.

The left and right channels are called respectively the A and B channels in some quarters and are colour-coded white and red.

The turntable is commonly driven by mains supply power, the drive motor having synchronous characteristics which tend to "lock" the speed to the mains frequency, thereby ensuring (with the spinning mass of the turntable) rotational speed constancy which is absolutely essential for faithfull reproduction.

Fluctuations of speed below about 10Hz cause a waver of pitch called *wow*, while a similar effect above 10 hertz, is called *flutter*.

Some turntable drive motors are powered from electronic oscillators which means that by changing the oscillator frequency the speed can be regulated; moreover, and more important, a servo control arrangement can be engineered

into this in a manner where any speed change produces a control parameter change in the direction required to correct the speed—a sort of feedback system.

V-SHAPED GROOVE

An ordinary stereo disc carries the left and right signals on the two walls of a common Vshaped groove, which means that the two lots of information are recorded mutually perpendicular and each in a plane 45 degrees to the surface of the record. The wall nearest to the centre of the disc carries the left channel signals and the other wall the right channel signals.

It is the job of the pickup cartridge to extract the signals and to present them in isolation to the left and right channels of the amplifier. For the best stereo effect it is important for the signal "leakage" from one channel to the other channel, to be as small as possible. This *channel separation* is given in terms of a decibel ratio, the higher the decibel value the better. The reciprocal term is *crosstalk*, also presented as a decibel ratio, indicating how much signal in one channel is getting into the other channel.

Any pick-up cartridge is thus expected to "trace" the modulation on the two walls and to present it in two isolated channels in an electrical form corresponding to the left and right signals which originated the modulation from the microphone system.

A pick-up cartridge, therefore, can be regarded as a generator which is powered by the mechanical energy coupled from the moving, modulated groove via the vibrating stylus assembly.



The Toshiba SR-510 stereo deck featuring direct drive turntable and condenser cartridge. Suitable for playing CD4 four channel discs.

GENERATING SYSTEMS

The two main generating systems are *piezo*electric and electromagnetic. The former is based on the fact that an electric charge is produced when certain kinds of natural and man-made crystals are bent or stressed. The amount of electricity so yielded depends on the degree of stress.

It is noteworthy that gas and cigarette lighters are now using this principle, whereby the lighting action is arranged to bend a crystal sufficiently to produce enough electricity to cause a spark to ignite the gas!

Piezoelectric pick-ups, though, only produce a low output—often less than 1V. This is because only relatively small stresses occur from the deflection of the stylus coupling under the control of the groove modulation. Generally, the better the overall quality of the cartridge the smaller the electric output.

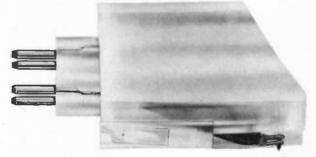
As piezoelectric crystals are not very resilient it is necessary to "gear-down", so to speak, the stylus-to-crystal coupling, which means that the effective deflection at the crystal is less than that at the stylus.

The majority of early piezoelectric cartridges and pickups employed the crystal, Rochelle salt. This is rather fragile and is sensitive to temperature and humidity changes.

Recent years have seen a change from this sort of crystal to a man-made crystal based on a ceramic material. The piezoelectric effect is introduced during manufacture by an electrostatic polarizing process which orientates the crystalline structure of the ceramic so that it exhibits similar characteristics to Rochelle salt. However, the crystal is harder, chemically inert and immune to humidity and other atmospheric conditions.

It produces less output than Rochelle salt and is used mostly in the better quality piezoelectric cartridges which would normally be connected to an amplifier having sufficient input stage (preamplifier) gain to step-up the weak signals to operate the power amplifier.

A couple of well known ceramic species among the many available are the Decca Deram and the Goldring CS91E, yielding respective perchannel outputs of some 35 millivolts and 20 millivolts into 2 megohm loads.



The Decca Deram ceramic stereo cartridge is the most popular budget model ever produced; available with both spherical and elliptical stylus assemblies.

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Everyday Electronics, December 1973



The Kit

To help new readers and established constructors, the staff of E.E. in conjunction with a leading supplier of tools, have put together four tools of high quality that form the basis of any constructor's tool kit. The tools are not cheap but, together with a strong, woven, greaseproof nylon "roll" are offered to readers at a saving of approximately 80p on the recommended retail price.

The kit would make an excellent Christmas present for anyone just starting electronic construction—but be sure to order immediately to avoid disappointment.



Batteries

I recently bought a transistor radio that needed 9 volts to run it. As I did not have the right physical sized batteries I temporarily wired up six HP7s to give the right voltage and the radio did not work. Eventually

when I got the right batteries (HP11s) all was well. The original smaller batteries were new and gave the right voltage so why wouldn't they run the radio?

Assuming you did not make a mistake in wiring up the batteries we suspect that the small HP7s were current limiting. This means in simple terms that they did not have enough guts to do the job properly. Because of their small size there is not a very large area of chemically active surface within them: when you draw current from a battery. gases are generated at one of the electrodes and there is a material put in the battery especially to absorb these gases -called a depolariser.

Probably you were trying to draw a high current from the battery and the depolariser was not able to keep up with the gas generation — consequently the battery would cease to pass current. As soon as you switched off and removed the batteries the depolariser would start to have an effect and the battery would appear perfectly normal again.

CSRs

What are the differences between a thyristor, triac and diac?

The thyristor and triac are both used to control high power alternating currents in applications such as light dimmers and motor speed controllers. The thyristor will never let more than half the total mains energy pass through it because it has rectifier properties; the triac, on the other hand, will control both positive and negative going mains excursions.

You can seldom substitute one for another in circuits because the driving circuits usually have to be different. The diac is sometimes called a trigger diode because it is a device that will not conduct current in either direction until a certain voltage is developed across it; when that voltage has been reached the device goes into conduction (in either direction) until the current that is flowing falls below a certain level and then it drops back out of conduction until it is triggered by another high voltage.

hoped that between all the members we might buy them, each member buying one range but there was insufficient interest, and so one more component bites the dust. I would like to be able to tell you that this is an isolated case, but unfortunately I cannot. I could quote probably another six examples at least. So when you ask your supplier for an XYZ coil and he tells you he has not got one, do not think he is too lazy to pick up the phone and order some!

Asides

Being near Christmas I was hoping to tell you about the Indian who walked into our shop one day and asked us to make him a talking kettle, and about the Russian chauffeur who used to come down to our shop once a week in an embassy car, complete with a hammer and sickle flag on the front. He would enter and stand stiffly to attention and say "Me Sokolov, me want 7 lamp Philips"! but this would be deviating too far from the straight and narrow, so you will have to read my memoirs. Good Christmas shopping.

Everyday Electronics, December 1973

I suppose in other trades with the approach of Christmas the retailer has a fairly clear idea what stock he must lay in. Whether it be Teddy Bears, Socks, or Light Ale, he can judge on past experience his probable needs. The component dealer has no such yardstick. True he may sell a few more soldering irons, or multi-meters but on the whole it will depend, on what the projects are in the magazines and also whether they "catch on". Alas the line-hold on, my crystal ball is slipping so I can only cross my fingers and hope!

Width or Depth

In addition one of the major difficulties facing the retailer is the proliferation of all types of electronic components, and he is faced with the invidious choice of stocking in width (i.e. a large variety) or depth (i.e. a smaller variety but greater quantity) and it is becoming more and more obvious that in order to give his customers good service he will have to settle for the latter! We must trust that between all of us everything will be covered.

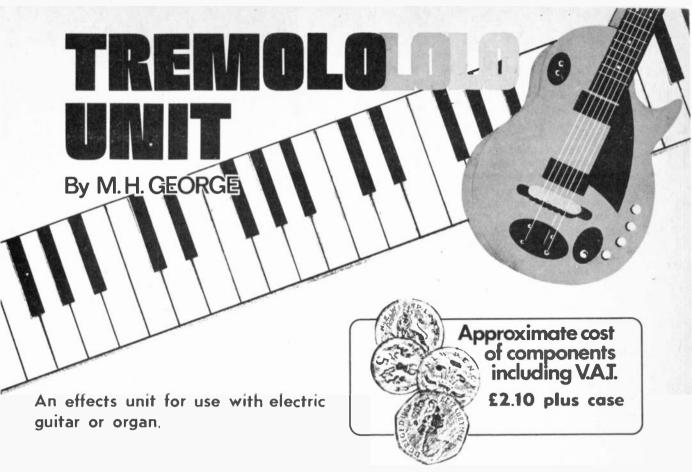
.Counter Intelligence

A retailer discusses component supply matters.

BY PAUL YOUNG

To accentuate the problem the manufacturers themselves are dictating terms which rule out any alternative. Only recently we had a notification from Repanco stating that in future in their "transistor coil" range not less than 100 of any type of coil could be supplied at one time. They do not supply through wholesalers and there are 16 different varieties of coil. On a quick calculation, it meant an outlay of nearly £600 in order to sell a few dozen coils. I have no doubt they can justify their decision on economic grounds, but I am sure the sober truth is that they have been wooed by the colour T.V. manufacturers.

We joined a buying group several years ago and it was



THE tremolo effect is one electronic musical effect which has become extremely popular with electric guitar and organ players, but for the average amateur user, the drawback is that commercial units are very expensive to buy. The effect of tremolo is to vary the amplitude of the input signal at a rate determined by the setting of the speed control.

CIRCUIT ACTION

The "electronics" part of the circuit is simply an oscillator producing a sine wave voltage variation of frequency between about 3Hz and 15Hz. This varying signal is then used to modulate the signal input from the instrument. The oscillator configuration used is known as a twin T bridge (Fig. 1), which gives a 180

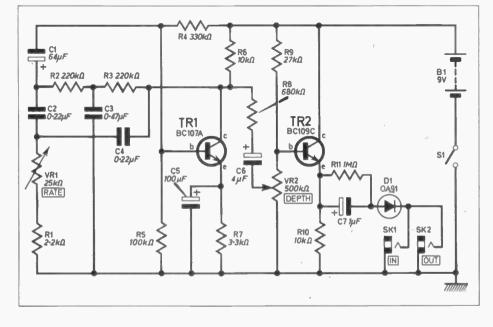


Fig. 1. Complete circuit diagram of the Tremolo Unit. degrees phase shift at a frequency set by the values of C2, C3, C4 and R2, R3, R1 and VR1. This shift, when added to the 180 degrees phase shift produced by TR1, connected as a common emitter amplifier, gives a total 360 degrees shift, or positive feedback, which results in oscillation.

The slowly varying signal appearing at TR1 collector is taken via C6 and R8 to the "depth" control, VR2, which determines how much of this alternating voltage is fed to the base of TR2, connected as an emitter follower to buffer the relatively high impedance output from TR1 against possible low impedances at the input jack sockets.

The values of Cl and C5 are not critical, and may be anything between 40μ F and 200μ F, the main consideration probably being the physical size of the components. Also D1 may be any germanium diode, TR2 should be one of the higher gain groupings of the BC109, i.e. BC109B or C, while TR1 should be a lower gain grouping of BC107, i.e. unclassified or BC107A.

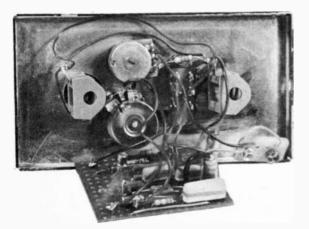
VEROBOARD WIRING

The piece of Veroboard may be cut from a standard strip of 65mm width (16 holes). Capacitors and resistors should be mounted first after making the necessary breaks in the strip and mounting holes of 4BA or 6BA clearance to preference, see Fig. 2. The transistors may be mounted next, and the diode last, using a heat-sink on the leads of these components, especially the germanium diode.

The best way of connecting the wires, which run between the front panel and the board, to the Veroboard is to use Veropins or short pieces of stiff wire at these points, and then make the connections later, soldering the wires to the pins.

CASE CONSTRUCTION

The front panel lid should be drilled first, as indicated in Fig. 3—the round holes are most easily and neatly made with chassis punches. A 6mm hole should be drilled and the remainder



filed out to form the 12mm by 6mm rectangular hole for S1. The switch, controls and sockets can now be mounted and interwired.

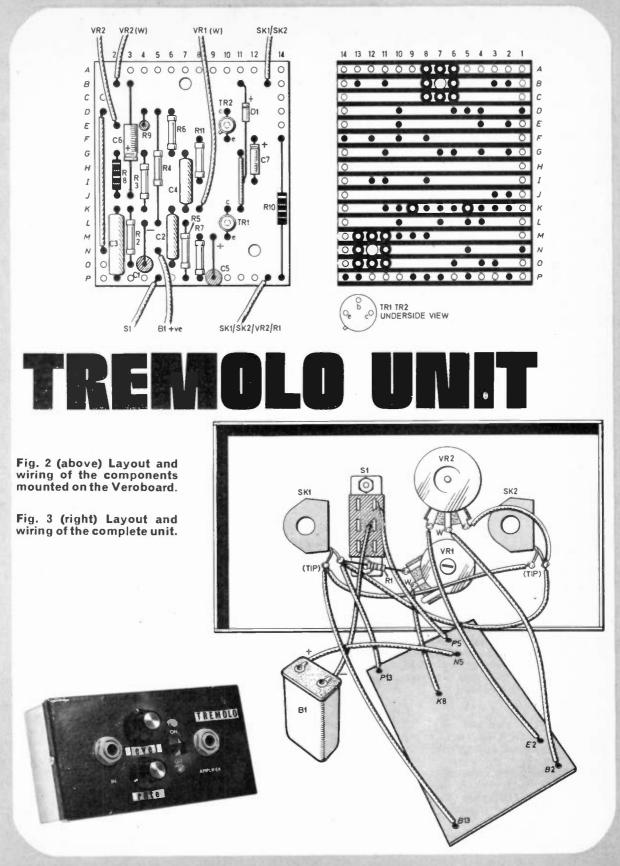
The box part of the case is drilled to take the Veroboard, and in one corner, to take a Terry clip or similar for the battery mounting. When positioning these holes, make sure, of course, that none of the top panel components are fouled in any way by components on the Veroboard or by the battery.

The circuit board is mounted on spacers which are of sufficient height to ensure that the copper side of the board is clear of the metal case. The board and clip are best secured using countersunk screws, so that the base of the unit is left fairly flat. The final assembly is completed by wiring the front panel to the Veroboard. Wires between the lid and the board should be of reasonable length to facilitate removal of the lid for battery changing, etc.

THE UNIT IN USE

As the circuit diagram shows, it does not matter which way round the amplifier and instrument are connected to the unit, which is connected between the instrument and the amplifier. It is suitable for use with guitar or organ

	STATUTE AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.			
Components.)			
Resistors R1 2·2kΩ R2 220kΩ R3 220kΩ R4 330kΩ R5 100kΩ All ‡W ± 10% carbon	R6 10kΩ R7 3·3kΩ R8 680kΩ R9 27kΩ R10 10kΩ R11 1MΩ			
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Capacitors} \\ C1 & 64\mu\text{F elect. 9V} \\ C2 & 0.22\mu\text{F} \\ C3 & 0.47\mu\text{F} \\ \text{polyester} \\ C4 & 0.22\mu\text{F} \\ C5 & 100\mu\text{F elect. 9V} \\ C6 & 4\mu\text{F elect. 9V} \\ C7 & 1\mu\text{F elect. 9V} \\ \textbf{C7} & 1\mu\text{F elect. 9V} \\ \textbf{Potentiometers} \\ \text{VR1 } 25k\Omega \text{ carbon log.} \\ \text{VR2 } 500k\Omega \text{ carbon lin.} \\ \end{array} $	SEE SHOP TALK			
Semiconductors TR1 BC107 or BC107A silicon npn TR2 BC109B or BC109C silicon npn D1 OA91 germanium diode				





"How is it that carbon resistors, all about the same size, can have quite different power ratings?"

Traditionally, carbon resistors come in standard wattage ratings such as ${}^{1}_{2}W$, ${}^{1}_{4}W$, ${}^{1}_{8}W$ and so on. In recent times, however, resistor makers have taken to quoting power ratings which take into account the ambient temperature in which the resistor has to work. The basis of power ratings for resistors is temperature.

There is always some temperature which is high enough to damage the materials from which a resistor is made. One source of heat is the power dissipated in the resistor when current flows through it. Even if there were no other source of heat, this selfheating would impose a limit to the power which could safely be dissipated in the resistor.

In practice, the resistor has to operate in surroundings which may raise its temperature even when no power is being dissipated. This explains those puzzling differences in power ratings.

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

To illustrate the point, let's conduct an imaginary experiment with a resistor. This resistor has a maximum safe operating temperature of exactly 100 degrees centigrade. Anything higher will destroy it. We now pop it into the oven with the thermostat set to 100 degrees centigrade. Our resistor is kept at its upper temperature limit by the ambient temperature inside the oven alone. Any more heat and it will die.

If, keeping it in the oven, we pass any current through it at all, its temperature will pass the safe limit and the resulting chemical changes will destroy it. Our resistor may, in ordinary circumstances, be 1_2 watt type,

but in the oven, to all intents and purposes, it's a zero-watt type.

If we relent a little, and turn the oven down to 90 degrees C, we can pass a little current through the resistor without damaging it. But only enough to raise its temperature by 10 degrees C, that is, from 90 degrees C back to 100 degrees C again. Any more, and it's finished. So it's still far from being a l_2 watt resistor.

If we go on turning down the oven, to 80 degrees C, 70 degrees C, 60 degrees C and so on, at each new lower temperature we can safely put more electrical power into the resistor. Eventually we shall have reduced the temperature so much that our " $^{1}_{2}$ watt" resistor will really be able to dissipate $^{1}_{2}$ watt of electrical power without coming to grief.

ACTUAL DISSIPATION

How do you know what temperature allows the full power rating to be achieved? You don't, without consulting the maker's data on the particular type of resistor you are using. If the resistor happens to be a type made for military use the rated ambient temperature may be quite high, say 70 degrees C.

It will be obvious from our oven experiment that such a resistor, if rated at ${}^{1}_{2}$ watt at 70 degrees C, will safely dissipate more than ${}^{1}_{2}$ watt at room temperatures of 20-25 degrees C. By the same token, a resistor intended for use in domestic equipment and rated to dissipate ${}^{1}_{2}$ watt at 25 degrees C will certainly not stand up to ${}^{1}_{2}$ watt at 70 degrees C. On the other hand, it will probably be much smaller than its military, high-temperature counterpart, of the same apparent power rating.

"resistor - in - the - oven" Our example was highly artificial and unrealistic in one respect. We assumed for the purpose of the argument that a sharp dividing line could be drawn between a safe operating temperature and a lethal one. Real life isn't like that, and the dividing line is blurred. As the temperature is raised, the destructive chemical reactions are speeded up, but they still go on, slowly, at lower temperatures, gradually destroy-ing the resistive "track" and so altering the resistance. If your particular application can tolerate a 10 per cent change of resistance over the lifetime of your equipment, then you can work your resistors harder than if only a one per cent change can be tolerated.

SPECIFICATIONS

This idea of the allowable change of resistance over a period of time is built into some makers' specifications. The Mullard CR25 resistor is an example. Graphs are published which enable the user to select an operating power which ensures that the resistance stays within known limits.

You can now see why some makers quote several ratings for the same resistance. A resistor with, say, 0.5 per cent tolerance may be expected to stay within, say, one per cent of its nominal value for 1000 hours at one dissipation, within five per cent at another, higher dissipation, and within 10 per cent at a still higher one—all at a specified maximum ambient temperature, of course.



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Everyday Electronics, December 1973



Everyday Electronics, December 1973

Readers' Bright Ideas; any idea that is published will be awarded payment according to its merit. The ideas have not been proved by us.

BRIGHT

When desoldering printed circuit boards one frequently comes across multi-terminal components such as integrated circuits and transformers which defy desoldering owing to the small size of the average soldering iron bit. To effectively increase the area of the bit a few turns of heavy gauge wire round the soldering iron bit will allow such components to be desoldered. A similar extension, with a protruding wire, can be used for cutting through thermo-plastics, which tend to mess-up a soldering iron bit if used directly.

> N. Howard, Rutland.

This idea came to me while I was trying to find my solder reel in amongst the pile of "junk" accumulating on my workshop bench. At that time my components were stored in plastic interlocking storage drawers often advertised in this magazine. My solder reel fits neatly in the smallest of these drawers. To make the solder run freely a hole must be drilled slightly larger than the diameter of the solder in the middle of one side of the drawer and the case. I have since made a wire feed based on this same principle.

> A. Freed, Bucks.

I have found a useful and inexpensive way of making microphone or earpiece holders. A plastic, one ounce ground pepper container obtainable from nearly all food stores is ideal from the point of view of size and the perforations in the lid avoid the necessity of making further holes. The microphone or earpiece is easily mounted with adhesive, in the lid behind these holes and the flex can be brought through the bottom of the container which, although quite strong, is light and very easy to cut.

> S. M. Poultney, Bath, Somerset.

Please Note: this column is intended for constructional ideas and ideas relating to electronic construction. It is not our intention to publish circuits of any description.

All items submitted should be original and not previously published. If similar ideas are submitted by two or more readers the first received will be published.

Next Month ...



VCO EFFECTS UNIT

A voltage controlled oscillator that can be used as an effects unit with drums or other instruments. The oscillator can also be used with an amplifier to form a simple instrument.

RECEIVER

An f.e.t. m.w. receiver, the "Fetset" is simple to build using only two transistors in a pocket size case. A good design for the new constructor.

SEWING MACHINE SPEED CONTROL

A power controller that provides easier slow speed control of electric sewing machines.

All in the January issue of

Everyday Electronics

On sale Wednesday December 19



T was interesting to see one reader commenting in a recent letter that if we published any more audio effects units he would go mad and start pulling his hair out-I hope he does not as we don't like losing regular readers. The comment is of course a valid one but with fantastic interest in audio and special effects it is difficult for us not to publish such items regularly. A case of providing designs for the majority. Anyway there are always one or two other items in each issue that are aimed at different fields and this one is no exception.

Baby Snatch Alarm

Although basically simple the Baby Snatch Alarm does incorporate one or two rather unusual components such as the pressure mat, key operated switch and the illuminated sign, apart from these three items the components are quite straight forward.

Taking the switch first, a basic switch is available from Home Radio or Henry's Radio but the ignition switches in cars are rather better as they use a better type of key and are thus less easily "picked". A breakers yard should be able to provide the switch but you may need to get the key from a garage. The pressure mat is only available from J. Bull as far as we know.

The lamp has proved rather more difficult to get—a suitable one is available from Home Radio but can only be supplied with the wording engraved and these are thus rather expensive (about £1 25). Various types are available from smaller suppliers—particularly ex-equipment types. If you cannot get a similar one it is possible to mount a piece of opaque Perspex on the front panel and use two "L" bracket type lamp holders behind it to illuminate the lettering.

Incidentally, the lettering is best added using Letraset and spraying over with clear varnish to protect it.

Tremolo

The Tremolo can be dealt with very quickly by saying that all the components should be readily available. If necessary a footswitch may be added in parallel with the on/off switch, so that the unit can be foot operated when required.

The values of the electrolytic capacitors are not critical.

Auto-water

Once again few component buying problems for the Autowater but some comment on one or two parts may be useful. The integrated circuit used is available in two types of case; this project uses the 14 pin dual in line (d.i.l.) type and, if the wiring diagrams are to be followed this type should be obtained—it is also a good idea to get a socket for the i.c. to prevent damage when soldering.

The relay must work mechanically and must possess at least two sets of contacts—so that it operates correctly—the contacts are not used for electrical connections and can thus be of any type.

Finally an unusual item, the drainpipe, this should be available from most d.i.y. shops—the diameter will need to be about 6 inches, we think this is more correctly called sewer pipe.



F you wish to test your progress in the *Teach-In* '74 series so far, why not have a go at answering the following questions. The questions are based on the material presented in the first three parts. Answers next month.

- 1. Are electrons positive or negative?
- 2. How are current and charge related?
- 3. What does Ohm's law state?

4. What is the effective value of $10k\Omega$ in parallel with $22k\Omega$?

5. What is the maximum current allowable for a 1 watt, $1k\Omega$ resistor?

6. What colours represent $\pm 1\%$, $\pm 5\%$ and $\pm 10\%$ in the resistor code?

7. What resistance value is coded Red, Violet, Yellow, Gold?

8. If the negative terminals of two 4.5V batteries are connected together what is the voltage difference between the remaining two terminals?

9. If the dielectric of a capacitor is made thinner what happens to the capacitance?

10. What is the time constant for $R = 10k\Omega$ and $C = 22\mu$ F in series?

11. What energy can be stored in a 1000μ F, 100V working voltage, capacitor?

12. When constructing the 0–10V voltmeter must the resistor always be connected in the positive lead?13. Does the band marking on a diode indicate the anode or the cathode connection.

14. A battery, resistor and diode are connected in series. The voltage across the diode is approximately the same as the battery. Is the diode (a) forward biased, (b) reverse biased, (c) damaged?

15. What is the maximum current allowable via a 10V, 400mW Zener diode?

16. What value results from 1μ F in series with 5μ F?

17. Does a lamp bulb have a constant resistance?

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AC127 14p AD162 32p BC159 13p BFY52 17p 283055 52p DFDC5 AC128 14p AF114 15p BC168 11p MF8111 35p 293702 11p 1N914 8p AC142K 25p AF115 15p BC169 11p 0C28 40p 283703 11p 1N916 8p 4	#1 10 General Purpose FET's. Fully tested a good replacement for the 2N3819. #1µF, 41p. 22µF, 25µF, 47µ.P, 14p. 022µF, 81p. ANY 5 PACKS 64 We are now Stockists of AMTRON High Quality Construction Kits (S.A.E. for full tist) Image: Construction Kits (S.A.E. for full tist) UK65 Transistor Tester UK92 2-50 Telephone Amplifier 5 + 5w 11-07 To 2-10 UK110 Stereo Control Unit 6-30 UK160 10-67 UK100

Everyday Electronics, December 1973



To look at the conventional way a Hartley oscillator circuit is drawn it is rather difficult, at first, to grasp what is going on. In an attempt to simplify the explanation of how it works we have started off with a circuit that is more in keeping with the type of transistor stage we have come across so far. In actual fact there is no difference whatsoever between the circuits of Figs 11.1 and 11.2

BASIS OF OPERATION

Anyway, look at Fig 11.1 for a start! Transistor TR1 is basically a grounded emitter amplifier stage but instead of a resistor as a collector load we are using the primary winding of a transformer T1. Resistors R1, R2, and R3 are the normal biasing resistors we have come across before and C3—if we were to use it—would be the emitter decoupling capacitor to prevent negative feedback between emitter and base. More about C3 later.

Notice that T1 is wound so that the signal at point B is out of phase with that at point A (relative to the common point C). You can tell that there is a phase reversal between primary and secondary of the transformer by noting the

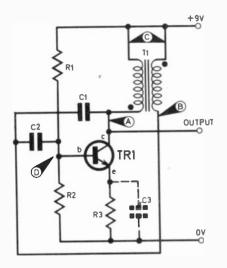


Fig. 11. 1. A basic Hartley circuit with the circuit layout slightly modified to ease the explanation.

dots that show the starts of the respective windings.

Forgetting Cl for a moment, consider what is happening if we assume that the transistor is working as an amplifier that has its output signal fed back (in phase) to the input. When the circuit is switched on for the first time the bias current into the base of TR1 will make the voltage at A fall slightly; this induces a rising voltage at B and this is fed back to the input via C2 to point D. The effect of this rising voltage across C2 injects extra base current and the transistor conducts more making the voltage at A fall further.

If this argument is continued it can be seen that there is a form of positive feedback which continues until the transistor is fully conducting. When this happens there will be no further change in voltage at A and hence no induced voltage at B; consequently the feedback signal falls and this makes the transistor cease conducting and the voltage at A rises. Again positive feedback assists because the rise in potential at A makes the voltage at B fall—this reverses the direction of the feedback current which now opposes the bias current; this process continues until the transistor is turned off.

WAVESHAPE

One of the features of the Hartley oscillator is that it produces a very stable sinusoidal waveform but to achieve this end there are two points to consider. Firstly how do we prevent the transistor going from fully conducting to totally cut off (to get a pure sinewave we must not clip the waveform); secondly how do we control the frequency?

We will deal with the waveshape first as it is the simplest problem. The answer is to control the amount of positive feedback so that it is sufficient to maintain oscillation but not so high that clipping occurs. This can be done in one of two ways; either by reducing the turns ratio between primary and secondary of T1 or by deliberately introducing an amount of *negative* feedback that will negate the positive feedback to some degree. The latter technique is preferable because by its very nature it is self compensating to a fair degree. In our example we are going to use a transformer with a 1 to 1 turns ratio, so we have ample feedback signal, and to keep this in bounds we can inject a considerable amount of negative feedback by totally removing the normal emitter decoupling capacitor C3 (that is why it is shown dotted). Later on if you make the circuit you can experiment with fewer turns on the secondary and you may have to reduce the amount of negative feedback to maintain oscillation; this is done by introducing progressively larger values of capacitance for C3.

FREQUENCY CONTROL

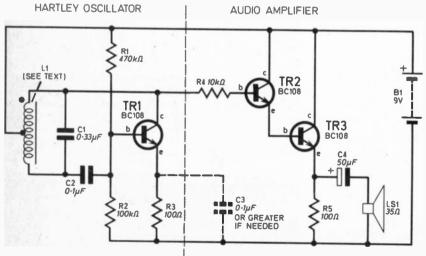
To see how the frequency is controlled it might be better to look at Fig 11.2.' First. assure yourself that it is identical to Fig 11.1 except that instead of a symbol for a transformer we have used a single winding inductor, centre tapped. Don't worry though, this is identical to T1 of Fig 11.1. Point C is the same common point which is connected to the positive rail and you can, if you like, consider the single winding as being two adjacent windings on the same core having the start at A for the winding between A and C and the start at C for the winding between C and B. The reason for using a single winding is that in this instance we can dispense with one of the four lead out wires shown in Fig 11.1 (it is easier to make!).

Having sorted out the circuit now look at the position of our Cl; it is across the terminals of inductor L1. This forms a tuned circuit that has maximum impedance when the reactance of C1 equals the reactance of L1 and this can only occur at one frequency,

i.e. when
$$2\pi f L = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

where f is in Hz, L in henries and C in farads.





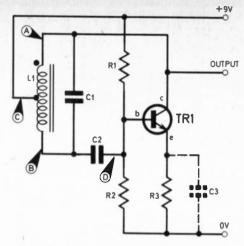


Fig. 11. 2. A more conventional schematic for a Hartley Oscillator.

By doing a little algebra it can then be shown that maximum impedance is obtained at a frequency given by:

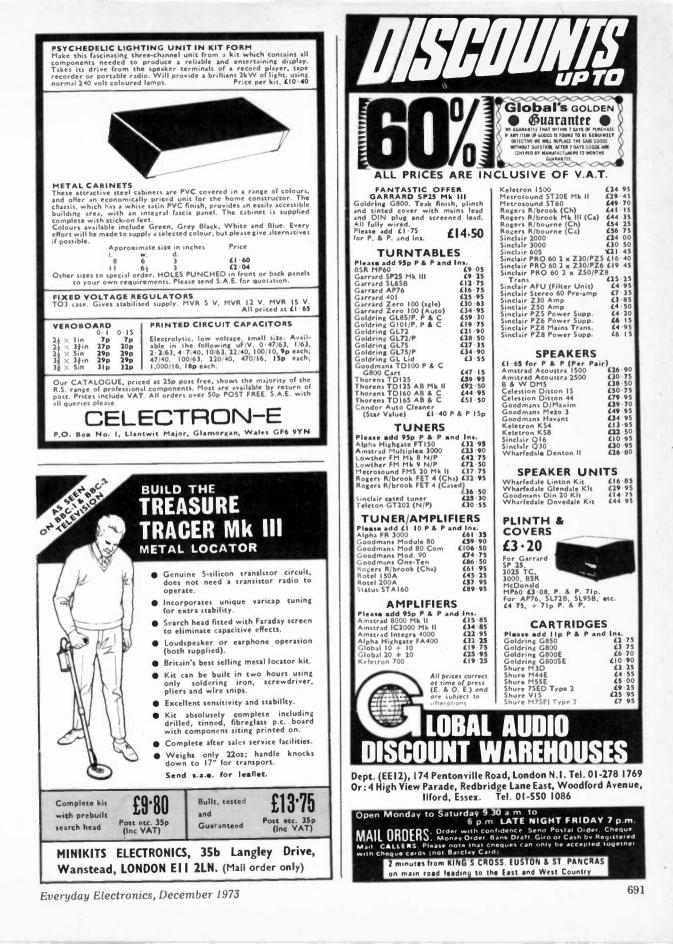
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

When the tuned circuit L1 C1 shows maximum impedance maximum voltage drop across it will be obtained. Thus, in simple terms, it can be seen that the feedback signal amplitude at B will be maximum for only one frequency and it is at this frequency that the circuit will prefer to oscillate. If, however the amount of positive feedback is too great, not only will this distort the waveshape but also incite the circuit to oscillate at other frequencies-it is quite common to encounter a phenomenum called "squegging" when the circuit tries to oscillate at two frequencies at the same time. In audio circuits this sometimes sounds like an outboard motor ticking over (depending on the frequencies involved) and is known as "motor boating".

PRACTICAL CIRCUIT

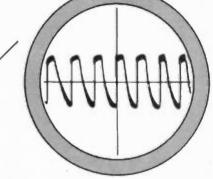
A practical demonstration circuit is shown in Fig 11.3, this will oscillate quite happily in the upper audio frequencies. L1 has an inductance of about 1.5mH and can be made by winding 350 turns of 32 to 36 s.w.g. enamelled wire onto about 75mm of ³8inch diameter ferrite aerial rod. At 175 turns, a length of the wire should be looped out of the windings to form the centre tap.

Next part: The diode gate Everyday Electronics, December 1973



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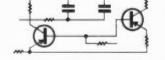


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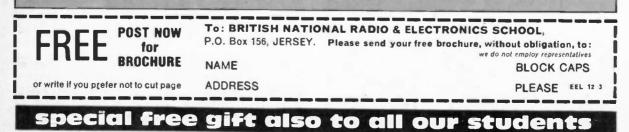
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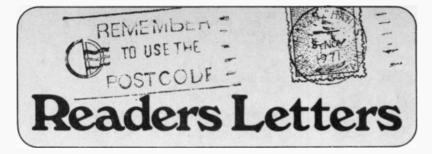
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RAPY



Beta Down Under

Having been interested in electronics for only a short while, I have found EVERYDAY ELEC-TRONICS and more especially the *Teach-In* '74 series, to be most useful and informative for beginners like myself, and without it I probably would have given up long ago. Thank you.

For quite some time now I have wanted an electric guitar, but could never find sufficient finance to buy one commercially, so I was highly delighted when the project on the *Beta Electronic Guitar* was announced. I waited until I had all three issues concerning the *Beta* before embarking on my first electronic project.

I realised I would have trouble obtaining the transformer type M218 and probably the jack socket without sending to England for them, but decided to go ahead anyway and make as many of the parts as I could, including the pick-ups.

The materials and components were gathered together from three different states of Australia, and with the help of friends and an understanding wife, the guitar was manufactured on the kitchen bench.

All was completed and ready to go except for the transformer, and all enquiries for a 5 ohm to 50 kilohm matching transformer turned up zero, so with the help of a very good friend and technician, a single transistor pre-amp circuit was developed to take its place, which, with a few modifications to original circuits, has done the job very well.

I am so pleased with the performance and sound of the guitar, plus the big saving in cost, that if anyone else in Australia is building or wanting to build the same, and is having the same difficulties as I had, I would be only too pleased to be of any assistance with information if they care to write to me.

Thank you once again for helping me get started in electronics through your magazine.

T Holmes, 152 Heber St., Moree, 2400 N.S.W. Australia.

Battleground

I was interested in Mr. R. Macdonnell's letter, EVERYDAY ELECTRONICS July 1973, which mentioned various kits. He seems to have enjoyed a great deal of success with his equipment which functions correctly after being assembled and wired. My own experience however is that correct assembly and wiring with good soldered joints does not guarantee satisfactory operation of electrońic equipment.

Some years ago I caught the radio bug and decided to put together a t.r.f. radio or "straight" set as it is sometimes called. This receiver was a three valve plus rectifier set in a cream plastic case, and it produced a mains hum when switched on.

I then went to work on it by removing the metal rectifier and fitting a double-diode valve in its place. My joy was short lived however, because having removed the mains hum I now had a modulation hum from the loudspeaker.

Two 0.02 microfarad 1000V capacitors connected to each anode of the rectifier cured this trouble. Then transistor radio's appeared and I simply had to have a shot at these not knowing what lay in wait for me.

The first attempt was a complete failure and it was sent back from whence it came, my own fault of course, printed circuit soldering had defeated me (incorrect soldering iron—too large) produced many dry joints.

At present I have a transistor radio waiting for a new volume control because the one sent had faulty switch contacts. Has any other reader found it a battleground of electronics.

> W. J. Mitchell Lancs.

Price

As a schoolboy, I would like to thank you for putting your magazine and your projects within both the scope and pocket-money of the schoolboy enthusiast; I have already constructed quite a few of your ideas, and still find money for more!

> N. D. Tyrrell, Nr. Bristol.



Everyday Electronics, December 1973

COMPETITION WINNER

The first prize-winner of EVERYDAY ELECTRONICS soldering competition Mr. David Riley (right of our picture) with the Viscount Audio System donated by Radio and T.V. Components (Acton) Ltd. On the left are Editor Fred Bennett who made the presentation, and Assistant Editor Mike Kenward. Mr. David Riley whose home is at Orpington, Kent, has just entered University to study medicine.

One hundred runners-up have been awarded prizes consisting of soldering equipment donated by Adcola Products Ltd., Antex (Electronics) Ltd., and Multicore Solders Ltd.

EVERYDAY ELECTRONICS thanks all firms concerned for their valuable support for this contest.



interchangeable

Kit

40p 60p

3A

Project 80

the slimmest, most elegant hi-fi modules ever made

Living with hi fi takes on new meaning with Project 80 modules. They can be assembled virtually anywhere, creating opportunities to install systems hitherto only dreamed about and never before made practical. Quality and reliability are everything you could wish for Units are mounted by 6BA bolts at rear passing through drilled holes, cases are in black with white embellishment.

Stereo 80 pre-amplifier and control unit

Each channel has independent tone and volume slider controls enabling exceptionally good environmental matching to be obtained. A virtual earth input stage forms part of the up-dated circuitry which includes generous overload margins Clear instructions template with are supplied

RRP £11.95 +E1-19

unit

Project 80 active filter

Size - 108 × 50 × 20mm (41 + 2 × ±ins)

Frequency response - 36Hz to 22KHz,

Distortion - at 1 KHz - 0 03% using 30V

HF cut off (scratch) - 22KHz to 5 5KHz.

L.F. cut off (rumble) - 28dB at 20Hz.

Voltage gain - minus 0.2dB

R R P £6.95 +0.69p V.A T.

controls minimum

12dB/oct_slope

9dB/oct slope



Size - 260 × 50 × 20mm (101 × 2 × 1 ins) Inputs – Mag P.U 3mV RIAA corrected, Ceramic P U ,Radio,Tape S/N ratio - 60db Frequency range - 10Hz to 25KHz + 3dB Power requirements - 20 to 35 volts

Outputs - 100mV + AB monitoring for tape Controls - Press button for tape, radio and P.U. Sliders for Volume, Bass and Treble

Z.40

Z.40 & Z.60

Size - 55 × 80 × 20mm

Output - 15W RMS

continuous 8 Q (35V)

10Hz – 100KHz ±1dB

Frequency response

Signal to noise ratio -

Distortion - less than

0 1% at 10W into 8 Ω

Power requirements -

RRP £5.45 +0.54p

Input sensitivity - 100mV

power amplifiers

Project 80 FM tuner and stereo decoder

right

out

tape

pu 1-2

rad

pu1

pu2

FM Tuner

Z.60

(45V)

0.0.3%

Size - 55 > 98 > 20mm

Output - 25W RMS8 Q

Distortion - typically

Frequency response -

10Hz to more than

200KHz + 1dB

better than 70dB

^{R R P.} £6.95

Please send post paid.

for which lenclose Cash/Cheque for £

S/N ratio

Name

Address.

BLOCK LETTERS

Input sensitivity -

100-250m\

Size - 85 × 50 × 20mm Tuning range - 87 to 108 MHz Detector - I C balanced coincidence. AFC - Switchable One 26 transistor I.C. Twin dual varicap tuning Distortion - 0.3% at 1 KHz for 75KHz deviation Ceramic filter in I.F. section Sensitivity - 4 microvolts for 30dB quieting



Decoder-With gallium arsenide tuning beacon and 19-transistor I C Size - 47 × 50 × 20mm

2" high, % deep

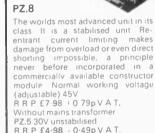
Slider controls

New circuitry

FM tuner £11.95 FE1-19 Decoder £7.45 +0.45p

Sinclair power supply units





PZ.635V stabilised

+ 0.69p R R P £7-98 + 0 79p V A T.

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If within 3 months of purchasing any product direct from us, you are dissatisfied with it, your money will be refunded on production of receipt of payment. Many Sinclair appointed Stockists also offer this guarantee Should any diffect arise in normal use, we will service it without charge. For damage arising from mis use a

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Everyday Electronics, December 1973

E.E. 12

including V.A.T.

KITS FOR PREVIOUS PROJECTS

Unless otherwise stated, kits contain electronic parts only. The case and special items can be obtained locally. Also batteries are not included. Bits may be returned for refund if construction has not been started. We reserve the right to substitute components should deliveries be protracted so as to avoid undus delay.

protracted so as to avoid undus delay. If reprint of doto is required add 10p EQUEE SERVITEL. ...Ward off the unwanted intrulet"...No elaborate acting up or wiring required, kit of parts 45-48. "EMAPT INDICATOR. Press your button first and your opponent is blocked also suitable for Quis games and reaction testing. Kit of parts 51-10. EMEORED FLAYER. Good quality at a reasonable price-good enough for classical records and pop. Kit of parts 48-10. WINDSCREEN WIFER CONFEDL. Wet dirty read-Drizisel-FOG-Bmeared arcrem-Scraping wipers-combat these with add-on wiper control. Kit of parts 48-50.

wipers-combat these with add-on wiper control. Kit of parts \$550. FUZZ BOX. Add weird and interesting effects to guitar playing with this solid state Fuzz box. Kit of parts \$550. FHOTOGRAFFIC COLOUR TEMPERATURE

THOTOGRAPHIC COLOUR TEMPERATURE HETER, Must for colour photographer get the colours right gives quick indication of filters necessary for correction in any light. Can be used with natural or Studio lighting. Kit of parts 23-56. ASTRON M.W. RADIO. A simple M.W. reflex circuit reociver—casy to build 33-30. **EENOTE TEMPERATURE OOKFARATOR.** Measures small temperature changes in lightids or gamma. The photographic solution...thermo-statically controlled rooms etc. Kit 25-26. **RAIE WARNING ALARM.** Kéep your washing dry with this automatic alarm device. Kit 35-30. **WAA WAA FEDAL.** Add excitement and sound vibration to your music. Kit 35-30.

WAA WAA FEDAL. And Contensent and sound vibration to your music. Kit 58-50. ELECTRO LAUGH. Laughter simulator also useful electronic alarm. Kit of parts 52-50. BOIL MOISTURE METER. Many plants are killed librough over-wakering—this meder measures soil moisture at root depth—probes can be left permedicably beneditude plant—lands with canade

permainently beside the plant-indicator remotely boused could monitor everal planta. Et ##. EGFALI INFECTOR: A useful pocket instrument for fault finding in radies and amplifiers. Kit #21-06 BABE ALARE: Keep a check on the kids-this device will give you peace of mind as you wake THEFLE ALARDE. Teaching and for multi-mileston even he much for ember themas kit #21-06

plication-can be used for quick checks. Kit \$310. POWER SUPPLY UNIT. Just right for testing low voltage circuits-a simple stabilised supply roltage circuits a simple stabilised suppl providing 0-16 volts D.C. continuously variable Kit 25-20.

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12 volt car battery—gives approx. 10 watts which is enough for most shavers. Kit \$4.85.

BEBOTRONALE. Electronic Metronome with pulse frequency continuoualy variable from 40-225 beats per minute. Kit 8215. THEOUGH LENS LIGHT METER. A simple light

meter for use with single lens reflex camera. Kit \$4-85. MEDIUM AND LONG WAVE RADIO TUNER.

radio tuner for use with almost any Kit 63-26. A simple

ampiner. RAT 53-50. INFFAR A EED BURGLAR ALARM. Uses an invisible, reflected beam to detect intruders when beam is intercepted—a power output is switched on for up to one minute. Kit 24-35.

CASSETTE TAPE POWER SUPPLIES. Two units

CARETTE TAPE POWER SUPPLIES. Two units to power a casactic tape player or resorder one sait err-price \$1.40. BEACTOMATIC. A resection testing game that can also be a quit answering indicator. Rit \$3.40. ELECTRONIC MOUSE TEAP. A humane mouse trap--estohes them alive so that you can release them in the park. Rit \$3.45. TRANSISTOR TEATER. A rapid tester for checking mest transistor-metsa fransistors in an oscillator circuit and gives available indication of goodness. Rit \$3.15. BTF SAVEE. Protongs lite of soldering iron bit-prevents pitting. Rit \$1.95. INTERVENTION TO BUTICE. A device that can be set to indicate icc; conditions or similar temperature

to indicate 'ice' conditions or similar temperature levela. Kit \$1.55. AUDIO COLOUR UNIT. Add a colour dimension to

AUDIO ODLOUE UNIT: Add a colour dimension to your audio equipment. This unit will modulate three lamps in accord with Bass-middle and trable notes of any music. Kil-or parts \$7.50. U.E.F. T.V. AERIAL. A simple aerial for U.E.F. to reception on your band could improve your reception immensely. Kil \$1.88. DAMP LOCATOR. Easily carried in your pocket thai little unit gives visible indication of damp. Kit \$1.35.

IL ARGER & EXPOSURE NETER. For D.I.Y. solographer \$5.00. IG TIMER, Simple timer with audible warning.

44-1B

TERMS:-10% discount if ten of an item ordered, and postage where quoted -other items, post free if order for these over £6.00 otherwise add 20p.

696

MULLARD UNILEX STEREO SYSTEM There is no doubt that it is a good system, we believe that for the money it is without comparison. We demonstrate gladiy at our Tamworth Road depot. Prices of the individual £1 60 £1 60 £1 98 £2.53 Control panel kit with «pun aluminium faced knobs 42-20

Tablet innove to outfit—fil.30 post paid. Or the complete outfit—fil.30 post paid. Pair of 15 ohm speakers made by E.M.I. are also available if required, price 25 30 the pair. No extra costage if ordered with the above, otherwise add 25p.

THYRISTOR LIGHT DIMMER

518 518

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Domestic model for any lamp np to 250 watt. Mounted on switch plate to fit in place of standard switch. Virtually no radio interferences. Price 23:95. Industrial model 5 amp module with control knob not on switch plate \$3.20.

DISTRIBUTION PANELS

Just what you need for work bench or lab. 4×13 amp sockets in netal box to take standard 13 amp fused plugs and on /off switch with neon warming light. Snppled complete with 6 feet of flex cable. Wired up ready to work. 63-60 plus 23p P. A I

CD CAR IGNITION

This system which has proved to be amazingly efficient. We offer ktt of parts as P.W Circule 85-55 plus 20p . 2 p. Deluxe model with pre-pared circuit board 57-65. When ordering pleast state whether for positive or negative systems. ELECTRONIC IGNITION

CENTRIFUGAL BLOWER

CENTRIFUGAL BLOWER Miniature mains driven blower centrifugal type blower unit by Wooda. Powerful hat specially built for quiet runulng-driven by cuabloned induction motor with specially built low noise bearings. Overall size $4\frac{1}{9}^{\prime\prime} \times 4\frac{1}{9}^{\prime\prime}$ $\times 4^{\prime\prime}$. When mounted by flange, air is blown into the equipment but to suck air out, mount it from centre using clamp. Ideal for cooling electrical equipment or fitting into a cooker hood, film drying cabines or for removing flax smoke when soldering etc. etc. A real bargain at 8206. emoving finx an argain at £2.05.





a rolle summe	c norwater	Central ries
0	07	017
1	Twice daily	Off
2	All day	011
2	Twice daily	Twice daily
- 4	All day	All day
5	Continuously	Continuous
Sultable o	f course, to programme	other than

than central

Suitable of course, to programme other than central basing and bot water, for instance, programme upstains and downstains electric beating on heating and cooling or taped music and radio. In fact there is no limit to the versatility of this Programmer. Mains operated—Size 3" x 3" x 2" deep as illustrated but less case. Price 53 50 each.

ously

GOOD COMPANION

We can now offer these again in i.e. version using Fernanti ZN414 and Mullard AF Módules 1172. Excellent tone wood cabinet. Cabinet size approx. Ilin wide × 8in. bigh × 3in. desp. Complete assembly instructions \$5-75 plus 25p post and ins.



Probably the tiniest possible radio, as described in Practical Wireless, January '73. All electronic parts \$2:20 post paid

CONTROLLER

NEW IKW MODEL



Electronically changes speed from approximately 10 reva-to maximum. Full power at all speeds by finger-tip control. Kit includes all parts, case, everything and full instructions. \$2-65 piles 13p post and insurance. Made up model also available. \$2-60 piles 13p post & p.

THE TWENTYLITE

Flourescent lighting units with polyester choke and finished white enamel. 24" model, kical kitchen, bedroom, hallway, porch, lift, etc., with tube. Assembled ready to install. Price \$2:90 + 35p p. & p.

RADIO STETHOSCOPE

set way to fault find --traces signal from aerial beaker--when signal stops you've found the ... Use it on Radio, TV to speakerfault multifier, anything — com-plete kit comprises two special transistors and all parts inclu-ding probe tube and crystal earpisos, \$3.80-twin sistho-set instead of earpises \$3 stimments and ins. 20p.





Callers to: 102/3 Tamworth Road, CROYDON,

I HOUR MINUTE TIMER

KITS FOR PREVIOUS PROJECTS CONT. FROM LEFT HAND COL. **NEON NOVELTY**, Interesting modern ornar

81 INDICATOR AUDIBLE WARNING. Add this and the warning device to car indicators or dash panel warning lights and your attention will be instantly drawn to the warning lanp kit. 81-30. NIGHT LIGHT SWITCH. A simple control to dim

Kit #1-10 a lamp. Kit dl.10. **GENERAL PORPOSE AMPLIFIER.** An audio amplifier of reasonable quality for use with radio tuners-audio oscillators, record decks-electric guilars, etc. Kit \$4.90.

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AUTO FAR. A thermostatic control for car engine AU 30 FAR. A thermonicate control for care rights fan, gives quicker warning ap time, etc. Kit 25-38. SLAVE FLASE. Photon taken with a single flash bare a "flat" appearance - a eccond flash correctly positioned overcomes this. This unit enables a second (or ULE-38, flash to be automatically ELESTROFIC DOORBEEL, Not in fact a bell but an alertonic circuit the montones an unuand

ELECTRONIC DOORBELL, Not in fact a bell but an electronic circuit that produces an unusual sound when the button is pressed. Kit \$4-00. WAA WAA. Add another wound dimension to I.G. EADIO. A fantastic personal radio uses a special i.E., is small, easy to build, yet gives excellent results. Kit \$3-10. AQUARIUM THERENOGTAT. A very sensitive electronic thermostat. Can also be used for other applications regulring fine control of temperature. Kit \$39-35. 1011 00-05

TRAIN CONTROLLER. With most control there is considerable loss of power on low special-the bia unit overcomes this problem and makes slow speed realistic. Kit \$2:15. STEREO HEADPHONE ADAPTER. Enables one

or two sets of stereo headphones to be used with

or two sets of sectro nearponent to be used with an amplifuer, \$1.85. 4 BARD TEF BECKIVEE. Receives annateur, Ablpping and normal medium wavebank. \$5 GAS ALARE. A slimple alarm detects gases, vapours and smoke. \$5.99

GANG TUNING CONDENSERS. 500p f each section ideal for transmitter or communications receiver, 61p

SPIT MOTOR



200-250V induction motor, driving a Carter gearbox with a 14" ontput drive shaft running at 5 revs p.m. Intended for roasting endekens, also for driving models-windmills, colour-

ed disc lighting effects, etc. \$2 05 plus 20p post

RECORD PLAYBACK HEADS (TRUVOX)

TO:

TINIEST AUDIO UNIT

TINIEST AUDIO UNIT Although only the same size as an Oxo crube these are completely self contained and comprise microphone, 3 transistor amplifier with volume control and battery compartment and finally a dynamic carpiece. All in a plastic case. Made by Arient (Bold, we believe at over \$50 each). These are really bearing aids complete except for the ear tube but we are not selling these as bearing aids only for the micro milget parts they contain. Believed to be in perfect working order but not tested. Price & \$550 each. tested. Price \$5.50 each

MAINS MOTOR



MAINS MOTOR Precision maile—as used in record decks and tape recor-ders—lifeal also for extractor fan, blower, heaters, etc. New and perfect. Snip at 65p. Postage 20p for first one then 10p for each one ordered. 1" stackunotor 91-10.

NEED A SPECIAL SWITCH

Leaf Contact. Very slight pre-wure closes both contacts. Sp each 10 for 60p, Plantic push rod suitable for operating. Sp each. 10 for 54p, Double 00

RESETTABLE FUSE

Hest IABLE FOSE How long does it take you to renew a fuse? Time yourself when next one blows. Then reekoning your time at £1 per hour see now quickly our resettable fuse (anto circuit breaker, will pay for itself. Price only £1.10 each or £12 per dosen, specify \$, 10 or 15 amp-simply At is piece of setick.

Everudau Electronics. December 1973

MAINS OPERATED CONTACTOR

220/240v. 50 cycle solenoid with laminated core so very silent in operation. Closes 4 eirouits each rated at 10 amps. Extremely well made by a German Electrical Company. Overall alze 24 × 2 × 2in 42-20 each.

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I REV. PER MINUTE MOTOR WITH GEAR-BOX

Made by the famous Chamberlain & Hookhanı Ltd. These could be made to drive clock or similar. Really robust reliable unit. Price #1-10 each.

AUTO-ELECTRIC CAR AERIAL

with dashboard control switch—fully extendable to 40in or fully retrac-table. Suitable for 12V positive or negative earth. Supplied complete negative earch. Supplied complete with fitting instructions and ready wired dashboard uwitch. \$6.35 plus 25p post and insurance.

MAINS TRANSISTOR POWER PACK

PACK Designed to operate transistor sets and amplifiers. Adjustable output &v., 9v., 12 volts for up to 500mA (class B working). Takes the place of any of the following batteries: PP1, PP3, PP4, PP6, PP7, PP9 and others. Kit comprises: mains transformer rectifier, smoothing and load resistor, condensers and instructions. Real anip at only \$1.10, pins 200 postase. \$1.10, pius 20p postage.

MINIATURE WAFER SWITCHES



2 pole, 2 way-4 pole, 2 way-3 pole, 3 way-4 pole, 3 way-2 pole, 4 way-3 pole, 4 way-2 pole 6 way-1 pole, 12 way. All at 25p each

DRY FILM LUBRICANT

DRY FILM LUBRICANT DY Pills Lubricant. In aerool can for easy application and for putting lubricant into places where the nor-mal oil can cannot reach. Home and everyday uses. We have purchased a large quantity of these from the Liquidiator and are able to offer them to for the about half of the original list price. Bigs per (6 o.;) can or 12 cans for 55 post paid. The lubricant is I.C.I. fluon L169.

MULTI-SPEED MOTOR

MULTI-SFEED MOTOR Bis speeds are available 500, 880 and 1,100 r.p.m. and 8,000, 12,000 d 18,500 r.p.m. Bhaft is 4 in. diameter and approximately 1 in. long. 230/240v. Its speed may be further controlled with the use of www.Therestelese controller. Very powerful and useful motor size approx. 2 in. dia. × 5 in. long. Price 97p plus 23p postage and Deuraneo

SLIDE SWITCHES



Shide Switch. 2-pole changeover panel mounting by two 6B.A. screws. Size approx. In × in rated 250V lamp. Sp each. 10 for 75p. Ditto as above but for printed circuit 6p each. 10 for 65p Sub Ministure Side Switch. DPDT 19mm or butween fiving centres 20 a sch or

(fin approx.) between fixing centres. 20p each or 10 for \$1.90, SP Change over spring return 250v 1 10 for \$1.6 amp. 11p.



ISA ELECTRICAL PROGRAMMER

O O

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Learn in your sleep: Have radio playing and kettle boiling as you

Have radio playing and kettle boiling as you to ward off intruders bave warm house to come bome to, All these and many other things you can do if you invest in an electrical programmer Clock by famous maker with 15 amp, on of switch. Switch-on time can be set anywhere to stay on up to 6 hours. Independent 60 minute memory jogger. A beautiful unit. Price \$2:15 + 20p p & p or with glass front chrome bezel \$2p extra.

I CHIP RADIO

Ferranti's latest device ZN414--gives results better than superhet. Supplied complete with technical notes and circuits. \$1-35 each. 10 for \$12.

Hi-Q TUNER COMPONENTS For experimenting with the ZN414. EIT HO. 1, Pleasey Miniature Tuning Condenser with built in LW switch and 3" forrit slab and litz wound MW coll and wave change switch, 789 KIT NO. 2. Air spaced tuning condenser 6" ferrits rod litx wound NW and LW coils and wave

rod litz wound MW and LW coils and wave change switch, 94p. ETT MO. 3. Air spaced TC with alow motion drive 8° ferrit rod, with lits wound LW and MW coils and wave change switch, 31-10. **ETT MO. 4.** Permeability tuner with fast and slow motion drive and LW loading coils and wave change switch, 50p.

HOUR MINUTE TIMER

Made by Smiths. Complete with control knob and calibrated dial. Useful in kitchen office, dark-room, etc. Bargain at 55p.

Everyday Electronics, December 1973

HONEYWELL PROGRAMMER

This is a drum type timing device, the drum being callibrated in equal divis for switch setting purposes with trips which are infinitely adjustable for position.

which are infinitely adjustable for position. They are also arranged to allow 2 opera-tions per ewitch per rotation. There are 15 changeover micro switches each of 10 amp type operated by the tripe thus 15 circuits may be changed per revolution. Drive motor is maine operated 5 reve per min. Some of the many uses of this timer are Kachhery courtol, Boller firing, Dispensing and Vending machines, Display lighting animated and eigns, Signalling, etc. Price from makers probably over 410 each. Special enip price \$6:33 plus 25p post and insurance. Don't mise this terrific bargain.

THIS MONTH'S SNIP

WALL THERMOSTATS. Made by the famous Smiths Instrument Co. called Colourstat. Wall mounting and in a handsome plastic case. (Cream and beige). Adjustable by slider (lockable) and may be set to control temperatures from around freezing through to 50°C. The alide panel is engraved and indicates (frost) (warm) (very warm), etc. The thermostat will control heaters, etc. up to 15 amp at normal mains voltage and is ideal for living room, bedroom and greenhouse, etc. Price \$1.65. Don't miss this

TEACH IN '74

A new beginners series started with the October issue of this magazine, we will be supplying all the parts for this. The initial kit covering all components required for the first 6 months is available poet and VAT included—price \$7. A special feature about our version of this kit is the 4 $\frac{1}{2} \times 3^{2}$ meter 0-100LA meter. As the author says, a large meter is so much easier to read than a small one

BABY SNATCH ALARM AUTO-WATER FOR PLANTS TREMELO UNIT

To receive parts for these and other feature projects, send the quoted approximate amounts and any cash adjustment can be made later.

TANGENTIAL HEATER UNIT This heater unit is the very latest type, most efficient, and quiet running. Is as most efficient, and quiet running. Is as fitted in Hoover and blower heaters costing g15 and more. We have a few only. Comprises motor, impeller, 2kW. element and 1kW. element allowing switching 1, 2 and 3kW. and with thermal safety cut-out. Can be fitted into any metal line case or cabinet. Only needs control switch, §3-88. 2kW. Model as above except 2kW. §3-75. Don't miss this. Control Switch, §4p plus VAT P. & P. 40p.

A similar size to the above but a more expensive design. Used with the Good Companion de-luxe model. \$2.20 plus 50p post and insurance.



24hr. REPEATING TIME SWITCH

Made by Bmiths these are A.C. mains operated. NOT CLOCKWORK. Ideal for mounting on rack or abelf or can be hult into box with 154 socket. 2 completely adjustable time periods per 24 hours. 5 amp change-over contacts will switch circuit on or off during these periods \$3.78 post and ine. 23p. Additional time contacts 55p pair.

SWITCH TRIGGER MATS

So thin is undetectable under carpet but will switch on with slightest pressure. For burglar alarms, shop doors, etc. 24in × 18in £1.69. 18in × 10in £1.61.





(A30 Amp Switch.) Just the thing if you want to come home to a warm house without it costing.you a fortune. You can delay the switch on time of your electric fires, etc. up to 14 hours from setting time or you can use the switch to give a boost on period of up to 3 hours. Equally suitable to control processing. Regular price probably around 45. Bpecial snip price \$1.46 Fost and Ins. 23p.

12 WAY SUB-MINIATURE MULTI-CORE CABLE

7.0076 copper cores each core P.V.C. insulated and of different colour. P.V.C. covered overall and approx. 3/16in. thick. Price 23p per yard.

KETTLE ELEMENTS Made by the famous A.E.I. Co. Complete with washers and combined fixing ring and plug abroud. Normal 2 round pin and flat pln earth connection and overload reset push hutton. 2 Models-lin (approx.) suitable for Swan and other similar models-lin (approx.) suitable for G.E.C., Hotpoint, etc. All quick boll 32kW elements at 240V. Prior §1.88.

BATTERY CONDITION TESTER



Made by Mallory but suitable for all batteries made hy Ever Ready and others, most of which are sinc carbon Fiver Ready and others, most of which are sink carbon types but also mercury manganess—nload—eliver oxide and alkaline batteries may be tested. The tester puts a dummy load on the battery and the meter scale indicasts the condition depending upon which seation the pointer rest. The section reads "replace" "work" or "good". The tester is complete in its case, size $3j^* \times 6j^* Z^* \times$ with leads and prode. Price $32^* 80^*$ pins 200 postage.

SNAP ACTION SLIDE

Rated 5a. 240v. Made by Arrow. Type fitted in the handles of electric drills, vacuums, etc. 5p each. 10 for 54p.

EDUCATIONAL KITS - all with pictorial instructions THIS BALANCE



KIT FREE. Eagle educational kits. Japanese made, these are excellent value for money. We do not expect to

at this offer once stocks are sold. be able to r be able to repeat this other once accase are sold. Brief description of each kit is given below and with 3 kits or more we give FREE an accurate 11 piece balance kit. Price of kits 449 each post paid. Special price for all 7 kits \$300 with free balance kit.

MAR Lens Kit. Eleven parts, including candle, one concave lens, one convex lens, stage and allt frame, etc. Watch light rays bend as they pass through different lenses.

one concave lens, one convex lens, stage and slit frame, etc. Watch light rays bend as they pass through different lenses. **KA3 Water Pamp Kit.** Thirteen parts. Top of pump is transparent so that operating parts may be observed. Small parts are brightly coloured to be seen easily while working. Three types of pump nay be made: Lift Pump, Force Pump and Force Pump with reservoir and nozale. **KA4 Busser Kit.** Eleven parts. Transparent covern alow the operation of burger to be seen. Illustrates and teaches how electronagnetism with an automatic switch results in an operating burser. **KA7 Electro-Elagnet Kit.** Friteen parts, includes compass. Bakes two electronagnets, one with one layer of wire and one with several layers of wire. Picks up tacks, nails and any snall parts showing how magnetism works. **KA3 Current and Exectional projects** to learn the application of "OHME LAW" and see the different types and lengths of wire. **KA3 Bit: Lit.** Bith parts, including bell and push button switch. Build a complete electric bell and we how the hammer is triggered to make the bell ring. **KA10 Horse Key Busser and Bell Kit. 2:5 part**

make the bell ring. KA10 Mores Kay Basser and Bell Kit. 25 part kit, easy to construct, simple to operate.

MINIATURE SEALED RELAY







1

TELEPHONES Complete as illustrated. Bave your legs, time and temper, simply by putting in some telephones. Er. G.P.O. not new- but guaranteet in good condition and serviceable. Bupplied with diagram and instructions abowing how to connect. S typen available as illustrated iess internal bell bett but iess dial 31 se ach.

fluxtrated ress internal ben \$1 each. Ditto with bell but loss dial \$1.55 each. As illustrated with dial and bell \$1.50 each. Post etc. 50p each.

BAKELITE INSTRUMENT CASE Size approx. 6½ × 3½ × 2° deep with brass inswith in four corners and bakelite panel. This is a very strong case suitable to house instru-ments and special rigs, etc. Price 54p each pax lid 11p extra.

TELESCOPIC AERIAL

for portable, car radio or transmitter. Chrome plated-six sections, extends from 74 to 47in. Hole in bottom for 68A screw. 489. KNUCKLED MODEL FOR F.M. 559

TREASURE TRACER

Complete Kit (except wooden battens) to make the metaj detector as the circuit in Practical Wireless, August insue, £2-20 plus 20p post and insurance

IMMERSION HEATERS BY REMPLOY



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A.C. Depth into tank 11". 2kw or 3kw \$1.65 plus 20p each post and insurance.



Model TT2 -- small but power-ful 1° pull-approx. size 1§" x 1§" x 1§". 669. Model 400/1 §" pull. 61ze 2§" x 2" x 1§". 639. Model TT10 1§" pull. 61ze 3" x 2§" x b post and insurance.

21". 41.98 plus 20p post and insurance.



PORTABLE RADIO CASE DE-LUXE







AUDIDTRONIC MODEL ATM. I

Top value 1000 o.p.v. pocket multimeter. Banges: 0/10/50/250/1000v. AC and DC DC Current 0-1mA/100mA. Resistance 0/150k ohms. Decibels -10 to +22dB. Bize 90 x 60 x 28mm. Complete with test leads. £2:95. Post 15p. AC and DC

RUSSIAN 22 RANGE MULTIMETER

RUSSIAN 22 RANGE MULTIMETER Model Ud37 10,000 o.p.v. A first class versatile in-etrument innufactured in U.8.8.R. to the historet standrards. Ranges: 2-5/10/ 50/250/1500/1000 v D.C. 2-5/ 10/50/250/500/1000 v D.C. 2-5/ DO Current 100wA/1/10/ 100mA/1A. Resistance 200 ohma/3/30/300K/3m Q. Complete with batteries. test leads, hatructions and sturdy site carrying case. £4 05. P. 6. P. 25p

MODEL TE-200

 $\begin{array}{l} \label{eq:constraints} \textbf{MODEL TE-200} \\ 20,000 & 0.P.V. & Mirror scale, \\ overload protection, 0[5]25/125[1,000V] & D.C. 0[10]50[250] \\ 1,000V, & A.C. 0[50 <math>\mu A/250 \ mA, \\ 0000V & Mue \Omega, -20 \ to +62db, \\ \textbf{$\mathbf{54}$} \ \textbf{$\mathbf{95}$}, \ \textbf{\mathbf{P}}, \ \textbf{\mathbf{x}}, \ 15p. \end{array}$

MODEL TE-300

30,000 O.P.V. Mirror scale, overload protection 0/-6/3/15/60/ 300/1,200V. D.C. 0/6/30/120/600/ 1,200V. A.C. 0/30µA/6mA/ 1,200V, A.C. 0/30μA/6mA/ 60mA/300mA/600mA. 0/8K/ 80K/800K/8 meg. ohm -20 to 4 63 db, £7 50, P. & P. 15p.

U4312 MULTIMETER

U4312 MULTIMETER Extremely sturdy instrur electrical use, 667 o.p.v. 0/3/1-5/7-5/30/60/150/300/ 600/900 VDC and 75mV. 0/3/1-5/7-5/30/60/150/300 600/900 VAC. strument 60/960 VA 600/960 VA 600/960 VA 600/960 VA 600/961 VA 600/96

MODEL 500

MODEL 500 30,000 O.P.V. with over-load protection, mirror scale, 01-512-5110[251100/250[500] 1.000v. D.C. 012-5110[25] 100[250]500[1.000V. A.C. 050[LA[5]50]500mA. 12 amp. D.C. 0[60]K/6 Meg./ 60 Meg Q. £10 50. Post paid. Leather Case £1-75

MODEL C.7080 EN Clant 6" milror scale, 20,000 o.p.v. 0 / 25 / 1 / 25 / 10 / 10 / 25 / 100 / 5000V. D.C. 0 / 2:5 / 10 / 60 / 250 / 1000 / 5000V. A.C. 0 / 50µA / 1 / 10 / 100 / FORMA / 10 smp D.C. A.C. 0 / 50µA / 1 / 10 / 100 / 500mA / 10 amp. D.C. 0 / 2K / 200K / 20 meg - 20 to + 50 dB. £13 95. Post 35p.

Model S-100TR MULTIMETER

Model S-100TR MULTIMETE TRANSISTOR TESTER 100,000 0.p.v. mirror scale/ overload protection. 0/12/ -//3/12/30/120/600 v DC. 0/6/30/120/600 v DC. 0/0/4/ 12/300mA/12 AMP DC. 0/10 K/1 MEG/100MEG. --20 to + 50db. 001--2 MPD. Transistor tester measures Alpha, beta and Ico. Complete with batteries instructions with batteries, instructions and leads. £14.95. P/P 25p.

KAMODEN 72.200

XAMODEN 72 200 **MULTITESTER** High menditivity tester. 200,000 σ.p.v. Overload pro-tection. Mirror scale. Ranges; 0/ 06/ 3/ 3/ 30 / 120 / 600 / 1/2007. D.C. 0/ 3/ 12 / 60 / 300 / 11,2007. A.C. 0 / 6µA / 1-2mA / 120mA / 600mA / 12A. D.C. 0 / 17A. A.C. -20 to +65dB. 0/ 2K / 200K / 2 meg / 200 meg ohms. £16:95. Post 30p.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO 10% VAT



Meg/20 Meg ohm -20 to +63dB. £14-95. P. & P. 20p 370 WTR MULTI-METER 570 WIR HULLI-MEJER Features A.C. current ranges, 20,000 o.p.v. 0/-5/2-5/10/50/ 250/500 1000 V. D.C. 0/2-5/10/60/250/500/1000V AC 0/50/µA/1/10/100mA/1/10 Amp 16

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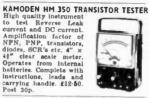
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D.C. 0/100mA/1/10 Amp AC 0/5K/50K/500K/5 meg/ 50 -20 +62db. 217-50. P. & P. 25p.

HIDKI MODEL 700X 100,000 O.P.V. Overload protection. Mirror scale.

protection. Mirror scale. 3/-611-21-5/3/6/12/30/60/ 120/300/600/12/00V DC 1-5/3/6/12/30/60/150/300/600 1200 V. A.C. 15/30µ.A/3/6/30/60/150/300m A 6/12 A MP. DC. 2K/200K/2

-5. 25, 10, 50, 250, 1,000
 V. A.C. Volta: 3, 10,00
 D.C. Current: 10, 100µA.
 D.C. Current: 10, 100µA.
 H. 10K, 100K, 100KG, 100MEG Ω
 Declueis: -10 to +49 db. Plastic Case with. Carrying Handle. Size: 74in.x 64in.x 54in. x54in. x64in.x



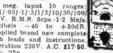












Complete with probe and instructions. £17-50. P. & P. 30p. Additional probes avail-able: R.F. £2-12; H.V. £2:50.



KAMODEN HM. 720B F.E.T. V.O.M. Input Impedance 10 meg ohme ohms. Ranges: 0 / 25 / 1 / 2.5 / 10 / 50/ 250 / 1000V. D.C. 0 / 2.8 / 10 / 50 / 250 1000V. A.C. 0 / 25µA / 2·5 / 25 / 250 mA D.C. - 20 to + 62dB 0/5K / 50K / 500K / 5meg

500meg ohms. £14-95, Post 30p



DC CURRENT -12-12mA. Resistance up to 2000M ohm. Decibeis -20 to + 51dB. Complete with leads/instructions. £17-50. Complete with P. & P. 20p.

KAMODEN HMG-500 INSULATION RESISTANCE TESTER

Range 0-1000 Meg-ohms, 500 Volt. Battery operated. Wide range clear meter 41" × 4". Complete with de-

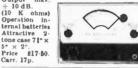
luxe carrying case, batteries, instruc-tions. £19.95. Post 30p

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Price

Carr. 17p.

BELCO AF-SA SOLID STATE SINE SQUARE WAVE C.R. OSCILLATOR Bins 18×200,000 Hz; Bquare 18×20,000 Hz Output max. + 10 dB. (10 K ohms) Operation in-ternal batteries



TO-3 PORTABLE OSCILLOSCOPE

TO-3 PORTABLE OSCILLOSCOPE Sin. tube, Y amp. Senativity 0-1 w p-p/CM. Bandwidth 1-5 cps-1-0 MHz. Input imp. senativity 0-9v, p-p/CM. Bandwidth 1-5cp=800kHz. Input imp. 2 meg Ω 20pF. Time base. 5 ranges 10 cps 300 kHz. Bynchronization. Intermal/sexternal. Illuminated scale 140×215×330 mm. Weight 154th. S20/240V. A.C. Supplied brand new with handbook. £52:50. Carr. 50p.

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CI-5 PULSE OSCILLOSCOPE

For display of pulsed and periodic waveforms

and periodic waveforms in electronic circuits. VERT. AMP. Band-width 10MHz. Bensi-tivity at 100KHz VEM8/ mm. 1-20; HOR. AMP. Bandwidth 500KHz. Bensitivity at 100KHz. V EM8/mm. 3-26; Preset triggered sweep 1-3,000µscc.; free running 20:200,000Hz in mine ranges. Calibrator pips. 220 x 360 x 430mm. Calibrator pips. 220 × 360 × 430mm. 115-230V. AO operation. £39.00, Carr. paid.



BEAM OSCILLOSCOPE Mojs Passe Band, BeparateY1 and Y2 amplifiers, $Rectangular <math>\delta ln \times 4in$, C.R.T. Calibrated trians gered aweep from '2 µ/sec. to 100 milli sec. per control of the trians Free running time base $\delta 0 c/s - 1 mc/s$. Built-

accessories and instruction manual £87. Carr. Paid

TE-16A TRANSISTORISED SIGNA GENERATOR

 $\begin{array}{c} \overline{\textbf{CENERATOR}} \\ \textbf{5} \text{ ranges 400k Hz-30m Hz.} \\ \textbf{An Inexpendive Instrument for the handyman.} \\ \textbf{Operates on 8v battery} \\ \textbf{Vide easy to read scale $800k Hz modulation.} \\ \textbf{51} \times \textbf{51} \times \textbf{31m.} \\ \textbf{Complete with Instructions and leads. $$8.97. Post 25p.} \end{array}$





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RÂNGE VOLT AMMETER Renstitvity 330 ohms/Volt AC and DC. Accuracy 150/300/750mA/15/15/ 150/300/750mA/15/15/ 7.5AMP DC0/3/7.5/15/ 30/75/150/300/75/ 7.5AMP DC0/3/7.5/15/ 30/75/150/300/750/ 7.5/15/30/75/15/ 300/750mV/1.5/3/7.5/15/30/750V DC 0/750mV/1.5/3/7.5/15/30/750V DC



TMK MODEL TW-SOK

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{TMK} \mbox{ MODEL TW-SOK } \\ \textbf{d} \ \ ranges, \ \ mirror scale, \\ \textbf{50K}(Vol. D.C. 3K(Volt A.C. \\ D.C.: Volts -125, -25, 1.25, \\ 2.6, 8, 10, -25, 80, 125, -250, \\ 500, 1000V, A.C. Volts: 1.6, \\ 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 125, 250, 500, \\ 1000V, D.C. Current: 25, \\ 50\mu A, 2.5, 8, 23, 50, 250, \\ 300m A, 6, 10amp, Resistance: \\ 10K, 100K, 1 MEA, 10 MEG, \\ 0. Decibels: -20 to +81.5db \\ \textbf{£850}, P. A, P. 178p. \end{array}$

MODEL TE.15 GRID DIP METER

GRID DIP METER Transistorised. Operates as Grid Dip, Oscillator, Absorp-tion Wave Meter and Oscillating Isting Detector. Frequency range 440Kc/a-280Mc/a in 6 colla. 200 μ A Meter. 9V battery operation. Bize 180 x 80 x 40mm. £15.00. Post 20p.



ARF-300 AF/RF SIGNAL GENERATOR

All transistorised, compact, fully port-able. AF sine wave 18 Hz to 220 KHz. AF square wave 18 Hz to 100 KHz. Output sine / square 10v. to 100 KHz. Output eine / square 10v. P-P. RF 100 KHz to 200 MHz. Output 1v. maximum. Operation 220/240v. AC. Com-plette with instructions and leads f 29.05 and leads. £29-95 Post 50p.







MW 1-6 60mm square MW 1-8 80mm square P. & P. 150

POWER RHEOSTATS

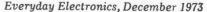
High quality ceramic con-struction. Windings em-bedded in vitreous enamel. Heavy duty brush wiper. Continuous rating. Wide range available ex-stock. Single hole faxing, ‡in. dia. shatts. Bulk quantities avail-able.



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		£40	00	P.	a.	P.	41	,
	ed. ed. 80 W 50 W 50 W 00 W 00 W 50 W	80V. Step	250 V. Step up ed. 80 W £2 50 W £3 00 W £4 00 W £5 00 W £8 00 W £1 50 W £1	250 V. Etep up or ed. 80 W £2:35 50 W £3:00 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 W £5:80 90 90 W £5:80 90 90 W £11:25 50 W £11:25 50 W £19:00 90 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$19:00 \$10:10 \$10:	250 V. Bitep up or steed, ed, 80 W £2:85 P. 50 W £3:00 P. b0 W £4:00 P. b0 W £5:80 P. b0 W £8:25 P. b0 W £8:25 P. b0 W £11:25 P. b0 W £19:00 P.	250 V. Step up or step ed, 80 W £2:35 P. & 80 W £2:35 P. & 80 50 W £3:00 P. & 80 00 W £4:00 P. & 80 00 W £5:80 P. & 80 00 W £8:25 P. & 80 00 W £1:25 P. & 80 00 W £1:25 P. & 80	ed, 80 W £2:85 P. & P. 50 W £3:00 P. & P. 00 W £4:00 P. & P. 00 W £5:80 P. & P. 00 W £8:25 P. & P. 00 W £11:25 P. & P. 50 W £19:00 P. & P.	150 Y. Glep up or step down. ed. £3 35 P. & P. 18; 80 W £3 00 P. & P. 18; 50 W £3 00 P. & P. 18; 00 W £4 00 P. & P. 18; 00 W £3 00 P. & P. 13; 00 W £5 80 P. & P. 23; 00 W £5 80 P. & P. 35; 00 W £8 25 P. & P. 35; 00 W £1 25 P. & P. 35; 00 W £1 900 P. & P. 36;















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10mA

50mA

100m.A

50µ1А 50—0—50µ: А

0.4A 0-0-500/LA

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100-0-100µA

100µA

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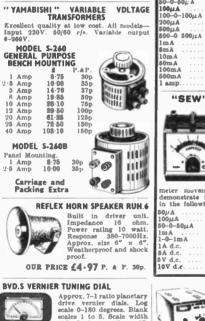
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Everyday Electronics, December 1973

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Price £25.00 370 TRIO 9R59DS RECEIVER



4 bands covering 550 Kc/s to 30 Mc/s continuous and electrical bandspread on 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80 metres. 8 valve plus 7 diode 80 metres. S valve pin 7 diode circuit. 4/5 ohm output and phone jack. SSB-CW, ANL, Variable BFO. 8 meter. Sep. bandspread dial. IF frequency 4d5 ko/s, sudio output 1.5w. Variable BF and AF gain controls 118/350 v. A.C. with instruction manual.





9 wavebands covering 1-6-29-7MHz 144-146MHz and 10-00MHz WWV. 88B, CW, AM and FM. AF output more than 1 watt. 8 Meter. Squelch more than 1 wait. S meter, Squares control. BFO. Variable BF and AF controls. 4-16 ohm output and phone jack. Power requirements 100/240v. AC. 12-14v. DC. Size 270 × 140 × 310mm.



Solid state mobile transceiver for 12v DC neg. use. Transmite and Receives on any 12 of 28 channels between 144 and 145 Hits. Power between 144 and 146MHs. Fover output 10w and 1w switchable. Controls: Volume/col/off, equich channel selector Internal 3" speaker. Complete with dynamic mike, PTT switch, three sets of crystals for 144-6MHs., 144-60 MHS., 145-0MHS., mounting bracket and instructions. Size approx. 150 × 70 × 290mm.





WWV 15MHz. 88B, AM and CW. AF cutput more than 1 watt. Crystal controlled BFO for 88B. 8 meter. ANL etc. AC 110/120-220/340v. Sizs 830 × 179 × 310mm.









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SUPER AKAI HI-FI BARGAINS **CS35 Stereo Cassette** Recorder



conventional or Chromium ide tape. 4 track record/ For conventional or Chromium Dioxide tape. 4 track record/ playback. Volume and tone controls. Frequency response 40 -16k Hz (using Cr02 tape), distor-tion better than 2%, wow and futter better than 0.2% RMS. Complete with pair of matching Akai C888 speakers.

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Can be used with most hi-fi amplifiers. amplifiers. Push hutton

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Incorporates built in amplifiers giving $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ watts rms output. Push button track selector, illuminated track indicators, slider Information of the second state of the second second state of the second seco



ACD.660 Stereo Cassette POCKET Bize only 4 A beautifully styled 4 track stereo deck with an outstanding speci-fication offered at a remarkably low price. Inservorates a host of features including switchable noise filter normal/chrome tape elector, twin VU meter, slider record/ playback tevel controls, front panel headphone socket, recording indi-cator iamp, phono/Din line input sockets, 3.5mm mike input sockets etc. etc. Prequency response 100-8KHz (100-12KHz Cr02) 8/N-4618 Crosstak 463B.Separa-tion-25dB. Noise limiter-6dB at 10KHZ. Complete with phono connecting leads.

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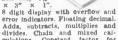
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