
milld this

or concert hall aifects
Dw to
IESIGN ANALOE GIREUIS
sing tiontes
ailitia
TOBIET CILIBRATOR
or volis anil oimis
echnoloyy overseas:
TEREO ADIO FOR TV
lew Garman system wilid
HITED IF AMP
Tyour pay-IV tiecailer
11 ahout
TINE GENERATOLS patiluzs and appications

RLIS:

* Hobiby Gorner $\star$ Gommunications Gorner
$\star$ Sarvice Clinic *Now liba
$\star$ State-0I-Solith-State $\star$ Eulipment Reports


## Xcelite

## The name to connect with.

 -
ar atone.

Handtools for electronics?
Get Xcelite from Cooper.
The Xcelite range is truly phenomenal For example, there are 38 patterns of pliers alone -including 13 genuine "miniatures." Xcelite handtools are made to exacting tolerances.

They're rugged and longlasting
Most important of all, they're designed specifically to do the jobs you do. Individual tools and kits are at your distributors now.

> Go and see them!

The Cooper Group PO Box 728 Apex NC 27502 USA Tel (919) 362-7510 Telex 579497



## TalkTalk

 The world's first hands-free consumermobile communication system lets you
keep in touch while on the go.

Do you remember the CB fad? Six years ago Americans jammed the air waves as everybody discovered the fun of personal communications.

But like all big fads, CB soon died. People hung up their mikes and gave CB back to the truckers who started the fad in the first place.

The personal communications fad is now back with an entirely new concept. TalkTalk is a headphone with a boom mike that lets you talk hands-free with someone else blocks away. Your voice activates a transmitter. When you stop talking, the transmitter automatically shuts off and you receive. The transmitter, receiver and power supply are located in a small case thinner than a pack of cigarettes which you wear clipped to your belt or placed in your pocket.

## SAFER THAN HEADPHONES

You hear the receiver through an adjustable headphone which you comfortably wear over your right or left ear. This leaves one ear free to hear the sounds around you-much safer for outside activities than the popular stereo headphones.

You can now communicate, hands-free and in safety, while you cycle, hike, jog, work or play. It works for up to one-half mile and all on a single 9 -volt battery that lasts up to 8 hours under typical use. But there's much more.

An antenna circles the headphone so there's no ugly wire protruding from the top of your head, and you keep your conversations private because the range is reduced to a block. But if you want to reach out to the unit's half mile range, simply unhook the antenna wire from its clamp and presto, you have an ugly wire protruding from the top of your head.

## UNIT CAPTURES SIGNAL

TalkTalk was built in Japan with the same technology used in professional communication systems. For example, the system uses frequency modulation (FM) as opposed to the amplitude modulated signal used in CB. CB frequencies tend to get crowded - with powerful stations often talking on top of each other.

Not true with FM. The system's FM receiver uses a "capture effect" to reject all other signals. You hear only the one signal closest to you. You capture a clear, crisp, easy-to-hear transmission. And since the Federal Communicatons Commission has set aside the TalkTalk's frequency of 49 megahertz for 100 milliwatt maximum power, no other higher power station will bury you. But wait. There's even more.

## EVEN CLIP IMPRESSIVE

A voice-activated sensitivity switch lets you adjust your boom mike for all outside noise conditions-low for a motorcycle and medium or high for a bicycle. And a two-staged volume control lets you securely adjust the volume level with no fear of accidentally moving it.

You can keep the system's 6-ounce case in your vest pocket or clip it to your belt with its removable pager-styled clip. In fact, even the clip is impressive. It's a heavy-duty device that can be slipped off when you want to keep the unit in your pocket.
The boom portion of the mike is malleable. That means you can bend it in any direction and it will stay there. Wear the mike close to your mouth, far away, or even bend it out of the way completely.

## LONG LIST

Use your imagination. We used ours and came up with over 100 activities that make the TalkTalk useful or fun. Sure, the obvious ones like cycling, hiking, sports, work and play came easily. But how about using a pair in a shopping center to keep in touch? Or keeping in contact with your home while you walk the dog? TalkTalk can be used for outdoor treasure hunts, by tour directors and ski instructors. The list goes on.

There are five separate channels to choose from. If you order a pair, we'll send you a matched frequency set. To order more on that frequency simply specify the frequency on your reorder form.

TalkTalk is not cheap. In fact its high price may at first frighten you until you realize that

TalkTalk is not a toy but a professional voiceactivated FM transceiver similar to systems that sell for more than a thousand dollars.

TalkTalk is manufactured by Standard Communications-an established manufacturer of professional two-way communications systems-assurance that your modest investment is well protected. The TalkTalk was designed for rugged use but if service is ever required, Standard's convenient service-bymail center is as close as your mailbox.

## GIVE IT A WORKOUT

When you receive your unit, really give it a workout. See how far you can transmit with the antenna up or down. Use it in a shopping center, on a bike ride or in your factory. See how comfortable it feels and how safe you feel with one ear free to hear outside sounds. Then decide if you want to keep it. If for any reason you are not satisfied, return your unit in its original condition within 30 days and we'll refund your money in full including $\$ 4.00$ postage and handling.
Sometimes we discover a product that really is fun yet opens up a new dimension in convenience and utility. The TalkTalk is just that product. Order a pair at no obligation, today.
To order, send a check or money order or credit card holders call toll-free 800 228-5000 (In Nebraska call 800 323-6400). When ordering, please use order number (shown in parenthesis) for faster service. Unit comes complete with 9 -volt battery, complete instructions and a one-year limited warranty. Please add $\$ 4.00$ for postage and handling and Illinois residents add 6\% sales tax.
TalkTalk per unit \$119.95 (4010RE01)
Send \$1 for the new JS\&A catalog and see our other advertisement in this issue.
JS A
Northbrook, III. 60062
(312) 564-7000 © JS\&A Group, Inc., 1982

## Why use their flexible discs:

Athana, BASF, Control Data, Dysan, IBM, Maxell, Nashua, Scotch, Shugart, Syncom, 3M, Verbatim or Wabash when you could be using MEMOREX high quality error free discs?



## Memorex Flexible Discs...The Ultimate in Memory Excellence

## Quality

Memorex means quality products that you can depend on. Quality control at Memorex means starting with the best materials available. Continual surveillance throughout the entire manufacturing process. The benefit of Memorex's years of experience in magnetic media production, resulting, for instance, in proprietary coating formulations. The most sophisticated testing procedures you'll find anywhere in the business.

## 100 Percent Error Free

Each and every Memorex Flexible Disc is certified to be 100 percent error free. Each track of each flexible disc is tested, individually, to Memorex's stringent standards of excellence. They test signal amplitude, resolution, low-pass modulation, overwrite, missing pulse error and extra pulse error. They are torque-tested, and competitively tested on drives available from almost every major drive manufacturer in the industry including drives that Memorex manufacturers. Rigid quality audits are built into every step of the manmanufacturing process and stringent testing result in a standard of excellence that assures you, our customer, of a quality product designed for increased data reliability and consistent top performance.
Customer-Oriented Packaging
Memorex's commitment to excellent does not stop with a quality product They excellent does not stop discs and they package them with pride. Both their discs and they package them with pride. Both their your ease of identification and use in mind. The deskyour box containing ten discs is convenient for filing and top box containing ten discs is convenient for riling and storage, Both box labeis and jacket labels provide full information on compatibility, density, sectoring, and handling instructions and and color-coded removable handing instructions and and coloreoded is available to provide data security.
Full One Year Warranty - Your Assurance of Quality Memorex Flexible Discs will be replaced free of charge by Memorex if they are found to be defective in materials or workmanship within one year of the date of purchase Other than replacement, Memorex will not be respon sible for any damages or losses (including consequentia damages) caused by the use of Memorex Flexible Discs.

## Quantity Discounts Available

Memorex Flexible Discs are packed 10 discs to a carton and 10 cartons to a case. Please order only in increments of 100 units for quantity 100 pricing. We are also willing to accommodate your smaller orders. Quantities less than 100 units are available in increments of 10 units at a $10 \%$ surcharge. Quantity discounts are also available. Order 500 or more discs at the same time and deduct $1 \% ; 1,000$ or more saves you $2 \% ; 2,000$ or more saves you $3 \% ; 5,000$ or more saves you $4 \% ; 10,000$ or more saves you $5 \% ; 25,000$ or more saves you $6 \% ; 50,000$ or more saves you $7 \%$ and 100,000 or more discs earns you an $8 \%$ discount off our super low quantity 100 price. Almost all Memorex Flexible Discs are immediately available from CE. Our warehouse facilities are equipped to help us get you the quality product you need, when you need it. If you need further assistance to find the flexible disc that's right for you, call the Memorex compatibility hotline. Dial 800-538-8080 and ask for the flexible disc hotline extension 0997. In California dial 800-672-3525 extension 0997. Outside the U.S.A. dial 408-987-0997. Buy with Confidence
To get the fastest delivery from CE of your Memorex Flexible Discs, send or phone your order directly to our Computer Products Division. Be sure to calculate your price using the CE prices in this ad. Michigan residents please add 4\% sales tax Written purchase orders are accepted from approved government agencies and most well rated firms at a $30 \%$ surcharge for net 30 billing. All sales are subject to availability, acceptance fications are subject to change without notice. Out of stock items will be placed on backorder automatically unless CE is instructed differently. Minimum order $\$ 50.00$. International orders are invited with a $\$ 20.00$ surcharge for special handling in addition to shipping charges. All shipments are F.O.B. Ann Arbor, Michigan. No COD's please. Non-certified and foreign checks require bank clearance.
Mail orders to: Communications Electronics, Box 1002 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 U.S.A. Add $\$ 8.00$ per case or partial-case of 1008 -inch discs or $\$ 6.00$ per case or partial
case of $1005 \%$-inch mini-discs for U.P.S. ground shipping and handling in the continental U.S.A. If you have a Master Card or Visa card, you may call anytime and place a credit card order. Order toll-free in the U.S. Call anytime 800-521-4414. If you If you are outside the U.S. or in Michigan, dial 313-994-4444 Order your high quality, error free Memorex discs today. Copyright ${ }^{2} 1982$ Communications Electronics ${ }^{*}$

## High Quality Error Free



Order Toll-Free! (800) 521-4414


For Data Reliability-Memorex Flexible Discs

## COMmunications ELECTRONICS"

## Computer Products Division

854 Phoenix $\square$ Box $1002 \square$ Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 U.S.A Call TOLL-FREE (800) 521 -4414 or outside U.S.A. (313) 994-4444 CIRCLE 12 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## BUILD THIS

45 STEREO IMAGE EXPANDER
Turn your listening room into a "sonic stage" with this easy-to-use imager. Joel Cohen

49 POCKET CALIBRATOR
Use it to check and maintain the accuracy of your test instruments. Gary McClellan

61 SATELLITE TV RECEIVER
Part 2. Complete construction plans for this under- $\$ 500$ device. David Becker

65 GATED IF AMPLIFIER
Locks in on weak UHF sync pulses for a rock-steady picture. Stephen B. Miller

TECHNOLOGY 4 VIDEO ELECTRONICS
Tomorrow's news and technology in this quickly changing industry. David Lachenbruch

22 SATELLITE/TELETEXT NEWS
The latest happenings in communications technology. Gary H. Arlen

34 STATE OF SOLID STATE
A look into long-duration timer IC's. Robert F. Scott

## CIRCUITS AND COMPONENTS

53 ANALOG CIRCUIT DESIGN
Part 2. Diodes: Theory and applications. Mannie Horowitz
67 IMPROVE AUDIO AMP PERFORMANCE
How to make certain that your amp is performing at its best. Kirk Vistain

70 PULSE GENERATORS
More about those versatile IC-testing devices. Charles Gilmore
74 HOBBY CORNER
Electronics for young beginners. Earl "Doc" Savage, K4SDS

## VIDEO 58 GERMANY'S STEREO TV-AUDIO

An unusual-and very effective-approach to
stereo/bilingual TV. Len Feldman
90 SERVICE CLINIC
Sync-circuit problems. Jack Darr
91 SERVICE QUESTIONS
R-E's Service Editor solves technicians' problems. Jack Darr

RADIO 82 COMMUNICATIONS CORNER
Digital-delay communications systems. Herb Friedman

COMPUTERS 86 COMPUTER CORNER
Data-base management systems. Les Spindle

## EQUIPMENT REPORTS

24 Hameg HM203 Dual-Trace Oscilloscope
25 Japan Radio Company NRD-515 Communications Receiver 28 Metrawatt MA-2D Digital Multimeter

DEPARTMENTS
12 Advertising and Sales Offices
130 Advertising Index
131 Free Information Card
13 Letters

104 Market Center
100 New Books
94 New Products
6 What's News

## ON THE COVER

A lot has been written recently about "sonic imagers." Those devices modify the sound reproduced by your stereo system so that it appears to come from outside of, behind, and even in front of your two speakers-in fact, the speakers almost seem to disappear. To find out how you can build your own stereo image expander for under \$100, turn to page 45.


STEREO AND BILINGUAL programs are regularly broadcast on Japanese and German TV The German system uses a technique quite diferent from the former, and it may be better. Learn how it works, starting on page 58.


HOW ACCURATE is your test equipment? You can check out volt- and ohmmeters-as well as oscilloscopes-with the easy-to-build pocketsize calibrator described, beginning on page 49.

Radio-Electronics, (ISSN 0033-7862) Published monthly by Gernsback Publications, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10003. Second-Class Postage Paid at New York, N.Y. and additional mailing offices. One-year subscription rate: U.S.A and U.S. possessions. $\$ 13.00$ Canada, $\$ 100$. USer countries, Single capies $\$ 125$ only, payable in U.S.A. currency.) Single copies \$1.25. C 1982 by Gernsback Publications, Inc. All Rights

Subscription Service: Mail all subscription orders changes, correspondence and Postmaster Notices o changes, correspondence and Postmaster Notices of Subscription Service, Box 2520, Boulder, CO 80322

A stamped self-addressed envelope must accompany al submitted manuscripts and/or artwork or photographs if their return is desired should they be rejected. We disclaim any responsibility for the loss or damage o manuscripts and/or artwork or photographs while in our possession or otherwise.

# VIDEO ELECTRONICS 

DAVID LACHENBRUCH<br>CONTRIBUTING EDITOR



## SONY'S COLOR

 PRINTERSony dropped the other shoe in its crusade for electronic still photography by showing its "Mavigraph" color printer. That color printer is intended to be a companion to the Mavica magnetic-disc still camera Sony demonstrated for the first time last year. Mavica stores 50 pictures in video form on a tiny disc for playback through a TV set. The Mavigraph home printer uses a heat process to make color prints from the magnetic disc by using special dye-transfer sheets. Although a commercial version will make larger prints, the home Mavigraph will provide $3 \times 4$-inch prints, taking five minutes each to make at a cost of about 50 cents each for materials. Sony estimates the Mavigraph printer will cost $\$ 600$ to $\$ 700$ when it is introduced; that is tentatively scheduled for 1983.

VIDEODISC SPINNING

They may not be spinning the way they're supposed to, but videodiscs are in a mad whirl following two major events reported in this column in the June 1982 issue of Radio-Electronics. The first was the dropout of IBM and MCA from the optical-disc race, leaving Pioneer and North American Philips as the LV format's virtually exclusive managers. The second event was RCA's reduction of \$150 in the suggested list price of its new CED player model to $\$ 349.95$, with the identical former model selling at $\$ 299.95$ and very often below.

Combined with the recent and not notably successful Japan-market debut of the laser optical system, what effect will those developments have on the as-yet-unintroduced Japanese grooveless capacitance VHD system, scheduled for introduction here at midyear, and earlier on the Japanese market? The initial signs are that they're close to devastating. VHD was designed as a sort of middle-ground svstem, with many of the special effects of the optical technique and a price closer to CED. But that design was based on two assumptions: (1) A highly successful market for special-effects discs, and (2) CED players selling at around the $\$ 500$ level. Those assumptions have not been born out.

JVC, the originator of the VHD system, announced the "indefinite postponement" of its Japan-market debut, blaming "stagnant consumer demand" and "the sluggish market situation." Earlier, JVC's parent Matsushita Electric (Panasonic and Quasar in the U.S.) presumably had decided to delay manufacture of VHD players. U.S. introduction of the system had been planned shortly after midyear by General Electric, Matsushita, Quasar, and Sharp. Now it seems likely that at the very least there'll be a relatively long postponement of marketing.
＂No one else gives you as many functions in a handicld DMM．
Now you can move up to Fluke＂

We＇ve got great news for people who＇ve been holding out for a high quality，high performance DMM at a moderate price：Fluke＇s new nine function model D 804 is now available at select electronics supply stores．

With a suggested U．S．price of only $\$ 249$ and features you wont find in any other handheld DMM，the D 804 is an exceptional value．Here＇s why．

Logic level and continuity testing：A real time－saver for troubleshooting passive circuits in pcb＇s， cables，relay panels and the like．The D 804 has a switch－selectable audible tone and visual symbols to indicate continuity or logic levels．

Direct temperature readings in ${ }^{\circ}$ C：Used with any K－type
thermocouple．the D 804 delivers fully compensated readings in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+1265^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ，for checking heating and refrigeration systems．

Peak hold feature captures transients：A short－term memory in the D 804 captures and holds the peak reading of a motor starting current．

And more： $0.1 \%$ basic dc accuracy． conductance， 26 measurement ranges， battery，safety－designed test leads and a one year parts and labor warranty．A full line of accessories is also available to extend the measurement capabilities of your DMM．

Ask your dealer about the powerful，versatile D 804 and the rest of Fluke＇s new Series D line of low－cost digital multimeters．


> From the world leader in Dxlv＇s． Now we＇ve designed one for you．


## WHAT'S NEWS

## GE "branding" diamonds for identification

From General Electric comes the report that their scientists have developed a novel technique for "branding" diamonds, nature's hardest material. The new technique is fast, convenient, and non-destructive. The "brand" is absolutely invisible under normal conditions.

The researchers use an ion implanter to create an invisible mark inside a diamond. That instrument emits a beam of charged atoms (ions). It is normally used to create regions of different conductivity in silicon chips. When the silicon is bombarded with the beams, the ions penetrate its surface (are "implanted") and create a modified region just below the surface.

To create a desired pattern on a diamond, a custom-made mask is placed over one of its surfaces before it is exposed to the beam. The ions then create a patterned region with an electrical conductivity different from that of the surrounding area.

To reveal the hidden pattern, the diamond is given an electrostatic charge by rubbing it with a piece of silk, or by using a corona-discharge apparatus. The charge is held in the region where the ion pattern is im-planted-or everywhere but that
region, depending on the charging method.
The diamond is then dusted with a special powder, which clings to the charged region only, revealing the distinguishing pattern. The powder is then wiped away with a cloth and the pattern disappears.

The new method could be a boon to jewelers, diamond owners, and police. (Identifying stolen diamonds is difficult. Thieves remove them from their settings and group them with similar ones.) Jewelers could implant a distinctive mark in each diamond sold, photographing it and giving a copy to the customer, while keeping one copy for the record.

## Tactile communicator aids the handicapped

The Helen Keller National Center's Research Department has developed a new signalling system that alerts deaf/blind persons to such incoming signals as a ringing doorbell or a telephone. A form of paging system, the Tactile Communicator uses a transmitter about the size of a clock-radio and a pocket receiver that imparts a vibratory sensation when a signal is received.
The transmitter has five inputs: three for high-priority devices such as telephone, door-

"BRANDED" DIAMONDS CAN be identified quickly and conveniently. The distinguishing mark (actually, an area of altered electrical conductivity) is normally invisible (left). To make it visible (right), the diamond is given an electrostatic charge and dusted with a special powder. That outlines the branded region-here, a heart-shaped pattern.


THE TACTILE COMMUNICATOR, with which the deaf or blind may receive signals they could not otherwise see or hear, at left; the pocket receiver at right.
bell, or smoke detector, and two for any other desired use, such as oven timer or burglar alarm. A button on the transmitter permits the user to tap out code messages to a deaf or blind person in the same house or yard.

The receiver has a low-power motor that causes the wearer to feel a vibration when a signal is received. For a fire alarm, a single vibration is felt every half second, for the doorbell, two pulses $2^{1 ⁄ 2}$ seconds apart, and for the telephone, a pulse every four seconds. When the fire signal is received, it obliterates all others.

A battery-saving circuit is a special feature of the device. The receiver turns itself on for 5 milliseconds to "listen" for a signal. If none is received, it turns itself off for 100 milliseconds. That lengthens battery life 20 times, so that an ordinary 9 -volt alkaline battery can power the receiver for more than 75 hours continuously.

The system uses the new handicapped persons frequency of 43.64 MHz . Price is $\$ 300$.

Further information may be obtained from the Helen Keller National Center, Research Dept.

111 Middle Neck Road, Sands Point, NY 11050.

## Zenith urges that FCC authorize teletext

Stating that "in principle, Zenith supports the concept that a single technical standard is usually desirable for major broadcast services," Zenith Radio Corp. nevertheless has urged the FCC to authorize commercial teletext operations in the U.S. and let the technical problems be solved by competition in the marketplace.

It is not even presently known whether there is a viable market for teletext service in the United States," Zenith commented at an FCC hearing on the subject last February. For more than three years, a special EIA teletext committee composed of the nation's leading experts has addressed the standards issue and has failed to reach an agreement on even the broad system parameters of a preferred technical standard.

The basic issues concern the need or desirability of high-
continued on page 12


# Digital Watch Radio 

> When people see you plug stereo headphones into your digital watch, they may wonder. Walkman, move over.

The samarium headphones and the Digital Watch Radio produce a strong sound you'll find hard to believe.

It all makes sense. If you wear your digital watch most of the time just adding an alarm, a chronograph, and even an hourly chime might make it more appealing. But adding a radio, that tops it all.

The Advance Digital Watch Radio is exactly that-a full-featured digital watch with a built-in AM radio that lets you listen to music, news and sports anytime, anywhere-all with a sound so powerful that you'll shake your head in disbelief.

Remember your surprise the first time you listened to a Sony Walkman or to one of the new headphone radios? Remember the sound quality, the deep bass response and the crystal clear highs? That's what you'll discover from that little sound package on your wrist. But wait, there's more.

## NO EASY TASK

Keeping the radio small and powerful was no easy task. It involved new technology and some pretty clever thinking. For example, the volume control is located on the headphones and there is no on/off switch. Just plugging in the headphone jack turns on the radio.

The 2 milliamp circuit gives you over 100 hours of play from your radio-all from just one commonly available silver oxide battery. A separate battery runs your watch for over a year. But the features don't stop there.

The AM radio tuner is attached to a thin flat disc that you turn with your thumb. Stations come in clear and crisp and despite the tuner's small size, the stations are easy to fine tune thanks to a highly directional Hitachi radio antenna which has a low signal-to-noise ratio. But what about the watch?

## FULL-FUNCTION WATCH

The Watch Radio is a full-function LCD digital alarm, chronograph timepiece with hourly componentry. The watch is an impressive product that could alone be worth $\$ 49.95$.

Now, when you add the powerful AM radio and a set of samarium cobolt high fidelity headphones, only then can you appreciate the real value of the Watch Radio. Samarium cobalt, a space-age material, reduces the weight of the headphones, provides outstanding frequency response and replaces the need for the bulkier iron magnet traditionally used in today's smaller headphones. The combination
of both the samarium cobalt headphones and the unique circuitry is one of the breakthroughs that has made this product possible.

With the lightweight headphones, you also get a small ear plug headphone which lets you monitor your radio without drawing too much attention to it. It's really a cheap listening device that makes a perfect accessory because you can easily carry it with you in your pocket or purse.
Now you can jog or play most sports without having to lug a cassette recorder or AM radio around. Just plug the long headphone wire into your watch and select your entertainment. At sporting events, while walking your dog,


You can easily change the battery after 100 hours of use. The small opening to the right of the dial (shown in the photo at the bottom) is a sound port for the watch chime and alarm. riding your bicycle or even waiting in line at the checkout counter, you've always got your entertainment with you. Think of it. Now to check the weather you can use your watch.

We suggest you order an Advance Digital Watch Radio on our 30-day, no obligation trial. We realize that it is impossible for you to imagine the incredible sound and the watch quality until you personally wear and use it. So, when you receive it, give it a real work out. Use it while you shop, work or play. Take it with you on a trip. See how handy it is when you want to check the weather or sports results.

But the most fun is watching the reactions of people who see you listening to your digital watch or seeing their expressions after they hear its powerful sound on your headphones. It's a product that people will find hard to be-lieve-even in today's electronic revolution.

If after your testing you're not convinced that the Advance Digital Watch Radio is even more than we've described, no problem. Return your watch and headphones for a full refund including your $\$ 3.00$ for postage and handling.

GREAT VALUE PACKAGE
But with all its advanced technology and sophisticated electronics, the Advance Digital Watch Radio is probably one of the greatest values we've ever offered in one complete package. A digital watch, a built-in radio, a handsome set of samarium cobalt headphones, a cheap ear plug headphone plus the batteries-all for $\$ 49.95$. Each watch comes complete with a one-year limited warranty and all batteries. Just open up your package, plug in the headphones and you're ready to go.

The Watch Radio offers us the opportunity to add some fun and everyday practicality to our life-all at a very reasonable price.

Technology keeps marching on. So, we wouldn't be surprised if the Advance engineers are working on the TV version of their new watch. And you won't be too surprised either-once you personally hear the phenomenal sound from their radio. Order your Digital Watch Radio at no obligation, today.

To order send a check or money order to the address below or credit card holders call tollfree 800 228-5000 (In Nebraska call 800 3236400). When ordering, please use order number (shown in parenthesis) for faster service. Please add 3.00 for postage and handling and Illinois residents add $6 \%$ sales tax.
Digital Watch Radio \$49.95 (2040RE01)
Send \$1 for the new JS\&A catalog and see our other advertisement in this issue.


## New from NRI! <br> The first at-home training in videocassette recorder repair with exclusive videotaped lessons.

Learn Video/Audio Servicing... includes RCA state-of-the-art VCR, NRI Action Video lessons, plus full training in



Learn as you work with equipment you keep.

Now, you can learn the hottest, most wanted skill in home entertainment electronics...servicing and repairing videocassette recorders and video disc players. Well over 2 million units have already been sold and the demand is just starting! Already, qualified VCR technicians are in short supply...people are waiting up to a month for VCR repair. Good jobs at good pay are going begging. And NRI can get you in on the action with convenient and effective at-home training.

> Choice of Specialized Training

NRI offers you three Master Courses in Video/Audio Servicing, each complete, each with equipment and training for the specialty you want. Each course thoroughly prepares you for color TV plus audio and video equipment. Then, you take the specialized
hands-on training on the equipment you select.

You can get specialized audio experience as you build your own AM/FM stereo system complete with speakers. Or gain real bench experience with hands-on TV training as you build a 25 " (diagonal) fullycomputerized, programmable color TV and professional test instruments. Or train with your own RCA videocassette recorder and NRI's exclusive Action Video servicing lessons on videotape.

## State-of-theArt VCR

This modern VCR features high-technology design with electronic pushbutton tuning, remote control, three recording speeds with up to 6 -hour capacity, high-speed visual search, built-in clock/timer, memory rewind and audio dubbing capability. Direct drive motors and azimuth recording give outstanding picture reproduction.

It's yours to keep, as part of your training. You'll not only use it to learn operation and servicing techniques, but to play the absorbing NRI Action Video lessons that come as part of your specialized training. In word and picture, you'll learn theory, construction, and service procedures, see them explained in graphic closeups. And you get this unique training only with NRI!

## Learn at Home at Your Convenience

No need to quit your job or tie up your evenings at night school. No time away from your family or expensive travel. NRI comes to you. You are a class of one, getting both theory and practical hands-on training backed up by our staff of experienced educators.

## NRI the Pros' Choice

More than 67 years and a million and a half students later, NRI is still the first choice in home-study schools. A
national survey of successful TV repairmen shows that more than half have had home-study training, and among them, it's NRI 3 to 1 over any other school.

That's because you can't beat the training and you can't beat the value. Only NRI combines exclusive fast-track training techniques with modern state-of-the-art equipment to give you the skills you need for success quickly and easily. Only NRI offers such complete training with so many timely options for specialized bench experience. Send for our free catalog and get all the facts on these exciting Master Courses in Video/ Audio servicing.


Other NRI courses include microcomputers, communications electronics, electronic design.

## Free Catalog... No Salesman Will Call

Mail the postage-paid card today for your free copy of our 100-page look into tomorrow. It shows all the equipment you get, describes each lesson in detail. And it tells you about other important career opportunities in Microcomputers and Microprocessors, Digital and Communications Electronics, Electronic Design Technology, and more. Send today and get started on a big new future for yourself. If card has been removed, please write to us.


NRI SCHOOLS
McGraw-Hill Continuing Education Center 3939 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20016

We'll give you tomorrow.

# WHAT'S NEWS 

## continued from page 6

resolution graphics, format flexibility, optional marketplace applications, and cost/benefit tradeoffs. No amount of rationalization in industry committees or FCC comments can match the experience of commercial marketplace operations in reaching an authoritative resolution of such issues.
"And," says Zenith, "if marketplace experience should establish that there would be a major benefit in reaching a common technical standard or format, such a standard will undoubtedly be reached through a natural industry evolutionary process.'

## New IC cuts price of "superfidelity"

A new, low-cost low-voltage integrated circuit for the dbx noise-reduction system has been announced by Matsushita Electric. That $5 / 8 \times 1 / 4 \times 1 / 16$-inch IC is expected to make noise reduction for both recording
and playback available at a cost that will make it viable for massmarket products, such as personal portables.

The dbx NRX IC solves two major problems of portable cassette and car-stereo players, according to dbx president David Blackmer. Those are limited dynamic range and tape hiss. With the NRX, tape hiss is eliminated, and dynamic range increased phenomenally, "making the personal portable and carstereo player high-fidelity instruments," says Blackmer.

## Pact signed to make new high-speed CMOS

RCA, Philips, and Signetics have signed an alternate-source agreement for a new family of high-speed CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor) circuits. The three have agreed to develop more than 180 high-speed CMOS circuits that will combine the low-power advantages of the present


THE NEW dbx NRX IC, in size-comparison with two AA cells. It was developed jointly by dbx, Inc., and Matsushita Electric. It is expected to make portable cassette and car-stereo players provide the full fidelity sound and wide dynamic range hitherto associated with "high fidelity" equipment.

4000B series with the high speed and drive capability of low-power Schottky LSTTL (Large Scale Transistor-Transistor Logic).
The new series will provide a full catalog of high-performance CMOS circuit functions for the next generation of equipment design as well as a select group of CMOS drop-in replacements for LSTTL types used in current equipment designs. Circuits will be as much as 20 times faster than conventional metal-gate devices at 5 volts, yet dissipate only one-thousandth the normal power of LSTTL devices.

The three companies view the development of those CMOS types as providing a major impetus for accelerating the establishment of CMOS as the preferred technology of the future. In developing that broad range of products, RCA, Philips, and Signetics expect to make a positive contribution to fulfilling that goal.

## Educators get awards that total \$125,000

Apple Education Foundation has just awarded $\$ 125,000$ worth of microcomputer equipment to educators who have developed new methods of learning through innovative use of small computers. Since October 1979, approximately $\$ 750,000$ in equipment has been donated to educational institutions, for instructional development.

The grants cover a wide range of values and subjects. A partial microcomputer system valued at $\$ 790$ was given to George Brown, of Savana High School, Anaheim, CA, to develop a program that teaches genetics to high-school students. At the other end of the scale, a $\$ 12,400$ system-to develop graphic programs that teach the dynamics of environmental systems to undergradu-ates-was awarded to Henry Hart and Calvin B. DeWitt, of the University of Wisconsin.
At least a dozen other com-panies-in the fields of computers, peripheral equipment, software, and even public rela-tions-have contributed to the Foundation.

## Padil <br> - - HITMD

Hugo Gernsback (1884-1967) founder
M. Harvey Gernsback, editor-inchief
Larry Steckler, CET, publisher
Arthur Kleiman, editor
Josef Bernard, K2HUF
technical editor
Carl Laron, WB2SLR, assistant editor
Jack Darr, CET, service editor
Robert F. Scott, semiconductor editor
Herb Friedman, communications editor
Gary H. Arlen, contributing editor
David Lachenbruch, contributing editor
Earl "Doc" Savage, K4SDS, hobby editor
Ruby M. Yee, production manager
Robert A. W. Lowndes,
production associate
Stefanie A. Mas, production assistant
Joan Roman, circulation director
Arline R. Fishman, advertising coordinator
Cover photo by Robert Lewis
Radio-Electronics is indexed in Applied Science \& Technology Index and Readers Guide to Periodical Literature.

## Gernsback Publications, Inc

200 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10003 President: M. Harvey Gernsback Vice President: Larry Steckler
ADVERTISING SALES 212-777-6400 Larry Steckler
Publisher

## EAST

Stanley Levitan
Radio-Electronics
200 Park Ave. South
New York, NY 10003
212-777-6400
MIDWEST/Texas/Arkansas/Okla.

## Ralph Bergen

The Ralph Bergen Co.. Inc
540 Frontage Road-Suite 325 Northfield. Illinois 60093 312-446-1444

## PACIFIC COAST

Mountain States
Marvin Green
Radio-Electronics
413 So. La Brea Ave. Los Angeles, Ca 90036 213-938-0166-7

## SOUTHEAST

Paul McGinnis Paul McGinnis Company 60 East 42 nd Street New York. N. Y. 10017 212-490-1021


# LETTERS 

## Address your comments to: Letters, Radio-Electronics, 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003

## COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT

Please advise your readers of pending legislation in respect to video recorders. Bill S. 1758 would amend Title 17 of the United States code to exempt the private, non-commercial recording of copyrighted works on video recorders from copyright infringement.
The key sentences in the bill are these 'Notwithstanding the provisions of section 106, it is not an infringement of copyright for an individual to record copyrighted works on a video recorder if-(1) the recording is made for private use; and (2) the recording is not used in a commercial nature.
Write to your senators and congressmen, urging them to support Bill S. 1758 A. E. MORRIS

Otter Lake, MI

## TEMPERATURE SCALES

I wish to comment on Dr. D.G. Henning's comments on J.J. Carr's discussion of temperature scales ("Letters," February 1982 Radio-Electronics). Dr. Hennings statement that "the triple point of water, the point where gas, liquid, and solid exist in equilibrium at 1 -atmosphere pressure, is defined as $273.16^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$..." is incorrect. The triple point of water occurs at 0.00602 atmosphere, not at 1 atmosphere. PAUL CERTA,
Richland, WA

## SABTRONICS FREQUENCY COUNTER

The equipment report on the Sabtronics 8610A frequency counter in the February 1982 issue of Radio-Electronics was very good, but it contained a misleading statement in respect to the frequency accuracy of WWV: $\qquad$ When the National Bureau of Standards says it's transmitting on 10 MHz , who's to doubt it?'

The frequency and time broadcasts of WWV, as received via ionospheric propagation, are not nearly so accurate as at the source " ... due to the unstable nature of the ionosphere." (Frequency and Time, by P. Kartaschoff, Academic Press, 1978; page 183). Kartaschoff states further: "These fluctuations limit the highest achievable precision to about $\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$ for frequency comparisons, and to about 500 to $1000 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ for the reception of timing pulses.

Further support for that concept is found in lonospheric Radio Propagation, (pp 113 and 115), NBS Monograph 80, 1 April 1965; NBS Special Publication 432, page 1, issued September 1979; NBS Technical Note 668, pp 10-15, issued May

1975, and Hewlett-Packard Application Note 52-2, pages 4-2 and 4-3.

The point is that WWV, as received via ionospheric propagation is not accurate enough to adjust the standard contained in many of today's moderately priced frequency counters.
JOHN H. HENNING,
APO Miami

## THE dB WAR

I really enjoyed your December 1981 edition, especially the article, "Radio Moscow is Winning the dB War." SWL is my hobby, so I found that article very educational and helpful. Thank you. Can I expect to see more articles on SWL in RadioElectronics?
CHARLES PIERCEALL,
Charleston, MO
We read the article, "Why Radio Moscow is Winning the dB War," by Stanley Leinwoll in the December 1981 issue of Radio-Electronics with much interest. Anyone who has done some shortwave listening over the last few years will be aware of the interference apparently emanating from the USSR, known as the "Russian Woodpecker." That QRM consists of very strong, short-duration pulses with a repetition rate of a few Hz . Those pulses are swept up and down in frequency over a band of a few MHz .

When that QRM first came on the air, there was speculation in the press that it might be anything from over-the-horizon radar to Soviet attempts to change our weather by heating up the atmosphere. It appears, however, that those pulses fit the bill suitably for Mr. Leinwoll's backscatter ionospheric-sounding method. We find it curious that he did not mention that very obvious connection.
CLAUS SCHOENFELD,
JOHN HUDAK,
Ontario, Canada

## CAR TELEPHONES

I would like to correct some errors in the story, "Cellular Car Telephones," that appeared in the February 1982 issue of Radio-Electronics.
Your report on the advanced mobile telephone system (A.M.P.S.) was very interesting. As a mobile-radio system technician with Pacific Northwest Bell, I have thought many times about how nice it would be to have mobile-telephone service. The new A.M.P.S. system can provide mobile service to many more people than current technology permits. However, let's get to the errors in the story.
continued on page 16



For a FREE demo!


## Replace Your <br> Conventional Scope With The Sencore SC6l. The First Scope With Pushbutton, Automatic Readout.



Sencore SC6I 60 MHz Waveform Analyzer.

# Cut Your Scope Time In Half Or Your Money Back. 

## Cut your scope time in half?

 We know that's a bold claim. But once you've tried the SC61 we know you'll agree it's a conservative claim. Why? Because the speed, accuracy, and ease of operation of the SC61 makes every conventional oscilloscope as outdated and cumbersome as the analog meter. Now all you do is just push a button and read.The First Scope With Automatic
Readout At last the oscilloscope has gone digital. No more graticule counting, calculating, or esti-
mating your measurements. You can now make waveform measure ments digitally accurate, digitally fast, at the push of a button.

## Make All Measurements With One

Probe Make no mistake. The SC61 is not a "piggyback" unit, but a completely integrated waveform monitoring system. You connect only one probe and the Autotracking ${ }^{\text {Tu }}$ display digitally tracks the waveform on the screen. You just push a button when you want to read DC volts, P-P volts, or frequency.
An Exclusive Breakthrough It took four patent pending circuits to completely integrate the scope and digital display. The end result is a breakthrough in scope technology that virtually obsoletes conventional scopes. Here's why.
It's 10 Times Faster The SC61 is 10 to 100 times faster than any conventional scope. How? Because all you do is push a button instead of counting graticules, calculating, or switching probes. Increased speed means increased productivity.

times more accurate to meet these testing needs.
It's Easier To Use The digital readout is simplicity itself. Just push and read. You'll make fewer errors because every measurement now becomes exact. Now you can concentrate on the circuit rather than the scope.

## Measure Part Of A Waveform

Intensify any waveform portion with the exclusive "Delta Bar," push the button, and read PPV, time, or frequency for just that portion of the waveform. Ideal for measuring timed circuits, signal delays, pulse widths, and more.

## Guaranteed To Cut Your Scope

Time In Half When we say the SC61 will cut your scope time in half, we're being conservative. It's possible to reduce your scope time $75 \%$, even $90 \%$ with this first-of-its-kind oscilloscope. But don't take
our word for it. Try an SC61 and judge for yourself. Here's our offer.

## 30 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

If the SC61 does not at least double your scope productivity during the first 30 days, you may return it for a full refund, including freight both ways.

Update Today Just like DVM's have replaced analog meters, the SC61 will replace conventional scopes (under 100 MHz ) and for the same reasons: increased speed, accuracy, and reliability. Update today with this new automated scope technology. It's the scope you've been waiting for.

## It's 10 Times More Accurate

No matter how carefully you try to measure a waveform with a conventional scope, you will only be $5 \%$ to $15 \%$ accurate due to parallax and interpretation errors. Today's circuits demand greater accuracy than that. The SC61's digital readout is 10 to 1000

| LETTERS |
| :---: |
| continued from page 13 |

The first point of interest is Figure 3, a photo of the "Hump-mounted Control Head." The caption noted that the control head had a Touch-Tone keypad. That is not so. The control head does have a "pushbutton" keypad for dialing; however, the output of that keypad is digital information transmitted to the mobilecommunications switching office (M.T.S.O.). The Touch-Tone that many of our RadioElectronics readers are familiar with is an analog, dual-tone multi-frequency (D.T.M.F.) signal. The Touch-Tone signaling format has been popularized with the advent of the single-chip encoder and various decoding methods.
The second point is that of the mobile transmitter/receiver. It was noted in the article that "Because of the $45-\mathrm{MHz}$ separation between transmit and receive frequencies, cellular mobile phones use two 2.5 dB gain antennas at the car; one each for transmit and receive." It is not to bridge the $45-\mathrm{MHz}$ separation between transmit and receive that the two antennas are used. That function is performed by a diplexer in the radio. Rather, the two antennas are used to overcome fading at 800 MHz , thus providing an effective increase in average signal to noise. The same argument applies here as was presented in the article about the basestation receivers.
One more note: The article implied that
the data rate between the cell site and the mobile radio was "... a data rate of 10 megabytes-per-second." That is also a mistake. The data rate is only 10 kilobits-per-second. That data rate can also be derived from the fact that the communication channel is $\pm 5-\mathrm{kHz}$ wide, $10-\mathrm{kHz}$ total. We can also see that running our data rate near the maximum of the channel bandwidth provides a justification of the receiver diversity, thus significantly improving the bit error rate.
PAUL R. RODRIGUEZ,
Bothell, WA

## NIKOLA TESLA

I would like to express my agreement with the letter by Alfred Powell in the February 1982 issue of Radio-Electronics about general public unawareness of Nikola Tesla's work. It is a shame that more people do not realize how many of his discoveries are the root of our day-today activities.

There is one thing, though, where I can't entirely agree with Mr. Powell. How can you link the ideas and inventions of Tesla with those of Edison? The two men were entirely different, both in their outlook and work. As I stated in my letter that you ran in the June 1981 issue, Edison was concerned with devices; Tesla was not. Tesla had no time to work out devices because he was concentrating upon discoveries that proved to be major breakthroughs in the electronics industry when they were put to use.
The reason why Edison is immortalized
in American history and Tesla is not is because of those many devices that Edison brought to fruition-they are used by millions in the home.
Tesla's discoveries also led to things constantly used in the home, but his part in them is not so apparent as Edison'swe all know that Edison worked out the practical electric light and the gramophone, but what do we connect with Tesla? Yet Tesla's discoveries were far more significant than any of Edison's devices.

As a member of the Tesla Memorial Society, I take the subject of Nikola Tesla very seriously. It is too bad that so few people in the world are aware of how great that man was. I feel that, as the years pass, more and more people will become interested in Nikola Tesla. If that happens, he will become more of a part of American history.
VINCE MARASCO,
Linden, $N J$
It would help if admirers of Tesla, like you, took the trouble to mention in your letters some of the things constantly used in the home today that can be traced to Tesla's work, rather than just repeating what a great discoverer he was. As you say, we can pin down easily many day-today devices that Edison made practical. But if Tesla is to become appreciated by the public, as we agree that he should be, we have to tell people specifically about things we owe to Tesla-things that people will remember.-Editor.
continued on page 42

## INTRODUCTORY OFFER

## MA1H A Professional Tool for only $\$ 49.00$



Black molded high impact thermoplastic case. Large mirror scale, 83 mm
Meter movement: Coil core magnet mounted on shock-proof jeweled bearings. Overload protected.
Dimensions: $92 \times 126 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$, Battery AA size 1.5 V
Input impedance: $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega / \mathrm{V} D \mathrm{DC}, 4 \mathrm{k} \Omega / \mathrm{VAC}$
Accuracy: $3 \%$ V DC, $4 \%$ V AC
Measuring ranges

| Voltage | Current | Resistance |  | Capacitance |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 0.15 V dc | 50 | $\mu \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{dc}$ | $1 \Omega \ldots .1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $2000 \ldots 200000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |
| 0.5 | V dc | $0.5 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ | $10 \Omega \ldots 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $200 \ldots 2000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |
| 1.5 | $\mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ | 5 | $\mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ | $100 \Omega \ldots 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| 5 | $\mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ | 50 | $\mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \ldots .1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |
| 15 | $\mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ | 500 | $\mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ |  |  |
| 50 | $\mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ | 5000 | $\mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ |  |  |
| 150 | $\mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ |  |  | $2000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |
| 500 | $\mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ |  |  | $200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |
| 1000 | V dc |  |  |  |  |

MA 2H
Accuracy: $1.5 \%$ V DC, $2.5 \%$ V AC Current range: 15 A AC/DC

## 1 YEAR IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE WARRANTY

THE TEST EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS TOLL FREE HOT LINE 800-223-0474 ADMACE Prices subject to change without notice (54 WEST 45th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. $10036 \quad 212-687-2224,3) \quad$ ?

# Arolucus <br> Pio ilitionics <br> 1 OHO CULCB:T CONTIST! 

Test your skills! Meet our challenge! Compose your own electronic musical score from the sounds of your favorite TV game...and win these Kenwood state-of-the-art componentsand more-valued at over $\$ 10,000$ retail!
That's right! By skillfully orchestrating your own home video game sounds into a symphonic arrangement, short but sweet, and imaginatively editing them on a standard cassette tape. you can enter RADIO-ELECTRONICS Video Game Concert Contest! All entries will be judged by a panel of industry experts for originality and creativity...and the following prizes, among others, will be awarded:

$\square$4 Kenwood KV-901 14-day programmable VCR's (list price: \$1,200 each)
4 Kenwood KVA-502 Audio Video Amplifiers (list price: $\$ 400$ each) 1 Kenwood KR-1000 Stereo Computer Receiver (list price: $\$ 1,250$ )
D 1 pair of Kenwood LS-1000 Speakers (list price: \$500)

- 1 Kenwood DC-20 integrated stereo system (list price: $\$ 900$ ) $\square 4$ sets of ten TDK video cassettes (list price: $\$ 350$ per set)
- Plus...even more valuable prizes yet to be announced!



If you're interested in learning how to fix air conditioning, service cars or install heating systems talk to some other school. But if you're serions about electronies . . even earning an Associate Degrec... come to CIE-The Electronics Specialists.
 Cleveland Institute of Electronies


My father always told me that there were certain advantages to putting all your eggs in one basket. "John," he said, "learn to do one important thing better than anyone else, and you'll always be in demand."

I believe he was right. Today is the age of specialization. And I think that's a very good thing.

Consider doctors. You wouldn't expect your family doctor to perform open heart surgery or your dentist to set a broken bone, either. Would you?

For these things, you'd want a specialist. And you'd trust him. Because you'd know if he weren't any good, he'd be out of business.
Why trust your education and career futhre to anything less than $a$ specialist?

You shouldn't. And you certainly don't have to.

FACT: CIE is the largest independent home study school in the world that specializes exclusively in electronics.

We have to be good at it because we put all our eggs in one basket: electronics. If we hadn't done a good job, we'd have closed our doors long ago.

## Specialists aren't for everyone.

I'll tell it to you straight. If you think electronics would make a nice hobby, check with other schools.

But if you think you have the cool- and want the training it takes - to make sure that a sound blackout during a prime time TV show will be corrected in seconds - then answer this ad. You'll probably find CIE has a course that's just right for you!

## At CIE, we combine theory and practice. You learn the best of both.

Learning electronics is a lot more than memorizing a laundry list of facts about circuits and transistors. Electronics is interesting because it's based on some fairly recent scientific discoveries. It's built on ideas. So, look for a program that starts with ideas-and builds on them.

That's what happens with CIE's Auto-Programmed ${ }^{\otimes}$ Lessons. Each lesson uses world-famous "programmed learning" methods to teach you important principles. You explore them, master them completely... before you start to apply them!

But beyond theory, some of our courses come fully equipped with the electronics gear to actually let you perform hundreds of checking, testing and analyzing projects.

In fact, depending on the course you take, you'll do most of the basic things professionals do every day even use a Digital Learning Laboratory to apply the digital theory essential today to keep pace with electronics in the eighties.

Plus there's a professional quality oscilloscope you build and use to "see" and "read" the characteristic waveform patterns of electronic equipment.

## You work with experienced specialists.

When you send us a completed lesson, you can be sure it will be reviewed and graded by a trained electronics instructor, backed by a team of technical specialists. If you need specialized help, you get it fast ... in writing from the faculty specialists best qualified to handle your question.

## People who have known us a long time, think of us as the "FCC License School."

We don't mind. We have a fine record of preparing people to take and pass. . . the governmentadministered FCC License exams. In fact, in continuing surveys nearly 4 out of 5 of our graduates who take
the exams get their Licenses. You may already know that an FCC License is needed for some careers in electronics-and it can be a valuable credential anytime.

## Associate Degree

Now, CIE offers an Associate in Applied Science Degree in Electronics Engineering Technology. In fact, all or most of every CIE Career Course is directly creditable towards the Associate Degree.

## Find out more: Mail this card for your FREE CATALOG today:

If the card is gone, cut out and mail the coupon.

I'll send you a copy of CIE's FREE school catalog, along with a complete package of independent home study information.

For your convenience, I'll try to arrange for a CIE representative to contact you to answer any questions you may have.

Remember, if you are serious about learning electronics... or building upon your present skills, your best bet is to go with the electronics specialists-CIE. Mail the card or coupon today or write CIE (and mention the name and date of this magazine), 1776 East 17th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.


Pattern shown on oscilloscope screen is simulated.

# $\square$ Cleveland Institute of Electronics, Inc. <br> 1776 East 17th Street. Cleveland, Ohio 44114 

YES . . . John, I want to learn from the specialists in electronics - CIE.
Send me my FREE CIE school catalog-including details about the Associate Degree program - plus my FREE package of home study information.
Print Name
Address Apt.
City
State Zip
$\mathrm{Agc} \quad$ Phone (area code)
Check box for G.I. Bill information: $\square$ Veteran $\square$ Active Duty
Mail today:

# SATELLITE/TELETEXT NEWS 

GARY ARLEN<br>CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

## HOME SATELLITE LEGISLATION

Controversy continues about a proposed law that could restrict private reception of satellite signals. Although the situation seems to change week-by-week, the latest indications are that an alternative will be proposed so that any restrictions would apply only to "commercial" interception of communications. That would probably mean that apartment complexes, hotels, bars, etc., would be prohibited from receiving satellite signals, but "backyard" personal users would be exempt. Even people who like that compromise are not completely satisfied, though, because it would leave unsettled a fundamental question involving the Communications Act's principles of private commuications.

Meanwhile, manufacturers of earth station equipment are rallying to make sure that any law that emerges does not include penalties for building satellite-reception devices. As SPACE, the association representing the private earth-station industry, points out, the wording of the proposed law is so vague that "commercial use" could be construed to apply to "commercial manufacturing" of equipment. "Under such circumstances, who would be willing to manufacture backyard earth stations? SPACE asks rhetorically.

Although the pending legislation involving satellite reception is separate from other Capitol Hill activities involving the Communications Act, it could become incorporated into the larger issue of revising telecommunications laws. Congress was already deeply involved in rewriting the 48-year-old Communications law-but now the changes soon to take place in the Bell System have accelerated interest in a sweeping revision of that law. Because of that increasing interest, a number of issues involving satellite communications could work their way into those revisions of the Communications Act during the coming months.

THE HBO SCRAMBLE IS ON

Home Box Office has plans to scramble its pay-TV satellite programming signal-possibly by the end of this year. Hoping to prevent private earth-station owners from seeing HBO programs, the company will spend up to $\$ 5$ million to give decoders to all cable systems using their service. The digital encryption system will include an individually addressable feature permitting HBO to oontrol the decoding devices from a central point and to change the encryption/decoding patterns as often as necessary. According to HBO, the coding system is tamperproof because it depends on the code being used. Duplicating the electronics in the decoder will be useless without also knowing the code that is in use.

At the time HBO announced the encoding plan, it hadn't decided on which encryption technology to use. It was debating between several cable/satellite coding devices and those made for military electronics. HBO also has plans to encode its audio sig-nal-with an eye toward putting in place a digital transmission system that can be used for higher-quality digital stereo sound at a future time.

It's hard to tell yet whether HBO's plan to encode its satellite transmission will cause other satellite programmers to do the same thing. The growing number of private earth stations is beginning to concern a great number of movie producers and other software suppliers. Efforts by SPACE and others to encourage HBO to permit private dish-owners to pay for a reception license are falling on deaf ears; HBO has repeatedly claimed that it has no interest in becoming involved in the retailing of programs directly to individual owners of private earth-stations.

Intelsat has added a new full-time TV service to its network, permitting worldwide TV networking to more than one member user of the service at the same time. The new video networking arrangement also means that Intelsat users can sign up for shortterm video services instead of the previous two-year minimum contract. That availability of short-term video services is a factor that should encourage an increase in specialized video satellite transmissions.
SPACE (the Society for Private and Commercial Earth Stations), the association representing satellite users, is planning its first-ever SPACE Trade Show in Omaha during the second week of August. Details are available from the group at 1920 N Street NW, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20036


## The Link from Panasonic. The portable computer that lets you take the advantages of an office computer anywhere you go.

The Link.
It's the next major business tool because it's a full-logic computer that's fully portable.
 with the telephone modem.
to work for him from any telephone booth. He can check credit ratings and inventory, trace
variety of sophisticated computer functions because it can store 4 K bytes of information. Equally important, it can link you to the information and brainpower of your main office computerwherever you go. You can program in Microsoft Basic. Yet it's easy to operate, even if you've never worked with a computer before.

Imagine. Using just The Link, anyone in the field, the plant or on the sales floor-like salesmen, managers, engineers or retailers can now answer questions that used to mean a trip back to the office. A sales engineer, for example, types data into The Link and gets detailed product information and specs on the spot.

And The Link is part of an entire computer system: By adding different optional components, you can create whatever kind of computer you need. Wherever you need it.

By adding the telephone modem, for example, a salesman can put his company's main office computer or a data bank bids and estimates, and much more. So The Link can make him and his office computer much more productive.

By adding the microprinter, the salesman gets hard copies of information right on the spot-an instant record of his transactions.

By adding the TV adapter, he can display information and 8 -color charts on any color TV


Display information and charts with the TV adapter. screen. So he can use data from his office computer to develop a sales presentation in a motel room. And show it on a client's video monitor the next day.

If the salesman needs to work with a bigger program and
more memory, other optional components increase The Link's capacity to 52 K RAM plus 64 K ROM. That's more than many desktop computers.

The Link measures only $9^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, weighs only 21 ounces,


Take The Link and all its components anywhere in its slim attaché case.
and runs on AC or rechargeable batteries.

And it costs only $\$ 600.00$.*
That's amazingly small when you realize the big change it could make in the way you do business.
"Manufacturer's suggested price.
$\Gamma$ Panasonic Company,Portable Computers One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, N.J. 07094
$\square$ Please send me information on The Link.
$\square$ Please have a salesman call me.
NAME PLEASE PRINT
TITLE
please paint
COMPANY
TYPE OF BUSINESS
ADDRESS
CITY _ STATE $\qquad$ ZIP $\qquad$
PHONE NUMBER
Panasonic.
just slightly ahead of our time. RE

# EQUIPMENT REPORTS 

## Hameg HM203 Dual-Trace Oscilloscope



CIRCLE 101 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

pact appearance and apparent flexibility, we decided to take a closer look at the Hameg HM203 dual-trace oscilloscope.

The traces can be displayed either alternately or in a chopped mode. In the chopped mode, the chopping rate is 120 kHz . Vertical response is down 3 dB at 20 MHz , and down just 6 dB at 28

MHz . Vertical deflection varies from 5 to 20 volts-per-division, in 12 calibrated steps, and is accurate to within $\pm 3 \%$. The vertical input has an impedance of 1 megohm in parallel with 25 pF and can handle up to 500 volts. A ground position on the input selector switch may be used to prevent stray signals from reaching the amplifiers without loading the circuit under test. Also, AC and DC positions are provided on the input selector switch.

The front-panel vertical-amplifier controls are laid out in mirror-image fashion, making it relatively easy to become familiar with the instrument.
The sweep rate can be selected, from 0.5 microseconds to 0.2 seconds-percentimeter, in 18 calibrated steps. A continuously variable control is also provided for fine adjustments of the sweep rate. That uncalibrated control

# Reach for reliability 

Solve over 178,000 solid state replacement problems using 1800 SK and KH types. RCA's new Replacement Guide puts the reliable answers at your fingertips.

From foreign to domestic components, RCA simplifies just about any replacement application, including integrated circuits, high-voltage triplers, rectifiers, thyristors and transistors. The guide uses a convenient dual numbering system, which
matches the right SK replacement to your consumer or MRO/Industrial needs. For example: SK3444/123A.

Pick up yqur copy of the 1982 RCA SK Replacement Guide. Nothing puts reliability within easier reach. See your RCA SK Distributor, or send a check or money order for $\$ 2.25$ to: RCA Distributor and Special Products Division, P.O. Box 597, Woodbury, N.J. 08096.
will shift the sweep rate up to 200 nano-seconds-per-centimeter. An uncalibrated $\times 5$ magnifier lets you extend the sweep to 40 nanoseconds-per-centimeter.

An input is provided for displaying signals on the horizontal axis. The response of the external horizontal input is down 3 dB at 2 MHz .

Automatic and variable trigger levels are available for either channel. Positive or negative slopes are switch selectable. The trigger sensitivity is 0.7 volts if an external source is selected, or 3 millivolts with the internal source. Both manual and automatic triggering is available.

A calibrated square-wave generator provides a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ reference signal at 0.2 volts $\pm 1 \%$. Trace rotation can be corrected using a front-panel control.

Any line voltage from 100 - to $240-$ volts AC $(50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ can be used to power the instrument; all internal DC operating voltages, including the high voltage, are regulated.

The accompanying operator's manual is one of the best we've seen. It is well illustrated, and contains technical and tutorial information for both use and maintenance.

## Our test

The unit is completely solid-state except, of course, for the CRT. As ex-
pected, the trace came up to full brilliance within 30 seconds. Under varying ambient temperature conditions (and even several days' power-down between trials), the trace came on exactly at the baseline, requiring no vertical or horizontal positioning.

The blue-white trace was sharp and brilliant; it did not show any noticeable astigmatism. The X and Y position, as well as the intensity and focus of the trace could be easily adjusted using front-panel controls.

We found that the $\times 5$ magnifiers were very useful at higher frequencies, where a waveform would normally become very crowded.

Trace drift, a common problem with many inexpensive oscilloscopes, was totally absent on the HM203. Linearity of the vertical amplifier showed excellent accuracy on all ranges.

Lastly, but an important consideration, the unit's light weight ( 13 pounds) and compact construction ( $11 \times 6 \times 16$ inches) make it easy to move around, and easy to use on even the most crowded workbench.

The HM203 sells for $\$ 580.00$; the price includes a $\times 1$ and $\times 10$ switchable oscilloscope probe. If you can not find the scope locally, it is available from the manufacturer: Hameg, 88-90 Harbor Rd., Port Washington, NY 11050.

Japan Radio Company NRD-515 Communications Receiver


CIRCLE 102 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


A RENAISSANCE IN SHORT-WAVE LISTENing has resulted in the introduction of quality receivers at a rate unmatched since the 1950 's. In those days, the best known names belonged to firms such as


Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, and National. Those companies are now gone, but they have been replaced by others such as Kenwood, Yaesu, and Sony.

You can add Japan Radio Company (120 E. 56th Street, New York, NY 10022) to that growing list of "new" manufacturers. That company, famous in Japan but relatively unknown here, has introduced a high-quality communications receiver, the model NRD-515.

Even at first glance, the receiver's sturdy construction and functional styling are impressive. The front-panel controls are sturdy-not thin plastic. On that receiver, detents snap securely in place, toggle switches click into posi-
tion, and the flywheel tuning mechanism spins securely on its bearings.

But the quality does not stop with construction and styling. Frequencies are displayed on a six-digit, LED readout; the readout is claimed to be accurate to within 100 Hz . The accuracy of the readout is enhanced by an automatic offset circuit that allows the carrier frequency of an upper- or lowersideband signal to be displayed direct-ly-no mental interpolation is required. The thermal and mechanical stability of the oscillators help assure virtually drift-free performance. The frequency range is specified as 100 kHz to 30 MHz.

## PRINT THE WORLD



## See What You've Been Missing!

Stay in touch with world events, monitor weather, ship traffic, and radio amateurs. Connect to your receiver and display shortwave radio teleprinter and Morse code transmissions with the new receive-only HAL CWR-6700 Telereader.

```
- Receive ASCII or Baudot RTTY
- Six standard RTTY speeds
- 3 RTTY shifts for low or high tones
- Adjustable space for fine tuning
- Receive Morse code - }4\mathrm{ to }50\mathrm{ wpm
-16 lines by 36 or 72 character display
- Two page video display
- Parallel ASCII printer output
-Requires }\pm12\mathrm{ VDC and external TV monitor
- One year limited warranty
- Small size (8" }\times\mp@subsup{3}{}{\prime\prime}\times12.75"
Write or call for more details. See the CWR-6700 at your favorite HAL dealer.
```

The tuning mechanism used in the receiver is rather unusual. It uses an optical encoder to translate visual "pulses" from a slotted disc into electronic pulses that are used to change frequencies. The slotted disc is spun by turning the tuning dial. One complete rotation of the tuning dial will result in a $10-\mathrm{kHz}$ change in frequency. That 10 kHz is composed of a series of 100 integral steps of 100 Hz each, with a finetuning control used for the frequencies between steps. Because of that scheme, tuning across a band consists of a series of abrupt frequency shifts, although if the BFO is on (for SSB reception, etc.) it shoulds more like someone sliding a hand across a piano keyboard. In any event. it may take a little getting used to.
As with most modern frequency synthesized receivers, the tuning range is divided up into a series of $1-\mathrm{MHz}$ increments. Fast tuning within those increments is done using a UP/DOWN toggle switch. The switch is used to shift the receiver's frequency quickly in the direction indicated. Once you get close to the frequency you want, the tuning dial is used to find the precise setting. Incidentally, you can tune above and below the limits of each individual increment simply by holding the toggle switch in position. In fact, you could tune all the way from 100 kHz to 30 MHz using just the toggle switch if you wished; but that is not recommended.
Among the receiver's features is a built-in noise blanker. It suppressed sharp rise-time pulses effectively, provided that there was sufficient recovery time between pulses. However, it was not effective against short-period pulses, such as arcing or appliance noise.
RF bandpass filters eliminate the need for a tunable preselector for most frequencies; the tunable BFO is used as an effective preselector on the 600 - to $1600-\mathrm{kHz}$ broadcast band. IF bandpass tuning, something not often found on consumer receivers, is very well designed here. With it, the user can slide the IF passband across a signal, positioning it to reject the greatest possible amount of interference. An IF bandwidth control lets you select among 6-, 2.4-, and $0.6-\mathrm{kHz}$ bandwidths; an auxilliary position on that control is for any user-installed filter. Selectable AGC allows for fast, slow, or no AGC at all.

The owner's manual that comes with the unit is quite comprehensive. It includes detailed operating instructions, technical information, maintenance procedures, and alignment instructions.

## The memory unit

For the ultimate in convenience, you'll want to investigate the optional model NDH-515 "memory unit." The unit can store up to 24 frequencies.

Using the memory unit is easy. To enter a frequency, simply tune the re-


Now there's a hand-held DMM tough enough to withstand accidental drops, destructive environments, and input overloads - and still give you superior Beckman performance.

The HD-100 from Beckman is drop-proof, sealed against contam-

ination, and packed with overload protection. You won't find a more rugged meter inside or out.

## Drop-proof

Constructed of double-thick thermoplastics, the HD-100 resists damage even after repeated falls. All components are heavy duty and shock mounted.

## Water- and contamination-proof

TheHD-100 is designed to keep working even around dirt, heavy grime and moisture.

The special o-ring seals, ultrasonically-welded display window and sealed input jacks protect the internal electronics of the HD-100 from any source of contamination. The HD-100 is sealed so tightly, it's even waterproof.

## Accidental overload protection

All voltage inputs are protected up to 1500 Vdc or 1000 Vrms. Current ranges are protected to $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ with resistance ranges protected to 600 Vdc . Transient protection extends up to 6 KV for 10 microseconds.

## More meter for the money

For starters you get 2000 hours of continuous use off a common 9V transistor battery. You can run in-circuit diode tests and check continuity. You even get a one year warranty.

The $0.25 \%$ basic volt dc accuracy HD-100 serves you with 7 functions and 29 ranges. With one simple turn of the single selector switch, you can go directly to the function and range you need. There's less chance of error.

Feature for feature you can't find a more dependable meter priced at just $\$ 169$ (U.S. only).

To locate your nearest distributor write Beckman Instruments, Inc., Instrumentation Products, 2500 Harbor Boulevard, Fullerton, CA 92634 or call (714) 993-8803.
ceiver to the frequency you want, set the Channel dial on the memory unit to the channel you wish to assign the frequency to, and press the unit's MEMORY button. When you recall the frequency, the channel is displayed by the memory unit, and the frequency by the receiver.

Finding fault with an outstanding receiver such as the model NRD-515 is difficult, but there were a few minor shortcomings. The noise blanker would be more effective if it suppressed appliance noise. The pulses from the optical encoder caused distracting noise over some frequencies-12-18 MHz -during tuning. Although an accessory speaker is available, including a built-in one would have been desirable. In addition, there are brief dropouts as the receiver is tuned beyond the increment it is set for. Finally, the audio-gain control does not cut the sound off completely when it is turned fully counterclockwise. But those faults are insignificant when compared to the overall performance of this receiver.

The model NRD-515 communications receiver has a suggested retail price of $\$ 1395.00$; the price of the model NDH515 memory unit is $\$ 249.00$. The matching speaker sells for $\$ 49.95$. All are available from Universal Amateur Radio, Inc., Department B, 1280 Aida Drive, Reynoldsburg, OH 43086. R-E

Metrawatt MA-3D Digital Multimeter


EARLIER THIS YEAR WE REPORTED ON A new line of test equipment, the BBC-

Georz-Metrawatt line. Made in Germany, they're now being sold in the U.S. by BBC-Metrawatt-Goerz, 165 Fieldcreast Ave., Raritan Center, Edison, NJ 08837. The new one is the model MA-3D. It's a digital; the first one, exactly like it on the outside, was an analog meter. The same design is used for both; a hinged case with readout on the cover. When closed, that protects not only the readout but all controls as well. Flat, it's very compact, and would go into a caddy very easily. Powered by a single 9 -volt rectangular battery, the lid serves another purpose; when it's closed, a stud hits the on-off switch and turns it off. An AC adapter is available; when that is used, the panel switch is bypassed and it's on all the time. Battery life is very good, due to low-current design and use of IC's.

The MA-3D has a total of 25 measuring ranges, on $A C$ volts, $D C$ volts, AC or DC current, and resistance. The cover of the case can be adjusted easily to give the best viewing angle for the readout. That is an LCD type, with nice big digits. It uses the now-familiar " 2 "based scale in which each range reads up to 1.999 and the decimal point automatically adjusts itself to tell you what range you're on. The display features a 3.5 digit readout; overrange is shown continued on page 32

# GETHESAME EVOOTRANNG THEPEPOPLEASONGGET 

Now you can be trained by Sony even if you aren't employed by Sony.

Because we're making our vast library of training videotapes available to you. The very tapes that teach our own engineering, service and sales personnel.

The tapes cover the products and concepts of video and its related technologies. You can learn the basics of video recording. Color systems. Digital video and electronics. Television production. And more.

Plus you can learn how to service cameras,VTR's, and other video products. As professionally as Sony does.

The tapes are produced entirely by Sony and contain


And learning through video can be done at your own pace, in the convenience of your home, shop or school. Reviewing is quick and easy. And the tapes are always available for reference.

Send for your catalog, which lists more than 250 titles. In your choice of $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ or $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ formats.

Write Sony Video Products Company, Tape Production Services, 700 W. Artesia Boulevard, Compton, California 90220. Or call (213) 537-4300. Of course, there's no obligation. Except the obligation you have to yourself: to find out about the best training available in one of the country's fastest-growing, most lucrative fields.

Video Communications Sony is a reg. trademark of Sony Corp. up-to-the-minute information. They communicate clearly and simply. And some of them are even programmed for interactive learning.

\title{

Now, a mini-scope with the features most wanted by field engineers!

## B\&K-PRECISION'S new Model

## B\&K-PRECISION'S new Model

 1420 is a good example of what can materialize when a company listens well. This new 15 MHz dual-trace mini-scope was designed by B\&K-PRECISION engineers from a clean sheet of paper to respond to the special needs of field engineers . . . a mini-scope with lab-scope features.So small in size ( $\left.4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 8.5^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}\right)$, the 1420 easily fits into a standard attache case with plenty of additional storage room for a DMM, tools and accessories. For use in any environment, the 1420 can be powered from an AC line, 10 to 16VDC or an optional internal battery pack. Unlike some competitive mini-scopes, adding a battery pack will not add to the size of the slim 1420.

The rugged 1420 features dual-trace operation and an honest 15 MHz response. In addition, its smooth roll-off provides useful response to 20 MHz .

An efficient rectangular CRT displays waveforms with high brightness for good readability under all field service conditions.

Too many field-service mini-scopes sacrifice features and performance for compact size, handicapping the field engineer. The new generation 1420 has overcome these problems. In spite of its small size, the 1420 has eighteen sweep

ranges that span from $1 \mu \mathrm{~S} /$ div. to $0.5 \mathrm{~S} /$ div. in a 1-2-5 sequence; variable between ranges. Sweep magnification is X10, extending the maximum sweep rate to $100 \mathrm{nS} / \mathrm{div}$. For use with computer terminals or video circuits, a video sync separator is built in. For added ease of use, automatic selection of chop and alternate sweep modes is provided, as is front-panel X-Y operation.

The new 1420 mini-scope comes complete with two $10: 1$ /probes and is available now from your local B\&KPRECISION distributor. Available options include carrying case and probe pouch.

To receive a free 16-page color brochure describing the 1420 and the complete B\&K-PRECISION oscilloscope line, call toll-free, (800) 621-4627
(312) 889-9087 in Illinois.

## BVI PRECISION DYNASCAN <br> PRECISION CORPORATION

6460 W. Cortland Street • Chicago, IL 60635 • 312/889-9087
International Sales, 6460 W. Cortland Street, Chicago, IL $60635 \cdot$ Canadian Sales, Atlas Electronics, Ontario
CIRCLE 10 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


## FLபKE DIGITAL MULTIMETERS

- Two New $41 / 2$-Digit Handheld DMM's from Fluke
- Wideband True RMS AC Measurements ( 100 kHz 8060A, 30 kHz-8062A
- $0.04 \%$ Basic DC Accuracy ( $8062 \mathrm{~A}=0.05 \%$ )
- Full Range Capability ( $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 200 \mathrm{mV} .200 \Omega$ ranges)
- Autoranging $M \Omega$ to $300 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
- Relative (Offset or Zero) Mode
- Audible and Visual Continuity Indicators

- Frequency Measurement to $200 \mathrm{kHz}, 0.01 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Resolution to $200 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1$ Second Response Time (8060A only)
- dBm Referenced to $600 \Omega$ (8060A only)
- Relative dB measurement (8060A only)
- Conductance (8060A only)
- Separate Constant Current Source Diode Test
- Self Diagnostics
$\$ 279$.
8062A


Display: $4 ½$ digit duplex LCD (19,999 count)
A/D Converter: Dual slope converter, autozero, autopolarity
Conversion: TRMS, AC coupled
Display Annunciators: BT, low battery indication.
REL, relative reference mode activated. [8060A: (k)Hz, frequency function activated. $\mathrm{dB}, \mathrm{dB}$ function activated. $] \rightarrow \longleftarrow$ continuity activated.))), continuity tone activated.-, continuity detected indicator.
Temperature: $0^{\circ}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating, $-35^{\circ}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ storage.
Temperature Coefficient: $\left(0^{\circ} \text { to }+18^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { or }+28^{\circ} \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)^{\circ} .1$ times the applicable accuracy specification per degree $C$ plus the initial $+18^{\circ}$ to $+28^{\circ}$ specification.

## ■DATA PRECISION Model 938 <br> $0.1 \%, 3 ½$-Digit, LCD DIGITAL

CAPACITANCE • WIDE RANGING - from 1999 pf full scale METER eight ranges. virually every capacitance you'll eight ranges. virtualy e

- FAST AND EASY TO USE - Direct reading. pushbutton ranges. Just plug in and read.
- EXCEPTIONALLY AOCURATE - provides $\pm 0.1 \%$ basic accuracy.
- TOUGH AND COMPACT - Built to take rough usage without loss of calbration accuracy. Fits and goes anywhere: takes very litte bench space, aways handy for quick capaciance checkout, matching, calbration, and tracking. - PORTABLE - Palinsized, lightweight operates up to approximately 200 hours on a single gV akaline battery.
- EASY READING - big, clear, high-contrast $31 / 2$ digit LCD display, a tull 0.5 " high, readable anywhere.
$\$ 219$
- VALUE PACKED - Outstanding measurement capability and dependability. Outperforms $D C$ capability and depencabiliy. Uuiperiorms dC 2 to 5 times as much.
- RELLABLE - warranteed for 2 full years.


## THESE 1981 B\&K OSCILLOSCOPES ARE IN STOCK AND AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



New Low Distortion Function Generator
 model 3010

- Generates sine, square and triangle waveforms
- Variable amplitude and fixed TTL square wave outputs
- 0.1 Hz to 1 MHz in six ranges
- Push button range and function selection
- Typical sine wave distortion under $0.5 \%$ from 0.1 Hz to 100 kHz
- Variable DC offset for engineering applications
- VCO external input for sweep-frequency tests


We carry a full line of multimeters, oscilloscopes, frequency counters, audio and RF generators, power supplies and accessories.

Just call our Toll-Free number and one of our experts will answer all your questions about test equipment.


THE TEST EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS
 best reputation in the world. Their bassy "twang" is only a rough approximation of natural room acoustics. That's a pity because it means that many people will dismiss this exceptional product as "just another spring reverb". And it's not. In this extraordinary design Craig Anderton uses double springs, but much more importantly "hot rod's" the transducers so that the muddy sound typical of most springs is replaced with the bright clarity associated with expensive studio plate systems.

Kit consists of circuit board instructions all electronic parts and two reverb spring units. User must provide power ( $\pm 9$ to 15 V ) and mounting (reverb units are typically mounted away from the consolel

## CHARGE TO VISA OR MC TOLL-FREE

1-800-654-8657 9AM to 5PM CST MON-FR DIRECT INQUIRIES TO

## ;19. Electronics, Inc. <br> Dept. 6 r 1020 W. Wilshire Bv. Oklahoma City. OK 73116 (405) 843-9626

1 I Send the 6740 REVERB KIT $\$ 59.95$ plus shipping (\$3) enclosed or charged.
I I Send Free Catalog
| name
| address


CIRCLE 43 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## EQUIPMENT REPORTS

continued from page 28
by a readout of " 1 " with a decimal point. That is also the "open" indication when checking resistance. Polarity switching is automatic. No sign, positive voltage; minus sign, negative polarity. Low battery-voltage is shown by the appearance of a small arrow above the minus sign on the readout.

AC and DC voltages start at 200 mV and go up to 650 V maximum in five ranges. Current ranges for AC or DC start at 2.0 mA and go up to 2 A . A separate $10-\mathrm{amp}$ range is provided along with a separate jack on the side of the case. Resistance starts at 2,000 ohms and goes up to 20 megohms. Accuracy is $0.25 \%$ for DC volts.

All ranges are well-protected by fuses and internal protective circuitry, including thermistors, zener diodes, and so on. The $10-\mathrm{amp}$ range does not have fuse protection. However, it will withstand currents up to $20-\mathrm{amps}$-but for not more than 30 seconds! The DC voltage ranges are designed to take overloads up to 260 volts (and that is on the $200-\mathrm{mV}$ range!) and the other ranges will take 780 volts. AC ranges will take voltages up to 250 volts on all ranges. Even the ohmmeter is protected against
accidental application of up to 250 volts. (The manufacturer says that, but so far I've never had the intestinal fortitude actually to try it!)
To go back to the folding case for a moment, that is a neat and practical design. The workmanship looks very good, and the cover stays right where you set it (Incidentally, the case was designed by Porsche. If you buy one, you can tell your friends casually that you just got a new Porsche!) The panel design is uncluttered; there's only one thing on it: the RANGE/FUNCTION selector switch.

Well...there are two, if you count the ON-OFF switch, which is a little rocker switch down in the lower right corner. The front panel is solid black with white markings that are easy to read. Test leads plug into a row of jacks, plainly marked on the panel, on the right side of the case. The case can be closed without unplugging the leads. The protective fuse is also here, between the + and the 10A jacks.

The test leads are model $K S-17$ and are contructed of heavy wire, with corrugated grips on the handles, and a protective collar at the end. The probe has a sharp-pointed banana tip, and if you want to check components with thin leads, just slip them inside the springs of the banana clips. The instrument-end
continued on page 103

# 137 new RCA flameproof metal resistors. 

Now...
780 Types For More Applications
With values from 0.1 ohm to 22 megohms, RCA Flameproof Metal Resistors cover the great majority of resistor replacement needs in TV, video, and industrial servicing.

- Can replace composition, carbon film, wire-wound and other metal types.
- Tolerance ratings of $\pm 2 \%$ on most values. Ratings of $1 / 4,1 / 2,1$ and 2 watts. Get your RCA Flameproof Metal Resistors in convenient, colorful packages from your RCA Distributor today. Or, for further information, write: RCA Distributor and Special Products Division, 2000 Clements Bridge Road, Deptford, N.J. 08096. Attn: Sales Promotion Services.


> ADMNCE IS PROUD TO INTRODUCE The (O) HITACHI Line of High Quality Oscilloscopes All Hitachi Instruments Are Backed by A Two-Year Warranty

## V－202 \＆V352 20 MHz \＆ 35 MHz DUAL TRACE OSCILLOSCOPES



## V－19EW

1．Square ERT with internal graticule （illuminated scab
2．High－accưacy voltage axis and time axis set at $\pm 3 \%$（certified at $10^{\circ}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ）S
3．High－sensitiuxity $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$
4．Low drift
5．Dynamic range 8 div．
6．TV sync－separator circuit＇əつe入1｜er
7．Builtin signal delay line（V－352）
8．X－Y operation
9．Sweep－time magnifier（ 10 times）
10．Trace rotation system
11．Fine－adjusting，click－positioning function

## ELECTRONICS

## THE TEST EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS

TOLL FREE HOT LINE 800－223－0474

## AT LAST A 100 MHz OSCILLOSCOPE WORTH WAITING FOR WITH NO WAITING


－20kV CRT supply
－Large，bright $8 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ screen
－Four－trace operation（Ch1，Ch2，A trigger，B trigger）
－High sensitivity 500 uV／div（ 5 MHz ）
－High accuracy $\pm 2 \%\left(+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ）
－Alternate timebasesoperation
－Full TV t－ifigefing
Type
metal backed phosphor rectangular mesh type tube with 20 kV acceleration potential and VERTICA（OBEFLEGTIOM（2 Identical Channels） Bandwidth rand Rise Time


DC to at least 100 MHz and rise time 3.5 ns or less．Dd to at least 5 MHz and rise time 70 ns or less at 10 X magnification．Lower -3 db point $f f$ ，coupling 10 Hz or less． 10 x probe： 1 Hz or less．
HORIZONTAL DE㫐首OTION
Timerase $A^{\prime}$
control between steps $1:<2.5$
Time Base B Time Base B
$20 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div．to $50 \mathrm{~ms} /$ div．in 29 calibrated steps 1.2 .5 sequence． 10 x mag extends fastest sweep rate to $2 n s$ div．$y$
Calibrate OSweep Delay
Gohtinudus calibrated control between 0.5 and $10 x$ time base $A$ setting．
V－550B 50MHz，DUAL TRACE DELAYED SWEEP PORTABLE OSCILLOSCOPE


Delayed sweep permits $1,000 \mathrm{X}$ Magnification

Variable Hold－off Circuitry Facilitates Pulse Measurement
－Large，Bright $8 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ Screen
－High Sensitivity $1 \mathrm{mv} / \mathrm{div}$ （ 10 MHz ）
－ $5 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div Sweep Rate
－3rd Channel Display （Trigger View）
－Variable Trigger Hold－off
－Full TV Triggering
－Single Sweep
－Automatic Focus Correction

# STATE OF SOLID STATE 

## Advances in IC-timer technology

ROBERT F. SCOTT, SEMICONDUCTOR EDITOR

THE 555 INTEGRATED-CIRCUIT TIMER IS probably the most popular and widely used IC since the development of the 709 and 741 op-amps. Numerous applications for this device have appeared in nearly all contemporary electronics magazines and in several books devoted entirely to the 555 . The device can be used in the monostable mode as a timer, or as a free-running multivibrator when operated in the astable mode. The theory of operation and a number of applications for that versatile semiconductor device were covered in-depth in the February, March, and September 1976 issues of Radio-Electronics.

Now, Exar Integrated Systems (750 Palomar Avenue, Box 62229, Sunnyvale, CA 94088) has introduced the more sophisticated XR-2243 Micropower Long-Range Timer; a device that can easily surpass the 555 -family of IC's in versatility, and popularity among electronics hobbyists and experimenters.

That device is a monolithic timer/


FIG. 1
-

## TABLE 1-XR-2243 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

| Parameters | Typical values | Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | 2.7 V min, 15 V max |  |
| Standby current | 45-80-250 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 *-5-15 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Operating current | 750-900-1250 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7^{* *}-5-15 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Timebase timing accuracy | 0.5\% | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}^{* *}$ |
| Temperature drift | 80-150-300 ppm/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5-15-8 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Maximum frequency | 35 kHz |  |
| Timing resistor $\mathrm{R}_{T}$ | 5 K to 10 meg |  |
| Timing capacitor $C_{T}$ Trigger threshold | $005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 1.4 V |  |
| Trigger current | $22 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {TR }}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Trigger impedance | 25 K |  |
| Reset threshold | 1.4 V |  |
| Reset current | $22 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {TR }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RS }}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Reset impedance Power dissipation | 25 K |  |
| Power dissipation | 300 mW (plastic package) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & * V_{T R}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{RS}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & * V_{T R}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{RS}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

controller capable of producing time delays ranging from microseconds to days. The functional diagram for the XR-2243 is shown in Fig. 1 and the basic schematic diagram is shown in Fig. 2. (Compare these circuits with the $555-$ timer IC's block diagram and schematic that appears in the February 1976 issue and you'll see some of the advances that have been made since the 555 IC was first introduced.)

Applications for the XR-2243 include: sequential timing, generation of long time-delay periods, precision timing, and ultra-low-frequency oscillation. Itscurrent drain is extremely low-less than $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ on standby and less than 1 mA during normal operation. Those

minimal current requirements make the XR-2243 highly applicable for use in battery-powered circuits. The XR2243's basic electrical characteristics are listed in Table 1.

## Operation

The XR-2243 (see Figs. 1 and 2) has three main sections: the timebase gen-


FIG. 3
erator, an 11-stage binary counter and a control flip-flop. The timebase generator is a relaxation oscillator, whose frequency and period of oscillation are determinated by the values of the components of an external R-C network ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ ) that is connected to pin 7 of the device, as shown in Fig. 3.

The timebase flip-flop produces a string of clock or timing pulses with a period equal to $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$. Those pulses


# Introducing a direct line to a 60 MHz Tektronix scope built for your bench! 

From the world's most respected name in oscilloscopes: a new scope, plus a new direct order number, that finally makes it practical to put Tektronix quality on your bench... at work or home.

Among professional engineers and technicians there is no substitute for the performance and reliability of Tektronix oscilloscopes.

Now, for the first time, Tektronix is offering an advanced scope at an unprecedented low priceand has a direct order line that lets you get your order processed today!

The scope: the 2213. Its radical new design brings you Tektronix quality for well below what you would pay for

## lesser-name scopes.

The 2213's practical design includes 65\% fewer mechanical parts, fewer circuit boards, electrical connectors and cabling. Result: a lower price for you plus far greater reliability.

Yet performance is pure Tektronix: there's 60 MHz bandwidth for digital and high-speed analog circuits. The sensitivity for low signal measurements. The sweep speeds for fast logic families. A complete trigger system for digital, analog or video waveforms. And new highperformance Tektronix probes are included!

## 2213 PERFORMANCE DATA

Bandwidth: Two channels, dc -60 MHz from $10 \mathrm{~V} /$ div to $20 \mathrm{mV} /$ div. ( 50 MHz from
$2 \mathrm{mV} /$ div to $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ ).
Sweep speeds: Sweeps from 0.5 s to 50 ns (to 5 $\mathrm{ns} / \mathrm{div}$ with X 10 mag ).
Sensitivity: Scale factors from $100 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ (10X probe) to $2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ ( 1 X probe). Accurate to $\pm 3 \%$. Ac or dc coupling.
Delayed sweep measurements: Standard sweep, intensified after delay, and delayed.

## (Need dual time-base

 performance and timing accuracy to $\pm 1.5 \%$ ? Ask about our 2215 priced at \$1400.)Complete trigger system: Modes include TV field. normal, vertical mode, and automatic; internal, external, and line sources; variable holdoff.
Probes: High perform-
ance, positive attachment, $10-14 \mathrm{pF}$ and 60 MHz at the probe tip.

The price: Just $\$ 1100$ complete*. Order direct from Tektronix National Marketing Center. Phones are staffed by technical people to answer your questions about the 2213. Your direct order includes a 15-day return policy and full Tektronix warranty.

Now it's easier than ever to get your hands on a Tek scope!

## ORDER TOLL-FREE

800-547-1845
Ask for Dept. $A 0120$
(In Oregon, Alaska and Hawaii: 1-503-627-5402 collect.) Lines are open from 8 am EST to 5 pm PST.
(available at pin 8) are internally fed to an 11-stage binary counter. For a given $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$ product, the counter produces (at output pin 3 ) an output-delay pulse of $1024 \times \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$. Cascading two XR2243's produces a total time delay of $1024^{2} \times \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$ or $1,048,576 \times \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$. Similarly, cascading three stages will produce a $1024^{3} \times \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$ time delay. Thus, we see that by simply cascading timer stages, we can achieve delays of days, weeks, months, and even years. For example, a controller for time-lapse photography applications can be designed around just a single XR-2243 timer.
The first and last counter stages drive
output transistors that are capable of sinking 10 milliamperes. The second output pin (pin 2) delivers a squarewave with a period of $2 \times \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$ during the timing interval.

The third section of the timer IC is the control flip-flop. That circuit resets each counter stage in the XR-2243 to a logic-1 level and starts the timebase generator when a positive-going trigger pulse is applied to the SET (TRIGGER) pin. That section also activates a shutdown circuit when the timing cycle is completed, or when a positive-going reset pulse is applied to pin 5 . When power is shut off, bias voltages are removed from the timebase generator and the


Videotex - the collective term for the new mediums of viewdata and teletext - it is already sweeping the world. This will be America's first major conference and exhibition directed at this billion dollar industry. The conference will bring together leading experts from around the world to share their views and experiences. Particular emphasis will be placed on the U.S. and Canadian scenes where the vast home markets are targeted for early and high growth.
The exhibition will include displays from national and commercial networks, systems vendors, peripherals manufacturers and service providers

## New York Hilton June 28-30 1982

## Videotex Telecoms

Videotex and unrelated information services impose unique network requirements, The conference will consider the wide range of alternatives now emerging for videotex telecoms including telephone, cable TV, satellite and microwave links along with likely hybrids. It will evaluate the operation, application and economics of gateways to private database and explore the interworking features of various national systems. Speakers from the U.S., Canada and Germany will discuss these issues and various national network applications.
For conference details clip your business card to this advertisement. For exhibition information telephone immediately - a space can be reserved awaiting your written confirmation.

Appointed North American agent for Videotex '82:
Meeting Systems Inc. 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10001.
Phone: 212-563 1000.

[^0]counters. Standby power drops to the microwatt range with a typical supply current around $85 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ when $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ is 5 volts.

Figure 3 shows the two basic modes of operation for the XR-2243. In the monostable mode-as used for timedelay and timing applications-the output terminal (pin 3 ) is connected to the RESET pin (pin 5) through an external resistor. The circuit is triggered by a positive-going pulse applied to pin 6 . The last counter output goes low as the first timing pulse is fed through from the timebase generator. The pin- 2 output remains low until after the 1024th timing pulse has passed.

After the 1024th timing pulse, the output goes high, delivering a positivegoing pulse to pin 5 . That positive-going pulse terminates the timing cycle and resets the circuit. The time interval between the set and reset actions is 1024 $\times \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$. During the timing interval, the timebase generator produces, at pin 2, a squarewave output with a period of $2 \times \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{C}$.

In the astable mode, the output at pin 3 is not connected back to the RESET pin. A trigger pulse on pin 6 starts the timer. That timer continues to operate in the free-running mode and produces, at pin 8 , a squarewave with a frequency that is $1 / 2048$ th of the timebase-generator frequency.

R-E

## ATTENTION TECHNICIANS ARE YOU TIRED of being "only a serviceman" or "just a technician"? THE LETTERS "CET AFTER YOUR NAME SPELLS "PRIDE"

## TRY IT.

Take pride in
your profession-
Decide to be a CET

For information about: _ exam dates: requirements: study guides: other
Send to: NESDA/ISCET
2708 W. Berry St. Fort Worth, TX 76109 (817) 921-9101

Name
Address
City $\qquad$ St. Zip

# THE \$595* SMART TERMINAL 

The Heath 19 Smart Video Terminal gives you all the important professional features you want in a terminal, all for under \$600.* You get the flexibility you need for high-speed data entry, editing, inquiry and transaction processing. It's designed to be the backbone of your system with heavy-duty features that withstand the rigors of daily use.
Standard RS-232C interfacing makes the 19 compatible with DEC VT-52 and most computer systems. And with the 19, you get the friendly advice and expert service that makes Heath/Zenith a strong partner for you.

Sold through Heathkit Electronic Centers ${ }^{\dagger}$ nationwide (see your white pages for locations). Stop in today for a demonstration of the Heath 19 Smart Video Terminal. If you can't get to a store, send for the latest Heathkit ${ }^{\circledR}$ Catalog. Write Heath Co., Dept. 020-904, Benton Harbor, MI 49022.

## HEATH/ZENITH

## Your strong partner



[^1]


## ASKMBOUIOURSPEGML PURGHASEBONUS.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { coghkiks } \\ & \text { spechari } \end{aligned}$ | 31/2 Digi $0.1 \%$ Digifa Capacitance Meter |
| :---: | :---: |



Model 5001 \$323.
For the electronic measurement and display of frequency, period, interval and counted events. Unique full input signal conditioning Frequency Counter


Model 6001 \$425. 65

- 5 Hertz 10650 MHz - 10 MHz crystal oven timebase input e Selectable $0.1,1.0,10 \mathrm{sec}$ gate e Switchable low
pass 50 KHz filter - True $\Pi \mathrm{LL}$ compatibility at input


Model LBO-514
Dual Trace with probes \$598.75

## 20 MHz Oscilloscopes

Add and subtrac modes (with CH-2
invert), permits differ ential measurements (Model LBO-508A only). - Front panel $X-Y$ operation ideal for phase-shift analysis, sweep alignment and vectorscope service vectorscope service
(Model LBO-508A only). - 17.5 nanosec rise time for easy viewing of high speed puises and wave forms.


DC Power Supplyst Model WP-708 If's a dual DC Valtmater
It's a triple DC Power Supply $\$ 361.25$ Irs a triple DC Power Supply - Three separate completely isolated DC power supplies line and load regulation - Fully adj. current limiting on the two variable supplies



Economically priced, general-purpose oscilloscopes. Square, $5^{1 / 2 / 2}$ CRT with internal graticule (illuminated scale). High accuracy voltage axis and time axis set design vertical sensitivity of 1 mV/div available 8 -div dynamic range ensures accurate measurement of wave forms without distortion IV sync-separator circuit

| 20 MHz | $\mathbf{3 5} \mathrm{MHz}$ | 100 MHz |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Model | Model | Model |
| $\mathrm{V}-202$ | $\mathrm{~V}-352$ | $\mathrm{~V}-1050$ | $\$ 590 . \quad \$ 790 . \quad \$ 1590$.



## Compare the best.

| LETTERS |
| :---: |
| continued from page 16 |

## 8-BALL ANTENNA

I built the 8 -Ball satellite-TV antenna described in the August, September, and October 1981 issues of Radio-Electronics. It is a well-thought-out design, and a fine project for someone who wants to save money, after considering the cost of a commercial dish. The over-all article is written very well, with all the necessary details to complete the projects.
I did notice two small mistakes, however. In Part $1,9 / 16$-inch holes are specified for the vertical strips of the lattice assembly. Those should have been $5 / 16$-inch to accommodate the $1 / 4$-inch bolts called for. In Part 2, Fig. 20-a, a hole is shown as being drilled four inches above the center line; it should be drilled four inches below the center line.
I also designed and built my own feedhorn assembly. If any readers are interested in that information, I would be happy to respond if an S.A.S.E. is sent.
The over-all cost of my antenna, including concrete pillars, was $\$ 287.00$. I used cypress for the lattice assembly; that kind of wood will not rot, and is readily available here in Florida. I built a template to align the curvature of the dish, instead of the radius-wire method specified in the article and was able to obtain a very close tolerance.
I'm using a KLM Sky Eye 2 receiver kit, and a $120^{\circ}$ LNA. My TV reception is very good, and the results are well worth the effort. I am looking forward to more satel-lite-TV construction articles in future issues of your magazine.
WILLIAM B. CLRIDA, Sr.,

## 2024 Magnolia Ave.

South Daytona, FL 32019

## CAR PROJECTS

Although I enjoyed " 6 Projects for Your Car" in the April 1982 Radio-Electronics, I must say that I found it rather incomplete. The most important addition follows:

Murphy's Failure-Detector-Failure Detector: Since, by Murphy's Law, something will always go wrong, it's immediately obvious that at least one of the LED's in your projects 2 through 6 will a/ways be lit! Therefore, your readers can easily work out an elementary 5 -input logic gate that will light a warning if none of the regular warning lights are lit.

Now unless your readers are unusually astute, it should be pointed out that the Failure-Failure Alarm should monitor itself also! If it does not light, it should, of course, give some indication that it isn't going to light.

Not only that, but a 7 th alarm should be provided (with an extra bright light) to indicate a dead battery. Writers Gartman and Weinstein failed to realize that that common failure would render the other 5 alarms inoperative.
I will leave it to your readers to suggest a simple way to warn the driver of his failure to notice the alarms.
PETER LEFFERTS,
San Martin, CA

Introducing incredible tuning accuracy at an incredibly affordable price: The Command Series RF-3100 31-band AM/FM/SW receiver. No other shortwave receiver brings in PLL quartz synthesized tuning and all-band digital readout for as low a price. $\uparrow$ The tuner tracks and "locks" onto your signal, and the 5 -digit display shows exactly what frequency you're on.

There are other ways the RF-3100 commands the airways: It can travel the full length of the shortwave band (that's 1.6 to 30 MHz . It eliminates interference when stations overlap by narrowing the broadcast band. It improves reception in strong signal areas with RF Gain Control. And the RF-3100 catches Morse
communications accurately with BFO Pitch Control. Want to bring in your favorite programs without lifting a finger? Then consider the Panasonic RF-6300 8-band AM/FM/SW receiver ( 1.6 to 30 MHz ) has microcomputerized preset pushbutton tuning, for programming 12 different broadcasts, or the same broadcast 12 days in a row. Automatically. It even has a quartz alarm clock that turns the radio on and off to play your favorite broadcasts.

The Command Series RF-3100 and RF-6300. Two more ways to roam the globe at the speed of sound. Only from Panasonic.
Shortwave reception will vary with antenna, weather conditions, operator's geographic location and other factors. An outside antenna may be required for maximum shortwave reception.
Based on a comparison of suggested retail prices.

# This Panasonic Command Series' shortwave receiver brings the state of the art closer to the state of your pocketbook. 



With PLL Quartz Synthesized Tuning and Digital Frequency Readout.

Panasonic.
just slightly ahead of our time.

# You cant beat The System. 

The Experimentor System ${ }^{\text {™ }}$-a quicker transition from imagination through experimentation to realization.


When you have a circuit idea that you want to make happen, we have a system to make it happen quicker'n'slicker'n ever before: The Experimentor System.

You already know how big a help our Experimentor solderless breadboards can be. Now we've taken our good idea one step farther. Twice.

We've added Experimentor Scratchboard workpads, with our breadboard hole-and-connection pattern printed in light blue ink. To let you sketch up a layout you already have working so you can reproduce it later.

With Experimentor Matchboard you can go from breadboard to finished nonstop! We've matched our breadboard pattern again, this time on a printed circuit board, finished and ready to build on. All for about \$2.70*

There's even a letter-and-number index for each hole, so you can move from breadboard (where they're molded) to Scratchboard ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ (where they're printed) to Matchboard ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ (where they're silkscreened onto the component side) and always know where you are.

When you want to save time and energy, you can't beat The Experimentor System.

## Smarter tools for testing and design.

## BUILD TIUIS

## STER=0 MAEE

 G~ロAND日R> Stereo sound shouldn't come from just between your two speakers. This easy-to-build stereo image expander can turn your whole listening room into a "sonic stage."

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM WITH YOUR stereo system is probably in your head! If all the sound that came out of one speaker went into one car, and all the sound that came out of the other speaker went into the other ear, you would perceive an astonishing sonic image. Unfortunately. your ears don't work that way - they both hear some sound from both speakers. That makes the sonic image - your perception of the stereo "stage" - considerably smaller and a lot less detailed than it could be.

While the basic components of a stereo sound-system are constantly being improved, their performance has reached the point where it is difficult to hear the difference between the new models and the old. The IR2200 stereo image expander, however, can enhance the performance of any stereo system, regardless of its age or cost, by processing the sound to bring out depth and dimension that is normally lost in reproduction.

## Listening to stereo

The basic stereophonic process attempts to reproduce a detailed threedimensional sound picture or image using two loudspeakers. In the analogous 3D-movie process the left image is kept out of the right eye, and vice versa, by polarized lenses and each eye sees only what was intended for it. producing in the brain a true 3 -dimen sional image. The sound of each stereo loudspeaker, though, is heard by both ears and the illusion of space and depth is muddied.

The major effect of that stereo crosscoupling is to limit the perception of the stereo image to the small area between your speakers. Time-delay circuits and some specially designed speakers can add ambience or a sense
of spaciousness to the sound but they can never recover the major portion of the orginal image that is lost because of the stereo "double exposure.

The stereo image expander functions as the sonic equivalent of 3 D 's polarized glasses. It cancels most of the stereo crosscoupling, thus unfolding and refocusing the original sound picture to fill the space before you.

The image-limitation of the stereo playback-process is not a new problem invented to sell new equipment. It, and a process to correct it. were first described over 20 years ago. It is the technique (U.S. patent No. 4.308.423) used in the stereo


## How we hear stereo

In a typical live listening-situation a listener hears all sounds at almost the same level in both ears. He uses the slight difference between the first-arrival times - the instants that the ears first perceive the sounds -of the sound at his left and right cars to pinpoint its source. That time difference is known as interaural delay and Fig. I shows an example for a sound source located $60^{\circ}$ to the left of the listener.


FIG. 1-INTERAURAL DELAY is what tells you what direction a sound is coming from.

No matter what stereo recordingtechnique is used, the two channels of a stereo playback-system contain signals whose time and amplitude relationships relate to the positions of the original sound-sources (Fig. 2). However, there is a basic problem in the reproduction of an accurate sonic image of a sound originating outside the space encompassed by the two speakers used in a typical stereo system. It was first described by Ben Bauer in a paper presented 20 years ago and is illustrated in Fig. 3. That problem is created by the crosscoupling of sound from the left speaker to the right ear and vice versa.
For example, a sound recorded from a source to the left of the left loudspeaker, as shown in Fig. 4, will not be accurately reproduced for the listener in normal stereo playback because the first sound to reach his right ear will be the crosscoupled sound from the left loudspeaker. (In the figure, "LL" represents the sound from the left source heard by the left ear; "LR" represents the sound from the left source heard by the right ear. We'll use "RR" and "RL" in a similar fashion.)

You can see from Fig. 5 that the sound from the left loudspeaker located $20^{\circ}$ off center reaches the right ear before the sound from the right loudspeaker which would have identified the position of the recorded sound at $60^{\circ}$ if cross coupling did not occur. In conventional stereo playback through loudspeakers, any sound that was recorded from a source outside the audio "stage" formed by the loudspeakers will still seem to come from somewhere on that stage. That is, the source of the $60^{\circ}$ off-axis sound shown in Fig. 3 will appear to be the left-hand speaker -not to the left of the left-hand speaker, as it should be in that instance.

Immediately after determining the position of the sound source by comparing first-arrival times at both ears, the hearing mechanism begins to block out subsequent arrivals. Therefore, correct precedence is the primary key to stereo imaging. As long as the ears and brain can determine correctly when a sound has arrived, a good stereo image can be perceived.


FIG. 2-RECORDED STEREO SIGNAL equivalent to Fig. 1. Left channel is shown above, right channel below.


FIG. 3-SOUND FROM POINT outside speaker area will still appear to come from within it.


FIG. 4-CROSSCOUPLING (left-channel effect shown) feeds "false" stereo information to ears. "LL" is left signal heard from left ear; "LR" is left signal heard by right ear.


FIG. 5-HOW CROSSCOUPLED SIGNALS appear at listening position. Left-ear signal is above; right-ear signal below.


FIG. 6-BASIC CROSSTALK-CANCELLING circuit (one channel). "Right-signal out" is the right signal minus the "LR" compensationsignal.

## Principles of stereo expansion

Over the years, by calculation and or measurement, the character of acoustic crosscoupling of first-arrival sounds

## PARTS LIST

All resistors $1 / 4$-watt, $5 \%$, unless otherwise specified
R1, R6, R14, R16, R17- 1000 ohms
R2, R4, R25, R26, R30, R31- 100,000 ohms
R3, R5- 47,000 ohms
R7, R15, R23, R24, R27-R29-20,000 ohms
R3, R5- 47,000 ohms
R7, R15, R23, R24, R27-R29-20,000 ohms
R8-100,000 ohms, PC-mount potentiometer
R9, R13-4.7 ohms
R10, R20, R22, R34-4700 ohms
R11- 100 ohms
R12-2000 ohms
R18, R19- 10,000 ohms
R21- 100,000 ohms, potentiometer, audio taper
R32, R33-390 ohms

## Capacitors

C1, C2- $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35$ volts, electrolytic
C3, C4, C6-C8, C12-0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, ceramic disc
C5- $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16$ volts, electrolytic
$\mathrm{C} 9, \mathrm{C} 17, \mathrm{C} 18-0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, axial ceramic or ceramic disc
C10, C13, C16- $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16$ volts, electrolytic
C11-100 pF, axial ceramic or ceramic disc
C14-390 pF, axial ceramic or ceramic disc
C15-1500 pF, axial ceramic or ceramic disc

## Semiconductors

IC1-LM340L15, 15 -volt positive regulator IC2-LM320L15, 15 -volt negative regulator IC3, IC4-MC4558 dual op-amp
IC5-CD4049 CMOS hex inverter
IC6-SAD512 or SAD1024 N-channel bucket-brigade device (Reticon. Also Radio Shack 276-1761.) (See text.)
Q1, Q2-2N2222, 2N3904 or similar
D1-D4-1N4002 or 1N4003
LED1-jumbo red LED
T1-35 volts, center-tapped, PC-mount (Dale PL-12-09 or similar)
S1-S3-pushbutton switch assembly: 3 DPDT or 1 DPDT, 2 4PDT (Schadow Fseries or Centralab PB20-series)
J1-J8-RCA-type phono jack, right-angle PC-mount
Miscellaneous: PC board, IC sockets, enclosure, line cord, strain relief, hardware, etc.

The following are available from Sound Concepts, Inc., P.O. Box 135, Brookline, MA 02146: assembled and tested IR2200 stereo image expander, $\$ 169.00$; kit of all parts (KIR-1), \$95.00; PC board (KIR-2), \$16.00; T1 (KIR-3), \$7.50; all pots, knobs, switches and jacks (KIR-4), $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 . 5 0}$; all semiconductors and sockets for them (KIR-5), $\$ 19.00$. Please add $\$ 2.00$ for shipping and handling; MA residents add $5 \%$ sales tax. If at all possible give street address for UPS delivery. Please add 10\% ( $\$ 5.00$ minimum) for parcel post outside contintental U.S.A.
has been well documented. While perfect cancellation of the entire crosscoupled sound must take into account a number of variations in listeningroom characteristics, including the location of the listener, experimental and commercial equipment has been built over the past ten years that cancels that crosscoupling to a great degree,


FIG. 7-SOUND FROM LEFT SPEAKER is cancelled at right ear by "-LR" signal.


FIG. 8-MIXING OF MID-CHANNEL original and compensation signals can cause "comb effect" that distorts frequency response.
although not completely. Those systems derive a compensation signal from each channel which is the inverted analog of the crosscoupled signal, and then mix it into the opposite channel. A block diagram of such a system is shown in Fig. 6. To operate effectively, the playback system must be arranged so that the compensation signal meets the original crosscoupled signal in space just at the listener's ears (Fig. 7). That requires a fixed listening-position, which, for simplicity, is centrally located between the loudspeakers.

This type of crosscoupling cancellation uses the original signal-delayed by the interaural transit time and fre-
quency-contoured to compensate for facial transmission and absorption characteristics-subtracted from the opposite channel.

Complete crosscoupling-cancellation, though, generates an unfortunate side effect. When the sound originates from directly between the speakers, the signals in each channel are identical in time and amplitude and the cancellation signals interfere seriously with the original ones, since the same signals are being delayed and then mixed back with themselves. That produces a combed frequency-response, shown in Fig. 8, that typically reduces the bass and upper-midrange levels and emphasizes the rest. The effect can be partially subdued by using equalization but, overall there is still a significant deterioration in fidelity in the critical central image-area where soloists are usually heard. At the same time, the cancellation signals do nothing to clarify the central sonic-image, since it would sound normal without any processing whatsoever.

## How the stereo image expander works

The device described here uses an $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{L}$ (right-minus-left) difference component for generating the compensation signal. It is that signal, delayed and frequency-contoured, that is added to the right channel as shown in the block diagram in Fig. 9. That difference signal is also used to generate an $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ signal, which is added to the left channel. With a monophonic, or a centrally positioned stereo-source, there is no difference signal; nothing is added to either channel and the combeffect is not apparent-and the tonal balance remains unaffected. As the sound source moves toward the right or
left, the level of the compensation-signal increases accordingly.
At the extremes of the expanded stereo "sonic stage," a compensationsignal level about 6 dB below the main signal level is the optimum for a perfectly balanced stereo-signal source. In many (disc) recordings, though, the dif-ference-signal level has been suppressed to reduce cutting and verticaltracking problems. Increasing the level of the compensation or "image" signal increases the relative amount of dif-ference-signal energy, effectively amplifying the sound in proportion to its angle off-center.
With the crosstalk minimized, the strongest difference-signals represent sounds at the left and right edges of the recording "stage" and now appear far to the outside of the loudspeaker positions. The IMAGE control can be thought of as an "edge-to-central area" balance control.

As a result of miking techniques, or the suppression of vertical-modulation components for the purposes of avoiding problems in record pressing, most records contain very little stereo information in the frequencies below 100 Hz and there is no substantial differencesignal to be processed below that frequency. As suggested earlier, however, record-warp and vertical-rumble signals from cutting lathes, turntables and nonuniform record surfaces that generate spurious low-frequency difference-signals may be present. For that reason, the image expander contains a $70-\mathrm{Hz}$ high-pass filter in the difference-signal path.

## Circuit description

A schematic of the stereo image expander is shown in Fig. 10. Its power


FIG. 9-BOTH CHANNEL-COMPENSATION signals are derived from original R-L signal by phase splitter.


FIG. 10-BBD DEVICE, IC6, can be either SAD512 or SAD1024. See text for details.
supply delivers regulated $\pm 15$ volts for all the IC's except IC5 and IC6, which make up the delay line. An additionally filtered +14 -volts is used for them to minimize the noise in the SAD512 RBD (Bucket Brigade Device) circuit. The BBD IC, incidentaly, can be either an SAD512 or SAD1024-the pinouts are identical. The SAD1024 contains two SAD512's, and one of them will just not be used. The input signals are selected by S1 from either the main source (preamp or receiver) or a tape recorder. Capacitor C6 and resistor R2 form a single pole, $16-\mathrm{Hz}$, subsonic filter for the left part of the correction signal and capacitor C7 and resistor R4 do the same for the right channel. IC3-a, with resistors $\mathrm{R} 2-\mathrm{R} 5$, derives an $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{L}$ signal at -6 dB referred to the input. Switch S2 (ON/OFF) either passes that signal to the rest of the circuit, or routes compensation signal is generated.
The $70-\mathrm{Hz}$ high-pass rumble filter is made up of C8 and R7. That resistor, together with potentiometer R8, also supplies the DC bias for the input to the SAD512 BBD. An anti-aliasing highfrequency ( 15 kHz ) filter is formed by C9 and R6. Resistors R9 and R13, and
capacitor C12 RF-isolate the rest of the circuit from noise that may be generated by the clocking circuitry.

Five out of six sections of the CD4049 inverter operate as the clock oscillator and buffer drivers for the BBD, IC6. The nominal $1.8-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock rate is set by C11 and R12. The SAD512 shifts the signal through one of its 256 stages with each cycle of the clock $(0.55 \mu \mathrm{~S})$ resulting in a delay time of $140 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, the optimum for a $40^{\circ}$ speaker angle (see below). The time-delayed output of the IC appears alternately at pins 5 and 6 ; tying the two together gives a complete waveform. Resistor R18 and capacitor C14 form part of the interstage coupling-circuit, with C14 acting as the first-stage clock-frequency noise filter. Resistor R19 and capacitor C 15 form a $10-\mathrm{kHz}$ high-frequency filter that completes the clock-noise filter and contours the compensation signal's high-frequency response. Transistor Q2 provides buffering for the output mixers.

The level of the compensation signal is set by R21 (IMAGE), an audio-taper potentiometer. At mid-setting it sets that level to about -6 dB with respect to the input signals. At settings above that
point it adds a boost of up to 10 dB for stereo-deficient source material. The control can also attenuate the compensation signal for that rare material that exhibits "a hole in the middle."

The delayed R-L signal is fed via R24 into mixer/buffer stage IC4-a along with the direct right-channel signal from R25. Resistor R32 provides short-circuit protection and C17 bypasses any stray clock-noise to ground. Integrated circuit IC3-b forms an inverting stage with a gain of -1 that delivers a delayed $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ signal into IC4-b, the left mixer/buffer stage.
Switch S3 is used to switch the tapeoutput jacks between either a direct connection to the main signal-source (DIRECT) or to the image-enhanced output (REC). The function of the REC outputs will be completely explained in the next part of this article.
We'll begin our discussion of how to build the stereo image expander when we continue this article. In the meantime, for those of you that would like to get a head start, we have included a complete
parts list for the project. A complete kit, as well as an assembled-and-tested version, is also available-see the Parts List for ordering information.

# BUTMTD TCUIS <br>  <br> POCKET CALIBRATOR For Volis \& Ohms 

Build a multi-function calibrator for your bench for under $\$ 40.00$. Your test equipment will appreciate it.

GARY McCLELLAN

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN working on a piece of equipment or a new project and wondered, "Is the problem due to the equipment or is my test gear out of alignment?" Or perhaps you are concerned about the accuracy of a digital multimeter or VTVM that was dropped or overloaded. It seems that whenever the subject of test equipment comes up, so does the questionof accuracy. There's a good reason for that-it's because inaccurate multimeters and scopes can cause more problems than they solve. You should have a way to check them periodically.

That is where the pocket calibrator comes in. It is designed for use with low-to-moderate-cost digital multimeters, VOM's, VTVM's and scopes. Packed into a small box are three stable DC-voltage outputs for calibrating the most-used meter ranges. There are also five resistance ranges, and two ACvoltage outputs. One of them is a $10-$ volts p-p square wave for scope calibration, and the other a 1 -volt-RMS sine wave for meter calibration. The unit is battery powered to eliminate errorcausing AC hum, and for portability.

Although this construction project uses low-cost parts, it is capable of a high level of performance. A precision regulator insures that all voltages will be stable once they are set. The 10 -volts-DC output can be set to within
$\pm 0.05 \%$ if the equipment is available to do so. And, thanks to increased availability of $1 \%$-precision resistors, you can get outputs of one volt $\pm 2 \%$ and 0.1 volts $\pm 3 \%$, which are more than adequate for analog meters. For the more accurate digital multimeters, you can substitute higher-precision $(0.1 \%)$ resistors for more accurate output voltages, with worst-case accuracy typically an order of magnitude higher.

Many of the precision resistors are also used to calibrate resistance scales, with an accuracy greater than $1 \%$. The values run in decades from 111.1 ohms to one megohm.

The AC voltages are derived from a $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ signal source that is crystal-controlled for stability. That IC-based circuit is powered from the 10 -volt regulator for maximum stability. The 10 -volts p-p square wave, intended for scope calibration, is accurate to within several percent at room temperature. Finally, there's a 1-volt, 60 Hz , sine-wave output that is adjustable to within $0.1 \%$.

You should be able to build the pocket calibrator for under $\$ 40$, which is a good price considering that some single-function calibrators sell for over $\$ 400$ !

Great pains were taken to use common, readily available, components. The precision resistors may be slightly difficult to locate, but they are available
from several Radio-Electronics advertisers, and also as a set from the supplier indicated in the Parts List. You can buy the PC board from the same supplier, or make it yourself. The IC's and remaining components are available "off the shelf."
Only two simple adjustments are needed for calibration of the device. Although a $41 / 2$-digit DMM is recommended, you can do a creditable job with an accurate $31 / 2$-digit DMM or with a good VTVM or VOM.

## Circuit description

The pocket calibrator consists of four basic circuits. The first is a 10 -volt precision voltage-regulator that provides the basic DC calibration-voltage. Second is a set of precision resistors used for resistance calibration, and for dividing down the DC voltage. Next is a $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ crystal-controlled square-wave generator that produces a 10 -volt signal for oscilloscope calibration. Finally. there's a filter circuit to smooth the square wave into a one-volt sine wave used for AC meter-calibration. The double-sided PC board on which all that is built also serves as the unit's front panel.

Refer to Figs. 1 and 2 as we discuss the calibrator's circuits.

The first area we'll consider is the $10-$ volt regulator, built around an LM723

IC. That IC contains a precision volt-age-reference, an op-amp, and a series pass-transistor. Using just a few external components, that IC produces a highly stable source of 10 -volts DC. (Precision resistors R1 and R3 set the output voltage.) Potentiometer R2 allows adjustment of that voltage over about a $10 \%$ range. The 10 -volt output of the circuit drives the $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ circuitry at all times, and drives the resistor volt-age-divider when switch S2 is closed.

The second section is made up of a set of precision resistors, R4-R8. Next to the 10 -volt regulator, they are the backbone of the project, and supply the required voltage and resistance values. Resistors R4-R6 are wired as a simple voltage divider, and provide 0.1 volt and 1 volt when switch S2 is closed. When the switch is open, they serve as resistance standards. Resistors R7 and R8 are used only for resistance checks.

The third section consists of a simple $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ square-wave signal source. The output of a standard TV color-burst reference crystal is divided down from 3.58 MHz to 60 Hz by an MM5369 IC. Since it is CMOS, its output can swing between the 10 -volt supply voltage and ground, providing a $10-$ volt p-p square wave useful for checking oscilloscopes.

The last section is a square-to-sinewave converter. Refer to the schematic in Fig. 2 for details. The square-wave signal from IC2, the MM5369, is integrated into a rough triangle-wave by C6 and R10 for better filtering by the circuitry that follows, a low-pass filter that smooths the triangle wave into a sine wave. Darlington transistor Q1 is


FIG. 1-POCKET CALIBRATOR has DC and AC-waveform outputs, and provides several high-precision resistances.
wired as an emitter follower buffering a two-pole filter. Capacitors C7 and C8 perform the bulk of the filtering by supplying feedback through Q1, and capacitors C9 and C10 perform additional smoothing of the signal. The sine-wave output appears on potentiometer R15, which permits adjustment over a small range. Since a DC voltage also appears at that point, and can be read by many AC meters, C11 and R17 remove that undesirable component. The result is a clean one-volt AC sine wave.

## Component selection

The quality of the parts used in the calibrator plays an important part in how well it performs, so let's discuss the most important ones.

Of the components used, the precision resistors (R4-R8) are the most important. They should be at least $1 \%$ tolerance, deposited metal-file types. Ordinary carbon-composition resistors of the type found in radios and TV's will drift too much with age and temperature to be reliable. Fortunately, metal film resistors have become available in the past few years from R Ohm (Japan) and Siemens (Germany). They are known as type-RN-55C resistors in the industry, and you should be able to find them without too much difficulty. Using those resistors should result in a calibrator that is accurate on the 0.1 VOLT range to within $3 \%$. However that is the worst-case error; other ranges will be better. If still greater ac-


FIG. 2-60-Hz TIMEBASE uses readily available $3.579-\mathrm{MHz}$ crystal and MM5369 IC.


FIG. 3-TOP OF PC BOARD bears labels as well as foil pattern for circuit.


FIG. 4-BOTTOM OF BOARD shows where jacks J1-J9 are mounted.
curacy is desired, $0.1 \%$-tolerance resistors can be used. They can be obtained from the source listed in the Parts List.
One resistor that may be hard to find is R6, which is 111.1 ohms. If necessary it can be made up by connecting a $100-$ ohm resistor in series with an 11 -ohm one. Other combinations-in series or in parallel-will work as well, of course.
The quality of the LM723 IC is important. Since it must provide a stable 10 -volts, it must be of high quality. Don't use anything but first-line quality here. Also, there are different types of LM 723 's on the market. The most common are the LM723C types. They'll do a good job, but if you can find an LM 723 N , you'll be getting a more stable part with temperature characteristics several times better than the LM723C.

To round up the list of parts of special importance, a few words about the 10 turn potentiometers. Although widely used in the industry, they may be new to you. Their multi-turn features means that they can be set quite accurately and they are very stable. They are not
difficult to find: many advertisers in Radio-Electronics can supply them.

## Construction

Foil patterns for the double-sided PC board are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The board is also available from the supplier indicated in the Parts List.

Figure 5 shows the parts-placement diagram for the calibrator, and Fig. 6 will also help you in installing the components on the board. A good way to begin is to install the banana jacks at J1-J9. Insert each jack from the frontpanel side (the side with the labels etched on it). Then place a $1 / 4$-inch toothed lockwasher over the threaded bushing of the jack, and secure it with a $1 / 4$-inch nut. The lockwashers are used to insure that the jacks don't loosen with use and cause erratic readings. After the jacks have been installed, recheck them to be sure the hardware is tight.

The switches are next. Be sure to position the board as shown in Fig. 5, with the component (non-labelled) side up. Then install the pushbutton CHECK
switch at SI. Solder short pieces of wire to its terminals and then to the foil on each side of the switch as shown. Next, install S2 (VOLTS/OHMS) in the other switch position. (If you can't locate a SPST switch, use a SPDT one, but clip off one of the end lugs.) Flip the handle of the switch so that the contacts are closed. Then rotate the switch body so that the handle points to the volts on the reverse side of the board. Connect S2 the same way you did for S1.

You should use IC sockets, and they can be installed next. Install a 14 -pin socket at the IC1 position, and an 8pin socket at the IC2 position, but don't insert the IC's yet.

The two potentiometers can be installed next. Insert one at the R2 location, pressing it flush against the board before soldering. Then insert the other at R15, pressing it against the board before soldering.

With the exception of R13, all the resistors mount on the component side of the board. (You will install R13 later.) Start at the top left corner of the board and install a $100 \mathrm{~K} .5 \%$ resistor at R17.

## PARTS LIST

All resistors $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$ unless otherwise noted

R1- 750 ohms, $1 \%$
R2, R15- 1000 ohms, 10 -turn PC-mount potentiometer (Beckman 89PR1K or equivalent)
R3- 3320 ohms, $1 \%$
R4- 10,000 ohms, $1 \%$
R5- 1000 ohms, $1 \%$
R6- 111.1 ohms, $1 \%$ (see text)
R7-100,000 ohms, $1 \%$
R8- 1 megohm, $1 \%$
R9- 22 megohms
R10, R13, R14- 47,000 ohms
R11, R12, R17- 100,000 ohms
R16-680 ohms
R18-2200 ohms

On the other side of potentiometer R15 install a 680 ohm, $5 \%$ resistor at R16. The fit is very tight here, so you may want to stand the resistor on its end. Then install a $100 \mathrm{~K}, 5 \%$ resistor at R12, and another 100 K unit at R11. Install a $47 \mathrm{~K}, 5 \%$ resistor at R13, which is next to R11. Move down to J9 and install a $2.2 \mathrm{~K}, 5 \%$ resistor at R18 as shown. Cut the leads to $1 / 4$-inch, and bend them at right angles to the resistor body. Then solder the resistor in place with its body off the PC board. At the top of the board install a $47 \mathrm{~K}, 5 \%$ unit at R10, just above IC2 and, on the other side of the socket install a 22 megohm, $5 \%$ resistor at R9. If you have trouble finding that value, you can use a 10 megohm, $5 \%$ resistor; it should work just as well.

Stop for a moment and check your work. Make sure that all parts are installed correctly before going any further.

Finish up the resistors by installing the precision units. They are mounted in the same manner as R18. That is, the leads are cut to $1 / 4$-inch and bent at right angles to the body. Start by installing a one megohm resistor at R8. Solder the connection quickly to avoid overheating the part (that advice goes for all the precision resistors). Then install a 100 K resistor at R7 in the same manner. Move to the right edge of the board and install a 10 K resistor at R 4 as shown and a 1 K resistor at R5. Move down and install a 111.1-ohm resistor (or combination of resistors) at R6. After that, move up to the top right side of the board and install a 3.32 K resistor at R3. On the other side of the potentiometer install a 750 -ohm unit at R1. That completes the installation of the precision resistors.

It's a good idea to check the preci-sion-resistor connections at this point. Make sure that they are good, and that the parts are securely mounted. That is important because any extra resistance caused by a bad solder connection will affect the performance of the calibrator.

Capacitors
C1, C3- $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25$ volts, ceramic disc C2-100 pF, ceramic disc or mica C4-15 pF, ceramic disc or mica C5-33 pF, ceramic disc or mica C6, C7-0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 50$ volts, Mylar C8, C10- $0.01, \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50$ volts, Mylar C9- $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50$ volts, Mylar
C11- $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, tantalum

## Semiconductors

IC1-LM723 adjustable precision voltage regulator
IC2-MM5369 60-Hz timebase
Q1-MPS-A13 NPN Darlington
XTAL1-3.579-MHz TV color-burst reference crystal
S1-SPST N.O. pushbutton switch-
S2-SPST mini toggle switch
B1, B2-9-volt transistor battery

J1-J9-banana jack (Smith 101 or similar) Miscellaneous: PC board, battery clips, IC sockets, heat-shrink tubing, enclosure (Vertox model 2000 or similar), etc.
The following are avalable from: Technico Services, P.O. Box 20HC, Orangehurst, Fullerton, CA 92633: PC board and $1 \%$ resistors (CAL-1), \$13.00; PC board and $0.1 \%$ resistors (CAL-2), $\$ 16.00 ; 1 \%$ resistors only (RES-1), $\$ 3.00 ; 0.1 \%$ resistors only (RES-2), $\mathbf{\$ 6 . 0 0}$. CA residents please add sales tax. Non-USA orders please add $\$ 3.50$ for shipping and handling.
The following is available from: Circuit Specialists Co., P.O. Box 3047, Scottsdale, AZ 85257: kit KT-2 (does not include PC board, precision resistors or case), $\mathbf{\$ 2 1 . 9 5}$ plus $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 9 0}$ for shipping and handling.

The capacitors come next, and they are all mounted at the top of the board. Install a $10-\mu \mathrm{F}$ tantalum at C 11 . Note that the plus sign points toward the edge of the board. Move to the right and install a $0.01-\mu \mathrm{F}$ Mylar capacitor at C8, and another at C10. Those capacitors are the green rectangular units often found in transistor radios, although conventional ceramic-disc types should work well if you can't find the Mylar ones. Next, install a $0.005-\mu \mathrm{F}$ Mylar-type at C9. After that, install $0.1-\mu \mathrm{F}$ Mylar capacitors at C7 and C6. On the other side of the IC2 socket, install a $15-\mathrm{pF}$ ceramic disc-type at C 4 and next to it a $33-\mathrm{pF}$ ceramic disc at C5. Continuing, mount a $0.1-\mu \mathrm{F}$ ceramic disc at C 3 and another at C 1 . Finish up by installing a $100-\mathrm{pF}$ ceramic disc at C 2 .
Five wire jumpers are used to connect one side of the board to the other. Run pieces of excess resistor lead through the holes indicated by asterisks in Fig. 5 and solder them on both sides of the board. Clip off any excess lengths.
The battery connectors are installed next. Cut the positive lead of one connector to a length of about an inch, and the negative lead of the other connector to the same length. Then slip a piece of heatshrink tubing all the way onto one of the wires, and solder the two together. When the solder joint has cooled, move the tubing down over the joint and use a match or other heat source to shrink it. (Don't hold the heat source too close to the tubing-it will start to char.) Wrap the remaining leads from the connectors around switch S1's body and knot them securely around it; then connect the leads to the pads as shown in Fig. 5. The batteries themselves are attached to the bottom of the case with double-sided tape.

Finish up the component side by installing the ICs. Double-check their orientation. Turn the board over (labelside up) and install R13, a $47 \mathrm{~K}, 5 \%$ resistor. Cut the leads short first, to about
$1 / 4$ inch; then bend them and solder them to the pads. Note the position of the 8 -pin IC socket nearby-that should make it easier to locate the pads. Once the resistor is in place, press its body tight against the board. That completes the component installation.

If you like, you can deflux the board for a more professional appearance. Use a small brush and acetone in a wellventilated area to remove the solder flux.

Caution: Acetone is highly flammable! Always use it in a well ventilated area, away from flame.

Clean only the front panel side of the board, and keep the solvent away from the battery connectors and plastic base of the crystal-not only is acetone flammable, but it also dissolves many plastics. After the flux has been removed, and the front panel has dried, coat the panel with clear acrylic spray to preserve its appearance.

You can fashion a plate out of Formica or other material to hide the circuitry on the top of the panel. Secure it with two small blobs of silicone sealant.

## Checkout and calibration

Install the batteries. Then, if you can, obtain a $41 / 2$-digit DMM to check out the calibrator. In the event you don't have-or can't borrow-one, a freshly calibrated $31 / 2$-digit instrument will work. In fact, a good time to build the calibrator is right after the purchase of a new multimeter, so you can check it on an instrument that is "known good."

A good place to start is with the resistance ranges. Set S2 to the ohms position. Connect one of the DMM leads to the сом jack and the other to the $0.1 \mathrm{~V} /$ $111 \Omega$ jack. Set the meter for that resistance range and you should read 111.1 ohms $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 0.1 \%$, depending upon the resistors used in the calibrator.

Note that most test leads can contribute at least 0.1 ohm of resistance themselves; be sure to allow for that error:


FIG. 5-COMPONENTS ARE MOUNTED on bottom of PC board with the exception of R13, which is mounted on the top.

Disconnect the leads from the calibrator, short them together, and read the lead resistance. Then subtract that value from the reading you get with the 111.1-ohm resistor.

Remove the lead from the сом jack, and plug it into the IV/IK jack. Change the multimeter range; you should get a reading of 1000 ohms, plus or minus the resistor tolerance. Continue by removing the lead from the $0.1 \mathrm{~V} / 111 \Omega$ jack, and transferring it to the $10 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~K}$ jack. You should read 10,000 ohms. Then switch your leads to the COM and 100 K jacks. Change the range switch on the DMM and the reading should be 100,000 ohms. Finally, with the leads in the Сом and 1 MEG jacks, the DMM should give you a reading of one megohm.

Many low-cost digital multimeters are hum-sensitive on the high resistance ranges, so your readings may change if you use long test leads. If you have that problem, simply use shorter leads (1 foot or less), and work away from $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ sources.

The next check is for the correct DCvoltage output. Set S 2 to the volts position. Then switch the DMM to the DC volts position. Press S1 and measure the voltage at the BAT $\leq 14 \mathrm{~V}$ jack. The exact value you read isn't important, as long as it is 14 volts or higher-that is just a check on the condition of the calibrator's batteries to insure that the calibrator will put out accurate voltages. Transfer the test lead to the $10 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~K}$ jack. You should read approximately 10


FIG. 6-NOTE HOW 1\% RESISTORS are mounted $1 / 4$-inch above board.
volts-the value will be set precisely in a little while.

The final checks are for the AC outputs. An oscilloscope would be handy at this point to measure the 10 -volt p-p squarewave, but it isn't absolutely necessary; at this point all we are really interested in is the one-volt sine-wave output. Set your DMM to its I volt AC range, or as close to it as you can come. Plug the test lead into the IV AC SINE jack. Press S1, and wait a few seconds. When the reading stabilizes, it should be close to one volt. That completes the performance checks. If you encounter any difficulties, correct them before going any farther.

The next step is calibration, which is quick and easy. The first thing is to adjust the 10 -volt source. Connect the DMM to the COM and $10 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~K}$ jacks and set the DMM to its 20 VOLTS DC range. If the instrument has a 10 volts DC range instead, use that one. (The object is to be able to read voltages both below and above 10 volts, but accuracy is more important.) With S2 in the volts position, press S1. Hold it for a few moments, and then adjust R2 for exactly 10.000 volts. That completes the DC voltage calibration.

The last step is the AC calibration. Reconnect the DMM's "hot" lead to the IV-AC SINE jack and set the meter to its 2 -vOLTS AC range. If the meter has a 1-vOLT AC range, use it instead. Press S1, and hold it for a few moments. After the reading stabilizes, adjust R15 for exactly 1.000 volt. That completes calibration of the unit.

## Use

In order to get the most out of the
calibrator, it pays to look at a few common applications.
As a voltmeter calibrator, it's ideal because it provides voltages that correspond to the voltmeter ranges most often used. With its 10 -volt output, the unit is right at home with IC's and other devices that normally operate in the 3 - to 15 -volt range. There should be no problems working with instruments having input resistances of a megohm or more, which includes most FETVOM's, VTVM's, and all digital multimeters. Lower-resistance analog meters can be accurately calibrated using the 10 -volt output but somewhat reduced accuracy will result using the 1 -volt outputs or 0.1 -volt outputs. If you are checking a known-good analog meter, make a note of the readings you get; that way you will have a way to check the meter later on.
Before checking the calibration of any voltmeter, make sure that it is zeroed properly. Generally, that step is not necessary with modern digital voltmeters (which zero themselves automatically), but older digital meters and analog meters may require zeroing.
In case of analog meters, be sure to place the instrument in the viewing position you normally use before adjusting the mechanical zero. That's because some meters (usually low-cost imported models) aren't compensated for gravity, and the needle can wander over the zero mark. Static electricity on the plastic meter-cover can cause zeroing problems too, so clean it gently with a mixture of detergent and water. Don't wipe it with a dry cloth; use a damp one to keep static generation down.

Always check the BATT $\leq 14 \mathrm{~V}$ jack for at least 14 volts before using the calibrator to insure that the 10 -volt regulator is being supplied enough voltage to function properly.
To calibrate a voltmeter, set S2 on the calibrator to volts and connect the voltmeter across the appropriate jacks. For maximum accuracy, use the 10 -volt output, if possible. Then press S1 to apply voltage to the meter. If you are checking a meter that can't be easily calibrated, make up a note showing how great the error made is, and tape it to the meter. That is usually done with analog instruments. Digital voltmeters are generally easier to calibrate, and can be readily adjusted to match the output of the calibrator.

When calibrating a digital meter that has several ranges, always calibrate on the lowest range. That is known as calibrating the "basic accuracy," because the error-causing attenuator built into the digital meter is out of the circuit under those circumstances. Use either the 1 -volt output or the 0.1 -volt output of the calibrator.
continued on page 99

# HOW TO DESIGN ANALOG CIRCUITS 

# Junction Diodes Rectifiers \& Zeners 

Made up of two different types of semiconductor material, the diode is found in a wide variety of applications. This month we'll learn how it is used.

MANNIE HOROWITZ

THIS MONTH. WE ARE GOING TO LOOK AT another semiconductor device-the diode. Unlike the devices we discussed in the last part of this series, it is made up of both p-type and n-type semiconductor material. Diodes pass current readily in only one direction. It is that property that makes the device useful in a wide variety of circuits. Let's take a closer look at one of the most popular types of diode-the junction diode.

## Junction diodes

The schematic symbol for a junction diode is shown in Fig. 1-a. Junction diodes are formed by placing a slab of n-type semiconductor material in contact with a slab of p-type semiconductor material. Now you would think that because you have an n-type slab touching a p-type slab, some of the excess electronics from the former will be attracted to and flow to the latter. That is exactly what happens.

Let's take a look at what happens at the junction of the $p$ - and n-type semiconductor material, as shown in Fig. 1-b. Near the junction, there is a small area of electrons on the p-type slab and a small area of holes on the n-type slab. (A


FIG. 1-A JUNCTION DIODE consists of a slab of n -type- and a slab of p -type-semiconductor material in close contact with each other, as shown in $b$. The schematic symbol for that device is shown in a.
hole is an area with a shortage of electrons. In Fig. 1-b, the holes are indicated by the + signs.) That area near the junction is called the depletion region.

Normally, the number of electrons that cross over the junction is limited because the first electrons to do that repel the rest. The same holds true for the holes. To have more electrons and holes cross the junction, a negative voltage (relative to the voltage on the p-type slab) must be applied to the ntype slab. When that is done, the diode is said to be forward biased. If a positive voltage (again relative to the voltage on the p-type slab) were applied to the n type slab, few, if any electrons or holes would cross the junction. In that case, the diode is said to be reverse biased.

A forward-biased diode is not a linear device. That means that the current that flows through it is not proportional to the applied voltage. That is shown in Fig. 2. Note that when the applied voltage is small, the current rises very slowly. As the voltage increases, however, the current flow begins to increase rapidly-in fact. it increases so much faster than the voltage that a slight increase in applied voltage will cause a
large increase in current.
But what happens when the voltage across the diode is very small? In that situation, so little current passes through the diode that for all intents and purposes, it is said to be cut-off. It is only after the voltage exceeds a critical point, called the threshold voltage, that the rapid increase in current we discussed occurs. The threshold voltage can be found easily by examining the diode's


FIG. 2-A FORWARD-BIASED DIODE is considered "off" until the voltage across it exceeds the threshold voltage.
characteristic curve (a typical forwardbias characteristic curve is shown in Fig. 3). All you have to do is extend the straight portion of the curve, by drawing a dashed line, to the V (voltage) axis. The point at which the line crosses the $V$ axis is the threshold voltage. Generally, that voltage falls between 0.6 and 0.8 volts for diodes made of silicon, and between 0.1 and 0.3 volts for germanium diodes. Knowing the threshold voltage of a diode is important, because the device will not conduct at voltages below that point.

As we all know, voltage, current, and resistance are related through Ohm's Law. Because of that, our discussion of the voltage and current characteristics of a diode leads us to another important diode characteristic-its resistance. At any point on the diode's characteristic curve, diode resistance is equal to the voltage applied to the diode divided by the resulting current flow. Finding the DC resistance of a diode at any point is fairly easy. To show how it is done, let's first pick a point on the curve and label it A. The voltage can be found by drawing a line from point A to the voltage ( V ) axis; that line should be perpendicular


FIG. 3-THE RESISTANCE OF A DIODE at any point can be easily determined by finding the voltage across the device and the current through it, and applying Ohm's law.
to the axis as shown in Fig. 3. The point at which the line crosses the axis is the voltage across the diode; let's call it $\mathrm{V}_{1}$. As shown in Fig. 3, the current that flows through the diode can be found in the same manner; we'll call the point at which the line crosses the current (I) axis $I_{1}$. The diode's DC resistance at point A is, by Ohm's Law, the ratio of the voltage to the current, or $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{V}_{1} / \mathrm{I}_{1}$.

The AC resistance of a diode will usually vary from its DC resistance. That is because the AC voltage is not a constant, fixed value, but varies with time. Consequently, the AC current must also vary. Since the diode is not a linear device, its resistance varies with applied voltage. AC resistance (sometimes called dynamic resistance, $R_{d}$ ) is therefore a change in voltage. V V , divided by
the change in current, $\Delta \mathrm{I}$. The method for determining AC resistance is shown in Fig. 4 .


FIG. 4-FINDING THE AC RESISTANCE of a diode. Here, the voltages and currents at two points are used.

For example, let's find the AC resistance of the diode when the AC voltage across the device varies from $V_{1}$ to $V_{2}$. Here $\Delta V=V_{2}-V_{1}$ and $\Delta I=I_{2}-I_{1}$. Dividing, the AC resistance, $R_{A C}$, is $\Delta V /$ $\Delta \overline{\mathrm{I}}=\left(\mathrm{V}_{2}-\mathrm{V} /\left(\mathrm{I}_{2}-\mathrm{I}_{1}\right)\right.$. That is the resistance of the diode when the current varies between $I_{1}$ and $I_{2}$. If you were interested in the diode's resistance at lower current levels, you would find that the resistance of the diode rises as the current drops. Thus, the AC resistance will be the lowest when the current flow is a maximum; that is at the "top" of the curve.
The forward characteristics of a diode are quite important, but it is the combination of the diode's forward and reverse characteristics that makes it so useful. A diode is reverse-biased by applying a positive voltage to the n-type semiconductor material, so that it is made more positive than the p-type semiconductor material. If that were done, and the diode were an ideal device, it would not conduct any current. But, of course, no electronic device is ideal, and diodes do conduct a small amount of current. That current, called reverse or leakage current, flows because electrons and holes in the diode's depletion region are transferred back to their respective n-type and p-type slabs when reverse bias is present. That transfer generates heat in the diode, which reduces its resistance and allows an increasing amount of current to flow. Incidentally, that's the reason why manufacturer's data sheets give operating characteristics at a specific ambient temperature-those characteristics will vary somewhat with temperature.

As the reverse bias is increased, the reverse current also increases, but very gradually. However, if the reverse bias is increased to a critical point $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}}$, the
breakdown voltage, an interesting phenomenon takes place. What happens is that reverse-current flow suddenly increases to a high level. In fact, it increases so much that, no matter how much more reverse bias is applied, the voltage across the diode will not change. The area of that increased current is called the breakdown or avalanche region. Reverse current is usually specified at a reverse bias just before breakdown occurs. That reverse bias, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$, is the highest reverse bias that can be applied without breakdown occurring. A


FIG. 5-REVERSE-BIASED CHARACTERISTIC of a diode. In manufacturer's specifications, reverse current (also called leakage current) is usually defined at a point just before breakdown.
typical reverse-characteristic curve, showing the points we've discussed, is shown in Fig. 5.

## Diode ratings

The first step in choosing a diode for a specific application is to obtain the manufacturer's data sheets. Those data sheets provide both the ratings and characteristics of the diode. The ratings are the maximum allowable values given to the diode before damage results. The characteristics are the normal operating parameters of the diode.

Unfortunately, there isn't an industry standard for diode specifications; you may find that the same specification has different names, depending on which manufacturer the data sheet comes from. Looking at a typical data sheet, you are likely to find a rating called peak reverse voltage (PRV) or peak inverse voltage (PIV). Both of those terms refer to the maximum allowable instantaneous reverse voltage that can be applied across the diode before breakdown occurs. Another rating is the maximum reverse DC voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RDC}}\right)$ or working inverse voltage (WIV). Those terms refer to the maximum allowable reverseDC voltage. That rating is usually less than the peak rating. Those ratings are important, because a standard junction diode should never be operated in the breakdown region.

Other specifications found on the data sheets include the maximum continuous forward current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}\right)$. That refers to the maximum allowable forward current at a stated temperature. The forward-voltage drop $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}\right)$ refers to the voltage drop across the diode at a specified forward current. at a given temperature. The reverse-leakage current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}\right)$ refers to the reverse current flow at a specified reverse voltage.

Another important specification refers to the maximum power dissipation. and it depends on the operating temperature. Manufacturer's data sheets will provide the information necessary. so that you can determine the maximum power dissipation at any given operating temperature. That information will be provided in either of two ways.

The first way is for the data sheet to provide the maximum allowable junction temperature $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}\right)$ and the thermal resistance ( $\theta_{i \mathrm{~A}}$ ) between the junction and the air. To calculate the maximum power dissipation use the equation:

$$
T_{J}=T_{A}+\theta_{J A} \times P_{D}
$$

where $T_{A}$ is the ambient temperature and $P_{D}$ is the maximum power dissipation.

The second way is for the data sheet to provide the maximum power dissipation $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}\right)$ at a specified temperature and also provide a derating factor expressed in milliwatts-per- ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. For example, suppose that a diode can dissipate 50 mW at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. has a derating factor of 1 mW -per${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. and the surrounding air temperature is $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The maximum power dissipation will be $50 \mathrm{~mW}-1 \mathrm{~mW}$-per- $-{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \times$ $\left(50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. or 25 mW .

## Junction diode applications

Junction diodes have a wide variety of applications. One of those is in power supplies. While we do not want to get into a detailed discussion of power-supply design at this point (that topic will be discussed later in this series). let's see how the diode can be used to convert $A C$ into $D C$.

For discussion, we 'll take a close look at a simple circuit. called a half-wave rectifier. This circuit is shown in Fig. 6.

Before we get too much farther. this is a good time to take a close look at an AC -voltage waveform: that information will be useful in other parts of this series


FIG. 7-ONE CYCLE of an AC voltage waveform is shown here.
as well. An AC-voltage waveform is made up of many cycles: one such cycle is shown in Fig. 7. Each cycle is divided into 360 angular degrees; the cycle is positive from 0 to 180 degrees. and negative from 180 to 360 degrees. The period. $\tau$. of a sinewave is the length of time it takes to complete one cycle. Since there are 60 cycles-per-second in a $60-\mathrm{Hz} \mathrm{AC}$ voltage waveform. the period of the waveform is $1 / 60$ of a second.

While the sinewave is. as we said. divided up into 360 angular degrees, it is often more convenient to measure angles in other units, called radians. To convert from degrees to radians. or back again. the following formula is used:

$$
\frac{\text { Angle in Radians }}{2 \pi}=\frac{\text { Angle in Degrees }}{360^{\circ}}
$$

As you can see in Fig. 7, the level of an AC voltage varies with time. If you wanted to find the voltage at any particular instant of time (called the instantaneous voltage). the following formula should be used:

$$
V=V_{P} \sin (2 \pi f t)
$$

or. since $2 \pi$ is approximately equal to 6.28:

$$
V=V_{p} \sin (6.28 f t)
$$

Where $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}$ is the peak voltage, $f$ is frequency. and $t$ is time. As you probably noticed, we used radians in that equation.

Now let's refer back to the half-wave rectifier shown in Fig. 6. As you can see. that circuit is made up of just a transformer. diode, and capacitor. The transformer is needed because the voltage available from a wall outlet is usually about 117 -volts AC; but, aside from requiring DC instead of AC, few devices will be able to use exactly that voltage for operation-some will require more. some will require less.

For the time being. let's ignore the


FIG. 6-A JUNCTION DIODE is used in this simple half-wave rectifier circuit. Other types of rectifiers will be discussed later in this series.


FIG. 8-THE OUTPUT of the rectifier shown in Fig. 6, ignoring the presence of the capacitor.


FIG. 9-WHEN THE CAPACITOR is added, the pulsing DC is "smoothed" out, making it more useful. The output from a wall-plug power supply is rarely smoother than this.
the device's rated limits. That property makes the Zener diode useful in a wide variety of voltage-regulator and voltagereference applications.

A circuit using a Zener diode is shown in Fig. 10. Since it is the reverse characteristic that's important, the diode is connected so that it is reverse biased. The resistor is added so that the current through the Zener is limited to safe (i.e., within the device's rating) levels. Here, the Zener is used as a voltage "regulator." What happens is that, regardless of the level of the supply voltage, the voltage across the Zener will remain at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}}$. Since the diode is in parallel with the load, the voltage across the load is equal to the voltage across the diode.

## Zener diode applications

The circuit in Fig. 10 can be used to remove the ripple from DC output of the rectifier in Fig. 6. To do that, simply replace the battery with the output from the rectifier. The voltage across the Zener will remain at $V_{B}$ regardless of how much ripple is in the rectifier's output. The output, which is taken across the Zener, is pure DC and will also be fixed at $V_{B}$.

Using what we now know about Zeners, we can now attempt some simple design work. Rather than design an entirely new circuit, however, let's see if we can calculate what values are required for the components used in the circuit shown in Fig. 10. We need to start off by defining some of the terms that we'll be using.
First of all, if the current that flows through the Zener is $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Z}}$ and the current that flows through the load is $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$, then the current that flows through the resistor is $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Z}}+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$. That is the current that
must be supplied by the battery. Additionally, the voltage supplied by the battery is V , and the circuit's output voltage is equal to the Zener's breakdown voltage, or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}}$. Finally, the resistance of the load is $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$. Using those terms, we can now write a basic equation that describes the circuit:


FIG. 10-A SIMPLE VOLTAGE REGULATOR using a Zener diode. This circuit will keep the voltage across the load at a constant level equal to the breakdown voltage of the Zener.

$$
\begin{equation*}
V_{B}=V-R\left(I_{Z}+I_{L}\right) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

That equation can be somewhat simplified, however. In designing Zener regulator circuits of this type, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Z}}$ is generally assumed to be equal to 10 percent of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$, or $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Z}}=0 . \mathrm{II}_{\mathrm{L}}$. Let's also make that assumption. Plugging that back into our circuit equation, we get:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{MIN}}-1.1 / \mathrm{L} R \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

In the circuit we've been discussing, either the supply voltage or the load could vary; or both could vary. Let's look at what happens when only the supply voltage varies.
The first thing we need to calculate is a value for R. To do that, we need to rewrite equation 2 as:

$$
\begin{equation*}
R=\frac{V-V_{B}}{1.1_{L}} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

To solve for the maximum value that
we can use for R , simply substitute $\mathrm{V}_{\text {MIN }}$ for V , or:

$$
\begin{equation*}
R=\frac{V_{M I N}-V_{B}}{1.1_{\mathrm{L}}} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

One more thing we need to know about the resistor is how much power it will need to dissipate. The maximum current flows through the resistor when the supply voltage is at $\mathrm{V}_{\text {MAX }}$, and is equal to $\left(V_{M A X}-V_{B}\right) / R$. Using the relationship $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{V}^{2} / \mathrm{R}$, the power rating of the resistor, in watts, must be greater than $\left(V_{\text {MAX }}-V_{B}\right)^{2} / R$.
Let's now turn our attention to the Zener. Because the maximum current flowing through the Zener ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ZMAX }}$ ) is equal to the maximum current flowing through the resistor, minus the current that flows through the load, then:

$$
\begin{equation*}
I_{Z(\operatorname{MAX})}=\frac{V_{M A X}-V_{B}}{R}-I_{L} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

and the power rating of the Zener must be greater than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{max})}$.

Now, let's consider what happens when the supply voltage remains constant, but the load varies. We can find the largest and smallest acceptable values for R in the same way we did before. However, the equation we used must be changed slightly, because we are now concerned with a variable load current and a fixed supply voltage (instead of a fixed load current and a variable supply voltage).
The maximum acceptable value of R is found by looking at the circuit when the current through the load is at a maximum. That can be found from the equation: $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}(\text { MAX })}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}} / \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{MIN})}$. Substituting into equation 4 , we can find the maximum value of $R$ from:

$$
\begin{equation*}
R=\frac{V-V_{B}}{1.1_{L_{L(M A X)}}} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

The power rating of the resistor is equal to $\left(\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}}\right) / \mathrm{R}$. The power rating of the diode is equal to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{MAX}}$, where:

$$
\begin{equation*}
I_{Z(M A X)}=\frac{V-V_{B}}{R}-I_{L(M I N)} \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

Things get slightly more complicated when both the supply voltage and the resistance of the load vary. In that case, the maximum value of R is limited to

$$
\begin{equation*}
R=\frac{V_{M N}-V_{B}}{1.1_{L(M A X)}} \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

The power rating of the resistor is the same as it would be if just the supply voltage varied. To find the power dissipated by the Zener, substitute $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LMIN) }}$ for $I_{L}$ in equation 5 .
Even though we've learned a lot about diodes this month, there is still quite a bit that needs to be covered. But let's leave that for the next part of this series. Among the things we'll discuss then will be special-purpose diodes and how to use them.

R-E

WHILE THE FCC IS CHOOSING A STANDARD for multi-channel audio transmission for TV broadcasting in the U.S., the rest of the world is moving ahead. Japan has now been broadcasting TV programs with two audio channels for more than three years. In fact, the Japanese system of multi-channel audio for TV is one of the three systems being considered by the FCC. (See the February 1982 issue of Radio-Electronics, page 74.)

But Japan and the U.S. are not the only countries concerned with multichannel TV audio. Other countries, such as West Germany, have also been exploring the possibilities of multichannel audio for some time. And while it may be argued that not too many TV programs lend themselves to multichannel audio, the use of two-channel audio in connection with motion pictures is of special interest to Europeans and the Japanese.

Often, those countries broadcast motion pictures that have been made in the U.S.A., or in other countries where different languages are spoken. In most cases, dialogue is dubbed into the language of the country in which the movie is to be shown. But many viewers in those countries would rather hear the original soundtrack, either as a means of learning a second language or because they already know the language and would rather hear the actual voices of the actors and actresses involved. That's where multi-channel audio plays its most important role. Given two distinct channels of audio, one channel can be used to carry the dubbed version of the soundtrack, while the second channel can be used to transmit the original soundtrack.

Much to everyone's surprise, in conjunction with the International Radio Exhibition in Berlin, a second German TV Network, ZFD (Zweite Deutsche Fernsehen), began broadcasting in stereo and in a two-channel bilingual mode, using a transmission system that differs entirely from any of the three systems currently being studied for possible use in this country. Furthermore, since Germany does not have the same sort of anti-trust laws that we have in the U.S., almost all the German manufacturers of TV receivers were well aware of the impending beginning of multi-channel audio broadcasting long before it began. They had ample time to design and produce a wide variety of TV sets with multi-channel audio, multi-channel adaptors for existing TV's and other related audio prod-

## NEW GERMAN SYSTEM

## STEREO AUDIO FOR TV

> Three stereo TV-audio systems are currently under consideration by the FCC, but none offer the channel separation of this new one from West Germany.

## LEN FELDMAN



FIG. 1-FREQUENCY SPECTRUM of a PAL TV channel showing the location of the first and the new second audio carriers.
ucts. By the time broadcasting began and the International Exhibition in Berlin opened, German TV viewers could walk into many TV sales shops and purchase the needed equipment to receive TV programs with the new multi-channel audio service.

## The German two-carrier system

Unlike the multiplexing systems proposed for the U.S., the new German multi-channel audio system for TV uses two separate audio RF carriers. The video and audio carriers are located within the PAL channel-bandwidth as


FIG. 2-BASIC INTERCARRIER DESIGN with the audio signal being processed after detection.
shown in Fig. 1. Note that the main audio carrier is 5.5 MHz above the video carrier, while in the NTSC system used in this country, it is 4.5 MHz above it.

In the German multi-channel system, a second RF carrier is added for the new audio channel. That carrier is 5.742 MHz away from the video carrier and its amplitude is $7-\mathrm{dB}$ lower in power than that of the original audio carrier. The original audio carrier, in turn, was and continues to be 5.5 MHz away and $13-\mathrm{dB}$ lower in power than the video carrier. The new, second audio carrier is, therefore, $20-\mathrm{dB}$ lower in power than the video carrier. The reasons for those power relationships will be explained shortly.

## Audio modulation

The original audio channel (which we'll call Channel 1) carries a half
amplitude left-plus-right sum signal - $(\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{R}) / 2$-when stereo is broadcast. The newly added audio carrier (Channel 2 ) is modulated by a right-only signal during stereo transmissions, plus a pilot carrier signal having a frequency of 54.7 kHz ( 3.5 times the line repetition rate of $15,625 \mathrm{kHz}$ ). During stereo transmission, the 54.7 kHz pilot carrier is AM modulated at $50 \%$ by an audio signal having a frequency of 117 Hz . During bilingual broadcasts, the carrier for Channel 1 carries the dubbed language while Channel 2 is modulated by the other language (usually the original soundtrack of a film) and the pilot carrier is now AM-modulated at $50 \%$ by a $274-\mathrm{Hz}$ signal. Finally, during ordinary monophonic transmission, both Channels 1 and 2 carry the same audio information and the pilot carrier, though continuing to be present in the signal baseband, is unmodulated.

Referring back to the signal components used during stereo transmis-sion-(L+R)/2 on Channel 1 and R on Channel 2-you may be wondering why such an asymetrical modulation arrangement was chosen. The answer relates to those carrier power levels mentioned earlier. Since the power level of the Channel 2 carrier is $7-\mathrm{dB}$ lower than that of the Channel 1 carrier, a unity-level R signal is used to modulate that carrier. In the course of matrix decoding to recover separate L and R signals, only $50 \%$ of the R signal (R/2) needs to be subtracted from the signal recovered from the Channel 1 carrier$(\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{R}) / 2-$ to obtain $\mathrm{L} / 2$. That method introduces less signal-to-noise degradation than would have occurred with a symmetrical $\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ type of carrier modulation tha is used in stereo FM and in the other multi-channel TV systems presented to the FCC for their consideration. As for the recovered R signal, it is only necessary to reduce its gain by 6 dB ( R divided by 2 ) to make its amplitude consistent with the dematrixed L/2 signal. Alternatively, of course, the $\mathrm{L} / 2$ recovered signal can be amplified by 6 dB to form a unity-level L signal that matches the demodulated unity-level R signal from the Channel 2 carrier.

## Stereo TV receiver circuits

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a possible TV receiver that could be used in conjunction with the new German multi-channel audio system. The basic set would be configured much like the familiar intercarrier type of set, except that two intercarrier IF sections would be needed: one at 5.5 MHz (for the Channel 1 audio-carrier amplification and FM demodulation) and the other tuned to 5.742 MHz for amplification and FM demodulation of the Channel 2 audio carrier.
A second and more costly design. shown in Fig. 3, uses a common IF amplifier for both audio carriers plus the video carrier. After the IF amplifier, the audio carriers are first isolated by the audio IF filters and then the carriers are recovered by the mixer/detector. After recovery, the $5.5-\mathrm{MHz}$ carrier and the $5.742-\mathrm{MHz}$ carrier are amplified and detected separately.
The third possible circuit arrangement (and the most costly) is shown in Fig. 4. Here, after the RF mixer, an IF amp centered at 38.9 MHz passes both the video-IF and audio-IF signals. The video-IF signal is isolated by a filter network and then detected and amplified to recover the composite-video signal.

The combined audio-IF and video-IF signals are also supplied to two separate audio-IF amps. The first audio-IF amp is centered at 33.4 MHz and its output is detected to obtain the Channel 1 audio signal. In a similar manner, the second audio-IF amp is centered at 33.158 MHz and its output is detected to obtain the Channel 2 signal.

Each of the three circuit arrangements just described recovers the audio (and pilot signal) content from the Channel 1 and Channel 2 audio carriers used in the new multi-channel audio system. However, additional circuitry is still required to determine whether mono, stereo, or bilingual information is being broadcast and to do the necessary switching and dematrixing in the receiver.

A block diagram of that additional circuitry is shown in Fig. 5. The pilot carrier decoder circuit detects the frequency of the pilot-carrier modulation (or, in the case of mono, the absence of modulation) and electronically switches either to the stereo mode or to the mono/bilingual mode. Prior to the individual power amplifiers for each audio channel, switching circuitry either parallels the inputs to the amplifiers in the case of mono, or separates the inputs to the amplifiers in the case of stereo. This switching circuitry also permits switching from one sound track to the other for bilingual reception. Which sound track is to be received is left to the option of the viewer/listener.

In speaking with some of the engineers from various TV manufacturing firms in Germany, we learned that one of the main reasons for rejecting the standard type of multiplexing system for multi-channel audio was the relatively poor channel separation afforded by such a system. Of course, channel separation on the order of $30-\mathrm{dB}$ or even $20-\mathrm{dB}$ is perfectly adequate when we are talking about stereo programming (most stereo phono cartridges offer no more than that). But when the programs from each channel are not related (as would be the case with dialogue coming over in two different languages), much higher orders of separation are called for. According to the engineers, separation on the order of $60-\mathrm{dB}$ between channels is realizable using this two-audio-carrier system and that should be more than enough for even the most critical listener.

The introduction of this new multichannel audio system for TV came as a surprise not only to American visitors to the Berlin Fair, but to many Japanese manufacturers represented at the show, none of whom had even prototype models of TV sets capable of handling the new system. Clearly, the German TV set manufacturers want at least some brief time advantage in selling their domestically made sets before


FIG. 3-HYBRID TV SET where a full split-sound system and intercarrier design are combined.


FIG. 4-FULL SPLIT-SOUND SYSTEM. The audio signal is processed just after the audio/video IF amp and prior to filtering and video detection.


FIG. 5-FINAL AUDIO PROCESSING where selection of mono/bilingual or stereo reception modes occurs automatically. When receiving bilingual broadcasts, the user can select which channel is heard.
having to face the competition offered by foreign manufacturers.
Having now been exposed to this type of multi-channel sound system and impressed with its high quality level, it seems to me that it might be wise for those U.S. committees that are involved in evaluating such systems and making
recommendations to the FCC to take a good look at this new German system before coming to any conclusions. It would be a pity if, acting in haste, we chose an inferior multi-channel audio system for TV when a better one was available in Europe, or anywhere else for that matter. looked at how satellite communications developed, and at some of the programming available on domestic satellites. We also discussed the mechanics of uplink/downlink transmission and reception and the theory of operation of the R2B satellite-TV receiver. This month we'll cover the construction of that receiver.

Due to the extremely high frequency of the signals involved, parts placement is critical and double-sided PC-board construction is required. The receiver uses two boards-a main board and a smaller mixer board that mounts at the rear of the main board.

## Main board

The first step in building the receiver is to assemble the main PC board. Foil patterns for the top and bottom of that board, respectively, are shown in Figs. 9 and 10. A parts-placement diagram is shown in Fig. 11. Position the board so the side shown in Fig. 9 is facing up. Use a good grade of rosin-core solder and a fine-tipped iron rated at 40-50 watts. Install all of the resistors first, with the exception of R52-that will be mounted on the bottom of the board later.
(If you purchased a complete R2B receiver kit, you will have noticed that the $1170-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator and the 2nd-IF sections were assembled and tested. That is because alignment of those sections requires specialized test equipment that the hobbyist may not have access to, such as a CATV-type sweep generator and a high-frequency spectrum analyzer; complete details will be given in the next installment of this article.)

Note that you will have to solder all ground leads on both the top and bottom sides of the board. (A ground does not have the ground plane on top of the board etched away from around its mounting hole.) Next, install IC sockets for IC4-IC7.

Now mount diodes D1-D7. Note that D7 is made from an NPN transistor that has been modified by soldering its base and collector leads together; the baseemitter junction works as a diode. That arrangement is used because D7 and Q12 together form a current mirror and its two components should be matched fairly well.

Install LED1, but do not solder it flush to the board-leave its leads long so that it can be mounted on the front panel later.

With that done, install all the transistors. You will notice that there are two possible ways to install the NEC 02136

# SATELITE TV RECEIVER <br> DAVID BECKER 

## Now that you know how a satellite-TV receiver operates, it's time to get to work and put one together.

transistors (Q1-Q3, Q5, Q6). Transistors Q1-Q3 should have their markings face-up; Q5 and Q6 should be installed with the markings facing down.
Installation of the capacitors is fairly straightforward and should be done
next. One lead of C3 must be soldered to the leg of C4 before installation, as shown in Fig. 12. Similar preparation is required for capacitors C5 and C6, C8 and C9, and C10 and C11. That may seem odd, because the mounting tabs of

the trimmer capacitors are connected to ground; but there is an explanation. At the high frequencies involved, the bent legs of the trimmers actually act as inductors, and the C4-C5 and C9-C10 pairs form transformers. The capacitance of the trimmer in parallel with the inductance of its leg creates an L-C tank circuit that provides the selectivity of the first-IF section. Because the values are critical, it is important not to use substitutes for the Stettner trimmer capacitors.

Before installing the remaining capacitors, solder a shield around the 1170 MHz oscillator and first-IF sections as shown in the parts-placement diagram and in Fig. 13. Don't forget to include a partition between C5 and C9; it will sit over resistors R3 and R4, and Q2. Use $3 / 4$-inch-wide strips of 28 -gauge tin to make the shield and be sure to solder all the seams completely. Then install all the remaining capacitors, except for Cl , paying special attention to the polarity of electrolytics.

Install trimmer potentiometers R13 and R37, and insulated jumper JU1, being careful not to cause a short between the jumper and the ground plane. Mount L1, L8, and L9 in their respective positions and also solder the constant-current source, IC8, into position. Solder IC1-IC3 to the board, taking care to orient them properly. Pin 1 of IC1 is identified by a colored dot on the underside of the package. Integrated circuits IC2 and IC3 are in SIP Single In-line Package) types and pin 1 is on the far left when the IC's are held so that the identification number can be read. Don't forget that you should still be soldering ground leads on both the top and bottom sides of the board.

Install the slug-tuned coils, L2-L6, and mount shield cans over them. (If you're wondering what happened to L7, it's formed by the lead of R51.) Install the Berg test jacks TP1 and TP2 along with the AC-power jack, J5. Also mount the rear-panel RCA jacks, J2-J4. You may want to solder the bodies of those jacks to the top of the board for added mechanical integrity. Install voltage regulators IC11-IC13 (a heat sink is required for IC12) and power switch S1. Solder R52 in place on the bottom side of the board between pins 2 and 10 of IC7.

Finally, connect the tuning and AUDIO front-panel potentiometers. (Use ribbon cable to keep things neat.) Viewing the TUNING pot (R47) from the front with the solder lugs at the top, connect the rightmost lug to the hole marked "1" on the parts-placement diagram and the center tab to the hole marked " 2 ." Similarly, connect the rightmost tab of the AUDIO potentiometer (R48) to the hole marked " 3 ," the center tab to the one marked " 4, ," and the leftmost tab to the hole marked " 5 ." Be sure to


FIG. 9-TOP OF MAIN receiver board is a large ground plane with foil-free areas to provide clearance for component leads that pass through board.


FIG. 10-BOTTOM OF MAIN receiver board. All components connected to ground must be soldered to ground plane on both sides of board.
make the cables long enough for the controls to reach the front panel. Plug IC4-IC7 into their sockets, and the main board will be complete.

## Mixer board

The mixer board performs the job of
mixing the $4-\mathrm{GHz}$ input from the LNA with the first local-oscillator signal. It is the most critical part of the entire receiver, so extra care must be taken in its construction.

To assure proper operation, the PC board used for this section must be made


FIG. 11-NOTE THAT IC1 AND IC2 are in SIP (Single In-line Package) packages. Pin-1 end is on left when package is viewed from side with markings.


FIG. 13-SHIELD AROUND $1170-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator and first-IF sections is made from $3 / 4$-inch-wide strips of 28-gauge sheet tin.
of .062 -inch thick FR-4 material with special plating and a dielectric constant of $4.84 \pm .15$ (see Parts List). One important reason for that requirement is that two of the capacitors used in the
mixer circuit, C72 and C73, are actually formed by the copper and plating on both sides of the PC board, with the board material acting as their dielectric.

Foil patterns for both sides of the


FIG. 12-CAPACITOR C3 should be soldered to leg of trimmer C4 before it is mounted on board. Capacitors C5/C6, C8/C9, and C10/C11 should be prepared the same way.

The following are available from Ramsey Electronics, 2575 Baird Rd., Penfield, NY 14526: Complete Sat-tec R2B satellite-TV receiver kit with pre-aligned $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF and $1170-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator sections, \$495.00; completely wired and tested Sattec R2B satellite-TV receiver, \$749.95; RM3 RF modulator, \$69.95; WatkinsJohnson V815 oscillator IC (IC10), $\$ 125.00$; Avantek $120^{\circ} \mathrm{K}, 50-\mathrm{dB}$ gain LNA, $\$ 595.00$.
The above prices include shipping and insurance charges to points in the U.S. and Canada. Overseas orders please add $15 \%$ to cover shipping. MC and Visa accepted.
mixer board are shown in Figs. 14 and 15. Figure 15 also shows where component mounting holes are to be drilled; there are only a few of them-most components are soldered directly to the foil of the board or to other components. Note that J10 will need a large mounting hole. Figure 16 shows component placement on both sides of the board. Refer also to Figs. 17 and 18 for further details of component placement. We'll refer to the side of the board on which the capacitors are mounted as the bottom side, and the side on which the diodes are mounted as the top side.
Begin assembly by soldering J10 to the top side of the board. Run a solder bead all around the flange and also solder the connector on the bottom side of the board. You may need to use a $100-$ watt soldering gun or iron for this.

While the board cools, prepare quar-ter-wave transmission-line balun LII from . 141 -inch diameter Teflon hardline (Cablewave Systs. type CT-.141-50). Use a small tubing cutter to cut the hardline to the dimensions shown in Fig. 19-a. Solder the inductor into place on the bottom of the board with the longer end of the center conductor facing J10. Solder that end to J10 and the other to the foil pad indicated in the parts-placement diagram. The copper jacket of L11 should be soldered to the PC board only at the extreme ends, not along its entire length.
Next, install IC10, the VCO (VoltageControlled $O$ scillator) from the bottom side of the board. Note that one lead (pin


FIG. 14-BOTTOM OF MIXER BOARD shows two capacitors (C72 and C73) formed from PC-board material.


FIG. 16-CAPACITORS AND IC10 are mounted on bottom of mixer board (a); diodes on top (b).


FIG. 17-QUARTER-WAVE HARDLINE BALUN is soldered to board only at its ends.


## If you can't get your pay-TV decoder to work, it may be because your set does not have enough IF gain. If so, try this simple circuit.



A TYPICAL DECODER BOARD. The gated IF amplifier can be used to improve this device's performance.


FIG. 1-THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN a standard television signal (a) and a suppressed-sync signal (b) is shown here.

## STEPHEN B. MILLER

BUILDING OVER-THE-AIR, SUBSCRIPTIONTV decoders, such as the one featured in the January and February 1981 issues of Radio-Electronics, has become popular with electronic experimenters and hobbyists. Many popular decoder designs require the unit to be attached to the IF strip in the receiver. A drawback to that scheme, however, is that sometimes signal levels at that stage are inadequate for proper decoder operation. This article offers one solution to that problem-a gated IF-amplifier that is installed in the TV set between the tuner output and the IF input. It is intended for use only with suppressed-sync-signal system decoders.

## Suppressed-sync-signal encryption

To understand the problems here better, let's look at the differences between a standard and encoded TV signal. Both signals are shown in Fig. 1. Each complete picture, called a frame, is made up of 525 lines; 30 such frames are sent each second, for a total of 15,734 lines per second. To recreate the transmitted signal, the receiver must take those lines and display them in the correct sequence and location. That is why sync pulses are needed-they tell the television receiver when to display the lines. Two types of sync pulses are used: One, the vertical-sync pulse identifies the beginning of each frame and field (a field is a half frame); the other, called the horizontal-sync pulse, identifies the beginning of each line. In a sur-pressed-sync television signal, the hori-zontal-sync pulse is missing, as shown in Fig. 1-b, destroying picture sync.

To restore the sync, some type of "decoder" is needed. What those devices do is to restore the sync pulses artificially during the interval that it is supposed to be present. The technique used is to reduce the AGC voltage so that there is enough IF gain to raise the signal to the proper level.

## NOTE:

The legality of the use of pri-valety-owned devices to decode subscription TV broadcasts is currently the subject of much debate and pending litigation. The subscription companies have taken the position that decoding of broadcasts without payment is "theft of service" and the FCC has issued a notice to the effect that subscription-TV decoders are subject to FCC approval.

That system, however, is based on the premise that there is enough IF gain available to do that. Unfortunately, the signal received by the television is often so low that the IF is running wide open, with little or no AGC required. If that is the case, there is little or no IF gain available and the signal can not be raised to the proper sync level.
The easiest way to correct that problem is to insure that a strong enough signal is available from the antenna. If the signal from the antenna can be boosted sufficiently, the decoder will function exactly as intended. In many cases, however (especially if you live in a fringe reception area), picture quality cannot be improved enough to make a difference, and the decoder still will not work properly. The solution is to add more gain to the IF amplifier.

A schematic diagram of a simple IF amplifier with adjustable gain is shown in Fig. 2. The heart of that circuit is an MC1590G differential input/differential output amplifier; that device is used as a wide-band (i.e., un-tuned) amplifier. The gain is controlled by adjusting the voltage level at the device's gain control (AGC) terminal. In this design, the decoder's AGC voltage is used as the AGC control voltage for the gated IFamp. That signal determines when the additional gain is required.

The circuit was built on a copper-clad perforated construction board; the small number of parts made designing and etching a PC board unnecessary. The construction is quick and straightforward. While component tolerances are not critical, all leads should be kept as short as possible. To avoid the use of a separate heat sink, the IC was mounted upside-down.

For best results, you'll need an RF signal generator and either an oscilloscope or an RF voltmeter to align the circuit. Set the output of the signal generator to an amplitude equal to the lowest level that can be measured by the scope or voltmeter; the generator's frequency should be set at 44 MHz . Attach a variable power-supply to the amp's AGC input (pin 2 ) and set it to 10 volts. Using the meter or the scope, measure both the input and the output amplitudes, and adjust the AGC input until they are equal. That is the approximate $0-\mathrm{dB}$ AGC input level, the level that is applied to the amp during normal (i.e. unscrambled) operation. Next adjust the voltage input to the AGC until the output of the amp is 2.5 times higher than the input. That corresponds to about an $8-\mathrm{dB}$ gain, the level that is required to reproduce the sync pulse. The voltage applied to the AGC input at that point is the value that will have to be applied whenever the sync pulse is to be generated. If you do not have access to the equipment required to make
those tests, use 10 V for the $0-\mathrm{dB}$ control voltage, and 8 V for $8-\mathrm{dB}$ gain.

## Hooking it up

The gated IF-amp can be interfaced easily with the decoder, using the circuit shown in Fig. 3. That simple circuit inverts and amplifies the decoder's output. To align the circuit:

1) Attach the interface to the decoder, set S1 to NORMAL, and adjust R5 so that the output of the circuit matches the voltage required for $0-\mathrm{dB}$ gain as found above, or 10 volts.
2) Set S1 to decode, connect the circuit input (R1) to ground, and adjust R3 so that the voltage from step 1 still appears at the output.
3) Apply 5 volts to the circuit input and verify that the output drops to the $8-\mathrm{dB}$ voltage, or about 8 volts. If not, re-adjust R3 until that occurs. If readjustment is required, repeat step 2 and verify that the output is still close to the $0-\mathrm{dB}$ voltage (do not readjust R3 at this point, however).
Mount the amplifier circuit inside a metal box, and connect the box to ground. Cut the coax from the tuner to the IF and insert the amplifier. The cables' braids should be soldered to the copper board, and the center conductors should be connected to the appropriate points, as shown in Fig. 2. If you wish, a better approach would be to use BNC connectors. Make your power connections, and the connection from the decoder, using shielded cable. In the test circuit, the cable braid was connected only at the decoder; there were no interference problems, but some experimentation may be required for best results.

The decoder interface (Fig. 3) should be mounted near the decoder so that the final alignment and any future servicing is made easier. If it ever becomes necessary to remove the interface for servicing, it can be replaced by a $10-$ volt power supply, and normal TV op-
eration can be maintained while the gated IF-amplifier remains connected. As a precaution, you should be sure that the amplifier's power supply is always on, but that the supply to the decoder is off when it is not in use.

Final alignment is accomplished by watching the TV screen while receiving a "scrambled" picture. No test equipment is used for that procedure. Resistor R3 is adjusted slightly until the picture quality is as good as possible. You should note in which direction the pot was adjusted, and approximately how much rotation was used. That could become important in the event that total loss of sync occurs, and it becomes necessary to start again from the beginning.

R-E


FIG. 2-SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM of the gated IF amplifier. The heart of the circuit is an MC1590G differential input/differential output amplifier. It's control signal is taken from the decoder's output.

## PARTS LIST-AMPLIFIER <br> Resistors, $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$ <br> R1-2000 ohms <br> R2-27,000 ohms <br> R3- 1500 ohms <br> Capacitors <br> C1, C3-. $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, ceramic disc <br> C2, C4- 68 pF , ceramic disc <br> Semiconductors

IC1-MC1590G differential input/differential output amplifier (Motorola)
Miscellaneous: copper-clad perforated construction board, metal enclosure, shielded cable, wire, solder, etc.


FIG. 3-THIS CIRCUIT IS REQUIRED to interface the IF amplifier with the decoder. It inverts the output from the decoder, gives you enough range for adjustments, and gives you a way to switch from NORMAL to DECODE modes.

| PARTS LIST-INTERFACE |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Resistors, $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$, unless otherwise | R4-20,000 ohms |
| noted | Semiconductors |
| R1- 33,000 ohms | Q1-2N2222 NPN transistor |
| R2-12,000 ohms | S1-SPST switch |
| R3, R5-5000-ohm potentiometer, linear | Miscellaneous: wire, solder, etc. |



FIG. 1-THE OUTPUT STAGE of most modern audio amplifiers uses the direct-coupled configuration
shown in $a$. Earlier amplifiers mostly used the capacitor-coupled configuration shown in b.

# IMPROVE AUDIO AMP PERFORMANCE 

> You haven't finished repairing that audio amplifier until you've made these two simple, yet often-overlooked, adjustments. Here is what they are, and how to do them.

KIRK VISTAIN

DOES YOUR HI-FI POWER AMPLIFIER sound as good to you as it did the day you bought it? Components drift with age and when they do, so do the specifications and performance. Or, suppose an output transistor shorted and you just replaced the shorted output, a transistor driver, and a handful of burnt resistors. If you replace the cover without adjusting the bias and symmetry. you've left out one of the most important steps. Sure, maybe thermal runaway won't occur. Maybe there won't be any DC-offset at the speaker terminals. Maybe the crossover notch won't be too bad. But that's too many maybe's. Let's see how two simple adjustments can improve performance.
For reasons of efficiency, the most popular audio-output configuration these days is the Class B, push-pull di-rect-coupled design shown in Fig. 1-a. A few years ago capacitor coupling
(shown in Fig. 1-b) was the norm; that's because it needed only a single-ended power supply and speaker damage, in the event of output failure, was unlikely. After a while though, those amplifiers gained a reputation for poor lowfrequency response and instability; that is why direct-coupling is now so popular. But, with that technique, dualpolarity power supplies are needed, as well as complex circuits to protect the speakers in the event that one of the output transistors shorts (dumping the full supply voltage across the speaker's voice coil).

With either design, there are only two basic adjustments to be made, although different manufacturers may use different terminology for one or the other. They are:

[^2]2) Output symmetry.

A source of bias is provided in Class B audio-amps to reduce crossover distortion to an acceptable level (see Fig. 2). That actually makes them Class $A B$, since collector current flows for more than 180 degrees of the input waveform.

Output symmetry refers to how equally the positive and negative halves of the input waveform are reproduced. A misadjustment of that usually results in asymmetrical clipping and reduced output power for a given distortion rating. Usually, that adjustment is labeled BALANCE in capacitor-coupled units. In direct-coupled amps, it is called OFFSET and determines the DC potential across the speaker terminals; that potential, of course, is ideally zero. Regardless of what it's called or exactly where in the circuit it is, that control does the same thing, trim circuit values so that the output transistors conduct equally. If that is


FIG. 2-A SIMPLE CLASS-B AMPLIFIER (shown in a) will produce some distortion in the form of a crossover notch. That amplifier is made Class AB (shown in b) by using a bias source to reduce distortion.
done, the voltage at point A in Fig. 1 will equal $\left(+V_{\mathrm{CC}}--\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}\right) / 2$. That comes out to half the power-supply voltage when a single-ended power supply and capacitor coupling is used, or zero volts when a dual-polarity power supply and direct coupling is used.
It is important that you remember to check both bias and symmetry in any high-fidelity amp that is serviced for any reason. Those control settings can drift as the unit gets older, and sometimes they're not set right to begin with. Certainly, whenever any output part fails, especially if general-replacement semiconductors are used, bias and symmetry checks are essential.

## How it's done

I developed the following method while doing quality assurance for an importer of Japanese high-fidelity equipment. We ended up with a shipment of receivers whose distortion figures did not meet the manufacturer's specifications; not at full power, but at around 250 milliwatts. That is the bottom of the power band for FTC ratings, as well as a common listening level for headphone users. We traced the problem to crossover distortion, noting that the problem was more severe at higher frequencies. Adjusting the quiescent bias solved the problem. That incident showed me the importance of using dynamic methods to "fine tune" the quiescent bias.
The instruments required include a harmonic distortion meter, an AC voltmeter (many harmonic-distortion meters also include that instrument), a triggered scope (preferably dual-trace), a lowdistortion sine-wave generator, and an attenuator (a sine-wave generator and attenuator are also often combined in the same instrument). A DMM with 200 mV and 200 mA ranges is also needed. An eight-ohm standard, non-inductive load-resistor completes the list. Be sure that its power-handling capacity is adequate for the amplifier under test. The setup is shown in Fig. 3.

The output of the attenuator is fed to the power-amp's input. If the unit-under-test is a receiver or integrated
amplifier, a high-level input, such as aux, is used. Set the bass and treble controls for flat response, center the left-to-right BALANCE control, and turn the BIAS trimmer all the way down. Now's a good time to use your DMM to check the current in the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ line to the output transistors. Sometimes there's a fuse here, so it's easy. If not, watch the voltage across the emitter loads and use Ohm's law to calculate the bias. In any case, make sure you're only reading one channel at a time.

Plug the amp into a variable autotransformer (such as a Variac), and increase the supply voltage slowly, watching the bias current. It shouldn't be much more than 10 mA with a full 117 -volts AC input. If it exceeds that level, make sure that you have the BIAS trimmer set for minimum and that no signal is at the input (or output). If that isn't the problem, look for defective parts. One that many technicians miss is the bias trimmer itself. If it opens up the bias current goes sky-high.

Assuming you made it up to full line voltage with no problems, let the amplifier stabilize. That takes five to ten minutes, depending on the ambient temperature.

There are two types of adjustments you can make-static and dynamic. Static adjustments are made with no input signal to the amp; an input signal must be present for the dynamic adjustments. Turn the amplifier's volume control to maximum. Turn on the sinewave generator, set the frequency to 20 kHz , and increase the signal level to bring the amp to full power while checking the output waveform for any gross distortion. After you've done that, turn off the sine-wave generator and set the amp's bias trimmer for a current equal to the manufacturer's specification. Then, turn the signal generator back on, but only bring the signal level up high enough to produce a 250 milliwatt output across the eight-ohm load. Readjust the bias, if necessary, to reduce the total harmonic distortion to below the manufacturer's rating. Remove the test signal and check the quiescent bias again. It should be close
to that specified in the service manual, and, in any case, no more than 50 mA . Of course, always make sure that the harmonic-distortion meter is not reading spurious noise or ground-loop hum.

The next thing we want to do is to adjust the symmetry. On direct-coupled amps, that is called "offset"; it is best adjusted by measuring the DC voltage across the speaker outputs (those outputs should be properly terminated with a load resistor) and setting the trimmer for minimum voltage. The minimum voltage should be less than 60 millivolts. That adjustment is made with no input signal; there is no dynamic adjustment.

In capacitor-coupled amps, the symmetry adjustment is often called "balance," not to be confused with the front panel control of the same name. To make the static adjustment, simple set the symmetry trimmer so that the input to the output-capacitor is $1 / 2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$. However, I usually don't bother with that adjustment, but do the dynamic one instead. Using a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ sine wave, drive the amp to clipping. Monitor the amp's output with a scope, and trim the balance control so that the positive and negative peaks are clipped equally. You can also use a harmonic-distortion meter for that if you reduce output to just the point at which clipping begins. In that case, adjust for minimum distortion.

A word of caution-some earlier amplifiers don't take kindly to being driven into clipping, and may be damaged. I've never had that problem with a unit that was operating properly, but it's good policy not to keep any amp in the clipping region longer than is absolutely necessary.

When you've completed the bias and symmetry adjustments, you should go back and do them again. That is necessary because those adjustments sometimes interact.

## No specifications

So far, we've assumed that the specifications needed to make those adjustments are available. As most of you know, that is not always the case. Fortunately there are some rules of thumb that can be used when the exact specifications are not available. First of all, the bias should almost never exceed 50 mA . As a matter of fact, 30 mA is a safer figure for most mid-powered amps. For the dynamic adjustment, simply trim the bias for a minimum crossover notch. Use the scope to find that, and remember to take into account those maximum bias figures we just stated. Don't use the harmonic-distor-tion-meter/voltmeter here to avoid any distortion caused by the output stages of those instruments.

Symmetry adjustments are straightforward. You don't need any service data for them, assuming, of course, that


FIG. 3-THE SETUP USED for dynamic bias adjustments. Note that the devices grouped together by the dashed boxes are often found in a single instrument.
you can identify the trimmers. If you can't, remember that the bias trimmer usually has 'a low resistance, around 500 ohms, while the symmetry trimmer is generally more than 5000 ohms.
When all adjustments have been completed satisfactorily, let the device burn-in for a while to insure that thermal runaway or excessive heat-dissipation does not occur. At idle, the output transistors should get warm, not hot.

## A simple technique

The method I have outlined is the best way to make those adjustments. However, the hobbyist or technician who only occasionally repairs audio gear is not likely to own, or have access to, that equipment. If that is your situation, here is an alternate method that
requires only a service-grade audio generator and an oscilloscope.

Fortunately for us, the type of distortion produced by the typical servicegrade audio generator is not crossover distortion, since most of them don't have Class-B output sections. That means we can obtain a quick, relative measurement of the crossover notch using a scope, and adjust the bias for the minimum distortion that is commensurate with a practical bias level.
The same test frequency and power level -20 kHz at 250 milliwatts across an 8 -ohm load-are used, but this time the output of the terminated amplifier is fed directly to the scope. Vertical scopegain is set to give a trace that excludes the tips of the sine wave. That allows us to concentrate on the zero-crossing
point, where crossover distortion occurs. With the quiescent bias set at a minimum, you will see the notch in most cases. As the quiescent bias is increased, the notch will become smaller, or disappear. Just remember the guidelines for maximum bias outlined earlier. Sometimes you won't see a notchthat's great! Crossover distortion is no problem then, and quiescent bias can be set using the static technique.

While the method outlined here cannot give absolute measurements, it is quite effective, it certainly is useful for those not equipped with expensive. high-quality test gear.

The bias and symmetry adjustments that we've covered here are useful and important procedures. It does not take much time to make those adjustments. and, in any case, they should be done to retain high-fidelity performance. R-E

## 

## Supreme Court asked to protect videotapers

Sony Corporation of America has petitioned the Supreme Court to review the widely criticized decision of a California court that would make it an offense for videotape-recorder owners to tape TV programs in their own homes. According to the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, that would be a violation of Federal copyright law.
The decision resulted from a suit brought in 1976 by Universal City Studios and Walt Disney Productions. Up to the time of the decision, the right of the home recorder to copy anything off the air was unchallenged, as long as no attempt was made to sell or otherwise commercialize the recordings.

Universal has sued 43 manufacturers, distributors, and advertisers of home videotape equipment-in effect, the whole home-video recording industry.
Since the main object of the buyer of a videocassette recorder
is to tape programs off the air, the ruling might ruin the industry. Sony says: "Billions of dollars in sales and thousands of U.S. jobs will be threatened if the decision stands." Furthermore, Sony pointed out in its petition, "Universal and Disney admitted that they had suffered no damage, and they could not show that home recording would reduce the potential market for their productions."

## 3-degree spacing urged between satellites

RCA American Communications, Inc. (Americom) has come out in favor of a three-degree spacing between communications satellites in stationary orbit. That is in response to widespread discussion of the subject, and specifically, to an FCC request for comment.

Americom also stated that it supports positioning satellites 2 degrees apart eventually.
Reducing the distance between orbiting spacecraft will provide a larger number of
"slots" to accommodate the satellites expected in the near future. The present spacing of satellites serving the United States is 4 degrees-approximately 1,800 miles apart. Those are spaced on an arc 22,300 miles above the equator, between 70 and 143 degrees West longitude.

To achieve the long-term objective of 2 -degree spacing. RCA Americon recommends:

1. Adoption of uniform standards, to apply to all satellites authorized for future construction;
2. Adoption of uniform standards for earth stations, to permit them to operate in a 2 degree environment.
3. A strong inter-carrier cooperative effort aimed at a phased reduction to 2 -degree spacing.

## New silicon MESFET's operate at 3 GHz

General Electric scientists report that they have achieved output of 0.6 watts at three gigahetz with silicon-on-sapphire MESFET's (Metal Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistors).
Efficiency was 50 percent.

That is the highest power and efficiency recorded for a silicon device of that type that can be used in a monolithic microwave circuit.

Such microwave circuits are now being developed actively in many laboratories. But most of the work centers around gallium arsenide as the semiconductor material. Gallium arsenide is expensive, and its processing is complex. The GE scientists believe that silicon can perform well up to at least four gigahertz.

MESFET performance is de-termined-in addition to its intrinsic semiconductor prop-erties-by the device structure. The gate length and width are important factors. The shorter the gate, the higher the frequency with useful gain; the wider the gate, the greater the power handling capability. In the new silicon-on-sapphire MESFET, the gate length is only one micron; the width more than 3200 microns. The gain is 7 dB at 3 GHz . The researchers believe that silicon MESFET's with even wider gates may be practical, offering outputs of several watts while retaining their high efficiency.

PULSE GENERATORS ARE VERY SIMILAR to function generators in that they are fairly simple instruments that can be made more powerful and versatile by adding special features. We'll look at some of those special features, but first, let's continue our discussion of pulsegenerator characteristics.

## Output amplifier characteristics

The output-amplifier characteristics are primarily associated with the out-put-signal amplitude. The maximum output amplitude is usually specified under two conditions: with no load and with the amplifier terminated into a load that is equal to its characteristic impedance. Typical maximum outputs range from 5 to 10 volts.
Output-attenuator specifications indicate the minimum voltage from the pulse generator. A few low-priced pulse generators include a step attenuator that permits a 10:1 adjustment of output amplitude by using a variable control, plus additional switch-selected decade reductions in output amplitude. Frequently, other pulse-characteristic specifications are limited to situations dealing with either the maximum output from the variable attenuator, or with the variable attenuator at some major percentage of full output. Almost always the specifications do not hold at the extreme low-level limits of the continuously variable attenuator.
With the exception of very high voltage units, which are not low cost, pulse generators have a 50 -ohm output impedance. Most pulse generators provide both positive and negative outputs. Those outputs are usually taken from a single output connector; the polarity of the output is switch-selected. Some units offer separate variable attenuators and output connectors for the positive and negative outputs. A positive-only output is found only on very low-cost generators.
The pulse baseline offset is a variable control that lets you offset the pulse baseline by some DC voltage. Typically, the offset is limited to a maximum of $\pm 20 \%$ of the maximum pulse ampli-
tude. Few low-cost pulse generators offer pulse baseline offset.

Most pulse generators protect the output from damage caused by any possible generator settings or short circuits. However, few pulse-generator outputs are protected from an external signal that is greater than the maximum output amplitude.

## Trigger or synchronization output

As noted earlier, pulse generators that include a delay generator have a special mode in which an additional pulse is output. That additional pulse is derived from either the trigger circuitry or the basic pulse-rate generator. The purpose of that output is to signal devices outside the pulse generator that a pulse is about to be generated. Frequently, that pulse precedes the generation of the main pulse by 20 to 40 nanoseconds, thus permitting an oscilloscope or other device to start operating on the incoming pulse. The specifications for that additional pulse, called a trigger or synchronization output, include amplitude (usually in the range of 2.5 to 5 volts); source impedance (usually 50 ohms, although 500 - or 1000 -ohm impedances are not uncommon); pulse width, and waveshape. On some pulse generators, the trigger output consists of a narrow pulse. Other pulse generators provide a square wave. In either case, a particular edge is used as the trigger edge; the other edge of the waveform has no significance.

## Externally triggered mode

The specifications for many pulse generators change slightly when the unit is operated in the externally triggered mode. The repetition rate of most pulse generators extends down to DC when they are in the externally triggered mode. However, some pulse generators are AC-coupled in the externally triggered mode and, although the repetition rate may be quite slow, a minimum rise-time signal must be applied to the external input for triggering to take place. Other specifications pertaining to the external-trigger input include the minimum pulse width that can be used for external triggering. Most pulse generators require a minimum-pulse width of 15 nanoseconds. The minimum-pulse amplitude required to trigger the external input of a pulse generator may vary widely from generator to generator. In more sophisticated generators, a pulse amplitude of a few tenths of a volt can be used to trigger the external input successfully; low-cost generators may require pulses in the 3 - to 5 -volt range for successful triggering. Another specification gives the maximum amplitude that may be used for external-triggering input. The input impedance of an external trigger may run from 50 - to 100,000 -ohms or more. Another specification indicates whether triggering occurs at the leading or trailing edge.

## Double pulse control

We've already discussed one of the


THESE COMPACT UNITS, the model 8116A (left) and model 8111A (right) from Hewlett Packard, offer the features of a function generator, as well as a pulse generator, in a single device.

> One of the big reasons why pulse generators have become so popular is that they are very useful in troubleshooting digital circuits. How they are used for that is just one of the topics we'll cover this month.

## CHARLES GILMORE

special features found on many pulse generators-double pulses (see part 1 of this article in the March 1982 issue). Double pulses can be obtained by triggering the pulse generator first from the main repetition-rate generator, and then from the delay generator. In addition to triggering external devices, the double-pulse feature is useful for generating signals whose frequency is twice the repetition rate indicated. The delay generator controls the pulse separation. The basic repetition rate is twice that of the repetition-rate generator; however, the pulse-to-pulse spacing may not be equal unless the delay generator is set to exactly one-half the repetition rate. There is some minimum spacing that must be maintained so that two distinct pulses are produced. Spacings that are below that minimum can result in just a single pulse being output.
The double-pulse feature is also useful for testing logic IC's. Pulse resolution refers to the minimum spacing between input pulses that will permit the IC to respond correctly. That means that the double-pulse feature can be used for determining the pulse resolution of the IC.

## Gating

Gating, found on several low-cost
pulse generators, basically permits you to generate a pulse burst. The length of the burst is controlled externally. There are two types of gate controlssynchronous and asynchronous.

In the synchronous mode, the gating signal is used to control the repetitionrate generator directly. That is, the repetition-rate generator is turned on and off by the gating signal. When the gating signal is turned on, the repeti-tion-rate generator turns on and the pulse generator creates signals that are synchronized exactly to the gating signal.

When used in the asynchronous mode, the repetition-rate generator runs freely. The output of the repetition-rate generator is turned on and off by the gating signal, and therefore, the pulse-generator output is not synchronized to the gating signal. Asynchronous gating assures more uniformity from pulse period to pulse period, especially within the first few pulses of the gating interval; however that uniformity is achieved by sacrificing synchronization.

The gating amplifier's input requirements vary considerably from generator to generator. In some units, a positive voltage above a certain threshold is required to gate the pulse repetitionrate generator. In other generators, when an impedance that is lower than a
 $100-\mathrm{MHz}$ repetition rate, 5 -volt maximum amplitude, and dual-channel capacity (optional).
certain value is connected from the gating input to ground, the output pulse is cut off.

## Pulse-burst mode

The pulse-burst mode found on some generators lets you preset an internal counter, by using thumbwheel switches. When the pulse-burst mode is used, each pulse is counted, and when the count equals the preset value in the counter, no more pulses are output. That is particularly useful for checking the accuracy of counters and similar instruments.

## Square-wave mode

With most pulse generators, a squarewave output must be established. That is done by adjusting the repetition-rate control and the pulse-width control. If the pulse-repetition rate is adjusted, a new pulse-width control setting is required to maintain a square-wave output. Some pulse generators come with a special switch setting that allows the pulse generator to be operated in a square-wave mode. When operated in that mode, the output maintains a $50 \%$ duty cycle at all repetition-rate settings, regardless of the pulse-width control setting.

## Variable risetime and falltime

The ability to vary the risetime and falltime of a pulse is often convenient during device testing. In generators having that capability, the output risetime and falltime can be adjusted until the device under test stops. The risetime and falltime that causes that can then be determined. Variable risetimes and falltimes are available only on more expensive generators.

## Complementing output

Complementing the output lets a pulse generator that normally produces a positive pulse with a $25 \%$ duty cycle produce one with a $75 \%$ duty cycle. That, of course, lets a pulse generator output a pulse with a very high duty-cycle.

## Output connectors

The most common output connector for use with pulse generators is a BNC connector. A few of the older, highvoltage, vacuum-tube pulse generators have binding posts, but that type of connector is not suitable for handling high-frequency outputs. Pulse generators manufactured by General Radio, and by a few other companies, use a special connector known as the GR connector. The GR connector has a constant impedance that adds virtually no aberrations to the output pulse. Its
main disadvantages are its expense and general unavailability. The quality of most available low-cost generators, however, does not warrant the use of that connector.

## Applications

As we've seen, there are many special features that can be added to the basic pulse generator to make it more versatile. That is one reason why a pulse generator is such a useful device, with more possible applications than we can reasonably discuss here. However, we will look at some of the basic applications for a pulse generator. especially those that are rather general in nature and can help us understand some of the more special and complicated applications.

## Testing IC logic

There are three different types of tests that can be performed on logic IC's: they are functional, DC, and AC tests. Functional testing is probably the most commonly used in servicing; the DC and AC tests are more likely to be performed in industrial, production, or research-and-development situations, although they certainly are not confined to those situations.

The functional test simply determines if the IC performs to its truth-table definitions. For most combinational logic IC's (gates, inverters, decoders, encoders, multiplexers, etc.), an adequate functional-test setup will consist of a socket, power supply, some way to check the state of the outputs (i.e., whether the pin or pins are logic 1 or logic 0 ), and some way to switch the inputs to either a signal source or ground. A pulse generator is by far the best signal source to use when doing functional tests on sequential-logic IC's. In such a setup, a series of pulses from a pulse generator can be used to step an IC through its various states. An oscilloscope or logic monitor can be hooked up to the IC's outputs so that those states can be monitored.
When a pulse generator is used to perform a functional test on saturating logic, the baseline of the generator should be at 0 volts, and the pulse amplitude should be set well above the minimum for logic 1. The object is to see if the IC functions in accordance with its truth table.

In most cases, a simple functional test is all that will be required, since logic IC's rarely fail to meet their other specifications (such as logic-voltage levels, fan-ins and fan-outs, etc.), and even if they do, most logic IC's have a built-in safety factor that will often allow them to continue to operate. However, that is not the case if one of the inputs of a gated fails to operate.

Testing the DC parameters of an IC is usually required only if functional


HEWLETT PACKARD'S MODEL 8160A programmable pulse generator features a delay generator, pulse-burst mode, double pulses, as well as optional dual-channel capability.
testing indicates that the IC is following its truth-table, but the circuit is still not operating. If replacing the suspected IC with another causes the circuit to operate properly, a failure to meet either the DC- or AC-voltage parameters is likely to be the cause of the problem.
The DC-voltage parameters of a logic IC are: the maximum DC voltage accepted by an input as a logic 0 ; the minimum DC voltage accepted by an input as a logic 1 ; the maximum DC output at logic 0 into full load, and the minimum logic 1 output-voltage level under full load. Other DC parameters that are not quite as important, but can still cause circuit problems, are: maximum power-supply current; maximum output-current supplied by the IC into a short at logic 1 , and the IC's ability to operate at the minimum or maximum supply voltage. All that can be tested using a generator with DC-offset.

A close examination of input and output parameters using an oscilloscope is necessary to determine the proper signal level. When testing DC parameters, it is important to set the pulse-generator repetition rate significantly lower (by at least two orders of magnitude) than the maximum operating speed of the logic circuits. Similarly, the pulse width used for testing must be significantly longer (again, by at least two orders of magnitude) than the minimum pulse width that can be handled by the IC family. A good rule-of-thumb to follow when setting the pulse-generator parameters is to use the lowest possible repetition rate that will permit flickerfree oscilloscope readings. Then, adjust the pulse width for approximately a $50 \%$ duty cycle. Information on DCparameter measurement can usually be found in manufacturer's IC data books.

If the IC will be used in a relatively high-frequency application, especially if used at or near its maximum rated frequency, failure to operate may be
due to a problem involving the AC parameters. Again, the manufacturer's data handbook contains the method and the specifications for AC parameter measurement. Depending on which logic family is used, a fairly complex pulse generator is likely to be required, along with a sophisticated dual-trace oscilloscope. Some AC parameters are: minimum and maximum input risetimes; minimum and maximum output risetimes and falltimes; propagation delays through the IC, and maximum repetition-rates. When making those tests on TTL logic, a pulse generator with good risetime specifications (on the order of 5 to 10 nanoseconds), a repetition rate of 20 to 40 MHz , and DC offset are the minimum requirements. With ECL and Schottky TTL circuits, it is impossible to measure those AC parameters using a low-cost pulse generator. With MOS and CMOS circuitry, AC parameter measurements can be made using a $10-\mathrm{MHz}$ generator with DC-offset capability and risetimes as great as 10 to 20 nanoseconds. The oscilloscope must be able to measure risetimes of 10 to 40 nanoseconds.

In the next part of this series, we'll continue our look at how to use pulse generators by showing you the proper way to connect them to a circuit. R-E

'Hold it! I ordered two MICRO farad!"

# $\$ 29900$ 

Special Sale Price

# - For Students and Schools 

- Learn to program a computer
- Learn to operate a computer
- For Programmers \& Teachers
- For Labs, Engineers, Etc.
- For Small Businesses
- For The Home Owner

PLUG IN EXPANSION

## GREATEST BUY IN AMERICA

It has color, sound and music with a powerful 6502 microprocessor (Like Apple). 20,000 Bytes ROM with a 16 K microsoft extended Level II Basic built in, 8,000 Bytes RAM plug in expandable to 32 K RAM, Cursor, Real time, Full size easy to use 66 key professional typewriter keyboard, 62 keys with graphics symbols, 4 programmable function keys. High resolution graphics, 512 displayable characters, Text display is 23 lines 22 characters, 16 colors. Will accept Tape, Disk-Plug in Cartridges. Has low priced plug in peripherals, Connects to any TV or monitor, Includes AC adapter, RF modulator, Switch box, Cables and self teaching instruction book - all in a beautiful Creme Colored Console Case. This is a powerful-full sized-extra featured computer for only $\$ 299.00$

## WHY SUCH A LOW PRICE

Selling on a direct to customer basis, we save you the profit margin normally made by computer stores and distributors. We are willing to take a small margin to develop volume to cut our cost of operation.

## COMPETITIVE LIST PRICES

APPLE \$1125, T. I. \$525, ATARI \$399.95, RADIO SHACK TRS 80 color with only 12 K memory sells for $\$ 399.50$.

## LOW COST PLUG IN EXPANSION

 Expansion accessories plug directly into this computer, extra RAM memory, Controllers, a Cassette, A Telephone Modem for only $\$ 109.00$, an 80 Column Printer for $\$ 375.00$, even the 170K Disk Drive plugs in direct. You do not have to buy an expensive expansion interface.
## GET JOB OPPORTUNITIES NOW

Every newspaper has several pages of want ads for computer people. You can learn to operate and program a computer for these opportunities available to those who prepare for the computer revolution. This computer has extended Level II Basic with floating point decimal, Integer and String Arrays, Trig functions, Direct Statement Execution, Multi-statement Lines, Cursor, Full screen editing, Color Command Keys, Graphics, Scrolling, File Management, Upper-Lower Case, Direct Memory Access, Peek and Poke and much more! Assembly machine language is
available. We have easy to follow self teaching books and programs.

## INVEST IN YOUR CHILDREN

Educate your children while they play. Every kid wants to play electronic games. (We have some of the best). The next natural step for their curiosity is to try simple programming. They can do this in 20 minutes with our simple self teaching instruction book. High schools are teaching computer math, science and programming - some start in grammar school. If you provide this computer as a Teacher and Tutor at home, before you know it your child will be writing computer programs. You can use your T.V. to EDUCATE not frustrate your family and eliminate T.V. boredom with programs that challenge, stimulate and entertain the whole family. We have a wide variety of games, recreational, home finance and educational programs to choose from. Why pay $\$ 140.00$ to $\$ 295.00$ for an electronic game when you can buy this powerful computer for only $\$ 299.00$.

## COMMUNICATE WITH THE WORLD

Plug in your VIC telephone modem. Now you can get a world of information through your telephone, plus electronic mail. Just dial up the information you want. UPI wire service, stock market, historical information by topic from over 60 magazines, including New York times. Airline information, order tickets, get weather information anywhere in the world, restaurant and hotel information, thousands of categories are on line for you, business, finance, education, entertainment, games etc. YOU'LL BE THE TALK OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. Our telephone modem price is by far the lowest available.

IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT WARRANTY If your computer fails because of warranty defect within 90 days from date of purchase, you simply send your computer to us via United Parcel Service prepaid. We will "immediately" send you a replacement computer at no charge via United Parcel Service prepaid. No one we know gives you this kind of warranty service. Most computer warranty service takes 30 to 90 days to handle - this fantastic "immediate replacement warranty" is backed by COMMODORE COMPUTER, a MAJOR national brand electronics manufacturer.

## SPECIAL SALE PRICE $\$ 299.00$

For only $\$ 299.00$ you get the powerful 28 K COMMODORE VIC with 20 K ROM, 8 K RAM and Extended Level II Basic, The professional 66 keyboard, color, sound, music, self teaching instruction book, AC adapter, RF modulator, TV switch box, owners manual, plus all of the other extra features listed, in a beautiful Creme Colored Console Case.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE $\$ 379.00$ For only $\$ 379.00$ you get the more powerful 41 K COMMODORE VIC with 20 K ROM, 21 K RAM and Extended Level II BASIC, plus all of the extra features shown for the 28K COMMODORE VIC!

15-DAY FREE TRIAL
DON'T MISS THIS SALE -ORDER NOW
Please send me the 28 K Commodore VIC Computer for \$299.00
Please send me the 41 K Commodore VIC Computer for $\$ 379.00$
Special Data Cassette $\$ 69.00$
We ship C.O.D. and honor Visa and Master Card.

Name
Address
City
State $\qquad$ Zip Code
$\square$ VISA $\square$ MASTERCARD
$\square$ C.O.D.
Credit Card No.
Expiration Date
Add $\$ 10.00$ for shipping, handling and Insurance. Illinois residents please add $6 \%$ tax. Add $\$ 20.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII orders. WE DO NO EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.
Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery (21 days for Personal Check orders,) 2 to 7 days for phone orders. Canada orders must be in U.S. dollars.

## Getting youngsters started in electronics

EARL "DOC" SAVAGE, K4SDS, HOBBY EDITOR

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU HAD youngsters come up and ask such questions as "What 'cha doin'?", "What's that?", "How does that work?", "Why are you putting that wire there?", "Can I do that?....Can I help?", etc., etc.? If you are like most of us, you've had these questions thrown at you plenty of times. Perhaps it was your son or daughter, a neighbor's child, or your grandchild.

Sometimes you are so busy that you just mumble some answer or suggest that the questioner go play outside. There are times, however, when you need a change of pace or you feel guilty about brushing aside a perfectly legitimate question. On those occasions, what do you do? From the mail we receive, at least some of you try to teach them the rudiments of electronics. You start by teaching electricity. And there's the rub.

Have you ever tried to start at ground zero with one of those kits that are available for teaching/learning electricity? You know, the type with components mounted on individual rectangular blocks. The kits are convenient; there are a lot of parts and they are easy to interconnect.

Those learning kits are fine for those youngsters who have already learned something. But kids with absolutely no background tend to be confused by them. Often, the parts may be too small or it may not be clear exactly what is happening on those blocks. For example, a child can't see what is really going on inside a doorbell-type switch. He needs a few old-fashioned, simple parts that clarify rather than confuse.

Figures 1 through 4 show just such parts that you can build easily. They can be used to teach a lot about electricity as a prelude to electronics. Since those parts are easy to use, children find that playing with them is fun and they learn without even trying. Before we get into them, however, it should be mentioned that a child can learn a great deal if you let him help you do the building.

Figure 1 shows the "power supply." It is a simple battery holder and the child understands it much better than he does the metal one from the parts store. The holder is nothing more than a rectangular piece of wood with two
wood side railings to keep the battery from rolling off.


FIG. 1
The rails are attached with small nails or brads, glue, or both. The battery connections are made using two metal strips shaped like an "L". They are fastened to the base with small wood screws that also hold Fahnestock clips for inter-block wiring. Be sure to file the metal strips to remove any sharp edges.

I suggest that you make at least two battery holders; one for each cell. In that way, series and parallel supplies can be "discovered." Of course, you can also blow out more lamps that way.


FIG. 2


FIG. 3
Next, make a couple of lamp holders as shown in Fig. 2. The center connection is made using a flat metal strip. The "socket" is a piece of stiff copper wire wound around the lamp thread (actually, lamps can be screwed into and out of the coil). The connection to the tip of the lamp is made by springing it against a flat metal strip. Of course, you can use a real socket if it is a plain, nonencased one so that the inner workings can be observed. If you make at least
two lamp holders, then you will have the opportunity to get into series and parallel circuits.

No setup would be complete without a switch to turn things on and off. Resist the temptation to stick a regular single-pole, single-throw (SPST) switch on the board. No one can see what is happening in that thing when the handle is pushed. Instead, use a strip of metal as shown in Fig. 3. If you are lucky enough to find an old "knife" switch, that will do the job quite well too.

Well, there you are with a few components that you have made in a short


FIG. 4
time. All you need to add are a couple of batteries, a couple of 1.5 - and 3 -volt flashlight bulbs, and a few strips of wire. With little or no further help from you, the child can learn a lot about how electricity works. About all you really need to do is to supply a few terms at the appropriate times: voltage, current, resistance, series, parallel, and the like.

When the time is ripe, you can add other parts to that electricity "lab." Figure 4 shows a coil of wire, a compass, and a nail. It doesn't take much imagination to see how much information about electromagnetism can be picked up with those items.

Just to keep your creative juices flowing, you can also build a module with a doorbell buzzer. Be sure to remove the cover so that the coils and contacts can be observed. Later on, you can add such things as an openframe motor and a meter. (Use a panel meter housed in a clear plastic case. Remember, we don't want to have any mysterious items.)

As the student's knowledge grows, you can add more sophisticated things. Of course, he will soon get to the stage where he can profitably use one of the many learning lab kits already on the market. Eventually, he (or she) may even be able to help you troubleshoot


Find exciting projects, troubleshooting and repair
tips, and hands-on, do-it-yourself info, plus
hundreds of time- and money-saving ideas in
${ }^{\text {the }}$ Eiectranics Brak Liub

## Select 6 outstanding volumes for only \$2 95 <br> (total value up to \$131.65)



## INTRODUEING OUR

MDS-AMATEUR-ETV

## 32 Element

 Yagi antenna


SIMPIE SIMON ELECTRONIC KITS, Inc. $7+11$ SWD PARTS KITS MITSUMI varactor UHF TUNER Model UES-AS6F \$34.95
Frea. Range UHF470 -889 MHz Antenna Input 75 ohms

that old TV set you have lying around. So, the next time an inquisitive youngster shows up in your workshop, don't just brush him off.

## Time-by the stars

You will recall that we have talked now and again about various ways of keeping sidereal (star) time. The ways discussed varied from relatively simple modifications of standard clocks to fairly complex ones. Now, I have one more method for you.

If you have a computer (and who doesn't have one, or, at least, have a friend with one?) there is a TRS-80 Level II BASIC program that will give you the exact sidereal time at your house, and in Greenwich, and throw in the Julian date as a bonus.

To find the time, all you have to do is load the program and follow the instructions. Those instructions are complete and there is a tutorial section that "walks" you through a computation session. Of course, you can bypass the tutorial when you no longer need it. You must enter five pieces of readily available information-location, time, and the like. The computer does the rest.
That program, Sidereal Time, is available from Becker Electronics (108 West Franklin St., Chapel Hill, NC 27514). When you contact those folks, you may want to ask about some of their weather-related programs.

## Puzzles, anyone

A number of readers have asked for more puzzles of the type you saw here a few years ago. Remember the mystery light box and the light that was bright when it "should" have been dim? I don't know why both puzzles involved lights, but it must have been coincidental.
In any case, some of you want more mysteries and I am fresh out of them. If you know of something relatively simple (at least in appearance) yet puzzling, send it along. We'll publish the best ones we receive and see if some of our other readers can figure it out. Who knows? You, may get a crosscountry call from a room full of engineers saying. "It ain't possible!" R-E

"Whatta ya mean, 'That's a catchy tune?"'

FORONLY \$129.95 Learn Computing From The Ground Up

Build a Computer kit that grows
with you, and can expand to 64 k
RAM, Microsoft BASIC, Text Edi-
tor/Assembler, Word Processor,
Floppy Disks and more.
EXPLORER/85 Here's the low cont way to learn the fundamentals of com-
puting. the all-mportant basics you'll need more and
more as you advance in computer skills. For just $s 129.95$ you gel the advanced-design Explorer/as motherboard. wise programs And it can grow into a syatem that is a
ust
match for any personal computer on the market. Look at these features 8085 Central Processing Unit, the
 which you can input and output your programs, as well as control exterior 3 withes relays lights etc. a cassette interface that lets s
learned to wrile learned to write deluxe 2,000 hyte operating
system/moniton makes it easy to learn computing in
everal important ways. © It allows simpler. faster writseveral important ways. It allows simpler. faster writ-
ing and entering of programs o 11 permits acoess by you
to all parts of the sytem so you can check on the status of any point in the program - Il allows tracing each program step by thep. with provision for diaplaying all the
contents of the CU (registers flags, etc) . Yoes much more
You gei ail this in the starting level (Level A) of the
Explorer:/8S for only 5129,95 . Incredible! To use., fust
 pley in yourd/display special offers below
Level A A computer kit (Terminal Version) ... $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 s . 9 5}$
plus $\$ 3 . \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{I}_{1}$. plus S3 Pat.
Level Ak plus s3 Pst ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Hex Keypad/Display Version) ... $\$ 129.95$ LEVEL S - This "building block" converts the mother-
board into a two-siot S100 bus (industry standard) computer. Now you can plug in any of the hundreds of S100
cards available. Level B kit. S49.95 plus S2 Pa1.
S100 bus connectors (two required) ... s4.8s each. LEVEL C - Add still more
computing power, this "build computing power, this build.
ing bolock mucunt directly on
the motherboard and expands



## S100 bus required) postpaid. <br> required) .. 34.85 each. postpaid.

 LEVEL D - When you reach the point in learning that reQuires more memory, we eiff. - wo choices either add 4 kof a memory directly on the mutherboard. or add 16 k to
e4k of memory by means of a single S 100 card C4k of memory by means of a single S 100 card. our famous
LAWS
Level D kit: (CHECK ONE) 4 k on board $\quad$ s49.9s


LEVEL E - An important "building block:" it activates
the Bk ROM/EPROM space on the motherboarid Now jusi plug in our ak Mich BASIC or your cusiom Level E kit . 35.95 plus 50c Pal.
Micronof BASC - I'st the language that allows you to
IkEnglish Io your computer! It is available three ways. IIkEnglish to your computert ti is available three ways,
Bk caseete eversion of Microsof BASLC: (requires Level
and 12 k of RAM minimum; we sugserst a 16 k S 100 IAWS-see above) 854.85 postjaid \& 8 ROM versionof Microof BASLC . requires Level B We sugseat either the 4 k Level DRAM expansion or a 16 k S10. |AWS.". 959.95 plus S2 Pat.
Disk version of Microsolt BASIC.
Disk version of Microsoff BASAC: (requires Level B.
32 k of RAM. Hoppy disk controller. ${ }^{\text {月 }}$. floppy disk drive) 32 k of ram. noppy disk controller. $\mathrm{a}^{-1}$ floppy disk drive)
$\$ 225$ posipaid. TEXT EDTTOR/ASSEMBLER - The editor/assemble isa aoftware lool a program) designed to simplify the lask
of writing programs As your programs become longer
and more complex. the assmmbler can save you many and more complex the ass-mbler can save you many
hours of programming time This software includes an hours of programming time This software includes an
cittor program that enters he programs you write. makes
changes. and soves the programs on cassettes. The assem. changes. and saves the programs on cassettes, The assem-
bler performs the clerical lask of translating symbolic
code into the computer-readable obiect code. The editort code into the computer-readable object code. The editor/ ROM version
 Editor/Assembler (ROM version supplied on an S100
card; requires Level B and d kAM (min) ) we sugges
either Level D or 16k "AWS") $\$ 99.95$ plus $\$ 2$ PsI. either Level Dor 16 k " JAWS ") $\$ 90.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{PaI} 1^{+}$ a" FLOPPY DISK - A remarkable huilding block
Add our $8^{\prime \prime}$ floppy disk when you neral faster operation Add our $8^{\prime \prime}$ fioppy disk when you nervl faster operation more convenient program slorage. perhaps a business apand program languages available today. You simply plug
them into your Exploger/ss disk swtem - 11 accepts all

 Floppy Controller Card $\$ 199.95$ plus $\$ 2$ Ptat.
Disk Drive Cabinet \& Power Supply
$\$ 8.95$ plu
 EdP/M 2.2 Disk Operating System, includes Tex। that give your Explorer/85 accesssto thousands of existing
CP/M-based programs $\$ 150$ 00 postpaid CP/M-
NEED A POWER SUPPLY? Consider our AP-1 It Can
supply all the power you need for a fully expanded Ex.
plorer/as (note disk drives hav their own power supply) supply all the power you need tor a fully expanded Ex.
ploret/as (note disk drives haviv their own power supply) Plus the AP-1 fits neatly into the attractive Explorer steel
cabinet (see below) cabinet (see below)
In AP-1 Power Supply kit (8V e 5 amps) in deluxe steel
cabinet SSO. plus $\$ 2$ Psi.
NEED A TERMINAL? We
offer you choices. the least ex. offer you choices the leant We - pensive one is our Hex Keypad/Display kit that dis-
plays the information on a
calculator-Iype screen. The plays the information on a
calculator- -1ype screen. The
other choice is our ASCII
OSt Keyboard/Computer Termin

333 Litchfield Road, New Milford, CT 06776

## ANNOUNCING TWO NEW TERMINALS

Smart • Fast • Graphics • Matching Modem and \$295 Printer


Continental U.S.A. Credit Card Buyers Outside Connecticut
CALL TOLL FREE 800-243-7428
To Order From Connecticut Or For Tech. Assist. Call (203) 354.9375

## NETRONICS R\&D LTD. Dept. Re

333 Litchfield Road, New Milford, CT 06776
Please send the items checked below
$\square$ COMPLETE FASTERM-64 TERMINAL (includes FASTVID-64 video board ASCII-3 keyboard, steel cabinet and power supply) . . . kit \$199.95 plus \$3 P\&I wired \& tested $\$ 249.95$ plus $\$ 3$ P\&1 . . graphics option: add $\$ 19.95$ to each of above
COMPLETE SMARTERM-80 TERMINAL (includes SMARTVID-80 video poard, ASCII-3 keyboard, steel cabinet and power supply) ... kit $\$ 299.95$ plus 3 FASTVIV wired and P\&1... graphics option add $\$ 19.95 \ldots$ wired \& tested $\$ 129.95$ plus $\$ 3$ P\&1. graphics option add $\$ 19.95$
SMARTVID-80 VIDEO BOARD (requires +5 \& +/.12V DC) ... kit \$199.95 plus $\$ 3$ P\&1, wired \& tested $\$ 249.95$ plus $\$ 3$ P\&1
DELUXE STEEL TERMINAL CABINET . . \$ $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 3$ P\&
ASCII-3 KEYBOARD (requires +5 \& -12VDC) . . . kit $\$ 69.95$ plus $\$ 3$ P\& wired and tested $\$ 89.95$ plus $\$ 3$ P\&I
C POWER SUPPLY (powers ASCII-3 keyboard \& video boards) . . . kit only $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 2$ P\&i
$\square$ ZENITH VIDEO MONITOR (high resolution green phosphor) . . . wired \& tested $\$ 149.95$ plus $\$ 6$ P\&1
TELEPHONE MODEM MODEL 103 O/A . . . wired \& tested $\$ 189.95$ plus $\$ 3$ P\&
 RF MODULATOR MOD RF-1, , kit only $\$ 8.95$ plus \$1 P\&1 3FT-25 LEAD MODEM/TERMIN
CABLE ... $\$ 14.95$ ea plus $\$ 2$ P\&I

For Canadian orders, double the postage . Conn. res. add sales tax.
Total Enclosed \$
$\square$ Personal Check $\square$ Cashier's Check/Money Order
$\square$ VISA $\square$ MasterCard (Bank No.
Acct. No. $\qquad$ Exp. Date
Signature
Print Name
Address
City $\qquad$ State
Zip

# courpueit aid tranuge mo otier schioi canimarch. 

## NTS HOME TRANING INVITES YOU TO EXPLORE MICROCOMPUTERS, DIGTAL SYSTEMS AND MORE, WITH STATE-OF-THE-ART EQUIPMENT YOU ASSEMBLE AND KEEP

Without question, microcomputers are the state of the art in electronics. And NTS is the only home study school that offers you training for this booming field with a choice of 3 production-model micro computers.

We'll explain the principles of troubleshooting and testing your microcomputer and, best of all, we'll show you how to program it to do what you want.

You'll use a digital multimeter, a digital logic probe and other sophisticated testing gear to learn how to localize problems and solve them.

We
believe
that training
on production-
model equipment,
rather than home-made learning devices, makes home study more exciting and relevant. That's why you'll find such gear in most of NTS's electronic programs.

For instance, to learn Color TV Servicing you'll build and keep the $25^{\prime \prime}$ (diagonal) NTS/HEATH digital color TV.

In Communications Electronics you'll be able to assemble and keep your own NTS/HEATH 2-meter FM transceiver, plus test equipment.

But no matter which program you
choose, NTS's Project Method of instruction
helps you quickly acquire practical know-how.

Send for the full color catalog in the electronics area of your choice-discover all the advantages of home study with NTS!

NTS also offers courses in Auto Mechanics, Air Conditioning and Home Appliances. Check card for more information.


# COMMUNICATIONS CORNER 

# A digital-delay system for communications HERB FRIEDMAN, COMMUNICATIONS EDITOR 

EVEN AFTER YEARS OF RECORDING EXperience, it still takes studio technicians some time to adjust to the disorientation caused by hearing a performer's voice a few seconds after his lips have moved. If you are not used to that loss of "lip sync," your first experience with it can be particularly discomforting. What causes it, of course, is tapeplayback delay; it can be rather amusing once you get over the initial shock.
But what about hearing sound before the performer's lips moved? Imagine if you will, a romantic scene in a moviethe male lead looks deeply into his girl's eyes, and through clenched teeth whispers "I love you!," followed by dead silence while he yawns. That used to happen in the old movie houses of thirty and forty years ago; the wellworn film sprockets of their brokendown projectors would lose the sound loop, and the sound would precede the action. I often heard the shot of Gene Autry's gun before it even cleared the holster. (I always wondered how come he didn't hop around after blasting himself in the foot!)
While we've come a long way from those early projectors that literally chewed up film, and we now use computerized continuous-loop film projectors, we have not entirely eliminated sound that precedes the action; we simply do it with high technology and use a satellite to mess things up.

Until recently, television programs were relayed using two modes: the video was sent by satellite and the audio by landline (telephone). The signals were recombined at the receiving end of the relay circuit. There were several reasons why that was done; among them were cost and problems with digitizing the audio. Today, both the video and audio television signals are sent primarily by satellite, but for certain applications, such as teleconferencing, it's still less expensive to use the older technique.

The only problem with splitting the signals, however, is that the audio gets where it's going ahead of the video, because the video travels a longer path. Let's take a look at Fig. 1. As you can see, the video must not only travel up to the satellite, it must also travel back down to the receiving station. The
audio, on the other hand, travels a much shorter path (even if you account for the fact that the path is unlikely to be a straight line). The difference is usually great enough that the audio will arrive at the destination slightly ahead of the video, even though both are traveling at the speed of light. How much the video is delayed will vary with the difference in length of the two paths, although 250 milliseconds is considered average. Although that may not sound like much, it's enough to be dis-concerting-the cowboy's gun will again be firing before it clears the holster.


FIG. 1


One way to eliminate that problem is to delay the audio somehow so that it arrives at the same time as the video. That can be done using a computerized digital delay such as the model BD955 digital delay-line from Eventide Clockworks (265 West 54th St.. New York. NY 10019) shown in Fig. 2.

That device was not originally intended for use with satellite-TV (although they presently manufacture equipment specifically for that application). Its primary purpose was to delay
the broadcast of call-in-type radio programs; a problem with those shows is that sometimes the callers try to say things they shouldn't. Many radio stations protect themselves (if an obscenity is broadcast, the station, not the caller, would be in trouble with the FCC) by using a tape-loop delay device. The program is recorded on a 7 -second tape loop. The recorder's playback head is located right before the erase head, rather than after the record head. The signal to the transmitter is taken from the playback head rather than fed "live." That introduced a 7 -second delay between the live action, and the broadcast; enough time to interrupt the show if something embarrassing is said. After the recording is broadcast, the tape is erased and reused.

As you might expect, the whole procedure, including the durability of the tape loop and mechanism, leaves something to be desired. The obvious solution is to use a digital delay.

A block diagram of the Eventide delay is shown in Fig. 3. In that system, the audio is first digitized, and then entered into a memory. As successive pieces of the audio signal are entered, the first entry is pushed along, bucketbrigade fashion, until it appears at the memory's output. The output signal can be taken from different points along bucket-brigade memory. The actual point where the output is taken determines the amount of delay. The memory output is then fed to a D/A converter, eventually producing an analog output that's an exact replica of the input. only delayed.


FIG. 3
In that particular system, the amount of delay is set at 6.2 seconds for radio



Now you can have Touch-Tone* access capability from almost any phone. Anywhere. The Tone Coder'-2 will give you Touch-Tone signalling for use of many new computer-based telephone services such as alternative long distance networks like CityCall, MCI, Execunet, or Sprint; bank-byphone; central dictation; order entry; calldiverters, line extenders; and many more. If the phone is a rotary dialer, just place your portable Tone Coder " 2 against the mouthpiece and push the buttons when TouchTone* signals are needed.

- Nothing to install - No monthly Telephone Company Charges • All Solid-State electronics - Operates on a standard 9V battery • Ham radio repeater access
 COMMUNICATIONS 0 Send Check, Money Order, Credit Card No
IN NEW YORK CALI COHECT: 1212 ) 730.0222 If If not satisfled within two weeks, return for full refund.
E Write for free catalog of R telephone accessories. CIRCLE 39 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
"talk-show" applications. A manUAL delay control lets you adjust that to suit various other applications. The proper setting for a 250 -millisecond delay (for satellite applications) is clearly marked.

Let's get back to how that device is used in radio. At this point you should be asking how the radio station gets rid of an undesirable phone call. That is where the dump function comes in. On the front panel there is a switch labeled DUMP when pressed it instantly flushes the memory of all data and sets the delay to zero. An internal relay then disconnects the phone call.

As the announcer, now broadcast live, talks, the digital-delay line begins to advance the read pointer slowly, actually stretching the waveform. It is done so slowly and efficiently that it is unnoticeable on speech; only a trained listener would detect the change with music. After about 1 minute or so-time that could be filled with a commercial or some comments from the announcer -the delay has built back to its full 6.2 seconds, without anyone noticing.

There you have it. In case you are wondering, the sound quality of digitized audio is very good. Two versions of the unit are available. One, with a response of 7500 Hz is for AM or telephone applications; the high-fidelity version has a $15-\mathrm{kHz}$ response.

R-E

## COMPUTERS

| Green $12^{*}$ Monitor | \$129.00 | SOROC IQ 135 | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B/W 12" Monitor | 109.00 | T1-99/4 | 340.00 |
| Visicalc | 200.00 | Epson MX-80 | call us |
| Microsoft Z/80 | 320.00 | Color Monitor | call us |
| IDS PRISM 80 | call us | T1-810 | 1395.00 |
| T1-745 | . 1440.00 | 80 Column Boa | 299.00 |

Texas Instruments

| Invest. Anal ........ $\$ 42.00$Accessories ........ Call usTI-58C .......... 80.00PC100C ........... 155.00TI BAll ............ 39.00 | T1-59 . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 175.00$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Tl-55 II . .......... 39.95 |
|  | Speak \& Spell . . . . . . 49.95 |
|  | TI Programmer LCD .. 54.95 |
|  | MBA . . . . . . . . . . 49.95 |
| HEWLETT-PACKARD |  |
| HP/125 Computer . . . call us | HP-11C NEW . . . . . .call us |
| HP/37E . . . . . . . . . 72.00 | HP-12C NEW . . . . . .call us |
| HP-33C . . . . . . . . 85.00 | HP-41C Mem Module . 26.00 |
| HP-34C . . . . . . . . 115.00 | HP-41CV ....... 234.00 |
| HP-38C . . . . . . . . 114.99 | HP-67 . . . . . . . . . 295500 |
| HP-41C Prog . . . . . 180.00 | HP-97 ..... . . . . . 570.00 |
| HP-41C Printer ..... 285.00 | Quad Ram ........c.call us |
| HP-41C CRD RDR 169.00 | Application Pac . . . . .call us |
| HP/85 . . . . . . . 19.1990 .00 | HP/83 . . . . . . . 1670.00 |

## SCM TYPEWRITER SPECIALS

| SCM 2200 | \$284.00 | INTREPID | . $\$ 274.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCM 2500 | . 294.00 | CLASSIC 12 | 164.00 |

All units shipped in original cartons with accessories according to manufacturer's specification. Send money orders, personal check 2 weeks to clear. In Illinois add $6 \%$ sales tax. Add $\$ 6.95$ minimum shipping \& handling charges per unit. We ship UPS. Subject to availability. Written warranty for specific products can be obtained free upon request. Above prices are for mail order and prepaid only. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. Send mail orders.

Nabih's, Inc.
519 DAVIS EVANSTON, ILL. 60201 TEL 312-869-6144


This publication
is available
in microform.

University Microfilms International

300 North Zeeb Road
Dept. P.R.
Ann Arbor, Mi. 48106
U.S.A.

30-32 Mortimer Street Dept. P.R.
London WIN 7RA
England

1"In Just A Few Days, lill Show You How To Do REAL MATH $\int_{a}^{b} f \sum_{n=1}^{a_{n}}$
INTRIGUED BY CALCULATORS? Then you can lems you suggest and it always GIVES ME A THRILL step up your math skills fast! Use my new method in to see it start out with a wild guess and then approurh guidebook form. It's called CALCULATOR CALCULUS. This space-travel spinoff is sure-fire, so it has a simple guarantee - just retum it for an so it has a simple guarantee - just retum it for an problems you're solving with it! But the point is - you won't want to send it back For this is the easiest, fastest shortcut ever! The day you receive your copy in the mail you'll want to put it to work. It's that exciting and helpful.
My name is Dr. George McCarty. I teach math at the University of California. I wrote this guidebook to cut through the confusion. I guide you with examples you follow step-by-step on your calculator - you do simple exercises - then you solve practical problems with real precision!
POWER METHODS. Need to evaluate functions, areas, volumes - solve equations - use curves, trig, polar coordinates - find limits for sequences and series? It's all here. If youre in the biological, social or physical sciences you'll be doing Bessel functions, carbon dating. Gompertz growth curves, half-life, future value, marginal costs, motion, cooling, probability, pressure - and plenty more (even differential equations).
Important numerical techniques? Those algorithms are here, too: rational and Padé approximation, bracketing, con-
tinued fractions, Euler's method, Heun's method, iteration tinued fractions, Euler's method, Heun's method, iteration functions, Newtons method, predictor-corrector, successive LOOK AT WHAT USERS SAY: Samuel C LOOK AT WHAT USERS SAY

1McCluney, Jr., of Philadelphia writes:
CALCULATOR CALCULUS IS GREA CALCULATOR CALCULUS IS GREAT! For ten years I have been trying to get the theory of calculus through my head, using home-study courses. It was not until I had your book that it became clear what the calculus was all about. Now I can go through the other books and see what they are trying to do. With your book and a calculator the whole idea becomes an mon and is a MOS REFRESHING EXPERIENCE. I program some of the iterative prob-
the limit and stop.
Professor John A. Ball of Harvard College (author of the book 'Algorithms for RPN Calculators') writes I wish I had had as good a calculus course
Professor H. I. Freedman of the U. of Alberta, writing in Soc. Ind. Appl. Math Review, states: There can be no question as to the usefulness of this book...lots of exercises...very clearly written and makes for easy reading

Tektronix Engineer Bill Templeton says "CALCU LATOR CALCULUS is the best, most clearly written book I have seen for improving your math skills." I WANT YOU TO DO THIS. Get my complete kit, with a TI- 35 calculator, plus its 200 p. Student Math Book, AND the guidebook, ALL for $\$ 44.95$ (for shipping to USA add $\$ 2$, or $\$ 5$ by AIR; Foreign $\$ 5$, or $\$ 10$ AIR; in Calif, add $\$ 2.70$ tax).

If you already have a scientific calculator, you can invest in the guidebook. CALCULATOR CALCULUS' for only U.S. \$19.95 (to USA or foreign: add \$1 for shipping, or \$4 by AIR; in Calif. add $\$ 1.20$ tax).

As pennywise Ben Franklin said, "An investment in knowledge pays the best dividends." GET STARTED NOW - Tax deductible for professionals. MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE! Send for it today. Be sure to give me your complete mailing address with your check or money order. If you want $M$ to charge it (Visa or MC), tell me your card no. and A exp. date. Prompt shipment
guaranteed. Thank you!tuelent Box 974, Laguna Beach California 92652 In Calif. (also AK and HI), call 714-497-3600; elsewhere TOLL FREE 24-hour Credit Card orders: 800-854-0561, Ext. 845; Dept. D5

## with your purchase of RCA Receiving Tubes



GG6913 Seiko Men's Quartz Watch Value: $\$ 135.00$


GG6912 Waring Deluxe 12-Speed Mixer Value: $\$ 24.95$


American Tourister American
Sport Tote Vport Tote $\$ 57.50$


GG6915
Coleman
Gasoline Lantern Value: $\$ 55.00$


GG6908
Skil ${ }^{3 / 1}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ Cordless Reversing Drill Value: $\$ 69.95$

Value: $\$ 43.00$

RPת $\xlongequal{\text { Racesining }}$
RCA Distributor and Special Products Division, Deptford, NJ 08096

# A look at data base management LES SPINDLE* 

FILE CABINETS HAVE NOT YET EXACTLY gone the way of the dinosaur, but their use as office tools has certainly been curtailed by the microcomputer. In the early days of business microcomputing, considerable programming skill was needed to achieve a truly interactive filing system. Programs for payroll, inventory, employee, payables/receivables, and general ledger were all great aids in keeping track of office records, but each was essentially an entity unto itself. If the payroll file required access to data from the employee file, followed by subsequent calculations, for instance, several extra steps and timeconsuming data-entry procedures were required.

A recent development has improved that situation substantially. System designers have engineered an advanced software tool to integrate miscellaneous file-manipulation activities into one software program: the data-base management system (DBMS).

A DBMS software program goes a considerable distance beyond the mere cataloging of various information cate-gories-it actually manages and processes data interactively among the various separate files. With the instantaneous acquisition of required data-and simultaneous updating of one file by another-the DBMS approach represents a big advancement over the use of isolated file programs.

The accompanying figure shows just how much of an improvement it is. In the older file-handling setups, payroll, accountings, and inventory files interacted among themselves to keep data current, but couldn't automatically interface with one another's transactions. In the DBMS configuration (see Fig. 1), all data records are centralized in one main data base that is processed by the DBMS programs, then interfaced with the various accounting programs in use to perform all of the individual functions required of each program.

After purchase of a commercial DBMS program, the software is set up to meet your specific needs. First, it must be decided which categories the system should include, how the main category is to be taken down into sub-

[^3]units, and how the data is to be sorted. Once the system is established, most DBMS programs are highly tutorial in nature, prompting the user with instructions, preventing accidental data erasure and helping with debugging.

The essential setting up of a file is quite simple. A record, or major category, is established. Then fields, which are sub-divisions within a record, are defined. The fields and records work together to access any necessary data


FIG. 1

## TABLE 1

 SOME DBMS PACKAGE OPTIONS$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\text { Manufacturer } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Name of } \\ \text { package } \\ \text { Bottom Shelf }\end{array} & \text { Compatible system(s) } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Price } \\ \text { (or range)* } \\ \text { Box 49104 }\end{array} \\ \text { Atlanta, GA 30359 }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{llll}\text { Manager }\end{array}\right)$

## VIDEO 100

## 12" Black and White Monitor

- Economical favorite for personal computing
- Light-weight cabinet with built-in handle.
- 12 MHz band width
- Plug-in compatible with most personal computers
- $90^{\circ}$ deflection for clear, sharp characters
- $80 \times 24$ character display


| ITEM SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CRT.................................. 12 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ diag. $90^{\circ}$ defl. | Power Source..................... 120V Ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| CRT Phosphor..................... P-4 | Dimensions....................... 11.375" (H) x 16.25" (W) x 11.25 (D) |
| Signal............................... Composite video input | Weight............................... 6.5 Kg (14.3 Lbs.) net |
| Input Signal........................ 1.0Vp-p, sync negative |  |
| Input Impedance................ 75 ohms | -16.2in $\quad \square^{11.2 \mathrm{in}}$ |
| Scan Frequencies............... Horizontal: 15600 Hz |  |
| Display Size....................... 210 (W) $\times 158$ (H) mm |  |
| Deflection Linerity $\qquad$ Horizontal: 10\% Max. (refer to EIA ball Chart and dot Pattern.) <br> Vertical 8\% |  |
| Video Response................. $12 \mathrm{MHz}( \pm 6 \mathrm{~dB}$ ) | Ontrast 5 . VIDEO IN |
| Resolution......................... Center: 650 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { 2. POWER-BIIGHT } & \text { 6. SIGNAV-SIZE } \\ \text { 3. VHOLD } & \text { 7. V.LINEIV-WIDTH } \\ \text { 4. H-HOLD } & \end{array}$ |

## DISKETTES 51/4"BULK"OEM" PACK FOR YOUR APPLE Box of 100

80 COLUMN APPLEII CARD $\$ 249^{95}$
MUFFIN FAN 120 VOLTS '995

16K APPLEII EXPANSION CARD $\$ 79^{95}$

MICROWAVE RECEIVER SYSTEM

### 1.8 GHZ to

 2.4 GHZ BROAD BANDWith built-in-converter to channel 2, 3, or 4 of any standard TV set. RANGE: Line of sight to 250 miles
SCOPE: Will receive within the frequency band from satelites, primary microwave stations. and repeater microwave booster stations
CONTENTS: Packaged in 19 " $\times 19^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated carton complete - $24^{\prime \prime}$ Dish ${ }^{\text {with }}$

- 300 Ohm to 75 Ohm Adapter
- Feed-Horn Receiver - 750 Ohm to 300 Ohm Adapter
- Mounting Bracket - 60 Feet Coax Cable with Connectors
- Mounting Clamp - 3 Feet Coax Cable with Connectors
- Instructions


## Components Express, Inc.

according to the requested user information.

A sort function can also be set up in several different ways, based on your requirements. For instance, you may want an alphabetical listing by name. By keying in the command for a particular "sort" routine, you can have an instant printout of the necessary data, sorted to your specifications.
There are a number of DBMS programs, of varying quality, on the market. To illustrate how a typical system is set up, let's take a look at one of the better offerings-dBASE II, from Ash-ton-Tate, 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1050, Los Angeles, CA 90010. That is
one of the most flexible and versatile DBMS microcomputer programs to be found.
To use $d B A S E$ II, the following configuration is necessary: an 8080,8085 , or Z80-based CPU, 48 K bytes minimum RAM, at least one hard or floppy disk operating under $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$, and a 24 -line by 80 -column CRT terminal. A text printer isn't required, but comes in handy when setting up command files.

Up to 65,535 records will fit on each data-base file, with 1,000 characters maximum on each record. Up to 32 fields are allowable per record-with up to 254 characters per field.
A versatile assortment of commands

is designed with simple verbs as call words, making the program easy to use even for a novice. The create command creates and copies existing files, creates report form files (for outputting records in standard formats), and links files together for exchange of information. With that system, report copies can also be saved for later use, and index files can be created.

The APPEND command allows appending data to the end of a file or inserting data to an existing file.

An EDIT mode allows altering of records and fields, and deletion of records.

The DISPLAY and LIST commands allow access to the records or fields on the format used in the set-ups.

Several positioning commands control the manner in which the record pointer is positioned in the field; those commands will locate the pointer at the beginning, at some specified position, or at a position either forwards or backwards from the given position.

File-manipulation commands (SELECT. SORT, etc.) allow for file interaction. Files can be appended to one another (even files other than $d B A S E I I$ ), or they can be reorganized or interchanged, if desired.

Finally, the memory-variable commands (ACCEPT, WAIT, GET, etc.) allow pending or incomplete information to be sorted for later use in updating the records.

One feature that makes that program a particular standout among DBMS packages is its ability to function almost as a complete programming language. The various commands can be linked together for more complex manipulations, allowing versatility in adapting the program to your individual needs.

Command programs can be devised by the system developer. Those programs can be stored as command files. Upon creation of a menu, the programs are easily accessible by a simple key stroke.

Beyond that, the program is compatible with ASCII files, and can interface with other programs that you might be using on your system. Existing data bases can be easily added to the DBMS file without manually re-entering the data.

As sophisticated and innovative DBMS packages such as $\operatorname{dBASE}$ II continue to enter the market, the prospects for efficient operation get continually brighter. The DBMS concept has significantly enhanced data-processing techniques where information must be interactive as well as easily retrieved. Table 1 lists a cross section of some of the DBMS packages on the market, with compatible systems indicated.

# Another in a constantly growing line of UL Listed products from Simpson. 

See your local electronics/electrical distributor or write for free booklet,
"Straight Talk About UL Listed Test Instruments."
SIMPSON ELECTRIC COMPANY
A Katy Industries Subsidiary
853 Dundee Avenue, Elgin, IL 60120
(312) 697-2260 • Telex 72-2416 • Cable SIMELCO

Canada: Bach-Simpson Ltd., London, Ontario
England: Bach-Simpson (U.K.) Ltd., Wadebridge, Cornwall

## CALL NOW AND RESERVE YOUR SPACE

- $6 \times$ rate $\$ 550$ per each insertion.
- Reaches 220,500 readers
- Fast reader service cycle.
- Short lead time for the placement of ads.
- We typeset and layout the ad at no additional charge.

Call 212-777-6400 to reserve space. Ask for Arline Fishman. Limited number of pages available. Mail materials to: mini-ADS, RADIO-ELECTRONICS, 200 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10003.


Digital logic probe DLP-50 is one of the most sophisticated logic probe. It's features are: 50 MHZ frequency range, high input impedance of $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, wide range of power supply 4.5 to $30 \mathrm{VDC}, \mathrm{Hi}$, Lo, Open/Bad, and pulse LED indicators Audible warning, and much more at unbelievable price of $\$ 54.95$, plus 2.95 shipping and handling, Calif. add tax. Send for your free catalogue on our other products. Masco Electronics, P.O. Box 45922, Los Angeles, Calif. 90045, (Check, M/O, VISA, and M/C are accepted.)

## CIRCLE 51 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD



AMATEUR MICROWAVE RECEIVER SYSTEM (pictured) provides wide-band, high gain reception of amateur television transmissions from 2.1 GHz to 2.6 GHz . View on your television. Order MA1: $\mathbf{\$ 1 6 9 . 9 5}$. MICROWAVE TELEVISION EDUCATION MANUAL includes detailed microwave downconverter, power-supply, and antenna plans: \$16.25. SUBSCRIPTION TELEVISION EDUCATION MANUAL: $\$ 14.95$. Add 5\% shipping and handling. Informative catalog: $\$ 2.00$. ABEX, P.O. Box $26601-$ RE, San Francisco, CA 94126-6601.
CIRCLE 49 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


AT LAST! COMPLETELY REPAIRABLE TEST PROBES. MICROPROBES from Huntron Instruments feature a needlesharp stainless steel point on a telescoping, length adjustable electrode insulated to withstand 1 KV right down to the ground tip. Super-Slim valox probe bodies and 5 foot superflex leads. All parts are replaceable! $\$ 9.95+\$ 3.50$ handling. Add CALIF. or WASH. tax. Visa/ Mastercharge accepted. Huntron Instruments, 15123 Hwy. 99 North-Lynnwood, WA 98037 (800) 426-9265.
CIRCLE 48 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


CAPACITANCE SUBSTITUTION unit is no bigger than your hand, yet has a 5 -decade' capacitance range. Now you can substitute capacitance at the flick of a switch. A special discharge feature makes it safe for use with sensitive circuits; a strong metal case makes it sturdy for all applications. Don't guess: switch to certainty.-Phipps \& Bird, Inc., Box 27324, Richmond, VA 23261, (804) 264-7590.
CIRCLE 53 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


VIDEO STABILIZERS, The MOD BOX* lets you copy any pre-recorded video tape. Hooks between any 2 video recorders and stops the roll! One year guarantee only $\$ 39.95$ (regularly $\$ 89.95$ ). Not shown: MOD BOX 2 with Color Brite ${ }^{\star}$ adjustment (enhances color and stabilizes). Only $\$ 49.95$ (regularly $\$ 99.95$ ). VIDEO MODS, P.O. BOX 2591, Sepulveda, California 91343 (213) 361-4694.
CIRCLE 52 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


AMATEUR MICROWAVE RECEIVER SYSTEM 36" Parabolic antenna, receives 2.12.5 GHz with over 55 db system gain, $\$ 199.95$. REPAIR, we repair all makes of communications equipment, including amateur microwave. Large line of electronic kits and parts. Send $\$ 2.00$ for catalog, refundable on first purchase. VISA \& MASTERCARD ACCEPTED. SRS PO BOX 50, East Detroit, MI 48021 (313) 791-5551. CIRCLE 55 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


YES, 300 Watts RMS... build this "BRUTE" amp easily with our special HEATSINK and PCB kit ... complete with instructions only $\$ 24.95$ US/PPD. For fast delivery, send a cashier's check or money order only NO COD PLEASE, to: DACOR LIMITED, P.O. Box 683 , Station Q, Toronto, CANADA M4T 2N5.
CIRCLE 54 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


NEW UNGAR SYSTEM 9100...gives you a lower cost alternative for many applications requiring operator adjustable temperature control! • New, THERMO-DURIC ${ }^{(18)}$ heater element - Non-magnetic temperature control - Fully grounded tip - Wide selection of interchangeable tips $\bullet$ Opera-tor-adjustable over a wide temperature range of $400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-800^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \bullet$ Micro-Size handle, cool operation - U.L. Listed. Suggested Resale $\$ 91.00$. Available through your Ungar distributor or contact Ungar Division of Eldon Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 6005, Compton, CA 90220, (213) 774-5950, (800) 421-1538.

CIRCLE 50 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

# SERVICE CLINIC 

## Troubleshooting sync circuits

JACK DARR, SERVICE EDITOR

EVER SINCE THE DAYS OF THOSE FIRST TV sets with their 3 -inch screens, we've had sync problems. The manufacturers have learned a lot about how to design sync circuits since then, and modern sets are remarkably reliable. However, there are still occasions when a sync circuit fails to operate properly. Let's take a close look at TV sync circuits: How they work, and what to do when they don't.

Two different types of sync pulses are necessary to stabilize a TV picture. One is called the horizontal sync pulse and it is used to stabilize each line of the raster. The other is called the vertical sync pulse and is used to stabilize each field of the raster. Two vertical sync pulses are used for each frame. There are thirty frames per second and two fields per frame. Each vertical sync pulse intiates the scanning of each of those fields.

The sync pulses are generated at the TV station and must meet very rigid standards of timing, pulse shape, and pulse width. The TV set separates the vertical and horizontal sync pulses, and then feeds them to the proper deflection circuits. It sounds complex but it isn't. The horizontal sync pulses are made up of a single pulse, while the vertical sync pulses are actually made up of a number of horizontal sync pulses, that are specially shaped and spaced. That is done to keep the horizontal oscillator synchronized during the comparatively long vertical blanking interval. The horizontal and vertical sync pulses are combined at the transmitter into a single pulse train called the composite sync. It is broadcast along with the picture signal, and is known as the composite video signal. Each sync pulse rides on top of a pedestal in the video signal that is at the black level (that is the video level that produces black in the picture), and all of the sync pulses are in the "blacker-than-black" area so that they don't show up in the picture.

In practically all TV sets, the sync signal is separated from the composite video signal after the video detector. (One old chassis picked it off at the 3rd IF stage and fed it to a sync-sound detector. That circuit arrangement has disappeared.) A sample of the composite video signal is taken from the
output circuit of one of the video-amplifier stages. Sometimes, it is fed through circuitry that compresses only the video portion of that signal and not the sync pulses. That signal is then fed to the input of a sync separator/clipper stage, and usually on to the AGC input. The sync separator/clipper stage is nothing more than an amplifier that is biased to the point where it will not conduct at all until the black level of the video signal is reached. Since the sync pulses are above the black level, the sync pulses are amplified and appear at the output as composite sync, which includes both the vertical and horizontal pulses.
When displayed on an oscilloscope, the composite-sync signal looks like a fuzzy bar with little pips in it. That fuzzy bar is the horizontal sync, and the pips are the vertical sync. In tubetype sets, the fuzzy bar's amplitude is about $50-60$ volts peak-to-peak and in transistorized sets, the amplitude is around $15-20$ volts peak-to-peak. The amplitude of that waveform should appear on all schematics, but regrettably it's only found on a few.

Now, that we have recovered that composite sync signal, the horizontal and vertical pulses must be separated and fed to their own oscillator stages. That is much easier than it sounds; its based on one of the oldest principles in electronics-the reactance of a capacitor! The composite sync signal is fed to a circuit called an integrator. Figure 1 shows that circuit. The capacitors here do the actual separating. The integrator has a series resistor with a bypass capacitor shunted to ground on each end. The values of the capacitors are large enough to shunt the high-frequency horizontal sync pulses to
ground. The charge-discharge action of the R-C circuit integrates the vertical sync pulse (that is made up of horizontal sync pulses) into a smooth, sharp pulse at the vertical frequency.

The horizontal sync is separated by using an even simpler circuit; just one low-value coupling capacitor. It has such a high reactance at 60 Hz that the vertical sync doesn't even know it's there. The high-frequency horizontal sync pulses pass through it with ease and are fed to the AFC stage of the horizontal oscillator.

## What if it doesn't work?

Let's see what happens when the sync circuit doesn't work, or is suspected of not working. The first question to ask is: "Is the problem being caused by the oscillator circuit or the sync circuit?"' If you have a full raster in both directions that responds to the turning of the horizontal- and verticalhold controls, but won't stand still, the oscillator circuits are OK and the problem is in the sync circuits.

You can lose either the horizontal or the vertical sync alone. If the picture is horizontally stable but floats up and down vertically, then the trouble is in the vertical sync circuit. The fact that it's horizontally stable shows that you do have at least some sync, but that you're losing the vertical sync somewhere between the sync separator and the input of the vertical oscillator. Scope the composite sync output of the sync-separator. If that signal is OK, then go on to the integrator circuit. If the input to that circuit is normal but its output is not, turn the set off and check the shunt capacitors for leakage and the value of the series resistor. Also check the vertical output stage. You

may find that the last capacitor in the feedback loop that goes from the output of the vertical output stage back to the input is leaky. That can upset the bias on the vertical oscillator and cause it to act as if the sync were missing! There will usually be at least one other coupling capacitor between the integrator output and oscillator input; make sure that it isn't leaky as well.

Horizontal-sync problems are simpler. If you see a picture that floats from side to side, you've lost all horizontal sync (but the AFC is OK). Scope the circuit from the sync-separator output back to the AFC input to see where the sync is being lost. The low-value coupling capacitor (about 50 pF ) may be open, or one of the PC-board conductors between the sync-separator output and AFC input may be open!

Vertical sync works on amplitude; horizontal sync works on phase. If the sync-separator circuit is bad, and you lose the peak-to-peak amplitude of the sync, the vertical sync will be the first to show it. Look for problems in the sync-separator circuit that could reduce gain-a weak tube, a bad resistor, a leaky transistor, etc. Make sure that the video-signal input to the sync-separator is also normal.

Quite a few sets use gated syncseparators. If you have a problem with one of those, be sure to check for the
presence of the gating pulse coming from the flyback transformer. If it is missing, you'll lose all of your sync.

Some sync problems can come from other stages. For example, an AGC problem can cause sync-signal compression. Scope the video signal at the output of the video detector to make sure that you have the normal 75:25 ratio of video to sync.

## Jitters

If the sync isn't clean, the picture may show vertical or horizontal jitter. Scope the sync pulses and look for any signs of movement in them. If a black-and-white signal gets into the syncseparator circuit, it'll cause jitter. Jitter is usually due to incorrect biasing of the sync-separator. One case of severe horizontal jitter was finally caught by scoping the horizontal sync pulse; instead of a sharp peak, it had a distinct "saddleback" or dual hump! That turned out to be caused by an open bypass capacitor; the horizontal oscillator was triggering first on one peak and then on the other.

Whenever you get a case of sync trouble, get out the scope first! That is the only instrument you can use for examining the critical shape of those tiny pulses, and to follow them through the circuitry to wherever they are or aren't. If all of the sync separator cir-
cuits are in an IC, be sure that you have all the proper DC voltages and video signals. If there is no sync coming out, the IC could be bad. R-E

## SERVICE OUESTIONS

## FLUTTERING PICTURE

This Zenith 25EC58 had a pulsating or fluttering picture when the brightness was turned down to the proper level. Tried many things, then I sat down and wrote you. After receiving your reply, I started to take readings around the power supply. Sure enough, it would not turn on; I forgot to tell you that I had intermittent turn-on problems with this set. Pulled the plug to the triac, and jumpered it to turn on the set. Came on very nicely, with no flutter. I replaced the opto-isolator and it works great!-Herb Glenn, Saint Croix, Virgin Islands

## POWER-SUPPLY PROBLEM

I had an RCA CTC-81 that had violent voltage swings in the power supply. It has a ferro-resonant transformer and should not be doing that. I eventually got down to checking the opto-isolator that it used as a switch-that was the

## THE AWS 140 SERIES

Every day, hundreds of thousands of AWS 140 Series Pocket-Size Multi-Meters are being relied upon for accurate electrical measurements. And it's no surprise. Year after year, these three compact, rugged and easy to use meters have been proving them selves on all types of electrical testing jobs. Their small size, big features and wide variety of ranges have made the AWS 140 Series the professionals first choice. Features include: High sensitivity and maintained accuracy; Easy-to-read 2 and 3 color scales; Separate arc for 10VAC range; Fuse protected Ohm
ranges (SP-142 and SP-144); Diode protected meter movement; Special 50 mA range; Temperature range (SP-144); Only 43/4" H X $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ W X $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ D.

Ranges: SP-140, 0-2.5/10/50/ 250/1000 DC Volts, 0-10/50/ 250/500/1000 AC Volts, 0-.05/ $25 / 50 \mathrm{~mA}, 40 \Omega$ mid-scale (x 1 , x 10) $40 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \mathrm{FS},-20$ to +62 db ; SP-142, 0-2.5/10/50/250 DC Volts, 0-10/50/250/500/ 1000 ACVolts, $0-.05 / 25 / 50 \mathrm{~mA}$, $25 \Omega$ mid-scale, (xl, x 10 , x $1 \mathrm{~K}) 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{FS},-20$ to +62 db ; SP-144, 0-2.5/10/50/250/ 1000 DC Volts, 0-10/50/250/ 500/1000 AC Volts, 0-.05/25/ $250 \mathrm{~mA}, 40 \Omega \mathrm{mid}$-scale (x1, $\mathrm{x} 100) 400 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \mathrm{FS},-20^{\circ}$ to $+300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Temp., -20 to +62 db .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A.W. SPFRit I pUMENTS ING. } \\
& \text { The Measur ule Advantage. }
\end{aligned}
$$

P.O. Box 9300, Smithtown, N.Y. 11787 - 800-645-585 Toll-Free (N.Y., Hawaii, Alaska call collect 516-231-7050)

# COMPUTER TUTOR 

Sams, the nation's leading technical book publisher, wants to help you ease into the exciting world of microcomputers with two best-sellers.
Our fully illustrated CRASH COURSE IN MICROCOMPUTERS provides a comprehensive overview of microcomputer design and programming, including number systems, computer architecture, use of peripherals, programming, and applications.
To help you keep pace with terminology in the microcomputer field, order your copy of Sams desk top encyclopedia, the MICROCOMPUTER DICTIONARY by Charles J. Sippl. Almost every word and phrase you'll need in microcomputing can be found easily in this one convenient book.
Order both from Sams today and treat yourself to a 15\% discount.

source of the problem. Everything worked fine after I replaced that unit.George Dver, Yucaipa, CA

## LOSS OF HEIGHT

I've only got $1 / 4$ of a raster, vertically, on this Motorola TS-584. The vertical hold control works fine, and everything in the output circuit seems to be fine. Can you help?-R.A., Wichita, KS

Have a look at this: There is a volt-age-dependent resistor connected across the primary of the vertical-output transformer-remove it. If you get a full raster, you've found your problem. The resistor was put there as a clamp; it holds down the sweep. If it is shorted, it may be overdoing it. You might also want to check the resistance of the primary's windings, although any shorted turns there usually cause severe distortion in the raster.

## COLOR DRIFT

l've got a Sears 528.41682216 with a color problem that is giving me fits. Ran the color AFPC setup adjustment and got a good set of color bars. On a station, most of the programs look fine, except for the local ones. Sometimes people have blue faces, and so on. Any ideas?-J.O., Winthrip, MA

For one, from what you've said, your local station may be at fault. If you get good, steady color from network programming, but not on local shows, then someone at the local station may not be setting the cameras properly. That happens more often than you might think.
The problem, however, may be with your set. I see that this one has an "in-jection-lock" type of $3.58-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator. Actually, what it does is to gate out the burst itself, amplify and filter it through the cyrstal, and then amplify it again to get the reference oscillator signal. Try a new crystal-but those are special, so do not use a stock type.

## LOW HIGH-VOLTAGE

I've got a problem with low high-voltage on this Magnavox T-919. I get only about 15 kilovolts, even with the 6BK4's plate capacitor pulled off. The boost is +800 volts, and the boosted boost is +1200 volts. A Magnavox technician said that the cause is a bad flyback, but you've always said that if the boost and B++ are up, then the flyback is good.-S.V., Brooklyn, NY
And I'll keep right on saying it-I've verified it enough times to believe it. The flyback has several outputs-high voltage, sweep, focus, boost, etc. If even one of those is normal, the flyback and its associated circuitry should be fine. You've already checked quite a bit, but try this. Read the focus voltage. If it is very low or missing, it can upset the high voltage. That should be about 5 kilovolts, give or take a few hundred volts. The cause of problems


Hickok's MX333 with VARI-PITCH ${ }^{\circledR}$ and LOGI-TRAK ${ }^{\circledR}$

Instantaneous VARI-PITCH speeds:

- Voltage tracing
- Troubleshooting in hard-toreach locations
- Tuning type adjustments
- Resistance checks
- Digital logic troubleshooting

And . . . Detects signal characteristics and abnormalities not possible with digital or analog meters.

LOGI-TRAK replaces the best 100 MHz logic probes and offers:

- Eyes on the probe tip, HI/LO indication
- Instant identification of marginal states and fault conditions
- 100MHz response
- 5 n sec pulse detection

LISTEN to what the MX333 can do for you. Ask about our NO RISK 30 day Free Trial.


THE HICKOK ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. 10514 Dupont Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio 44108 [216] 541-8060
here is a bad focus rectifier. If the focus is fine, try running the set for a while, then turn it off and quickly pull the 3A3 tube. If the tube is quite cool, it may not be getting enough heater voltage, perhaps due to a dirty contact in the socket, bad series resistor, etc. That could also cut the high-voltage.

## PICTURE DRIFT

This Channel Master 6141 has an odd symptom. When you change the channel, the picture starts out very faint. It darkens slowly until it is overloaded, and then starts pulling and jittering. All of that takes about 10-15 seconds. I suspected the AGC, but everything there seems to check out.-J.F., Cincinnati, OH

That certainly sounds like an AGC problem. Try clamping the AGC and set it to produce a good picture. If it doesn't change, the problem must be in the AGC. (If it does, at least you've eliminated that and the IF as the source of your problems.)
The problem has all of the characteristics of a bad resistor; one that starts out at about the proper value and slowly changes as the set warms up. Heating and cooling parts around the AGC would be a good way to find the problem as, from the time it is taking for things to act up, it looks as if something is being affected by temperature.

## BLUE PROBLEM

I wrote you about a sync problem I was having in this Magnavox T-920. You said it was the filter, and you were right. But now I have a convergence problem in the same set-the blue convergence doesn't have enough range and I can't get the blue line down far enough. Any ideas on this one?-S.A., Salamanca, NY

Well, if you can't get the line down far enough, try getting the line straight using the dynamic controls. If you can, all you need do is move it down with the blue vertical static-magnet.

## THANKS!

In the November 1981 issue of RadioElectronics, I ran a question from a reader wanting a 6 HU8 tube. I couldn't help him, but there were a lot of you out there who could. In fact, so many have written in that I can't possibly answer them all. I've passed the information on to the reader, and would just like to say "thanks" to all of you who took the time to help.

## TUBE REPLACEMENT

I need a substitute or replacement for a 25HX5 tube. They were used by Panasonic as vertical amplifiers in the late 60's. Can't find the listing anywhere!-P.L.S., New Paltz, NY

Interestingly enough, the answer to your question came in the same batch of letters. Mike Danish of Mike's TV in MD had asked me about the same
tube. I could not help, but he wrote back to tell me that he found a source. It is Transleteronic, 1365 39th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11218. Those tubes are new and carry the Sylvania brand.

## VERTICAL LINES

I wrote you about a problem I was having with a Sylvania D-12 chassis. You gave me several suggestions, including checking all of the DC voltages around the 6BL8 tube in the horizontalregulator stage. Checked several other things first, then turned to that tube. Found that the DC voltages were off. Turns out that R114 had gone up in
value and R259 had gone down in value. Replacing those cleared up all of the problems; thanks!-H.A. Baltimore, MD

## BLACK SCREEN

If you run into a dark-screen problem in a Sanyo 21 T 66 , try this suggestion from John Conti of Conti's TV Service. Texas City, TX: If the screen is dark. but high voltage is present, check R901. a 1500 -ohm, $1 / 2$-watt resistor on the picture tube socket, with an oscilloscope. If you see video on one end but none on the other, you've found your problem. Replace that resistor and everything should be as good as new. R-E


## Introducing the first no-crystal hand-held scanner.



## The Bearcat 100.

Now! The one scanner you've always wanted-a no-crystal, fully synthesized hand-held scanner. The incredible, new Bearcat 100.

Push button controls tune in all police calls, fire calls, weather warnings, and emergency information broadcasts, the split second they happen. Automatically.

16 channels for storing frequencies. 8 band coverage-including high, low UHF and "T" public service bands; both the 70 cm and 2 meter amateur bands. Automatic and manual search, lockout, scan delay. Direct channel access. Flexible antenna, earphone, AC adapter/battery charger and carry case are included.

Dial 800-SCANNER (800-7225555 in Indiana) for your nearest Bearcat Scanner dealer, and go see the world's one and only handheld, no-crystal scanner.

[^4] International Business Ottice
Suite 102 , 1828 Swift
North Kansas City, Missouri 64116 North Kansas City, Missoun 64116
c. 1981 Masco Corp of Indiana

NEW PRODUCTS

## For more details use the free information card inside the back cover.

CASSETTE DECK, Dual 844, has a direct load-and-lock system that eliminates the door between the user and the cassette compartment. The cassette is slipped directly in place, where it is locked in perfect alignment with the tape heads. The cassette can just as easily be removed at any time, even when the tape is in motion. Photo-electric infra-red beams in the cassette compartment stop the transport when interrupted.

Only the record button need be pressed to set the record mode. Accidental recording is prevented by simultaneous and automatic activation of PaUSE. Separate record and playback heads provide 'optimum gaps for each mode and allow for source/tape monitoring. The heads are mounted in a combined housing to maintain perfect alignment and azimuth. Dolby B and Dolby C noise-reduction systems function in both record and playback. Electronic fade/edit allows unwanted portions of recorded material to be faded out while being monitored in the playback mode.


## CIRCLE 131 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

In addition to the standard $17 / 8$ ips speed, the Dual 844 provided $3^{33 / 4} \mathrm{ips}$. The faster speed results in extended frequency resonse and dynamic range, as well as improved signal-to-noise ratio.
The Dual 844 is priced at $\$ 700.00$ - United Audio, 120 So. Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY 10533.

INTERCOM HEADPHONES, model TR-50/ VOX, are voice-actuated, and provide "hands free" 2-way FM communications, without wires, to any number of similar headphones within a 150 -yard range.

The model TR-50/VOX headphones are FCC-certified and license-free. Five channels are available for operation. Each set of headphones has a built-in, crystal-controlled FM transmitter, superheterodyne receiver, standard 9 -volt battery supply, and 7 -inch receiving antenna. A sensitive squelch circuit drives the receiver into "quieting" during times of no transmission. Each operator hears his or her own sidetone as an indicator that transmission is taking place. Soft, foam-filled vinyl ear cushions surround the ear without pressure, and there is complete adjustability


CIRCLE 132 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
for individual fit. The model TR-50/VOX (including VOX control) is priced at $\$ 396.75$. Without VOX (push-to-talk operation only), the price is $\$ 297.00-\mathrm{R}$. Columbia Products Co., Inc., 2008 St. Johns Ave., Highland Park, IL 60035.

SPEAKERS, model JansZen Z-1, feature uniform spectral energy density (total dispersion); bi-radiating support of reverberant field; new low-mass electrostatic diaphragm; failure-free electrostatic element (nine-thousands of $1 \%$ field-re-


CIRCLE 133 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
ject rate); inherent overload protection without fuses or circuit-breakers, and high efficiency. The model JansZen Z-1 is priced at $\$ 950.00$ a pair.-Janszen Electronics, Division of Soundmates, 796 29th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414.

MOBILE CB ANTENNA, the "Illuminator" model TAK-10L, features a 5000 -hour, 0.5 candlepower, 12 -volt DC incandescent lamp installed in the clear molded base, thus illuminating the exclusive hollow coil form. The lamp is functional as well as decorative in that it will fail to light unless
the antenna is grounded properly for optimum performance.

The model TAK-10L also introduces Clear-Flex (RG58-AU) clear coax cable. Included are 18 feet of the cable with an in-line coax connector. An additional lamp circuit lead provides for easy hook-up to a vehicle's tail light or running lights; thus, the "Illuminator" lights up only when the vehicle lights are on.


CIRCLE 134 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

The model TAK-10L has a suggested retail price of $\$ 54.95$, complete with mounting hardware.-Armstrong Industries, Division of MCS, Inc., PO Box 237, Watseka, IL 60970.

TELEPHONE SILENCER, the Silencer Cord, is a plug-in phone cord with a handy switch that prevents the phone from ringing when you're taking a nap or doing any-


CIRCLE 135 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
thing else at which you don't want to be disturbed. The Silencer Cord comes in 7 , 14 , and 25 -foot lengths, and retails between $\$ 7.00$ and $\$ 9.00$.-Zoom Telephonics, 122 Bowdoin Street, Boston, MA 02108.

MINI-DISK STORAGE SYSTEMS, called MFD systems, are designed for the AIM65, KIM, and SYM computers. Forty- and eighty-track models are available in both standard and flippy-drive versions. (With a flippy drive, data can be stored on the back side of a diskette by flipping the diskette.)
The MFD systems are available in 1-, 2-, and 3 -drive units. A system includes a disk-controller circuit card, a disk-operating system (DOS), an interconnecting cable, user's manual, and the drives. Two controllers are available: one for the AIM-


CIRCLE 136 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
65 expansion bus and one for the System50 (SS-50) bus.
The MFD disk-operation system is provided in ROM's and on diskette. Eight commands are included in the ROM's,
which plug into sockets on the controller. The system diskette includes utilities and a library of 20 system commands. The system communicates directly with an AIM Monitor, Editor, BASIC, or other AIM program through user's I/O, and F1 and F2 keys.

The MFD drive systems start at \$599.95.
There is also an adapter, model M-65/ 50, which permits expansion of an AIM-65, KIM, or SYM with proven System-50 modules. The model $M-65 / 50$ Interface is priced at \$49.85.-Percom Data Company, 211 N. Kirby, Garland, TX 750412.

MULTIMETER, the Steinel Digi-Check, is a precision, $31 / 2$-digit hand-held probe multimeter that uses two probe tips interconnected by a 1 -meter long cable. the probes,

## ADMANCE IS PROUD TO INTRODUCE the KEITHLEY Line of High Quality Digital Multimeters Featuring The New 130 Hand-Held DMM

Keithley handheld DMMs keep you right on top of your field service applications. They're rugged, offer complete capabilities, are easy to use and won't break your budget.


Model 128: Beeper DMM designed to meet the tough specifications of a major computer manufacturer. See/hear display includes over/under arrow and on/off beeper.
Model 131: $0.25 \%$ accuracy added to the easiest to use handheld DMM. Color-coded front panels for maximum clarity, minimum confusion.

Model 128: ${ }^{\mathrm{s}} 139.00$
Model 131: ${ }^{\text {s }} 139.00$
Model 130: ${ }^{5} 124.00$
Model 130: Keithley user research led to unique DMM designs. Easy to read LCDs, largest DMM displays on the market.

Model 135: First $4^{1} / 2$-digit handheld DMM, ideal for analytical/bio-medical service. 10A range standard on all Keithley handhelds.

A full line of accessories expands these values even further.


## Order a <br> Fluke meter from JENSEN and get a FREE CASE!

which are slightly longer than conventional test probes, contain the liquid-crystal display range and function-selector slide switches, NiCad batteries, and an integral battery charger. No other cables, clips, or test leads are needed. The display probe is approximately $7.3 \times 1.75 \times .68$ inches, while the battery-containing probe is approximately $5.4 \times 1.3 \times .64$ inches; total weight is 9 ounces.


## CIRCLE 137 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Technical features include 5 AC and DC voltage ranges from 200 millivolts to 500 volts full scale, with an accuracy of $\pm 0.3 \%$ for DC and $\pm 1 \%$ for AC. Resistance is measured in six ranges from 200 ohms to 20 megohms, full scale, with a measurement accuracy of $\pm 0.5 \%$. All ranges are fully protected against overload. The Steinel Digi-Check is priced at $\$ 169.00$ (meter only): the carrying case is $\$ 10.00$.Energy Electronic Products Corporation, 5441 W. 104th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90045.

VHF CONVERTERS, model V5736 (shown) and model V5836 enable VCR owners to record VHF, UHF, cable, or pay-TV while watching in any other mode at the same time. The converters cover 36 channels, receive wideband, superband/pay, and all VHF channels on UHF. The viewer receives superior color quality, with the shielding necessary for eliminating inter-


CIRCLE 138 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
ference and minimizing drift. Both converters can be used with Beta and VHStype recorders, and conform to all cable and broadcast-TV standards for performance and safety of equipment. Both are compact and self-contained.
The model V57376, standard, is priced at $\$ 59.95$; the model V5836, heavy-duty. costs \$69.95.-BP Electronics, 855 Conklin Street, Farmingdale, NY 11735.
NIPPERS, model 2131 and model 2132, feature an adjustable pivot; black oxidized jaws (non reflective); high-grade, casehardened steel (to a Rockwell-64 hard-

FREE CATALOG
144-pages of hard-to-find precision tools. Also includes standard and special tool kits for electronic servicing plus supporting test equipment. Coming this Fall. Reserve your copy now!


## JENSEN TOOLS INC.

1230 S. Priest Drive, Tempe, AZ 85281 (602) $968-6241$

You can now receive ten prime T-13/4 or T-1 red LEDs absolutely free. It is our way of introducing you to the quality parts we offer.


Yes, Please send me 10 Free LEDs, plus your brochures on additional products available. I prefer $\square \mathrm{T}-1 \quad \square \mathrm{~T}-13 / 4$.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
ST
ZIP
Please Include $\$ 1.00$ to help cover postage and handling.

## CIRCLE 41 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Put Professional Knowledge and a COLLEGE DEGREE
in your Electronics Career through
 DEGREE
No commuting to class. Study at your own pace, while continuing your present job. Learn from easy-to-understand lessons, with help from your home-study instructors whenever you need it.

In the Grantham electronics program, you first earn your A.S.E.T. degree, and then your B.S.E.T. These degrees are $a c$ credited by the Accrediting Commission of the National Home Study Council.

Our free bulletin gives full details of the home-study program, the degrees awarded, and the requirements for each degree. Write for Bulletin $R-82$.
Grantham College of Engineering 2500 So. LaCienega Blvd.

[^5]
## Vital protection for PC Boards



Be safe. Desolder PC components with Endeco irons. Get proper HEAT TO MELT and strong VACUUM ACTION TO LIFT solder and cool both PC board and component without damage.
These PC components replaced fast with Endeco desoldering or soldering tools.


Endeco professional features include safety light that denotes high, low and off on switch models, SS construction for long life, light weight and balance for easy use.
Contact your distributor for Endeco desoldering and soldering irons, kits and equipment-or write us today.

Enterprise Development Corp.
5127 East 65th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46220
Phone: (317) 251-1231
CIRCLE 42 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

> The world of electronics gee-wizardry

-YOURS FREE.
32-pages of test instruments - from the latest digital multimeters to the famous EICO scopes. Security systems. Automotive and hobbyist products. Kits and assembled. EICO quality. EICO value. For FREE catalog, check reader service card or send 50d for first class mail.

> जाज口
> 108 New South Road Hicksville, N.Y. 11801
ness) along the entire cutting surface; replacable springs; replacable lead catchers for safety, and red polypropylene handles for a firm and comfortable grip.


CIRCLE 139 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
The model 2131 is a side cutter with outer edge bevel; the model 2132 is a closecutter with inside bevel only. Each is priced at $\$ 12.50$ and has a lifetime guarantee. The Shields Corporation, 3000 Dundee Rd., Suite 420, Northbrook, IL 60062.

VIDEOCASSETTE RECORDER, the Betamax SL-2500, includes the model RMT312 Remote Commander, and is designed to meet five primary requirements: highquality reproduction of both video and audio signals; greater precision at a variety of speeds (Beta I and Beta II); non-visual tape indexing and retrieving features; professional editing capability, and hi-fi component styling.


CIRCLE 140 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
Other features of the Betamax SL-2500 include front loading; BetaScan II highspeed picture search; new Swing-Search multi-speed bi-directional playback; freeze frame capability with "noiseless" clear picture; electronic tab-marker indexing system for random access to as many as nine selectable positions on any recorded tape, and programmable two-week timer with "conversation-style" setting sequence. For home-movie buffs, the Beta$\max$ SL-2500 incorporates its own fittings and power supply for use with video cameras such as the Sony model HVC2200.

The wireless remote control allows


The newest in home computers, fine stereo components, color TV, HAM radio, precision test equipment, innovative electronics for the home-all in easy-to-build, money-saving kits.

> Send today for your FRIE Heathkit Catalog


If coupon is missing, write Heath Co., Dept. 020-902
Benton Harbor, MI 49022

Send to: Heath Co., Dept. 020-902 Benton Harbor, MI 49022

Send my free Heathkit Catalog now. I am not currently receiving your catalog.

Name
Address

City
State
CL-724A
Zip

armchair command of all key functions, including power on/off, channel change, record start/stop, and others. Optional accessories include the new model AG400 Betastack autochanger that permits automatic recording of 20 hours on four Beta videocassettes. The Betamax SL-2500 has a suggested retail price of $\$ 1500.00$ Sony Consumer Products Company, Sony Corporation of America, 9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.

INTEGRATED STEREO SYSTEM, the Beocenter 7000, is computer-controlled and combines the primary components of a complete system in a single unit that fits easily into a limited space. It includes a stereo FM receiver, cassette recorder radial-arm turntable, loudspeaker system, and remote-control module.

The Beocenter 7000 is designed to place every music source at the listener's fingertips. Its wireless remote-control module allows music from different sources to be selected from any point in the listening room. Just one touch of a button on the remote-control unit will allow the user to listen to any one of six pre-selected FM stations; another touch will activate the cassette unit or turntable. The microcomputer controlling the system directs one music source to be switched off when another source is selected.
The Beocenter 7000 can be programmed to start or stop automatically, record a radio program at any time of day or night, activate the turntable to start the morning off with a favorite record album, or shut the system off completely at bedtime. An


CIRCLE 141 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
easy-to-read digital display indicates which music system is being used at the moment, and also shows the correct time when the system is activated and while the turntable or tuner is in operation. A continuously changing four-digit tapemovement indicator is displayed while a tape is played, allowing the user to know exactly where on the tape each musicselection is located. A recording-level scale is included for recording. The Beocenter 7000 is priced at $\$ 2100.00-$ Bang \& Olufsen of America, Inc., 515 Busse Road, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007. R-E

## 2300 MHZ MICROWAVE <br> QUALITY KITS THAT PERFORM!

UCC-1 DOWNCONVERTER KIT $\$ 35.00$
Includes quality PC board, NE02137 xstrs, molded coils, all PC board parts. 141 semi-rigid coax, and 12 page instruction book.
22 db gain; 5.5 db NF.
UCC-2 DOWNCONVERTER KIT $\$ 42.00$ The UCC. 1 with NE64535 high gain RF transistor. SMC-1 DELUXE DOWN CONVERTER KIT $\$ 43.00$ The UCC-1 kit with extras. Includes thermal drift stabilization, low-temp solder, F-61 and F-59 connectors, TV matching xfmr, plans for many types of antennas, and very detailed 26 page instruction manual. Recommended for the first time builder.
SMC. 2 DELUXE DOWNCONVERTER KIT $\quad \$ 50.00$ The SMC-1 with NE64535 high gain RF transistor TU-8 DELUXE POWER SUPPLY KIT $\$ 39.95$ Quality case and smooth tuning MIL spec. pot. Complete with 2 ft . cable \& matching xfmr. Other power supply kits from \$27.95.
RFA. 12 STAGE SELECTIVE PREAM
$\$ 39.95$ "Stopsign" shape mates with downconverter board. Selective filter reduces image noise. 16 db net gain.
ANT-4 DISK YAGI ANTENNA KIT $\$ 30.00$ 32 element disk yagi with 12 inch weatherproof housing. Now includes adjustable mounting bracket! (Threaded rod not included).


WE PAY ALL SHIPPING CHARGES DISCOUNTS ON ORDERS OVER $\$ 100.00$ SEND SASE FOR COMPLETE LINE OF KITS.

## SMP

Superior Microwave Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 1241

Vienna, Va. 22180

Information \& VADC Ares $703255-2081$ Orders Only 800 368-3028

Simple and easy to operate. The Drake DM2350 Digital Multimeter automatically measures your selected functions in up to 5 ranges, at the touch of a button. Drake's Digital Multimeter will not overload circuits and DC accuracy is $0.8 \%$ of reading $\pm 0.2 \%$ of full scale. A continuity test sounds a signal when circuit resistance is less than 20 ohms. The liquid crystal display and three step protection feature with auto-zeroing, polarity indication and over-range warning signal make it ideal for servicemen or hobbyists.

The Drake Digital Multimeter is sold complete with batteries (battery life is greater than 300 hrs .), probes, 20 amp current shunt, spare fuse, and soft carrying case for only $\$ 95.95$.

Add $\$ 2.50$ shipping and handling per order. Send check with order and provide street address for UPS shipment. Ohio residents add Sales Tax.

## (fin? DRAKE $\begin{aligned} & \text { In Ohio, or for } \\ & \text { information call: Credit-Card buyers } \\ & \text { may call toll free }\end{aligned}$ <br> 1-513-866-2421 <br> may call toll free $1-800-543-5612$

R. L. DRAKE COMPANY

540 Richard Street, Miamisburg, Ohio 45342


ज4

## CALBRATOR

continued from page 53
Multimeters are calibrated in much the same way as straight voltmeters. Regardless of instrument, you should always calibrate it for DC volts first. Then you can set the multimeter to AC VOLTS and to the 1 VOLT range for AC calibration. Use the calibrator's iv AC SINE jack. Don't use the 10 -volt square-wave output-some meters react differently to a square-wave input.
The resistance ranges can be calibrated next. Switch S2 to the OHMS position, and plug in the test leads as required to get 111.1 ohms, and the decade values from IK through I megohms. Remember that you get IK by using the $\mathrm{IV} / 1 \mathrm{~K}$ and $0 . \mathrm{IV} / 111 \Omega$ jacks and 10 K by using the $10 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~K}$ and $\mathrm{IV} / 1 \mathrm{~K}$ jacks. The rest of the resistance connections are obvious. Generally, it is necessary only to check out a few ranges of a multimeter to get full calibration, so the entire procedure takes about five minutes on modern meters. For best results, see your meter's service manual for helpful hints.
The calibrator should also come in handy for adjusting A/D converters. Generally, all you have to do is check them on the 10 -volt DC range, and adjust the converter for a corresponding output. Of course, different systems may have different input requirements, and the 1 -volt or 0.1 -volt dc outputs can be used if necessary. For best results, measure the exact output voltages from the calibrator and jot down the values: then you can adjust the A/D converter precisely.
If you are calibrating a 10 -volt-input converter, you can get an idea of its linearity by switching to the two lower calibrator outputs. The readings from the converter should drop correspondingly. Finally, bipolar-type A/D converters, which convert either positive or negative voltages can be checked simply by reversing the leads to the calibrator. The positive and negative values should be the same, or nearly the same; otherwise the converter is suffering from excessive "rollover" error. The calibrator has been very handy in checking out A/D converters in home computers, and experimental digital voltmeters.

Oscilloscopes can benefit from the pocket calibrator. The 10 -volt squarewave output was designed with them in mind. To use it, connect the scope to the COM and 10 V P-P SQUARE jacks. Then press S1 and observe the scope display. Adjust the vertical gain as required to get a reading of 10 volts where you want it on the display. As a bonus, you can check $\times 10$ probes, and adjust them with the calibrator. With the $\times 10$ probes, the 10 -volt signal should be dis-
played as a 1 -volt peak-to-peak waveform. Anything else may indicate a defective or misadjusted probe. With the calibrator, the probe's internal com-pensation-trimmer can be adjusted with an insulated screwdriver for the squarest corners on the display.

## Some final advice

Here are a few additional tips that can help you to get more out of your calibrator.

Perform the initial calibration using the best meter you find! Also, after the calibration, measure all the resistances and voltages. Prepare a chart, and paste it inside the lid of the calibrator. Use those values when calibrating other equipment.

Always use top-quality leads when calibrating other meters. Cheap ones. or bad ones, can introduce resistance errors.

If the pocket calibrator has been unused for a while, check the battery voltage before using it. It's embarrassing to calibrate an instrument with a calibrator that's in error due to weak batteries!

Finally, try to work in a temperaturestable environment. Calibration under unusual temperature conditions usually results in slight errors, and isn't such a good idea.


USO helps make sure that our young servicemen and women aren't forgotten. Programs of all kinds - tours, classes, special events, celebrations - and more assure good use of off duty time. Community projects helping others get the serviceperson involved in his new home or country and intercultural sports events provide healthy competition. At over 150 points worldwide, USO is there showing civilian concern.

Support USO through the United Way, OCFC, or local USO campaign.

# The FEATURES <br> you want in a 

20 MHz DUAL TRACE OSCILLOSCOPE

DC-20 MHz dual trace @ 5 mV to $10 \mathrm{~V} /$ Div on 11 ranges. Operating modes Ch 1, Ch 2, dual, add, sub., chop, X-Y. Sweep Time $0.5 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to $0.5 \mathrm{sec} /$ Div on 19 ranges plus X 5 mag. 5 trigger selections; 3 filters; auto free run; TV-V/H. $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ rect. CRT with internal graticle and 2 kV acceleration. TTL intensity modulation. Switching regulator power supply. Comes complete with two 10:1 hook-on probes. Detachable 3 conductor AC cord, spare fuses, and full one year Itd. warranty.


At PRICES you can AFFORD!

1-9 $\quad 10$ up
Ea.
Ea.
MS-6020
Described \$649.00 \$585.00
MS-6021
with Delay
Sweep
$699.00 \quad 630.00$
MS-6120
with Built-in
$\begin{array}{lll}3 & 1 ⁄ 2 \\ \text { DMM } & 765.00 & 690.00\end{array}$

Available at selected distributors or write/phone:
NORTH
AMERICAN


1126 Cornell Avenue Cherry Hill, NJ 08002
Tel. (609) 488-1060

# NEW BOOKS 

## ANDROID DESIGN, by Martin Bradley

 Weinstein, Hayden Book Company, 50 Essex Street, Rochelle Park, NJ 07662. 248 pages, including appendix and index; $53 / 4 \times 9$ inches; softcover; $\$ 11.95$.The author defines the term "android" as: "A mobile mechanism capable of manipulating objects external to itself under the constant control of its own resident intelligence, operating within
guidelines initially established and occasionally updated through reprogramming by a human, a computer, or other external intelligence. It is capable of adapting its actions according to decisions governed by its programming and by observations of the objects it manipulates. It is capable of limited self-direction and initiative when not involved in program-mandated tasks." Others would call that a "robot,"

## ADMANEE IS PROUD

 TO INTRODUCE High Quality Oscilloscopes Backed byA One-Year Warranty


THE TEST EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS

TOLL FREE HOT LINE 800-223-0474

54 WEST 45 th STREET.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036 212-687-2224


Non-Linear Systems' trio of miniscopes are accurate, affordable, portable. And there's one to match nearly every budget and need. Standard features on all models include an input impedance of 1 megohm with 50 pF ; maximum input voltage of 350 V ; trigger modes in auto, internal, external and line; slope that's + or - selectable; graticule ( $4 \times 5$ division of $0.25^{\prime \prime}$ each); dual power sources operating either internally from rechargeable lead acid batteries or externally from 115 VAC or 230 VAC ( $50-60$ Hz ) via plug-in transformer; handy size ( $2.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 6.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 8.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ ) and weighs just 3 lbs.*

Check the chart below for details of model features and specifications.


The remarkable Touch Test 20 DMM. With the Touch Test 20 Non-Linear Systems introduces the 2 lb .4 oz . test lab. Now, with 20 key test functions at your fingertips (plus the ability to measure 10 electrical parameters and 44 ranges), you can take one lab to the field instead of a cumbersome collection of individual testers.
The new Touch Test 20 D M M features

- Built in temperature measurement (including probe: $\mathrm{F}^{\circ}$ and $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$ )
Capacitance measurement
- DC Voltage ( $200 \mathrm{MV}-1000 \mathrm{~V}$
- AC Current ( $200 \mathrm{MV}-1000 \mathrm{~N}$ )
- AC current ( $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}-10 \mathrm{~A}$ )
- Resistance ( $200 \Omega-20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ )
- Diode Test
but, no matter: We are given a clear description of what is really meant.
What we have here is a comprehensive look at the tools, materials, and techniques necessary for designing the device. It examines what the finished product will do, what you can expect it to do, and how those expectations will affect the design requirements. Also included is a look at both usual and unusual hardware and software, and mechanics and mechanisms. Fascinatingly sophisticated designs are offered and the opportunity to see them realized. As the author notes in the opening chapter: "Though android design requires no small involvement in a number of technologies, it is an engineering task that crosses traditional engineering boundaries." Experienced amateurs have the opportunity to make significant contributions to the art of android construction, before the first commercial models appear.
CIRCLE 111 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
OWNING YOUR HOME COMPUTER, by Robert L. Perry, Everest House, Publishers, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. 224 pages, including appendix, glossary, bibliography, and index; 73/8 $\times$ 10 inches; softcover; $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 . 9 5}$.
This book introduces home computers to the general reader, showing how the home-information explosion came about; discussing the latest trends in the field, describing the most up-to-date home computers (showing how they differ from personal and business microcomputers), and telling the reader how to put them to their best use. There are many ways in which a home computer can be used that may be surprising to the reader-such as help for the handicapped, home-control system, home education, and much, much more. There is also a discussion of new developments that are being planned for the future.
There are many clear photos and diagrams, and the glossary of terms makes computer language easier to follow; in addition, there is a list of over 1,000 computer programs that are now available on the general market.
CIRCLE 112 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
THE "TOP SECRET" REGISTRY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT RADIO FREQUENCIES, by Tom Kneitel, K2AES, CRB Research, P.O. Box 56, Commack, NY 11725. 120 pages; $53 / 2 \times 81 / 4$ inches; softcover; $\$ 9.95$ (plus $\$ 1.00$ for first-class mailing).

This new 4th edition presents a considerable amount of new, revised, corrected, and expanded data. It deals with scanner-frequency listings for federal operations including Secret Service, Border Patrol, Immigration, FBI, DEA, Customs Service, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Treasury, CIA, all military services, plus military/civilian satellites
operating below 470 MHz . There are also detailed listings for the hot "military UHF aero band" -225 to 400 MHz .

The new edition also lists frequencies of major suppliers to the government in the fields of electronics, avionics, aerospace, missiles, ordnance, shipbuilding, astronomical observatories, aviation, the Space Shuttle, and other similar facilities. A special section lists hundreds of call signs and tactical identifiers.
CIRCLE 113 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
CB PROJECTS, by R.A. Penfold, Bernard Babani (publishing) LTD, England (available from Electronic Technology Today, P.O. Box 83, Massapequa Park, NY 11762; 88 pages; $43 / 4 \times 7$ inches; softcover; $\$ 5.00$.)
You do not need any technical know how to use a CB rig, of course; but for the electronics hobbyist (or anyone else capable of using a soldering iron and a few other simple tools) it is possible to derive more pleasure from this hobby by constructing some items of equipment for yourself.

There are a number of accessories that can be built at home quite inexpensively, making them competitive with commer-cially-produced equipment-in instances where a commercial alternative exists, which is not always the case.

The projects include a speech processor, aerial booster, cordless microphone, high-pass filter, field-strength meter, NiCad charger, and others. There are many diagrams, along with parts lists and building instructions. R-E
CIRCLE 114 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


PROFESSIONAL QUALITY
THATYOUCAN BUILD YOURSELF.


[^6]

Information-rich new magazine helps you pick the right system, then get the most out of it


Hundreds of colorful pages packed with news of add-on products, software programs, services, and how people are already using their IBM "PC's". Subscribe to PC Guide TM and save up to $25 \%$ off cover price. Six issues for only $\$ 14.50$ or 12 issues for $\$ 27$.*
Mail check with name, address and ZIP to:
PC Guide, 1528 Irving St.,
San Francisco, CA 94122.
Phone credit card numbers to 415/753/8092.

- Money-back guarantee: If not satisfied, return mailing label in ten days for full refund.

CIRCLE 34 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


LF6 - Three separately filtered duplex outlets,
120V, total fused capacity 15 amps ,
power switch and indicator lamp . . . . . . . $\$ 69.95$
Add $\$ 2.50$ shipping and handling per order.
 Send check with order and provide street address for UPS shipment. Ohio residents add Sales Tax. Charge card buyers may call toll-free:

1-800-543-5612 CIRCLE 36 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


## BeanfCC LICENSED <br> ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN! <br> 

No costly School. No commuting to class. The Original Home-Study course that prepares you for the FCC Radiotelephone license exam in your spare time! Passing the exam is your "ticket" to thousands of exciting opportunities in Communications, Broadcasting, Mobile two-way systems, Microwave stations, Radar installations, Acrospace and more NO NEED TO QUIT YOUR JOB OR GO TO SCHOOL You learn how to pass the FCC License exam at home at your own pace with this easy-to-understand, proven course. Within a few short weeks you could be on your way to being one of the highest paid workers in the electronics field. It's that easy! U.S. Federal law requires you to have an FCC License if you want to operate and maintain virtually any communications system - you don't need a College degree to qualify, but you DO need an FCC License With this Home-Study course DO need an FCC License. With this Home-Study course, a remarkably short time. Send for FREE facts now. No a remarkably shor time. Send for FREE facts now. No obligation. No salesmen will call. MAIL COUPON TODAY

## COMMAND PRODUCTIONS

FCC LICENSE TRAINING, Dept. E
P.O. Box 2223, San Francisco, CA 94126

Rush FREE facts on how I can prepare for my FCC License at home in my spare time
NAME
ADDRESS

CIRCLE 46 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


MicroComputers, VTR, Hi-Fi, Lasers, Spectrometers are often damaged or disrupted due to Power Pollution.
High Tech components may interact!
Our patented ISOLATORS eliminate equipment interaction, curb damaging Power Line Spikes, Tame Lightning bursts \& clean up interference.
Isolated 3-prong sockets; integral Spike/ Lightning Suppressor. 125 V, 15 A, 1875 W Total, 1 KW per socket.
ISO-1 ISOLATOR. 3 Isolated Sockets; Quality Spike Suppression; Basic Protection
\$69.95
ISO-3 SUPER-ISOLATOR. 3 DUAL Isolated Sockets; Suppressor; Commercial Protection
\$104.95
ISO-17MAGNUM ISOLATOR. 4 QUAD Isolated Skts; Suppressor; Laboratory Grade Protection . . . . \$181.95 Master-Charge, Visa, American Express
TOLL FREE ORDER DESK 1-800-225-4876 (except AK, HI, MA, PR \& Canada)
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!
Electronic Specialists, Inc. 171 South Main Street. Natick. MA 01760 Technical \& Non-800 1.617.655-1532

## SATEUTE TV RECEIVER

continued from page 64
To complete the mixer board, form L12 and L13 from a single $11 / 8$-inch piece of 28 -gauge enameled wire. Bend the wire in half and tin a $1 / 8$-inch section in the middle. Then tin $1 / 8$-inch at both ends. Solder the middle section to the small pad located next to the diodes and the ends of the wire to the rectangular diode-pads. Raise the two loops so that they form about a 45 -degree angle with the board to avoid capacitive effects.

The final step in assembly is to solder the two PC boards together. The mixer board mounts vertically at the rear of the main board, with the "bottom" side facing in, about $1 / 8$-inch in from the rear and flush with the side. Solder the ground planes of the two boards together along the entire length and on both sides of the mixer board. Also solder a triangular piece of tin to both boards at their outer edges for added support. Insert Cl between the mixer board and main board. To finish up, connect holes 10 and 11 on the mixer board to the corresponding holes on the main board. The receiver is much easier to work on while it is out of its case, so final assembly will be postponed until after alignment.

## Power supply

The power transformer is housed in its own case (Fig. 21) to keep the size of the receiver itself comfortably small. Isolating it from the components of the receiver also reduces drift and other heat-related problems.

A schematic for the transformer and its associated components is shown in Fig. 8 in Part 1 of this article in the April 1982 issue of Radio-Electronics. The cable connecting the transformer to the receiver should terminate in a two-pin Molex connector to mate with J5 on the main board.

Before plugging anything in, check all the wiring of both units and verify that all the components are in the correct positions and properly oriented. Also check for solder bridges on the PC boards. In the next part of this article, we will cover the final assembly of the receiver. We will also discuss alignment procedures and-just in case you need them-provide some troubleshooting hints.

R-E

## Support the

## March of (1)Dimes  FOUNDATION


-BUILT.IN HEATSINKS - ONLY 5 CONNECTIONS REQUIRED - 5 YEAR WARRANTY
Choose ILP MOSFET power amps when you need the ut most in performance without spending big money. They provide the fastest possible slew rate, low distortion a
high frequencies, + better thermal stability. MOSFET power amps work with complex loads without difficulty and without crossover distortion. Three models are
available, with integral heatsink to mount on your owr chassis (optional rack mount cabinet available). Con nection is simple - via 5 pins. MOSFETs can be combined with other ILP modules to create almost any audio system, whatever your age or experience.
S/N ratio 100 db . Frequency response $(-3 \mathrm{db}) 15 \mathrm{~Hz} 3$ us kHz . THD (Typical at 1 kHz$) \quad<0.005 \%$. IMD $(50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 7 \mathrm{kHz}$ 4:1) $<0.006 \%$.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { MOS } 12060 \mathrm{~W} / 4-8 \Omega \text { (requires } \pm 45 \mathrm{~V} \text { ) } & \$ 79.95 \\ \text { MOS200 } 120 \mathrm{~W} / 4-8 \Omega \text { (requires } \pm 55 \mathrm{~V} \text { ) } & \$ 129.95\end{array}$ $\$ 79.95$
$\$ 129.95$
$\mathbf{\$}$ MOS $400240 \mathrm{~W} / 4 \Omega$ (requires $\pm 55 \mathrm{~V}$ )
\$199.95
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE LISTING;
BIPOLAR POWER AMPLIFIERS 'HIFI PREAM
-BIPOLLAR POWER AMPLIFIERS 'HIFI PREAMPS
-MIXERS -POWER SUPPLY UNITS - POWER SUPPLY UNITS *CA

## HLIDSTOHE Electronics 901 Fuhrmann Biva., Butfalo, NY. 14203 CALL (716) 849.0735 to order. Have your VISA or MasterCard ready. For information call (416) 787.1448 or circle reader number DealeriOEM enquiries $(416) \quad 787-1488$. In DealeriOEM enquiries (416) 787.1488 Canada: Gladstone Electronics. Toronto.

CIRCLE, 40 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


## EOUIPMENT REPORTS

continued from page 32
of the test leads also use banana plugs, with a long protective sleeve. Those plug into recessed jacks on the case; no bare metal is exposed at any point. There's also another set of test leads available, the model $K S-19$. The model $K S-19$ test leads have banana plugs on both ends. Those can be used to connect the $M A-3 D$ to other equipment, or anything having banana jacks.

The instruction manual is excellent. Plainly written, it describes and illustrates the setup to make any kind of measurement. The battery is housed in a compartment on the right rear of the case. The lid snaps on, and can be removed with a screwdriver or coin. Use alkaline batteries for maximum service life. I've only one minor beef about the manual: in one place (pages 10-11) they use " U " instead of " V " as a voltage symbol. However, I suspect that it is a typo-anyway, the meaning is quite clear. (It must be a typo; the German word for voltage is spannung or " S "! The instrument looks well constructed and should provide reliable service for a long time. Priced at $\$ 199.00$, it is well in the ballpark for instruments of similar accuracy and quality.


USE
YOUR
READER SERVICE


You've turned a good idea into a piece of equipmentnow you need a good enclosure. Here's how PacTec can help you with our versatile enclosures:

- Attractive yet inexpensive. • Durable ABS construction.
- Many sizes, colors, accessories. - Built in bosses and slots speed component mounting. - Available off-the-shelf from single unit to production quantities. See them at your PacTec Distributor. And ask him for your free catalog. Enterprise and Executive Avenues Philadelphia, PA 19153 (215̣) 365-8400 CIRCLE 32 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


## HAMEG <br> PRESENTS <br> 䓚 HM 203



Hameg introduces high performance at low cost in the HM 203, a full featured, highly reliable, dual trace 20 MHz oscilloscope. For only $\$ 580$, the HM 203 has specifications normally associated with higher priced scopes. Bandwidth - DC $\rightarrow 20 \mathrm{MHz} \bullet$ Risetime 17.5 ns - Overshoot $1 \%$ max. $\bullet \mathrm{Y}$ amp range $5 \mathrm{mv} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $20 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{cm} \bullet$ Max. input voltage 500 V - Timebase $.5 \mu 5 / \mathrm{cm}$ to $.2 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$ - Sweep mag. x 5 - Trigger 5 Hz to 30 MHz - $X: Y$ plot $\bullet$ Built-in probe calibrator and more. Its sturdy construction and light weight ( 13.2 lbs .) make the HM 203 equally at home in the field and on the test bench.

High performance at low cost.
$\$ 605$
(PROBES INCLUDED)
A quality scope, made in the U.S.A., by a company with over 23 years experience.

## HAMEE:

88-90 Harbor Rd.
Port Washington, N.Y., 11050
Tet: (516) 883-3837
Ш Mrr

# MARKET CENTER 

## WANTED

RECEIVING tubes, obsolete types, unused and boxed. But, no brokers. VAN DATA SYSTEM CO., 1-12-8 Kyomachibori, Nishi-ku, Osaka 550 JAPAN.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LAWYER Business litigation, patents, appeals. JEROME FIELD, B 292, Brooklyn 11230. Phone (212) 434-0781. Eves. 434-1825

PROJECTION TV ... Make $\$ 200.00$ + per evening assembling projectors ... Easy ... Results equal to $\$ 2.500$ projectors ... Your total cost less than $\$ 2.500$. ... Plans, lens, \& dealer's information \$15.00.... Plans, lens, \& dealer's information \$14.00....Illustrated information free,...MACROCredit card orders 24 hours. (215) 736-2880.

## HIGHLY <br> profitable ONE-MAN <br> ELECTRONIC FACTORY

Investment unnecessary, knowledge not required, sales handled by professionals. Ideal home business. Write today for facts' Postcard will do, Barta-RE-X, Box 248, Walnut Creek, CA 94597.

TELEVISION benchman experienced. Take over business servicing RCA Zenith color. Midtown Manhattan. Sets under contract. Earnings $\$ 600$ week. Excellent opportunity. Interested? Write Box 204, Baychester Station, Bronx, NY 10469

## SATELLITE TELEVISION

SATELLITE TV antenna, 10 ft . fiberglass, complete, polar mount, $\$ 1950.00$, electronics at cost also. TRI-STAR COMMUNICATIONS, Box 843 , Erie, MI 48133 (419) 726-1095
FREE $\$ 200$ value TVRO P.C. board set, when you join our development group. Complete systems as low as $\$ 700$. Newest low cost designs, antennas, group purchasing, more. Info \$1.00, membership \$50. 509-534-8088 6-9 PM PST. COMPUTER SATELLITE SERVICES, 1604 N. Smith St., Spokane WA 99207
INTERESTED in Home Satellite Television Don't buy anything until you've read the HOMESAT HANDBOOK \& BUYERS GUIDE. Our book tells everything about home satellite TV and may save you hundreds, even thousands of dollars in your selection and installation of a system! $\$ 7.50$. H \&G HOMESAT SERVICES, Box 422, Seaford NY 11783
SATELLITE television feed horn (brass), fits standard CPR229 flange, for parabolic dish $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{d} .3-.45$, Frequency $3.30-4.90 \mathrm{GHz} . \$ 30.00$ Postpaid USA MasterCard-money order-cashier

To run your own classified ad, put one word on each of the lines below and send this form along with your check for $\$ 1.65$ per word (minimum 15 words) to:
Radio-Electronics, 200 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y. 10003
ORDER FORM
PLEASE INDICATE in which category of classified advertising you wish your ad to appear. For special headings, there is a surcharge of $\$ 10$.

(PLEASE PRINT EACH WORD SEPARATELY, IN BLOCK LETTERS.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |

## PLEASE INCLUDE FOR OUR FILES YOUR PERMANENT ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER.

CLASSIFIED COMMERCIAL RATE (for firms or individuals offering commercial products or services). $\$ 1.65$ per word prepaid (no charge for zip code). . .MINIMUM 15 WORDS. $5 \%$ discount for 6 issues, $10 \%$ for 12 issues within one year, if prepaid
NON-COMMERCIAL RATE (for individuals who want to buy or sell a personal item) $\$ 1.00$ per word prepaid. . .no minimum.
ONLY FIRST WORD AND NAME set in bold caps. Additional bold face (not available as all caps) at $10 c$ per word. All copy subject to publisher's approval. ADVERTISEMENTS USING P.O. BOX AD per word. Al copy subject to publisher's approval. ADVERTISEMENTS USING P.O. BOX
ADDRESS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED UNTIL ADVERTISER SUPPLIES PUBLISHER WITH PERADDRESS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED UNTIL ADVERTISER SUPPLIES PUBLLSHER WITH PER-
MANENT ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER. Copy to be in our hands on the 26 th of the third month MANENT ADDRESS AND PHONENUMBER. Copy to be in our hands on the 26 th of the third month
preceding the date of the issue (i.e., August issue closes May 26 ). When normal closing date falls on Saturday. Sunday, or a holiday, issue closes on preceding working day.
check. FRIEDSAM TV HARDWARE, 112 West Main, Marshallville, GA 31057 (912) 967-2828.

SATELLITE TV low noise amplifier, build for under $\$ 100$ ! Satisfaction guaranteed! Complete, easy to follow instruction manual $\$ 7.00$ ! XANDI, Box 25647, Dept 21, Tempe AZ 85282

## SATELLITE television ... Howard/Coleman

 boards to build your own receiver. For more information write: ROBERT COLEMAN, Rt. 3. Box 58-ARE, Travelers Rest, SC 29690SATELLITE, programming, technical/dealer/ FCC information, 12 monthly issues. $\$ 48.00$. SATELLITE TV GUIDE, Ayden, NC 28513
SATELLITE TV. New low cost GasFets. LNA's, books, data sheets, satellite locating equipment. Catalog \$5.00. ELITE ELECTRONICS, RR1 St. George, Ontario, Canada NOE1NO
SATELLITE receiver kit $\$ 500$. Antenna builders manual $\$ 10.00$. Handbook and buyers guide $\$ 5.00$. MICROWAVE SYSTEMS, P.O. Box 1000. Westminster, CA 92683

\section*{SUPER SALE EPROM <br> 2716 <br> | $\frac{1-7}{4.15}$ | $\frac{8 u p}{3.90}$ | $\frac{50 \text { up }}{\text { CALL }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9.70 | 8.85 | CALL |}

## 16K RAM EXPANSION KIT

For TRS-80 Model III
Set of 8 pieces UPD416-2 (200nS)
Data furmiahod with purchease on requost. $\$ 13.95$

## WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

粥在 SUNTRONICS CO., INC. 12621 CRENSHAW BOULEVARD 12621 CRENSHAW BOULEVARDHAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA 90250 HAWTHORNE, CALLFORNIA 90250
 IN CALFORNLA 1 OUTSIDE CALFORNA TOLT (213) 644-1149 Mail Order-Minimum Order $\$ 10$. Send Money Order or Check to VISA or Mastercard (please include expiration date). Add $\$ 2.00$ postage and handling to order. Califormia residents add $6 \%$ sales tax


SATELLITE TV
FANTASTIC 80 TV CHANNELS
New antenna construction plans plus big $8 \times 11$ book loaded with aiming info, kits. LNAs and receivers at wholesale prices. Far better than cable TV! Enjoy crystal clear reception. Send $\$ 9.95$ today. Add $\$ 2.00$ for 1 st class (air mail) or call our
24 hr . COD order line (305)862-5068 Now.
Global TV Electronics. PO. Box 219-F. Maitland. FL 32751

## SATELLITE TV WEEK

The most complete weekly listings. We cover more than just SATCOM 3. Send $\$ 1$ for sample copy.

## Satellite TV Week <br> P.O. Box 308, Fortuna, California 95540

Call toll free: (800) 358-9997 - Callfornla (707) 725-2476

SATELLITE TV
Make your flint investment in Satelitite TV the intallipent one! * Complote Mandboek a Buytri Guita - detaind, yet simple to understand. Includes
manutacturers - $\$ 7.95$

* Comp-Sat Lecation Analyais - 6-page computer print out *Comp-Sat Location Analyis - 6-pape computer print out
locates all 11 satolites. A must for any station. Send zip
code. longitude $\&$ latude or coobe, longitude $\&$ latituoe or nearest
$*$ Both of the above for only $\$ 16.95$. * Both of the above for only $\$ 16.95$.
INTERMATIONAL INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS PO. BOX 25036 -CHARLOTTE, N.C 28212



EXTENSIVE MAIL ORDER SERVICE
in the U.
in the US 133 Flanders Road. Westboro Mass 01581
Outside US 5651 Ferrier St (Mill). 366 -01ebiec
5651 Ferrer St (Miti). Ouebec Canada HaP iN1
Telex No. 05-823554. Twx No $510-421-3251$
Telex No, $05-823554$. Twx No. 610-421-3251
All prices shown are in US dollars
Foreqn customers remit payment on int I bank drath or postai money orde
Minmum mail order S 10 - Ado 5300 to cover postapge \& handing Visit our new Westboro outtet in Massachusetts Visa and Mastercard accepted

Write for your
free copy of Active's comprehensive catalog today

## PLANS \& KITS

FREE catalog 99 cent kits. Buy 2 get 1 free. Parts bargains galore. ALLKIT, 434 West 4th St., West Islip, NY 11795
DECODE Morse, RTTY, and ASCII signals from airwaves with new Code*Star. LED readout or connect with your computer/printer. Keyboard other items also available. Kits or assembled. MICROCRAFT, Box 513R, Thiensville, WI 53092 (414) 241-8144

PRINTED circuit boards from sketch or artwork Kit projects. Free details. DANOCINTHS INC. Box 261. Westland, MI 48185

CABLE TV converters and equipment. Plans and parts. Build or buy. For information send $\$ 2.00$ C \& D ELECTRONICS, PO Box 21, Jenison, MI 49428
ELECTRONIC catalog. Over 4,500 items. Parts \& components. Everything needed by the hobbyist or technician. \$2.00 postage \& handling (United States only), refundable with first $\$ 15.00$ order T \& M ELECTRONICS, 474 East Main Street, Patchogue, NY 11772 (516) 289-2520
SUBSCRIPTION TV Plans: 2300 MHz Microwave Downconverter plus BONUS UHF system, both for \$15.00! Best systems available, no interna connections to TV. Parts, PCB's, Kits available, MC/VISA accepted. Other plans: Negative Ion Generator, Telephone Memory Dialer, UHF/VHF Antenna Amplifier, Wireless FM Intercom, $\$ 4.00$ each. Send SASE for more information. COLLINS ELECTRONICS, Box 6424, San Bernardino, CA 92412

## MICROWAVE HORN ANTENNA KIT

1.7-26 GHz Frequency Range 17-19 1t Gain Kif w/Assembly Instructions $5995^{\circ}$



MICROTENNA ASSOCIATES
2335 South 2300 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119 Check or MO oolly - Allow $2-4$ Weeks Delivery (Cost inclives stippieg) -Utah Residents Please Ado 5\% Sales Iar


PCB'S five day service! Kit projects or artwork, no drilling charge, guaranteed quality, DITEK CORPORATION, 6244 Colby, Lincoln, NE 68505. MICROWAVE television "downconverters" under $\$ 50.00$. Highest quality, easily assembled. Catalogue: $\$ 2.00$ (refundable). NDS, Box 12652 R, Dallas, TX 75225
BUILD a moving coil cartridge amplifier under $\$ 25.00$. Plan $\$ 5.00$. OHTS, Dept. RE, Box 83058 , San Diego, CA 92138
PHASE converter, operate 3 phase motors from single phase. Parts under $\$ 30.00$. Send $\$ 14.95$. N.E., INC. 1681 Rt. 80 , Guilford, CT 06437

AUTOPATCH, access telephone with any 2-way radio. Information SASE. Plans $\$ 5$. WRIGHTBETELGUESE, 4419 NE 44th Terrace, KC/MO 64117
PROJECTION TV...Convert your TV to project 7 foot picture. Results equal to $\$ 2,500$ projector Total cost less than $\$ 20.00$. Plans \& lens $\$ 16.00$ Illustrated information free. Credit card orders24 hours. (215) 736-3979. MACROCOMGJJ, Washington Crossing, PA 18977

LIGHTING display sequencers and controllers Send SASE for information on plans, parts and consulting services. DESIGN SPECIALTY, 15802 Springdale St. \#80. Huntington Beach. CA 92649
BROADCASTING! Start your own station! AM, FM, cable, licensed, unlicensed. Low cost trans mitters, plans,instruction books. Free information. BROADCASTING, Box 130-F6, Paradise, CA 95969

SAVE steps, money. Use your telephones as an intercom. Plans $\$ 5.00$. dB ENTERPRISES, Box 453R, Westwood, NJ 07675


## DELUXE 12V CLOCK NOW ON SPECIAL!

For cars, vans, planes, boats, or houses using alternate DC power, National's MA1003 is the finest looking, most readable 12V DC clock module we've ever seen. Includes four blue/green fluorescent $0.3^{\prime \prime}$ readouts that are more pleasing to the eye, and more readable, than LEDs or LCDs; brightness control option; "dim-when-headlights-on" option for automotive applications; and sample application note.

But it's the price that's the most amazing part: $\$ 9.95$ each, $\mathbf{2} / \$ 18.95$, or if you're looking for real value, $10 / \$ 59.95$ ! Prices may never be this low again, so hurry if you want to take advantage of the one of the best clock module deals.

## LEARN ABOUT S-100 COMPUTERS

S-100 systems are rapidly becoming the computers of choice for business, industrial, and scientific applications; reasons for this popularity include easy upgrading, simplified servicing, and extensive hardware and software support. If you're a student, technician, systems integrator, or are just curious about the hardware behind these professional level computers, we recommend the following three books.
"CompuPro Product User Manuals: 1975-1980" is a $250+$ page book which includes data on all older Godbout/CompuPro products, as well as many newer products such as the Spectrum Color Graphics board, Interfacers 1 and 2, CPU 8085/88, motherboards, CPU Z, and more. Softcover, \$20.
"CompuPro Product User Manuals,

Volume 2" is a $300+$ page book which includes data on System Support 1, Disk 1, RAM 17, Interfacer 3, System Enclosure, and STD products. Softcover, \$25.
"Interfacing to S-100/IEEE 696 Microcomputers" (by Mark Garetz and Sol Libes; published by McGraw-Hill) covers operating requirements and characteristics of the S 100 bus with clarity and precision. Softcover, \$15.
Terms: Cal res add tax. Allow $5 \%$ shipping, excess refunded. Orders under $\$ 15$ add $\$ 2$ handling. VISA ${ }^{\oplus}$ and Mastercard ${ }^{\oplus}$ orders ( $\$ 25$ minimum) call (415) 562-0636, 24 hrs . Include street address for UPS. Prices subject to change without notice.

# Shop Radio Shack—America＇s Parts Place ${ }^{\text {＂}}$ No Waiting！No Minimum Order！Wide Selection！ 




## Xenon Strobe Tube

 299 For＂Disco＂or Trigger voltage： 4 kV ． Anode： 300 V maxi－ mum． 200 V minimum． With data． ${ }_{\text {Trigger }}^{272-1455}$ Coil 149Bright，long－ife neon bulbs are ideal for projects or replacement． Prewired to 33 K ohm resistors for Mini 12VDC Buzzer


169 With Leads
Small enough to go just about any－ where，yet loud enough to get at－ tention！ $11 / 18^{\prime \prime}$ mounting centers． 273－055

## Ohm＇s Law Calculator <br>  <br> Easy to use－provides quick an－

 swers to all Ohm＇s law problems． Back side has scales for parallel resistance calculations．271－1211
496
Lever Switch
With LED
Indicator
SPST switch for
12VDC applications．
5 amps maximum．
LED glows when
on．＂Requires $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$
mounting hole．
275－680 ．．．．．．2．99

## Feedthrough Strips



Voltage Regulator


Build a 3－Amp DC Supply！
LM350T．Adjustable from 1.2 to 37 VDC output． 3 amps maximum． Overload and short－circuit pro－ tected．TO－220 case．
276－1776
7.95

Two 100 k －ohm linear taper pots controlled by a one inch－long shaft．Solder lugs．With mounting screws．271－1705

495

100 Disc Capacitors


Includes NPOs，Hi－Qs，N－750s， mylar and ceramic types．Values from 2 pF to 0.1 uF in working voltages up to 1 kV ．
272－801
1.98

TV Transistor um

795For Horizontal Output 2SC1308．Top－quality NPN re－ places ECG－238，GE－38 and SK3115 in many $19^{\prime \prime}$ color sets TO－3 case．With fresh insulator bushings．276－2055 7.95

Check Out These＂Building Block＂ICs！


## Low As

 159 $\sqrt{19796}$
® MC1330 Video Detector．Used in many TVs．High linearity．Separate pix and AFT outputs．8－pin with specs．276－1757 2.49 （⿴囗 MC1350 Universal IF Amp With AGC．Usable from DC to beyond 60 MHz ．AGC range is $\mathbf{- 6 0} \mathrm{dB}$ min．8－pin with specs．276－1758 ．．．．．．． 2.19 C MC1358／CA3065 FM Detector．IF amp（ 100 kHz to 5.5 MHz ），limiter， FM detector，audio driver．14－pin with specs．276－1759 ．．．．．．．．．．． 1.79 ［10 LM1800 FM Stereo Decoder．No coils needed．All tuning done with one pot．16－pin with specs．276－1719 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2.49
国 LM565．Ideal for FM detectors，RTTY and SCA decoders，modems， frequency synthesizers．14－pin with data．276－1720

5－Volt Reed Relay


WIM Low As


Deluxe enclosures with vented steel tops． easy－to－work aluminum chassis，rubber feet，＂silver＂finish
© $3 \mathrm{k} \times 7 \mathrm{k} \times 5 / \mathrm{h}^{\mathrm{n}}, 270-229$
固 $21 \mathrm{~h} \times 5 \mathrm{hs} \times 470^{\prime \prime} .270-228 \quad 6.95$
Trimmer Caps


6 to 50 pF ．Very high＂Q＂of 300 or more make them ideal for HF and VHF circuits．Screwdriver slot adjustment． 110 VDC maximum． 272－1340

Pkg．of $2 / 1.59$ Switch

8－position switch for digital or low－ current use．Mounts in a 16 －pin DIP socket or on PC boards． 275－1301

Engineer＇s

## Notebook II

# NEW！ <br> 249 

Practical


By Forrest Mims III．Useful cir－ cuits and tips for using many ana－ $\log$ and digital ICs．Presented in an easy－to－read format with large schematic diagrams． 128 pages．
276－5002


ANALOG Delay, ADT, Flanger, Vibrato and Chorus Unit all in one economical effects unit? You bet! We have plans and parts. Free Information. PGS ELECTRONICS, PO Box 749-J, Terre Haute, IN 47808
SUPER class-A: preamp, 120W power amp many other high-power audio kits. Free flyer Florida agent wanted. AUDIOVISION, 578 Marlee Ave., Toronto, Canada M6B 3J5

IBM Personal Computer and 8088 boards and plug-ins in kit form. Build it yourself and save Free information. COMPATIBLE COMPUTER CORP., Dept. RE1, Box 51102, Seattle, WA 98115 OSCILLOSCOPE performance from your unmodified television. Plans $\$ 2.00$, with PC board $\$ 8.50$. Dual trace capability with two for $\$ 15.00$ Order Tele-Scope from MICROGRID, Box 613 , Ithaca, NY 14850
PRINTED circuit boards from schematic or artwork. Free estimate \& a catalog of bargain kits/ components. DIGITREK, 86-26 85th St., Woodcomponents. DIGITREK, 86-26
haven, NY 11421 (212) 441-3100


ELECTRONIC ORGAN KITS 3-4 Manuals

## THEATER and CLASSICAL

 Refundable PartsWurlitzer reproductions Brochure $\$ 2.00$ Catalog $\$ 1.50$ DEVTRONIX ORGANS, INC., Dept 60 6101 WAREHOUSE WAY, SACRAMENTO, CA 95826

## FREE KIT Catalog FUNCTION GENERATOR KIT $\$ 59.95$ contain Auto-Ranging Cap-meter kit $\$ 79.95$ TEST \& Phone 415-447-3433 EXPERI Write or Phone for FREE CATALOG. MENTER'S Average 1 minute Saturday call is $21 \%$. EQUIP DAGE SCIENTIRIC INSIRUMENTS

## SUBSCRIPTION TV KITS

UHF Gated Pulse Kit. $\$ 39.00$
UHF Sinewave Kit... $\$ 37.00$
Kits include parts, manual and etched po board.

Informative Catalog... $\$ 2.00$

## J \& W ELECTRONICS

P. O. BOX 61-B

CUMBERLAND, RI. 02864

## CORDLESS TELEPHONES

LOW prices, all major brands. Inquiries or Visa/ MasterCard orders - (206) 743-3977. TRINETICS, Box 6005. Lynnwood. WA 98036

## EDUCATION \& INSTRUCTION

UNIVERSITY degrees by mail! Bachelors, Masters, Ph.D.'s... Free revealing details. COUNSELING, Box 317-RE6, Tustin, CA 92680.
MICROWAVE Video Primer what works. Save money $\$ 2.00$ info. CD ELEC, P.O. Box 5131, Baltimore, MD 21224

## ATTENTION <br> ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS <br> Highly Effective Home Study BSEE Degree Program for Experienced Electronic Technicians Credit for previous Schooling \& Professional Ex Credit for previous Schooling \& Professional Ex perience. Advance Rapidy Our 3oth Year! FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE! <br> Cook's Institute of Electronics Engineering DESK 15, P.O. BOX 20345, JACKSON, MS 39209

> CET
> Be a Certified Electronic Technician Establish your credentials as a highly skilled technician. The first exam manual to cover the associate evel exam plus all journeyman options. Sample multiple-choice exams provide all the answers to all areas tested on the actual CET exam. $\$ 12.95$ plus 85 c postage. Moneyback Guarantee.
> P.O. Box 6044 . Bend. OR 97708

## CB RADIO

GET more CB channels and range! Frequency Expanders, boosters, speech processors. FM converters, ignition noise blankers, how-to books, plans, modifications. Catalog \$2. CB CITY, Box 31500 RE, Phoenix, AZ 85046

## COMPUTER ACCESSORIES

LEMON-AID Loader. Plug in. Ends touchy cassette loading TRS-80. Guaranteed. $\$ 12.99$ postpaid. WAYNE LEMONS TECH SERVICES, PO Box 429, Buffalo, MO 65622 (417) 345-7643.



## * MONITORS*


 12in. 18 MHz
AMDEK 3 $\vdots \begin{aligned} & \text { Hi-Res } \\ & \text { Nonglare }\end{aligned}$
12 in .12 MHz
$\vdots$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Screen } \\ \text { 3 Gren Phos. }-\$ 155.50 \text { ic } \\ \text { Hi-fes }\end{gathered}$ 13 in Color 3 3a $\vdots$ 3a. Lo-Res $\rightarrow \$ 375.50$ ir

## \%isuris <br> 1971 SO STATE COLLEGE ANAHEIM. CALIF 92806 (714) 937-0637

${ }^{510}$ Min OROLR. CA RES AOD 6



## SURPLUS ELEGTRONIGS CORP. WHOLESALE/RETAIL EQUIPMENT/COMPONENTS/WIRE \& CABLE/ACCESSORIES 7294 N.W. 54th Street We accept MasterCard and Visa. Phone: (305) 887-8228 Miami, Florida 33166 TWX: 810-848-6085


"TANK BATTLE" TV GAME
In just a short time and with a few minor parts, the mos novice hobbiest can complete this exciting Tank Battle game. Create a fun-filled evening for the whole family. wo independent tanks rumble thru land mine lieids, sounds are produced for the different speeds. Sounds of sounds are produced for the difterent speeds. Sounds of Automatic on-screen scoring. Supplied with schematic $\begin{array}{ll} & \text { drawing. }\end{array} \begin{array}{ll}\text { BUY ONE, GET THE SECOND } \\ \text { SOLD AS IS } & \text { FOR ONLY } \$ 1.00 \\ \$ 9.95 \text { ea. } & \text { (WITHOUT CONTROLHANDLES) }\end{array}$

C.B. SPECIAL

CONVERT THESE TO 10 METER FM
New HK-GAIN printed circuit board assembly with PLL.02A chip and 3 crystals. (Squelch pot, volume control and channel switch not included.) Boards sold as is, the way we bought them from the manufacturer. Board dimensions $6^{\prime \prime} \times 6$
1-9 \$7.50 ${ }_{10-49} \$ 6.50$ 50-99 $\$ 6.00$ 100-up $\$ 5.50$
$\$ 9.95$ ea.
(WITHOUT CONTROL HANDLES)
40 CHANNEL C.B. SWITCH \$3.00 ea BRAND NEW HY-GAIN OR E.F. JOHNSON SWITCH


[^7]

VIDCOR 2000 CONVERTER ELIMINATES PROBLEMS
 UNUSUAL FAgVA95o
UNUSUÁL FACTORY SURPLUS


FACTORY SURPLUS UHF TUNERS

495
 MINIATURE FM WIRELESS MICROPHONE


20 AMP REGULATED $12 V D C$ POWER SUPPLY!



## FOR SALE

MICROWAVE receiver system. Write: "Dealers Wanted," Dept. RE, POB 4181, Scottsdale, AZ 85258 (602) 941-9395
SCANNER/monitor accessories-kits and factory assembled. Free catalog. CAPRI ELECTRONICS, Route 1R, Canon, GA 30520
THE Intelligence Library. Restricted technical secrets-books on electronic surveillance, lockpicking, demolitions, investigation, etc. Free brochures: MENTOR, Dept. Z, 135-53 No. Blvd. Flushing, NY 11354
CHEMICALS, apparatus, project books, wide selection. Catalog $\$ 1.00$ send to: PIONEER LTD. IND, 14 a Hughey St., Nashua, NH 03060
RESISTORS $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ carbon films $3 c$ ea. NO MINIMUMS. Cabinet assortments, $1 \%$ metal films. Request details. Bulk pricing available. JR INDUSTRIES 5834-C Swancreek, Toledo, OH 43614
MICROWAVE and other TV equipment. Catalog 20c, manual \$1. TROJAN ENTERPRISES, 2920 Shelby, Indianapolis, IN 46203
MICROWAVE TV units complete-1 year warranty, $\$ 150.00$. MEC, Box 3123, Tempe, AZ 85281 Dealers Wanted.
SAVE up to $50 \%$ on name brand test equipment. Free catalog and price list. SALEN ELECTRONICS, Box 82-G, Skokie, IL 60077
BOOTLEGGERS Bible for CB modifications $\$ 12.95$, CB Radio Repair Manual, $\$ 8.95$, Linear Planbook $\$ 11.95$. Also kits, complete units, and more! Catalog \$1.00 at: A.P. SYSTEMS, POB 263 RE, Newport, RI 02840
TELEPHONE toll restrictor. Electronic device stops unauthorized long distance calls. Send \$25. DIGITREK, 86-26 85th St., Woodhaven, NY 11421 (212) 441-3100
MICROWAVE TV antennas. Best in the West! Rod disc type. Complete with cable accessories. Warranty. $52 \mathrm{~dB} \$ 149.00$. Dealers wanted GALAXY ELECTRONICS, 6007 N. 61st Ave Glendale, AZ 85301 (602) 249-1151
TELEVISION listening in simulated stereo!! Discount video products and accessories. Free shipping in U.S.A. \$1.00. ELECTRONICS ETCETERA, P.O. Box 826-D. Solvang, CA 93463
ATTENTION: Hobbyists and technicians. Inexpensive device to speed up testing of semiconductors with standard ohmmeter. For more information send stamp to: CAMCO PRODUCTS, Box 156, Rte 1, Walcott, IA 52773
TRANSFORMERS, triple secondary 10 V . 2 A , $18 \mathrm{~V} .1 \mathrm{~A}, 18 \mathrm{~V} .1 \mathrm{~A}, 120 \mathrm{~V}$. primary, perfect for protoboard power supplies, $\$ 12.50+\$ 2.50$ shipping, CA residents $6 \%$ tax. J. MACSWAN, Box 4697 Downey, CA 90241
SAVE-only \$15.00. "The Life Saver" keeps you from leaving your car lights on during rainy days and emergencies; increases your battery life by 3 times. EVERY-DAY ELECTRONICS CO., 1227 Oakland Dr. SW, Atlanta, GA 30310
VIDEO trade. Send tapes with list of choices $\$ 12.00$ per movies of equal quality. Adult titles available. 2845 FONDREN, Houston, TX 77063 (713) 781-8859

CABLE TV converters, microwave antennas, cable parts, plans, parts and assembled units For information send $\$ 2.00$. SAT-TECH P.O. Box 10026. Cleveland, OH 44110

40 channel cable converters, inexpensive satellite TV, complete TV descramblers, and instruc tion manuals. Stereo reverbs, power supplies, burglar alarm systems, VCR's, computers, and more. Send $\$ 1$ refundable. J.D.'s ELECTRONICS, Box 2726, San Bernardino, CA 92406
FREE speaker catalog! Woofers, mids, tweeters hardware, crossovers, grille cloth, plans, kits, in formation, much more. Discount prices. UNIVERSAL SOUND, Dept. RE, 2253 Ringling BIvd. Sarasota, FL 33577 (813) 953-5363
SURPLUS, Z80 Microcomputer A T \$200.00. Kit $\$ 125.00$. Bareboard $\$ 30.00$. Display Board $\$ 5.00$. Keyboard $\$ 10.00$. 2114's $\$ 2.00$. 7-Segment Displays .75c. DPP SYSTEMS, INC., (206) 743-7975, plays .75c. DPP SYSTEMS, INC.,
LIQUIDATING $\$ 100,000$ inventory: speaker cones, gaskets, voice coils, spiders; also finished speakers, $50 \%$ below cost. For list write: LSE, 355 Cowan Terrace, W., Brownsville, TX 78521

## Spartan Electronics Inc <br> CALL (516) 499-9500 6094 Jericho Tpke. Commack, N.Y. 11725

Remote T.V. Converter 139.95 Ea

4 \& up 125.00 60 Channel Wireless Control
Geommodore Color-

| VIC=20 | Sound- <br> Graphics |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 259$. |  |

## 25 Pin "D" Subminiature Connectors <br> Solder Style

Male DB25P 2.69 Ea. Call for Qty
Female DB25S 3.69 Ea. Pricing

\section*{Beckman 310 Digital | खाता Multimeter <br> | 135 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Digit LCD <br> 13stant Ohms <br> 135 |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Ins Amp Scale |  |}



Xcelite No. 99SM 54.95 Service Kit


Refurbished Monitors ${ }^{12}$ "diagonal 39.95


## PhilipsECG Transistors

ECG 102A 1.17 Ea. ECG 128 1.37 Ea. ECG $121 \quad 2.27 \mathrm{Ea}$. ECG 1521.76 Ea . ECG 123AP . 86 Ea. ECG 159 1.11Ea. Minimum Qty. (10) Items

Elephant Floppy Disks
Per Box 1022.95

## 40 Channel VHF to UHF

 $=$ Block Converter28.95 Ea .
24.954 \& up


CIRCLE 74 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

# the first name in Counters ! 9 DIGITS 600 MHz \$129 95 

The CT-90 is the most versatile, feature packed counter available for less than $\$ 300.00$ : Advanced design features include, three selectable gate times, nine digits, gate indicator and a unique display hold function which holds the displayed count after the input signal is removed Also, a 10 mHz TCXO time base is used which enables easy zero beat calibration checks against WWV. Optionally, an internal nicad battery pack, external time base input and Micropower high stability crystal oven time base are available. The CT-90, performance you can count on!

SPECIFICATIONS:
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Range: } \\ & \text { Sensitivity: }\end{aligned} 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 600 MHz
Sensitivity. Less than 10 MV to 150 MHz
Less than 50 MV to 500 MHz $0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}(10 \mathrm{MHz}$ range) 1.0 Hz ( 60 MHz range) $10.0 \mathrm{~Hz}(600 \mathrm{MHz}$ range)
Display: $\quad 9$ digits $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED
Time base: $\quad$ Standard- $10.000 \mathrm{mHz}, 1.0 \mathrm{ppm} 20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Optional Micro-power oven-0.1 ppm $20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 8-15 VAC @ 250 ma

## 7 DIGITS 525 MHz \$99 $\frac{95}{\mathrm{w}}$

SPECIEICATIONS
Range: $\quad 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 525 MHz
Sensitivity: Less than 50 MV to 150 MHz Less than 150 MV to 500 MHz
Resolutions $\quad 1.0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ( 5 MHz range) 10.0 Hz ( 50 MHz range) 100.0 Hz ( 500 MHz range) 7 digits $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Display. } & \\ \text { Time base: } & 1.0 \mathrm{ppm} \text { TCXO } 20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\end{array}$

| Time base. | 1.0 ppm |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power. | 12 VAC @ 250 ma |

The CT-70 breaks the price barrier on lab quality frequency counters. Deluxe features such as, three frequency ranges - each with pro- amplification, dual selectable gate times, and gate activity indication make measurements a snap. The wide frequency range enables you to accurately measure signals from audio thru UHF with 1.0 ppm accuracy - that's $.0001 \%$ ! The CT-70 is the answer to all your measurement needs, in the field, lab or ham shack

PRICES:
CT-70 wired, 1 year warranty $\$ 99.95$ CT-70 Kit, 90 day parts warranty
$\mathrm{AC}-1 \mathrm{AC}$ adapter 3.95

BP-1 Nicad pack + AC adapter/charger
12.95

## PRICES:

MINL-100 wired, 1 year Warranty adapter for MINI100 Ac adapter for BP-Z Nicad pack and AC adapter/charger

Here's a handy, general purpose counter that provides most counter functions at an unbelievable price. The MINI-100 doesn't have the full frequency range or input impedance qualities found in higher price units, but for basic RF signal measurements, it can't be beat' Accurate measurements can be made from 1 MHz all the way up to 500 MHz with excellent sensitivity throughout the range, and the two gate times let you select the resolution desired. Add the nicad pack option and the MINI-100 makes an ideal addition to your tool box for "in-the-field" frequency checks and repairs.

# SPECIFICATIONS: 

# Range: $\quad 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 500 MHz 

 Sensitivity: Less than 25 MV Resolution $\quad 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (slow gate) 00 Kz (slow gate) 1.0 KHz (fast gate) Display: $\quad 7$ digits, $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED Time base: $\quad 2.0 \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{20-40}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Power. $\quad 5 \mathrm{VDC} @ 200 \mathrm{ma}$
## 8 DIGITS $600 \mathrm{MHz} \$ 159$

SPECIFICATIONS:
Range: 20 Hz Sensitivity: Less than 25 mv to 150 MHz Less than 150 mv to 600 MHz 1.0 Hz ( 60 MHz range) 10.0 Hz ( 600 MHz range)

Display. $\quad 8$ digits $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED Time base: $\quad 2.0 \mathrm{ppm} 20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Power: $\quad 110 \mathrm{VAC}$ or 12 VDC

The CT-50 is a versatile lab bench counter that will measure up to 600 MHz with 8 digit precision. And, one of its best features is the Receive Frequency Adapter, which turns the CT-50 into a digital readout for any receiver. The adapter is easily programmed for any receiver and a simple connection to the receiver's VFO is all that is required for use. Adding the receiver adapter in no way limits the operation of the CT-50, the adapter can be conveniently switched on or off. The CT-50, a counter that can work double duty!

PRICES:
CT-50 wired, 1 year warranty $\$ 159.95$ CT-50 Kit, 90 day parts warranty
RA-1, receiver adapter kit RA-1 wired and pro-programmed (send copy of receiver schematic)

## DIGITAL MULTIMETER $\$ 99 \frac{95}{\text { WIRED }^{2}}$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
DM-700 wired 1 year warranty DM-700 Kit, 90 day parts warranty \\
\(\mathrm{AC}-1, \mathrm{AC}\) adaptor \\
BP-3, Nicad pack +AC adapter/charger \\
MP-1, Probe kit
\end{tabular} \& \(\$ 99.95\)
79.95
3.95

19.95
2.95 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{AUDIO SCALER} <br>

\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| For high resolution audio measurements, multiplies UP in frequency. |
| :--- |
| - Great for PL tones |
| - Multiplies by 10 or 100 |
| - 0.01 Hz resolution' |
| $\$ 29.95$ Kit $\$ 39.95$ Wired |} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

The DM-700 offers professional quality performance at a hobbyist price. Features include; 26 different ranges and 5 functions, all arranged in a convenient, easy to use format. Measurements are displayed on a large $31 / 2$ digit, $1 / 2$ inch LED readout with automatic decimal placement, automatic polarity, overrange indication and overload protection up to 1250 volts on all ranges, making it virtually goof-proof The DM-700 looks great, a handsome, jet black, rugged ABS case with convenient retractable tilt bail makes it an ideal addition to any shop.

## SPECIFICATIONS

DC/AC volts: 100 uV to $1 \mathrm{KV}, 5$ ranges
DC/AC
current Resistance: 0.1 ohms to 20 Megohms, 6 ranges
Input
impedance. 10 Megohms, DC/AC volts
Accuracy. $\quad 0.1 \%$ basic DC volts
Power. $\quad 4^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$ cells


IERMS
Sativaction guaranteed examine for 10 days if not pleased return in originol form tor refund Add 5 tor thipping
insurance to a maximum of $\$ 10$. Oversear add 15 K . COD add $\$ 2$ Orders under $\$ 10$ add $\$ 150$ NY residenk add 7 :ctax


P. O. Box 280298 Dallas, Texas 75228 (214) 271-5546

Visa - MasterCard - American Express

| STATIC RAM | SOCKETS | 74LS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { 21L02-1KX1 } 250 \text { n.s. }$ | Low Profile Solder |  | 24 |  |  | LS243 | 1.49 |
| Low Power $\qquad$ | $8 \mathrm{Pin} \quad 13 / 1.00$ L | LS02 | 24 | LS138 | . 79 | LS244 . 99 |  |
| 2114L-3 1KX4 300 n.s. <br> Low Power .... 2.75 8/17.95 | 14 Pin $\quad 10 / 1.00$ | LS04 | .24.24 | LS139 | . 79 | LS245 | 1.95 |
|  | $\begin{array}{rr}14 \text { Pin } & 10 / 1.00 \\ 16 \text { Pin } & 8 / 1.00\end{array}$ | LS05 |  | LS151 | . 79 | LS257 | . 79 |
| HM6116P-4-2KX8 + 5v-200 n.s. |  | LS08 | . 24 | LS153 | . 79 | LS266 | . 59 |
| CMOS Low Power 2716 | 18 Pin | LS10 | . 24 | LS154 | 1.75 | LS283 | . 99 |
|  | 0 Pin Pin $\quad 7 / 1.00$ | LS14 | . 89 | LS157 | . 79 | LS290 | . 99 |
| TMM2016-2KX8 + 5v-NMOS | 6/1.00 L | LS20 | . 24 | LS161 | . 99 | LS293 | 1.75 |
|  | 8 Pin $\quad 6 / 1.00$ | LS27 | . 24 | LS164 | . 99 | LS298 | . 89 |
| Out . . ................ 11.50 8/79.95 | 40 Pin $5 / 1.00$ | LS30 | . 24 | LS166 | . 99 | LS367 | 79 |
| MK4104J-4 250NS $4 \mathrm{~K} \times 1$ STATIC 18 PIN CERAMIC Computer Mig. Surplus. PRIME. Fully Static. Easy to Use. Has Same Pin Out as TMS4044, but slightly different timing. With Specs. (Mostek) <br> 8 for $12.00 \quad 32$ for 39.95 <br> VERY LOW POWERI | Buy \$10 Get \$1.00 FREE CHOICE | LS32 | .36.49 | LS175 | .891.99 | LS368 | . 79 |
|  |  | LS42 |  | LS181 |  | LS373 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LS74 } \\ & \text { LS85 } \end{aligned}$ | .49 .44 | LS192 | 1.99 89 | LS374 1.49 |  |
|  | U L |  | . 44 | LS193 | . 89 | LS375 1.19 |  |
|  | 8035 $\ldots . . . . . . . .$. 6.95 <br> 8039 $\ldots . . . . . . . . .$. 7.95 <br> 8748 Intel $\ldots \ldots . .$. 15.95 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LS85 } \\ & \text { LS86 } \end{aligned}$ | .95 .39 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LS221 } \\ & \text { LS240 } \\ & \text { LS241 } \\ & \text { LS242 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.10 \\ .99 \\ .99 \\ 1.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LS377 } \\ & \text { LS390 } \\ & \text { LS393 } \\ & \text { LS399 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.49 \\ 1.19 \\ 1.19 \\ .99 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | LS90 <br> LS109 <br> LS123 | $\begin{aligned} & .39 \\ & .69 \\ & .39 \\ & .99 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DYNAMIC RAM | MISCELLANEOUS | EPROM |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5280N-5 (2107B-4 • TMS4060) | TR1602-UART same as <br> AY5-1013 $1.99$ <br> IM6402-+5v High speed <br> UART-AY5-1013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4KX1 22 Pin ........... 8/3.95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4027-4KX1-250 n.s. . . . . . . . . 1.75 | UART-AY5-1013 <br> pin out ....................... 2.00 AY3-8910-Sound Chip with 60 page data manual | $27162 \mathrm{KX} \times 8+5 \mathrm{v} 450$ n.s. ................ 5.95(Buy 2 Get 1 FREE. This month only.) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4116-16KX1-300 n.s. ..... 8/12.95 |  | 2716-1 2KX3+5v 350 n.s. ............. 9.95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4116-16KX1-200 n.s. ..... 8/15.95 | 82S123-32X8 Tri State Bi polar PROM .......................... 3.99 | $27^{9} 24 \mathrm{KX8} 450$25324 n .3 . Intel Pin Out 450 n.s. T.I. Pin Out ...... 9.9529.95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4164- +5v 64K .... 12.95 8/79.95 | 4.916MHZ Baud Rate <br> Crystal <br> 1771 Single Density Floppy | 2732A-3 4K x 8350 n.s. <br> Intel Pin Out Low Power $\qquad$ 12.95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| VOLTAGE REGULATOR |  | 280 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}7905 & .99 & 7805 & .99 \\ 7912 & .99 & 7812 & .99\end{array}$ | 1791 Double Density FDC .... 29.95 DM8131 6 Bit Unifled Bus | Z80A-4MHZ CPU |  |  | 8.95 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}7912 & .99 & 7812 & .99 \\ 7915 & .99 & 7815 & .99\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.95 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}7915 & .99 & 7815 & .99 \\ 7924 & .99 & 7824 & .99\end{array}$ | Comparator $2.99$ | z80sio/o Chan. Ser. |  |  |  |  | 24.95 |
|  | 8 Pin Dip Jumpers .......... 3/1.00 | ZBODMA-DMA |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 82S129 Tri State BI Polar <br> Prom ............. SPECIAL 2.59 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LAS 1412-12v-3A To-3 ....... 3.95 3/10.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES ON CMOS-8080 - BIT SLICE - TTL - 74S - CRYSTALS - DIP SWITCHES <br>  than Canads add $\$ 3.50$ thipping and handing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

RREE Flyer ic's, resistors, capacitors, acks, etc., plus SSM Music Synthesizer IC's. Sanyo power amp modules, Reticon Analog delay IC's Osborne/McGraw Hill computer books and more! PGS ELECTRONICS, P.O. Box 749-B Terre Haute, IN 47808
INTERESTING and easy to build electronic hob by projects, from telephone bug to musical synthesizer. For more info., write to SPACE TECH, 1120 E. Algonquin Rd., Suite 2C. Schaumburg. IL 60195
ANYTHING electronic located fast. Reliable service, details \$1. SASE. W.K.M., 212 N. Milton Ave., Baltimore, MD 21224
SCHEMATICS for old radios. Send $\$ 1.50$ and SASE to M. RYAN, Bingham Road, Cyclone. PA 16726


## FUJITECH AUDIO KITS

LATEST AUDIO TECHNOLOGY FROM JAPAN

$\$ 499.00$
Send $\$ 5.00$ for each assembly manual, refundable with order.

## Monarchy Engineering, Inc.

380 Swift Avenue, Unit 21
South San Francisco, CA 94080

## Visa or Mastercharge acceptable.

Model A501 Power Amp
Pure Class A $25 \mathrm{~W}+25 \mathrm{~W}$
Switchable to Class AB 100W + 100W
Switchable to Bridge Class A 100 W mono Switchable to Bridge Class AB 300W mono Frequency Response $5-200 \mathrm{KHz}$ (-1dB)
Signal-to-Noise Ratio 120 dB
Non-magnetic Chassis
"Out-board" comprehensive protection circuitry
DC circuitry with limited use of NFB

- High Efficiency Fluid Convection Cooling
- THD under 0.007\%
$\qquad$
CALIFORNIA COMPUTER SYSTEMS

8100
203232 K STATIC RAM A \& T. 200 NSEC
211616 K STATIC RAM A \& T. 200 NSEC'
2055 64K DYNAMIC RAM A \& $T$.
2200 S-100 MAIN FRAM A \& T
2422 FLOPPY DISC WITH CP/M $2.2^{\prime \prime}$
28026502 PROCESSOR A \& T.
$2810 A Z 80$ CPU A \& T.
271004 SERIAL $1 / 0$ A \& T
2718 A 2 SERIAL, 2 PARALLEL A \& T.
2720 A 4 PARALLEL A \& T
PROTO BOARDS WW
APPLE PRODUCTS
7114 A 12K ROM/PROM
7424 A CAL ENDABICLMCK
$7440 A$ PROGRAMMABLE TIMER.
7470A A TO O CONVERTER
74901 GPIB (IE 488) INTERFACE.
7710 A ASYNC SERIAL.
7712A SYNC SERIAL
7720A PARALLEL STANDARD.
$7720 B$ PARALLEL CENTRONICS
78118 ARITHMETIC PROCESSOR W/DISC
781IC ARITHMETIC PROCESSOR W/ROM.
7500A WW BOARD.
7510 A SOLDERTAIL BOARD

## SOFTWARE

2610 CP/M ${ }^{\sim}$ MACRO ASSEMBLER ON DISK ...... $\$ 76.95$ $2620 \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}^{*}$ SYMBOLIC INSTRUCTION DEBUGGER.
2630 CP/M ${ }^{\text {*TEXT FORMATER }}$
$2640 \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}^{\text {" }}$ BACKGROUND PRINT UTILITY.

OTHER CCS PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE.
$\$ 629.00$
$\$ 68.50$ \$64.25 $\$ 64.25$
. $\$ 329.00$
$\$ 548.95$ $\$ 379.95$ $\$ 329.95$ $\$ 282.95$ $\$ 249.95$ $\$ 291.95$ $\$ 305.95$ $\$ 214.95$ $\$ 39.95$
$\$ 106.95$
$\$ 98.50$
$\$ 105.95$
$\$ 265.95$ $\$ 125.95$ $\$ 153.95$
. $\$ 98.95$
$\$ 98.95$
$\$ 342.95$ $\$ 342.95$ $\$ 22.95$ \$23.95 $\$ 42.95$

Model A502 DC Stereo Control Center

- Direct DC coupling from Input to Output
- Cascade FET
- Cascade FET Input in all stages
- Separate Moving Coil RIAA amplifier

Distortion below $0.005 \%$ (3V)
Max Output 15 V
Max Output 15V

- Frequency Response $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$ Maximum Phono Input
MC $=16 \mathrm{mv}$ RMS $M C=16 \mathrm{mv}$ RMS $(1 \mathrm{KHz})$
MM $=270 \mathrm{mv}$ RMS ( 1 KHz )
: Built-in Headphone amplifier
- Relay Output Muting

KIT ONLY


## MICROCOMPUTER PRODUCTS

S100 PRODUCTS


OTHER SSM PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE. CALL FOR PRICES.


MONDAY-FRIDAY, 8:00 TO 12:00, 1:00 TO 5:30 (415) 728-9121
P.O. BOX 955 • EL GRANADA, CA 94018

PLEASE SEND FOR IC, XISTOR AND COMPUTER PARTS LIST

## Your own satellite

TV system for ${ }^{\text {s } 2,586.00}$

## 10 FT. PARABOLIC

What the system will do:
You can receive up to 60 channels of T.V. direct from satellites to your home receiver. Movies, sporting events, religious programs, other T.V. stations, and much more.
What the system Includes:

1. 10 ft . fiberglass dish made of reflective metal bond with fiberglass. Weather-resistant and virtually mainten ance-free. Dish comes in 4 sections.
2. Single pedestal heavy duty polar mount for extra strength and installation simplicity; easy satellite to satellite adjustment.
3. Four pole rotator mount for more stability, square tube legs and rotator included.
4. All aluminum LNA mount and horn holder for accurate aiming of LNA. All aluminum, weather-proof LNA cover.
5. Dral
6. Drake ESR-24 Receiver or Auto-Tech Receiver, Your choice. Down converter located at the dish.
7. Amplica or Avantek LNA $120^{\circ}$.
8. All aparel Feed Horn for unsurpassed quality.

ALSO 13 FT. PARABOLIC DISHES
Complete Systems,
Receivers,
Antennas, LNA's
\& Accessories
CALL US TODAY!
901-795-4504

TENNESSEE ELECTRONICS
P.O. BOX 181108

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38118

## JUNE SPECIAL SALE

 ON PREPAID ORDERS(CHARGE CAROS, C.OD OR P.O.S NOT AVAILABLE) MUST MENTION AD FOR SPECIAL PRICES WAMECO CRT-1 IMTRODUCTION (AT LAST) $16 \times 80$ OR $24 \times 80$ VIDEO BOARD I/O MAPPED SIMULATES INTELLIGENT TERMINAL
$\qquad$
A \& T . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$299.95

|  | EA 5 FOR |  | EA 5 FOR |  |  |  | EA 5 FOR |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LSOO | 25 | 1.23 | LS132 | 75 | 3.56 | LS197 | 85 | 4.04 |
| LSO2 | 25 | 1.23 | LS136 | . 50 | 2.38 | LS221 | 1.15 | 5.46 |
| LSO4 | 25 | 1.23 | LS138 | 75 | 3.56 | LS240 | 1.80 | 8.55 |
| LS05 | 25 | 1.23 | LS139 | 75 | 3.56 | LS243 | 1.75 | 8.31 |
| LS08 | . 35 | 1.66 | LS145 | 1.20 | 5.70 | LS244 | 1.75 | 8.31 |
| LS10 | 25 | 1.23 | LS147 | 2.49 | . | LS245 | 2.15 |  |
| LS13 | 45 | 2.14 | LS148 | 1.35 |  | LS251 | 1.00 | 4.75 |
| LS14 | . 99 | 4.50 | LS151 | . 75 | 3.56 | LS257 | . 85 | 4.04 |
| LS20 | 25 | 1.23 | LS153 | . 75 | 3.56 | LS258 | . 85 | 4.04 |
| LS26 | . 35 | 1.66 | LS155 | . 90 | 4.28 | LS260 | . 65 |  |
| LS27 | . 35 | 1.66 | LS156 | 90 | 4.28 | LS266 | 46 | 2.19 |
| LS30 | . 25 | 1.23 | LS157 | . 75 | 3.56 | LS279 | . 50 | 2.38 |
| LS32 | . 35 | 1.66 | LS158 | . 75 | 3.56 | LS290 | . 80 | 3.80 |
| LS37 | . 55 | 2.50 | LS160 | 90 | 4.28 | LS293 | . 80 | 3.80 |
| LS38 | . 35 | 1.66 | LS161 | 95 | 4.51 | LS295 | 1.05 | 4.99 |
| LS42 | . 55 | 2.50 | LS162 | 95 | 4.51 | LS367 | . 70 | 3.33 |
| LS74 | . 45 | 2.14 | LS163 | 95 | 4.51 | LS368 | 70 | 3.33 |
| LS75 | . 50 | 2.38 | LS164 | 95 | 4.51 | LS373 | 1.85 | 8.79 |
| LS85 | 1.15 | 5.46 | LS166 | 1.75 | 8.31 | LS374 | 1.80 | 8.55 |
| LS86 | . 40 | 1.90 | LS173 | 80 | 3.80 | LS377 | 1.45 | 6.89 |
| LS90 | . 60 | 2.85 | LS174 | 95 | 4.51 | LS378 | 1.18 | 5.61 |
| LS92 | . 60 | 2.85 | LS175 | 95 | 4.51 | LS620 | 2.25 |  |
| LS93 | . 60 | 2.85 | LS190 | 1.00 | 4.75 | LS626 | 2.25 |  |
| LS122 | . 45 | 2.14 | LS191 | 1.00 | 4.75 | LS629 | 1.44 |  |
| LS123 | . 95 | 4.50 | LS192 | 85 | 4.04 | LS682 | 3.20 | . |
| LS125 | . 90 | 4.28 | LS193 | . 95 | 4.51 | LS683 | 2.30 | . |
| LS126 | 75 | 3.56 | LS196 | 85 | 4.04 | LS688 | 2.4 |  |

QUANTITY OF 5 FOR MUST BE OF THE SAME DEVICE. THEY MAY NOT BE MIXED. AN ADDITIONAL $5 \%$ OFF PURCHASES OVER $\$ 50$ ON LS PARTS ON PREPAID ORDERS BY CHECK OR
MONEY ORDER ONLY.

VISA $\propto$ MASTERCHARGE. Send account number, interbank number, expiration date and sign your order. Approx postage will be added. Orders with check or money order wilf be sent post paid in US. It you are not a regular customer. please use charge. cashier's clear. Calit. residents add $6 \%$ tax. Money back 30 -day guarantee. We cannot accept refurned IC's that have been soldereo to. Prices subject to change without notice. $\$ 20$ mitiman orfec. $\$ 2.00$ urrice charge os orders tess than $\$ 20.00$.


LOW TIM DC STEREO

## PRE-AMP KIT TA-10 20

Incorporates brand-new D.C. design that gives a frequency response from $0 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ ! Added features like tone defeat and loudness control let you tailor your own frequency supplies to eliminate power fluctuation! Specifications: - T.H.D less than .005\% - TI.M. less than $005 \%$ - Frequency response: DC to $100 \mathrm{KHz} \pm$ $0.5 \mathrm{~dB} \bullet$ RIAA deviation: $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB} \bullet \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio: better than 70 dB - Sensitivity: Phono 2MV $47 \mathrm{~K} /$ Aux. 100MV $100 \mathrm{~K} \bullet$ Output level: $1.3 \mathrm{~V} \bullet$ Max output: $15 \mathrm{~V} \bullet$ Tone control: bass $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz} /$ treble $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB} @ 15 \mathrm{~Hz}$ • Power supply: $\pm 24$ D.C. @ 0.5A
Kit comes with regulated power supply, all you need is a 48V C.T. transformer @ 0.5A.
ONLY \$44.50
$\$ 4.50$ ea

## 100W CLASS A POWER AMP KIT

Dynamic Bias Class " $A$ " circuit design makes this unit unique in its class. Crystal clear. 100 watts power output will satisfy the most picky fans. A perfect combination with the TA-1020 low T.IM. stereo pre-amp.
Specifications:

- Output power: 100 W RMS into 8 -ohm

125W RMS into 4 -ohm

- Frequency response: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{KHz}$
- T.H.D.: less than $0.008 \%$
- $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio: better than 80 dB
- Input sensitivity: IV max.
- Power supply: $\pm 40 \mathrm{~V} @ 5 \mathrm{amp}$
- One channel, needs two for stereo


TA-1000KIT
\$51.95
Power transformer $\$ 24.00$ each

50 WATTS AUTO STEREO BOOSTER BY VERTRONIX
Specifications: - 50 watts RMStotal ( $25 \mathrm{~W}+$ 25W)

- Frequency Response: $0.5 \mathrm{~dB} .20 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 20 \mathrm{KHz}$
- T.H.D.: $0.2 \%$ at full rated output
- Input Impedance: 20 K ohms
- Crosstalk: Better than 90 dB
- Sensitivity: 1.5 V for full rated output
Model V-Amp 500
- S/N Ratio: Greater than 95dB
$\$ 119.00$ EACH OURSPECIALPRICE
- S/NRatio: Greater than 95 dB - Voltage Load: $2 \sim 8$ ohms $\$ 55.00 \mathrm{EACH}$ - Voltage Supply:9~18VD.C.
"FISHER" 30 WATT STEREO AMP
MAIN AMP ( $15 \mathrm{~W} \times 2$ )
Kit includes 2 pcs. Fisher PA 301 Hybrid IC all electronic parts with PC Board. Power supply $\pm 16 \mathrm{~V}$ DC (not included). Power band with (KF 1\% $\pm$
Super Buy Only $\$ 18.50$

5W AUDIO AMP KIT
2 LM 380 with Volume Control Power Supply 6 18V DC

ONLY
2 WATT AUDIO AMP
Pre assembled units. All you need is to hook up the speaker and the volume control. Supply voltage from 9N 15 V D.C measures only $2^{\prime \prime} \times 33^{\prime \prime \prime}$ ", making it good for portable or discrete applications. Comes with hook up data.

BUY 2 FOR
$\$ 4.99$

1 WATT AUDIO AMP
All parts are pre-assembled on a mini PC
SPECIAL PRICE \$1.95 ea

## 0 N 9 Steps 4 Colors LED VU

Stereo level indicator kit with arc-shape display panel!!! This Mark III LED level indicator is a new design PC board with an arc-shape 4 colors LED display (change color from red, yellow, green and the peak output indicated by rose) The power range is very large from -30 dB to +5 dB . The Mark III indicator is applicable to 1 watt -200 watts amplifier operating voltage is $3 \mathrm{~V}-9 \mathrm{~V}$ DC at max 400 MA The circuit uses 10 LEDs per channel. It is very easy to connect to the amplifier. Just hook up with the speaker output!

IN KIT FORM $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 . 5 0}$

## MARK IV 15 STEPS LED

## POWER LEVEL INDICATOR KIT

This new stereo level indicator kit consists of 364 -color LED ( 15 per channel) to indicate the sound level output of your amplifier from $-36 \mathrm{~dB}+3 \mathrm{~dB}$. Comes with a well designed silk screen printed plastic panel and has a selector switch to allow floating or gradual output indicating Power supply is 612 V D.C. with THG on board inpu sensitivity controls. This unit can work with any amplifier from 1 W to 200 W !
Kit includes 70 pcs. driver transistors, 38 pcs. matched 4 . color LED, all other electronic components, PC board and front panel.


MARK IV KIT
$\$ 31.50$

MARK V 15 STEPS LED POWER OUTPUT INDICATORKIT All functions same as Mark IV but this is with heavy duty aluminum front plate and case. Can be easily slot into the front panel of your auto, truck or boat. Operates on 12 V DC.


## \$41.50 EACH KIT

## SOLID STATE STEREO GRAPHIC

 EQUALIZER PRE AMP KIT TA-2500
## Specifications:

- Total Harmonic Distortion: Less than $0.05 \%$
- Intermodulation Distortion: $(70 \mathrm{~Hz}: 7 \mathrm{KiHz}=4: 1$ SMPTE

Method) Less than $0.03 \%$

- Frequency Response: Overall $10 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 100 \mathrm{KHz}$ $+0.5 \mathrm{~dB},-1 \mathrm{~dB}$
- RIAA Curve Deviation: (Phono) $+0.2 \mathrm{~dB},-0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$ ( $30 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 15 \mathrm{KHz}$ )
- Channel separation (at rated output 1 KHz )
- Phono, Tuner. Aux and Tape Monitor better than 70 dB - Input sensitivity and impedance ( 1 KHz for rated output) Phono: 2MV 47K ohms Aux: 130MV 50K ohms Tuner: 130 MV 50 K ohms Tape: 130 MV 50 K ohms Graphic Equalizer control: 10 Band Slide Control Frequency Bands: $31.5 \mathrm{~Hz}: \mathrm{G} 3 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 125 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 250 \mathrm{~Hz}: 500 \mathrm{~Hz}$; $1 \mathrm{KHz} ; 2 \mathrm{KHz}: 4 \mathrm{KHz} ; 8 \mathrm{KHz} ; 16 \mathrm{KHz}$ also with on panel selector for Phono, Tuner. Aux 1 and Aux 2
Power Supply: 117 VAC
Kit comes with all electronic components, transformer, instructions and a $19^{\prime \prime}$ rack mount type metal cabinet.


MODEL TA. 2500

## \$119.00 PER KIT

ELECTRONIC DUAL SPEAKER PROTECTOR Cutt off when circuit is shorted
or over load to protect your or over load to protect your
amplifier as well as your speakers. A must for OCL circuits.

KIT FORM $\mathbf{\$ 8 . 7 5} \mathbf{E A}$.

| FOR COMMERCIAL FREE TV BOX BUILDERS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MC 1358 | \$2.50 | LM 7815 | \$1.20 |
| MC 1350 | \$2.00 | NE 565 | \$2.00 |
| MC 1330 | \$3.00 | Connectors Set | \$1.00 |
| LM 1458 | \$1.00 | L. Socket Set | \$2.00 |
| LM 380 | \$2.00 | Matching Transform | er \$1.4 |
| Sanyo UHF Tuner | \$35.00 | Tolriod Coils |  |
| Capacitors Set | \$12.50 | (Set of 4) | \$3.00 |
| Resistors Set | \$2.00 | Speaker Cabinet | \$12.9 |
| Trim Pots: Trim Caps Set | \$13.50 | Transformer 18 V 800MA |  |
| Tts and Knobs | \$2.00 |  |  |

We sell you all the above components in a package for $\$ 125.00$ and you will receive a free predrilled P.C. board and instructions at no charge!

## SANYO UHF VARACTOR TUNER

Tuning voltage $+1 \mathrm{~V} \sim+28 \mathrm{~V}$ D.C. Input impedance 75 OHM . L.F. band width $7 \sim 16 \mathrm{MHz}$. Noise figure 11.5 dB MAX. Size $2 \% 8^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. Supply voltage 15 V D.C. Sound IF $=58.0 \mathrm{MHz}$.


Tuner is the most important part for the circuit. Don't let those $\$ 19.00$ tuners fool you!

TV GAME BOARD
PLAYS 4 GAMES: TENNIS: HOCKEY: HANDBALL AND JAI-ALAI.
All boards complete with all parts ready to play. Requires 6C size batteries and a small speaker for sound effects. The boards were surplus from a famous game manufacturer. They will play on all US standard black and white or color TV sets. (Regular price for these games were $\$ 39.50$ each) OUR PRICE ONLY $\$ 6.50$ EACH


PART $=57456$
TENNIS


HOCKEY

ELECTRONIC PIN BALL MACHINE


That sounds and plays like the real thing, All units are brand new but without the case. Functions of the game include double flipper control, kicker control. 1.4 players. 3 speed ball control, tilt switch, automatic score, extra bonus cave and many more. All solid state with LED panel, no moving parts. Requires 9 V battery to operate, speaker not included.

A perfect gift for yourself or friends.
SPECIAL \$8.99 EACH SPEAKER \$1.25 EACH
ELECTRONIC MUSICAL TELEPHONE REST KIT
This telephone rest can be used as a door charm, an audible indicator and for many other sound projects. The special custom made L.C. is pre programmed with 4 musical tunes. Kit comes with a nice looking plastic case. pre-drilled P.C. board, volume control, special sound I.C. speakers and all electronic components and instructions. Ideal for home or school projects.


BUY NOW!

SPECIAL PRICE! ONLY
$\$ 15.50$ PER KIT
No FCC license required. OUR PRICE

CRYSTAL $\$ 49.50$ CONTROLLED WIRELESS
$\$ 49.50$ MICROPHONE SYSTEM

DIGITAL TIMER/CLOCK

- 24 Hour preset time to turn on or off
- 12 Hour green $0.5^{\prime \prime}$ display for time
- operated on $12 \sim 16 \mathrm{~V}$ A.C. contained in a compact plastic case (as seen in photo). Designed for VTR with push button switch for easy setting. Limited quantity available
NOW ONLY \$12.94
SANYO ANTENNA SIGNAL BOOSTER This Booster is specially designed for UHF Channels (14-83). After installed this unit (between the antenna input cable and the UHF tuner) will have a minimum of 10 dB gain, that is approximately 2 times better than what you are
seeing now Ideal for those who live in apartments that canseeing now. Ideal for those who live in apartments that can not put up an outdoor antenna. Size is so small; only $2^{\circ}$ $11 / 2^{*} \times 1^{*}$. Supply voltage is 15 VDC


## * NEW ITEM *

MODEL 001-0076

## $\$ 12.50 \mathrm{EACH}$

13 FUNCTIONS LCD TIME MODULE


Displays month, date and day of the week - Displays hour, minute and second

- AM, PM Indicator
- Alarm 1 and Alarm 2 (Independent)
10 Hours Stop Watch
12 Hours presettable coun down time
MODEL 001-0062
Hour Charm Indicator
- Back light by touch of the switch
These modules are brand new and made by LITRONIX Designed for a man's watch. Can be used for many applicaDions. Comes with 2 silver batteries and the ceramic round transducer


## MATCHED PAIR POWER TRANSISTORS

 BY MOTOROLAMJ2955 PNP150 Watts BV $=60 \mathrm{~V} \quad \$ 3.50$ 2N3055 NPN $\quad$ I.C $=15 \mathrm{~A}$ per pair MJE2955 PNP90 Watts $B V=60 \mathrm{~V} \quad \$ 3.00$ MJE3055 NPN $\quad L . C=10 \mathrm{~A}$ per pair

Md15003 NPN250 Watts $B V=140 \mathrm{~V}$ \$12.00 MJ15004 PNP LC $=20 \mathrm{~A}$ per pair

All above parts guaranteed to be prime and come with data sheets.


QUIPMENT COOLING used computers. But carefully cleaned by ultrasonic cleaner All in "like-new" condition Size $411 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ $411 / 16^{\prime \prime}$
MODEL MF505
$\$ 9.50 \mathrm{EACH}$
FLUORESCENT LIGHT DRIVER KIT
12 V DC POWERED
Lights up $8 \sim 15$ Watt Fluo rescent Light Tubes. Ideal for camper, outdoor, auto or camper. outdoor, auto or boat. Kit includes high heat sink, all other electronic parts and PC Board, light
\$6.50 Per Kit tube not included!

## PRESS-A-LIGHT SELF

GENERATED FLASHLIGHT
Never worry about battery, EXCLUSIVEI $\$ 3.95$ ea. because it has none! Easy to carry in pocket and handy to use Ideal for emergency light. It generates its own electricity by squeezing grip lever. Put one in your car, boat, camper or home. You may need it some time!

ADDITIONAL MICROPHONE (TRANSMITTER AVAILABLE AT $\$ \mathbf{2 8} .00 \mathrm{EACH}$

Transmitter: FET mic for flat 30 $\sim 18 \mathrm{KHz}$ response extra controlled 49 MHz AM Band for driftfree performance 100 MW output (range 100 MW for range approx. 1 a mile) for reliable long range transmission. Powered by a 9 V radio battery (included). Recelver: Extra controlled locks on 49 MHz transmitter signal. With on panel
MURA WMS. 49 VU meter monitors the signal strength from the microphone Standard phone jackoutlet connection to a PA. or other phone input. 9 V battery included. This professional set is ideal for on stage, in field, church, in house or outdoor use.

SUPER FM WIRELESS MIC KIT-
MARK III
This new designed circuit uses high FEQ. FET transistors with 2 stages
 pre 20 M. Transmits FM Range (88120 MHz ) up to 2 blocks away and with the ultra sensitive condensor microphone that comes with the kit, allows you topick 15 ft away any sound electronic parts. OSC coils and P.C. Board. Power supply 9V D.C.

FMC-105
\$11.50 PER KIT
WEM-36 FM WIRELESS MICROPHONE
TEET MODEL WEM-36 is a factory assembled FM wireless microphone powered by two AA size batteries. Transmits in the range of $88-108 \mathrm{MHz}$ with 3 transistor circuits to meet with F.C.C. part 15 regulations. Element is built in a plastic tube type case with an omni-directional electret condenser microphone unit. By using a standard FMradio.signal can be heard anywhere on a one-acre lot. Sound quality was judged "very good.

MODEL WEM-36

## $\$ 16.50 \mathrm{EACH}$

## WHISTLE ACTIVATED SWITCH BOARD

All boards are pre-assembled and tested. Your whistle to its FET condenser microphone from a distance, as far as 30 feet away (sensitivity can be easily adjusted) will turn the switch on, then match your whistle to it again, then it turns off. Ideal for remote control toys. electrical appliance such as lights. coffee pots. TV. Hi-F., radio or other projects. Unit works on 9V D.C.


Kit includes the Ultra Sonic Transducers. 2 PC Boards for transmitter and receiver. All electronic parts and instructions. Easy to build and a lot of uses such as remote control for TV, garage door, alarm sustem or counter. Unit operates by 9.12 DC .
$\$ 15.50$
ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT

## CONDENSER TYPE

 Touch On Touch Off Touch On Touch Offuses 74731 C and 12 V relay
\$5.50 each


FORMULA INTERNATIONAL INC.



12603 CRENSHAW BLVD., HAWTHORNE. CA 90250 PHONE: (213) 973-1921 © (213) 679.5162


TELEPHOME HOLD BUTTON

strobe ught NM nerve tester


повот bLIMKER
3-CHAMNEL COLOR ORGAN

digital slot machime combination lock
Also available, complete Basic Electronics Course

## DEALERS

Cash in on the electronics revolution now. PPG has sold hundreds of thousands of these electronic kits to, schools and training institutions. We are offermo these exciting kits through electronics stores actoss the mation
Contact us immediately for your Dealer's Free Information Package. Find out how you can get started in this exciting and fast growing retail market
CALL THIS TOLL-FREE NUMBER FOR YOUR FREE HANDBOOK ANDTHE NAME OF THE DEALER NEAREST YOU.
Toll-Free 1 (800) 453-1708 Utah residents 1 (801) 628-3627 PPG Electronics Co., Inc. 791 Red Rock Road, St. George, Utah, 84770


HITECH KITS
coucational im matuaf fun to buito and use
LCD Muitimeter
The affordable LCD Multimeter. High acouracy 19 range large $3 / 2$ digit DMM with diode test, auto
polarity and LO Batt indicator. Fully Assembled. Model 101..... $\$ 59.95$ 9V Battery ..... $\$ 0.95$

gulated


30W Single Channel Power Amp. Compact power amp with volume, treble
and base control. Excellent for booating the power of your portable radio, or cassette.

Connect to your TV audio and experience the | resis soctud of your TV program. |
| :--- |
| HKIT-300 Asmm $\$ 21.95$ Kit $\$ 16.95$ |

## Programmable Music Door-bell

 xํํ

 | HKIT-83A | $\$ 7.50$ | HKIT-300 | $\$ 10.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HKIT-86A | $\$ 5.95$ | HKIT-503 | $\$ 12.50$ | 0-35V 1.5A Quallity Power Supply Provides 4 ranges of curront limiting up to


 32.768 MHz Xtal. . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ Kin 549.50

We also stock a full line of TTL | We also stock a full line of TTL |
| :--- | :--- |
| CMOS, Lineor and other ocompo |
| CM | 50 nenta. Pleose come and soe uu.

$\qquad$ Hitech Electronics
4425 W. Sepulveda Blvd., Torranco CA 90505 Phone Orders: (213) 371-2160 VISA and M/C welcomed. Minimum Order 59.00
Shipping and Handling 5200. CA residont odd 08 tax PLEASE VISIT OUR STORE. Open 10:00-6:00 Mon, thru Sat
 CIRCLE 82 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


CIRCLE 81 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
(602) 266-9758 (602) 266-9758

Wholesale - Retall - Surplus

6835 N. 16 th Street $\bullet$ Phoenix, AZ 85016 818 W. Broadway $\bullet$ Tempe, AZ


DIGITAL ALARM CLOCKS AS IS WARRANTY RETURNS \$2.45


SPECIAL LIMITED QUANTITY

* GANG PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
* 6 - D.P.D.T
* 2 - 4.P.D.T.
* RED INDICATOR FOR ON POSITION


NEW PLASTIC CASE Made for Heart Monitor \$1.55

Includes:

- 9 V. Batt. Holder
- Front Bezel

Excellent for Frequency
Counter.
TELEPHONE PUSH BUTTON KEY PAD
\$5.95
(w) Encoder \&

Tone Generator


MICRO WAVE DOWN CONVERTER KIT (HMR \| type)

PC.Bd, 3-MRF901's, 2-MBD 101's, 1 Thermistor, 1 Choke, 3-Chip Caps \$39.95 1 " F " Connector, 8 Resistors

+ Instructions
ALL ORDERS SHIPPED SAME DAY VIA UPS


CIRCLE 71 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

SCR SUPER－BUYS
－UHF－VHF CONVERSION KIT． Complete with PC board，all required com－ ponents：cabinet with speaker：and compre－ hensive brochure incl．schematic，boord lay－ out mounting and hook－up diogroms，part ist ond assemby ond sat－up instructions．\＄119．00 All parts ore industrial prime quality．
－NEW ZENITH ZVM－121 HIGH LEGIBILTY CRT MONTOR．fectures 12 ＂green Our phosphor CRT，with 15 MHz Bondwidth． 40 or 80 charocter widiths are operator switch－ selectable．Fully compatible with 80 －column $\$ 117.00$ Apple cords，ofc
－MITSUMI－MODEL UES－A55F
VARACTOR UHF TUNER FREO．RANGE

－SPECIAL


Own Famous 2200 MFD 40 VT CA $\$ 13.50$
－I．C．SPECIAL LM 56510 for $\$ 16.00$
－H．D．TRANSISTURS
SPECIALS $\quad 2$ N 3055 10 for $\$ 10$.
$2 S A 745 \quad \$ 4.00$ ec． 2SA 747B $\quad \$ 4.50$ ed． 2S C $1116 \mathrm{~B} \quad \$ 3.2500$. 2SC 1403B $\quad \$ 3.00$ ea． OUTSIDE CAL 800－854－8660 INSIDE CAL（714）527－2554

## or（213）603－9385

 ELECTRONICS INC．
VISIT OUR NEW SUPER CENTER
5303 Lincoln Ave．，Cypress，CA． 90630 Pay by CHECK，M．O，VISA M／C
$\$ 10.00$ MIN．ORDER HNDDLING／SHIPPING．．．$\$ 2.50$ UPS NWYWHERE IN CONTINENTAL U．S．

CIRCLE 83 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## 5600 <br>  <br> FREE CATALOG

## Burglar／Fire Alarms Security Products



Alarm Controls－Remote Stations Infrared • Motion Detectors • Sirens Microwave－CCTV • Fire Detectors Vehicle Alarms－Phone Dialers Key Locks • Wireless Components Magnetic Contacts－Glass Protection Lights－System Parts • Tools • Books Bells • Ionization Smoke Detectors

mountain west 4215 N．16th Street Dept．RE－6 Phoenix，AZ 85016 1－800－528－6169

7400 SERIES
$\begin{array}{lll}7400 & .19 & 74136\end{array}$
7400
7401 7401
7402 7403 7404
7405 7406
7407 7408
7409 7410
7411 7411
7412

7413 | 749 |
| :--- |
| 74112 |
| 7413 |
| 7414 | 74

74
74
74 7417
7420 7421 7423
7425 7426 7427
7430 7432
7433
7437 7437
7440 $\begin{array}{ll}7440 & .19 \\ 7442 & .49 \\ 7443 & .65 \\ 7444 & .69\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}7444 & .69 \\ 7445 & .69 \\ 7446 & 59\end{array}$ 7448
7450 7450
 7460
747
747 7473
7474
7475 7475
7476 7476
7480
7481 7 7
7
7


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



號 | 74120 |
| :--- |
| 74121 |


 N

| . 19 | 74136 | . 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 19 | 74141 | . 65 |
| . 19 | 74142 | 2.95 |
| . 19 | 74143 | 2.95 |
| . 19 | 74145 | . 60 |
| . 25 | 74147 | 1.75 |
| . 29 | 74148 | 1.20 |
| . 29 | 74150 | 1.35 |
| . 24 | 74151 | . 65 |
| . 19 | 74152 | . 65 |
| . 19 | 74153 | . 55 |
| . 25 | 74154 | 1.40 |
| . 30 | 74155 | . 75 |
| . 35 | 74156 | . 65 |
| . 55 | 74157 | . 55 |
| . 25 | 74159 | 1.65 |
| . 25 | 74160 | . 85 |
| . 19 | 74161 | . 70 |
| . 35 | 74162 | . 85 |
| . 29 | 74163 | . 85 |
| . 29 | 74164 | . 85 |
| . 29 | 74165 | . 85 |
| . 29 | 74166 | 1.00 |
| . 29 | 74167 | 2.95 |
| . 45 | 74170 | 1.65 |
| . 19 | 74172 | 5.95 |
| . 29 | 74173 | . 75 |
| . 45 | 74174 | . 89 |
| , 29 | 74175 | . 89 |
| . 29 | 74176 | . 89 |
| . 19 | 74177 | . 75 |
| . 49 | 74178 | 1.15 |
| . 65 | 74179 | 1.75 |
| . 69 | 74180 | . 75 |
| . 69 | 74181 | 2.25 |
| . 59 | 74182 | . 75 |
| . 69 | 74184 | 2.00 |
| . 69 | 74185 | 2.00 |
| . 19 | 74186 | 18.50 |
| . 23 | 74190 | 1.15 |
| . 23 | 74191 | 1.15 |
| - 23 | 74192 | . 79 |
| . 23 | 74193 | . 79 |
| . 35 | 74194 | . 85 |
| . 29 | 74195 | . 85 |
| . 34 | 74196 | . 79 |
| . 35 | 74197 | . 75 |
| . 49 | 74198 | 1.35 |
| . 35 | 74199 | 1.35 |
| . 59 | 74221 | 1.35 |
| 1.10 | 74246 | 1.35 |
| . 95 | 74247 | 1.25 |
| . 50 | 74248 | 1.85 |
| . 65 | 74249 | 1.95 |
| . 35 | 74251 | . 75 |
| 4.95 | 74259 | 2.25 |
| . 35 | 74265 | 1.35 |
| . 40 | 74273 | 1.95 |
| . 50 | 74276 | 1.25 |
| . 49 | 74279 | . 75 |
| . 65 | 74283 | 2.00 |
| . 55 | 74284 | 3.75 |
| . 70 | 74285 | 3.75 |
| 2.75 | 74290 | . 95 |
| 1.00 | 74293 | . 75 |
| . 30 | 74298 | . 85 |
| . 45 | 74351 | 2.25 |
| . 45 | 74365 | . 65 |
| . 55 | 74366 | . 65 |
| 1.55 | 74367 | . 65 |
| 1.20 | 74368 | . 65 |
| . 29 | 74376 | 2.20 |
| . 45 | 74390 | 1.75 |
| . 55 | 74393 | 1.35 |
| . 45 | 74425 | 3.15 |
| . 45 | 74426 | . 85 |
| . 55 | 74490 | 2.55 |
| . 45 |  |  |

CMOS

| CMOS |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 74 COO | .35 | 4019 |  |
| $74 \mathrm{CO2}$ | 35 | 4021 |  |

## ZENITH MONITOR

MODEL ZVM-121

* 12'’ P-31 Green phosphor
* SELECTABLE 40 or 80 CHARACTERS PER LINE
* 15 MHZ BANDWIDTH


ORDER TOLL FREE
800-538-5000
800-662-6279

## We Will

Beat Any Competitors Prices - - •...

A copy of this policy is available upon request.

CALL US FOR VOLUME QUOTES

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT......
At JDR Microdevices, Inc. $100 \%$ customer satisfaction is our goall Our first priority is to make sure that all of our customers receive our world famous JDR service:
GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES! if you see an item advertised elsewhere for less, tell us . we will where for less, tell us
match or beat their price.

FRIENDLY STAFF!
To make doing business with JDR a pleasant experience.

To speed your order on its way in one day with superb accuracy.

To better help us serve the needs of our customers, we have installed a new IBM System 34 Computer. This will enable us to reach our goal of $100 \%$ Customer Satisfaction, but we need your help - please use your customer number whenever ordering. Your permane customer number can be found on the left-hand side of your computer printed invoice.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our customers for making JDR one of the fastest growing electronic firms in the world!
$\star$ A copy of this policy is available upon request.
Jeffery D. Rose

## DISKETTES

$5^{1 / 4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$

| oft | 24 |
| :---: | :---: |
| WABASH ss so soft | 24.95 |
| VERBATIM ss so soft | 29.95 |
| VERBATIM ${ }_{10}$ | 29 |

$8^{59}$
VERBATIM ss so soft
44.95

## BOOKS

## BEST SELLERS

OSBORNE/MC GRAW-HILL
Apple II User's Guide ............. 14.95 CRT Controller's Handbook ....... 6.99 68000 Assembly Language Programming
CBASIC User Guide
The 8086 Book
16.99
15.00 16.99

SYBEX
Your First Computer The CPIM Handbook From Chips to Stystems The PASCAL Handbook. Microprocessor Interfacing Techniques

- outlet on the rear of the fan FOR A MONITOR - CONTROLLED BY THE SWITCH
- ULTRA-QUIET APPLE FAN DRAWS COOL AIR THROUGH YOUR COMPUTER
- eliminates down time
- SAVES REPAIR CHARGES
- INCREASES RELIABILITY
- CLIPS ON-NO HOLES OR SCREWS
- LONG LIFE, LOW NOISE MOTOR

JDR MICRODEVICES, INC.
1224 S. Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128
HOURS: Mon. - Fri., 9 to 5; Sat. 11 to 3
VISIT OUR RETAIL STORE!
TERMS: For shipping include $\$ 2.00$ for UPS Ground, $\$ 3.00$ for UPS Blue Label Air. $\$ 10.00$ minimum order. Bay Area residents add $61 / \%$ sales tax. California resi-800-538-5000 • 800-662-6279 (CA) (408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110 dents add $6 \%$ sales tax. We reserve the right to limit quantities and substitute manufacturer. Prices subject to change without notice. Send SASE for complete list


|  |  |  | Each | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { pcs } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TMS4027 | $4096 \times 1$ | (250ns) | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| MK4108 | $8192 \times 1$ | (200ns) | 1.95 | call |
| MM5298 | $8192 \times 1$ | (250ns) | 1.85 | call |
| 4116-120 | $16384 \times 1$ | (120ns) | 8/29.95 | call |
| 4116-150 | $16384 \times 1$ | (150ns) | 8/18.95 | 1.95 |
| 4116.200 | $16384 \times 1$ | (200ns) | 8/13.95 | call |
| 4116-250 | $16384 \times 1$ | (250ns) | 8/13.90 | call |
| 4116.300 | $16384 \times 1$ | (300ns) | 8/13.80 | call |
| 2118 | $16384 \times 1$ | (5v) (150ns) | 4.95 | call |
| MK4816 | $2048 \times 8$ | (5v) (300ns) | 24.95 | call |
| 4164-200 | $65536 \times 1$ | (5v) (200ns) | call | call |
| 4164-150 | $65536 \times 1$ | (5v) (150ns) | call | call |


|  | EPROMS |  | Each | 8 pcs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1702 | $256 \times 8$ | (1us) | 4.95 | 4.50 |
| 2708 | $1024 \times 8$ | (450ns) | 3.75 | 3.50 |
| 2758 | $1024 \times 8$ | (5v) (450ns) | 9.95 | 8.95 |
| TMS2516 | $2048 \times 8$ | (5v) (450ns) | 6.95 | 5.95 |
| 2716 | $2048 \times 8$ | (5v) (450ns) | 4.95 | 3.95 |
| 2716 -1 | $2048 \times 8$ | (5v) (350ns) | 9.00 | 8.50 |
| TMS2716 | $2048 \times 8$ | (450ns) | 9.95 | 8.95 |
| TMS2532 | $4096 \times 8$ | (5v) (450ns) | 9.95 | 7.95 |
| 2732 | $4096 \times 8$ | (5v) (450ns) | 9.95 | 7.95 |
| 2732A-2 | $4096 \times 8$ | (5v) (200ns) | call | call |
| 2764 | $8192 \times 8$ | (5v) (450ns) | call | call |
| TMS2564 | $8192 \times 8$ | (5v) (450ns) | call | call |
| $5 \mathrm{v}=$ Single 5 Volt Supply |  |  |  |  |



JUINE SPECIRL5 2K x 8 STATIC TMM 2016 (200NS) $8 / 6^{95}$ HM6116 (200NS) $8 / 7^{95}$ 64K DYNAMIC 4164 (2OONS) $8 / 8^{95}$ 16K DYNAMIC 4116 (200NS) $8 / 13^{95}$ 16K EPROMS 2716 (450NS) $8 / 3^{95}$ 32K EPROMS

2532 or 2732 (45ONS) $8 / 795$

PRICES GOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE ONLY
PLEASE MENTION IUNE SPECIAIS WHEN PLEASE MENTION JUNE SPECIALS WHEN ORDERING

| Order by National Part No. | Function | PROMS <br> EQUIVALENT PART NUMBERS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | II | sia | MMI | Harris |  |
| 74S188 | $32 \times 8$ OC | 18SA030 | 82S23 | 6330-1 | 7602 | 2.95 |
| 74S287 | $256 \times 4$ TS | 14S10 | 82S129 | $6301-1$ | 7611 | 3.25 |
| 74S288 | $32 \times 8$ TS | 18S030 | 82S123 | 6331-1 | 7603 | 2.75 |
| 74S387 | $256 \times 4$ OC | 14SA10 | 825126 | 6300-1 | 7610 | 2.95 |
| 74S471 | $256 \times 8$ TS | 18 S 22 |  | 6309-1 |  | 10.95 |
| 74S472 | $512 \times 8$ TS | 18S42 | 825147 | 6349-1 | 7649 | 10.95 |
| 745473 | $512 \times 8$ OC | 18 SA 42 | 825146 | 6348 | 7648 | 10.95 |
| 74S474 | $512 \times 8$ TS | 18546 | 825141 | 6341 | 7641 | 12.95 |
| 74S475 | $512 \times 8$ TS | 18SA46 | 825140 | 6340 | 7640 | 12.95 |
| 74S478 | $1 \mathrm{~K} \times 8$ TS | 28586 |  |  |  | 19.95 |
| 74S570 | $512 \times 4$ OC | 27512 | 825130 | 6305 | 7620 | 5.95 |
| 74S571 | $512 \times 4$ TS | 27 S 13 | 825131 | 6306.1 | 7621 | 5.95 |
| $74 \mathrm{S572}$ | 1 kx 4 OC | 24SA41 | 825136 | 6352-1 | 7642 | 9.95 |
| 74S573 | 1 kx 4 TS | 24S41 | 825137 | 6353-1 | 7643 | 9.95 |
| 875180 | $1 \mathrm{kx8}$ OC | 28SA86 | 825180 | 6380-1 | 7680 | 19.25 |
| 87S181 | 1 kx 8 TS | 28S86 | 82 S 181 | 6381-1 | 7681 | 16.25 |
| 875184 | 2 kx 4 OC | 24SA81 | 825184 |  | 7684 | 17.20 |
| 87S185 | $2 \mathrm{k} \times 4$ TS | 24S81 | 825185 |  | 7685 | 16.95 |
| 87 S 190 | 2 kx 4 OC | 28SA166 | 82 S 190 |  | 76160 | 39.95 |
| 87S191 | 2 kx 8 TS | 28S166 | 825191 |  | 76161 | 39.95 |

74LS00 SERIES

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS00 } & .25 & \text { 74LS169 } & 1.75 \\ \text { 74LS01 } & .25 & \text { 74LS170 } & 1.75\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllr}\text { 74LSO1 } & .25 & 74 \mathrm{LS} 170 & 1.75 \\ \text { 74LSO2 } & .25 & 74 \mathrm{LS} 173 & .80\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS02 } & .25 & \text { 74LS173 } & .80 \\ \text { 74LS03 } & .25 & \text { 74LS174 } & .95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 74LSO4 } & .25 & \text { 74LS175 } & .95 \\ \text { 74LS05 } & 25 & 74 \text { LS } 181 & 2.15\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS05 } & .25 & \text { 74LS181 } & 2.15 \\ \text { 74LSO8 } & .35 & 74 \text { LS189 } & 9.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS09 } & .35 & \text { 74LS } 190 & 1.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS } 10 & .25 & 74 \mathrm{LS} 191 & 1.00 \\ \text { 74LS11 } & 35 & 74 \mathrm{LS} 192 & 85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS11 } & .35 & \text { 74LS192 } & .85 \\ \text { 74LS12 } & .35 & \text { 74LS193 } & .95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 74LS12 } & .35 & \text { 74LS193 } & .95 \\ \text { 74LS13 } & .45 & \text { 74LS } 194 & 1.00 \\ \text { 74LS14 } & 1.00 & \text { 74LS195 } & .95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}74 \text { LS } 14 & 1.00 & \text { 74LS } 195 & .95 \\ \text { 74LS15 } & .35 & \text { 74LS196 } & .85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllr}\text { 74LS15 } & .35 & \text { 74LS196 } & .85 \\ \text { 74LS20 } & .25 & \text { 74LS197 } & .85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS21 } & .35 & \text { 74LS221 } & 1.20 \\ \text { 74LS22 } & .25 & \text { 74LS240 } & 1.29\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS26 } & .35 & \text { 74LS241 } & 1.29 \\ \text { 74LS27 } & .35 & \text { 74LS242 } & 1.85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS27 } & .35 & \text { 74LS242 } & 1.85 \\ \text { 74LS28 } & .35 & \text { 74LS243 } & 1.85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS30 } & .25 & \text { 74LS244 } & 1.29 \\ \text { 74LS32 } & .35 & \text { 74LS245 } & 1.90\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 74LS33 } & .55 & \text { 74LS247 } \\ \text { 74LS37 } & .55 & \text { 74LS248 }\end{array}$ | 74 LS38 | .35 | 74LS248 | 1.29 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 74LS40 | .35 | 74LS249 | .99 | $\begin{array}{lllr}74 \text { LS42 } & .55 & 74 \text { LS253 } & .85 \\ \text { 74LS47 } & .75 & \text { 74LS257 } & .85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllr}74 \text { LS } 48 & .75 & 74 \text { LS } 258 & .85 \\ 745 & 75 & 74 \text { LS } 259 & .85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}74 \text { LS49 } & .75 & \text { 74LS259 } & 2.85 \\ \text { 74LS51 } & .25 & \text { 74LS260 } & .65\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS54 } & .35 & \text { 74LS266 } & .55 \\ \text { 74LS55 } & .35 & 74 \text { LS273 } & 1.65\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 74LS55 } & .35 & \text { 74LS273 } & 1.65 \\ \text { 74LS63 } & 1.25 & \text { 74LS275 } & 3.35\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}74 \text { LS73 } & .40 & 74 \text { LS279 } & .55 \\ 74 \text { LS74 } & .45 & 74 \mathrm{LS} 280 & 1.98\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS75 } & .50 & \text { 74LS283 } & 1.00 \\ \text { 74LS76 } & .40 & \text { 74LS290 } & 1.25\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS78 } & .40 & \text { 74LS290 } & 1.25 \\ 744 \mathrm{LS} 293 & 1.85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 74LS83 } & .75 & \text { 74LS295 } & 1.05 \\ \text { 74LS85 } & 1.15 & \text { 74LS298 } & 1.20\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS86 } & .40 & \text { 74LS324 } & 1.75 \\ \text { 74LS } 90 & .65 & \text { 74LS352 } & 1.55\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS91 } & .89 & \text { 74LS353 } & 1.55 \\ 74 \text { LS92 } & 70 & 74 \text { LS } 363 & 1.35\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS92 } & .70 & \text { 74LS363 } & 1.35 \\ \text { 74LS93 } & .65 & \text { 74LS364 } & 1.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS95 } & .85 & \text { 74LS365 } & .95 \\ \text { 74LS96 } & .95 & \text { 74LS366 } & .95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS } 107 & .40 & \text { 74LS } 367 & .70 \\ \text { 74LS } 109 & .40 & \text { 74LS } 368 & .70\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}74 \text { LS } 112 & .45 & 74 \text { LS373 } & 1.75 \\ 74 \text { LS } 113 & .45 & 74 \text { LS } 374 & 1.75\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS114 } & .50 & 74 \text { LS } 377 & 1.45\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { 74LS122 } & .45 & \text { 74LS378 } & 1.18 \\ \text { 74LS123 } & .95 & \text { 74LS379 } & 1.35\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 74LS124 } & 2.99 & \text { 74LS385 } & 1.90 \\ \text { 74LS125 } & .95 & \text { 74LS386 } & .65\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS126 } & .85 & \text { 74LS390 } & 1.90 \\ \text { 74LS132 } & .75 & \text { 74LS393 } & 1.90\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS132 } & .75 & \text { 74LS393 } & 1.90 \\ \text { 74LS136 } & .55 & \text { 74LS395 } & 1.65 \\ \text { 74LS137 } & .99 & \text { 74LS399 } & 1.70\end{array}$ | 74LS138 | .75 | 74LS399 | 1.70 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 74LS 139 | .75 | 74LS424 | 2.95 | $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 74LS139 } & .75 & \text { 74LS447 } & .37 \\ \text { 74LS145 } & 1.20 & \text { 74LS490 } & 1.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS147 } & 2.49 & \text { 74LS624 } & 3.99 \\ \text { 74LS148 } & 1.35 & \text { 74LS668 } & 1.69\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}74 \text { LS151 } & .75 & \text { 74LS668 } & 1.69 \\ 745669 & 1.89\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 74LS153 } & .75 & \text { 74LS670 } & 2.20 \\ \text { 74LS154 } & 2.35 & \text { 74LS674 } & 9.65\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS154 } & 2.35 & \text { 74LS674 } & 9.65 \\ \text { 74LS155 } & 1.15 & \text { 74LS682 } & 3.20\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS156 } & .95 & \text { 74LS683 } & 2.30 \\ \text { 74LS157 } & .75 & 74 \text { LS684 } & 2.40\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS158 } & .75 & 74 \text { LS6885 } & 2.40\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS160 } & .90 & \text { 74LS688 } & 2.40 \\ \text { 74LS161 } & .95 & \text { 74LS689 } & 2.40\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllr}\text { 74LS162 } & .95 & \text { 74LS783 } & 24.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 74LS163 } & .95 & 81 \text { LS95 } & 1.69 \\ \text { 74LS164 } & .95 & 81 \text { LS96 } & 1.69\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}74 \text { LS165 } & .95 & 81 \text { LS97 } & 1.69\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{llll}74 \text { LS166 } & 2.40 & 81 \text { LS98 } & 1.69 \\ 74 \text { LS168 } & 1.75 & & \end{array}$


| Z-80 |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| 2.5 Mhz |  |
| Z80-CPU | 6.00 |
| Z80-CTC | 5.95 |
| Z80-DART | 15.25 |
| Z80-DMA | 17.50 |
| Z80-PIO | 6.00 |
| Z80-SIO/O | 18.50 |
| Z80-SIO/1 | 18.50 |
| Z80-SIO/2 | 18.50 |
| Z80-SIO/9 | 16.95 |
| 4.0 Mhz |  |
| Z80-A-CPU | 6.00 |
| Z80-CTC | 8.65 |
| Z80A-DART | 18.75 |
| Z80A-DMA | 27.50 |
| Z80A-PIO | 6.00 |
| Z80A-SIO/O | 22.50 |
| Z80A-SII/1, | 22.50 |
| Z80A-SIO1/22 | 22.50 |
| Z80A-SIO/9 | 19.95 |
| 6.0 Mhz |  |
| Z80B-CPU | 17.95 |
| Z80B-CTC | 15.50 |
| Z80B-PIO | 15.50 |
| ZILOG |  |
| Z6132 | 34.95 |
| Z8 | 39.95 |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| (tapmw |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}8 \text { pin WW } & 1.69 & 1.49 \\ \text { pin WW } & 1.99 & 1.80\end{array}$ WW = WIREWRAP |  |
|  |  |


| 8200 |  |
| :---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 8202 | 34.95 |
| 8205 | 3.50 |
| 8212 | 1.85 |
| 8214 | 3.85 |
| 8216 | 1.80 |
| 8224 | 2.50 |
| 8226 | 1.80 |
| 8228 | 4.90 |
| 8237 | 19.95 |
| 8238 | 4.95 |
| 8243 | 4.45 |
| 8250 | 14.95 |
| 8251 | 4.75 |
| 8253 | 9.25 |
| $8253-5$ | 9.85 |
| 8255 | 4.75 |
| $8255-5$ | 5.25 |
| 8257 | 8.50 |
| $8257-5$ | 8.95 |
| 8259 | 6.90 |
| $8259-5$ | 7.50 |
| 8272 | 39.95 |
| 8275 | 29.95 |
| 8279 | 9.50 |
| $8279-5$ | 10.00 |
| 8282 | 6.65 |
| 8283 | 6.65 |
| 8284 | 5.70 |
| 8286 | 6.65 |
| 8287 | 6.50 |
| 8288 | 25.00 |
| 8289 | 49.95 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


\section*{| 8000 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 8035 | SERIES |
| 8039 | 7.25 |
| INS8060 | 7.95 |
| INS8073 | 29.95 |
| 8080 | 3.95 |
| 8085 | 7.95 |
| $8085 A-2$ | 11.95 |
| 8086 | 59.95 |
| 8087 | Call |
| 8088 | 39.95 |
| 8089 | 89.95 |
| 8155 | 7.95 |
| 8156 | 89.95 |
| 8185 | 29.95 |
| $8185-2$ | 39.95 |
| 8741 | 39.95 |
| 8748 | 29.95 |
| 8755 | 32.00 |}

6800


| CRYSTALS |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 32.768 khz | 3.95 |
| 1.0 mhz | 4.95 |
| 1.8432 | 4.95 |
| 2.0 | 3.95 |
| 2.097152 | 3.95 |
| 2.4576 | 3.95 |
| 3.2768 | 3.95 |
| 3.579535 | 3.95 |
| 4.0 | 3.95 |
| 5.0 | 3.95 |
| 5.0688 | 3.95 |
| 5.185 | 3.95 |
| 5.7143 | 3.95 |
| 5.9904 | 3.95 |
| 6.0 | 3.95 |
| 6.144 | 3.95 |
| 6.5536 | 3.95 |
| 8.0 | 3.95 |
| 10.0 | 3.95 |
| 14.31818 | 3.95 |
| 15.0 | 3.95 |
| 16.0 | 3.95 |
| 18.0 | 3.95 |
| 18.432 | 3.95 |
| 20.0 | 3.95 |
| 22.1184 | 3.95 |
| 32.0 | 3.95 |



## Hobhyists, "Users" Small System Houses...

We offer top line, pro qualitý off lease, used \& refurbished equipment formerly available only to giant corporations..

- High Speed Chain. Drum, Band \& Matrix Line Printers \& Terminals
- Quality Mini-Diskette. Diskette. Disk \& Storage Module Drives $1 / 4$ to 300 mbytes -CRT Terminals, Printing Terminals, CRT Monitors
- Small \& Medium Size Minicomputer. Word Processors \& Peripherals


## THIS MONTH'S SPECIALS!

## Complete WANG PCS-IIA MINICOMPUTER SYSTEM!

Off-lease refurbished \& eligible for Mfr; 's maintenance Many, many exciting features and capabilities nclude:
$-80 \times 24$ U/L Display
-32 Special Function Keys 48K Basic in Roms. 16K Ram -Compact. Sell. Contained -Wang "Basic" Operating System Operatin Dual Prin [Centronics I/0]

-Basic "keyword" Keyboard - List Over $\$ 5000$ - 110 VAC. 60 Hz

WANG PCS IIA
$\$ 2790$ ea

## WANG/ DIABLO "WP" DAISY PRINTER

Featuring the Diabio 1355 WP metal wheel daisy printer with Wang-built power supply \& interface. Fully Wang serviceable, recovered platen, excellent condition Combine with the above mini to complete excellen
WP system. $15^{\prime \prime}$ frame, dual pitch ( 10 \& 12) 40 char WP system. $15^{\prime \prime}$ frame. dual pitch ( 10 \& 12 )
second Includes metal daisy wheel \& cable.

Wang 2281 Daisy Printer IList $\$ 4500$ ) .... \$2600 ea. Add S20 00 for Crate. Pay Shipping on Delivery Adjustable Forms Tractor (Diablo), tor above\$125 ea

Acoustic "Hood"
or 2281 Wang/Diablo Printer
Plus Shipping

Manufactured by Gates
Plus Shipping

## General Electric

 "TERMINET 1200"150. 300 \& 1200 baud RS232. ASCII, receive only. 120 columns 120 PPER \& LOWER second ( 60 LPM) max per rate Fast fully-formed characters continuous character band mechanism Service \& support in most
major cities in USA Highly reliable, current list price near $\$ 6000$
Tested \& Operational
Add S20 for Pkg. \& Hdig Pay Shipping on Delivery
$\$ 595$ ea.
WHILE THEY LASTI!
GE "TERMINET 340"
Over 230 LPM, band printer, 132 columns, 64 characters Very reliable! Parallel interface included, other interfaces available from G.E Self-test feature, stand included 110 VAC, 60 Hz GE service nation-wide Tested \& Operational .....................\$895 ea Add S30 for Pkg. \& Hdig - Pay Shipping on Delivery

## MPI Model 52

5 1/4" MINI-FLOPPY
Used, good physical appearance, removed from used equipment Fully SA-400 pin for pin compatiblefeatures DSDD for $1 / 2$ mbyte per drivell
Used Untested. w/Data
$\$ 199$ ea.
Write or Call for Our Latest BARGAIN-PACKED FLYER!


WAREHOUSE
18 firanite St Haverhill Mass 01830 MAIL ORDER
Box 204 Newion. New Hampshire 03858 TELEPHONE OROERS $617 / 372.8637$ $617 / 372-8637$ Sorry No Collect Calis
MasterCard \& VISA Accepted

## NORE GAIN

THAN A VARACTOR UHIF TUNER


We start with a Mechanical UHF Tuner, add 2 coils and a diode, then peak it on our Spectrum Analyzer for maximum gain.

Frequency Range $470-899 \mathrm{MHz}$ channels 14-83 Output Channel 3. Available on request:

Ch 2 or 4

## PART

 DESCRIPTION PRIC Modified High Gain Modied High Gain $\$ 15.00$ Pre-Drilled circuit $\$ 15.00$Pre-Drilled circuit
board. screen printed board. screen printed
layout. soldrmast on layout, soldrmast on foil side, needs only 322 Complete parts
$\$ 17.00$ Complete parts kit (30). PCB
(30). PCB

Potentiometers ( $1-5 \mathrm{~K}$
3-10K). Power
Transformer (1A24V)
Panel Mount
Potentiometer ( 10 K ).
Integrated Circuits (7)
Diodes (4). Voltage
Regulator, Heat Sink, Electrolytic Capacitors (6). Disc Capacitors (35), Variable Capacitors (4). Coil Kit with \# 26 wire (4). IC Sockets (4-8 pin, 3-14 pin). Speaker ( $4^{\circ}, 3$ oz). Standofts Hookup Wire, All misc. Hardware and the most complete and comprehensive 17 page instruction
manual we have seen All items individually packaged .......... $\mathbf{\$ 8 0 . 0}$

When ordering 3
above items ......... \$110.00
Order 5 each of the
3 items ................ \$ 95.00/set Order 10 each of the
3 items.............. \$ 85.00/set
ACCESSORIES, AMPLIFIERS
A02 New 2 stage
28 db gain
RF amplifier...Kit $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 . 0 0}$ Assembled $\$ \mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}$
A03 New 14 db Gain single stage RF amp Assembled $\mathbf{\$ 1 5}$ A04 75-300 ohm matching transformer ........ \$ $\mathbf{1 . 1 5}$
F.59 Coaxial connectors\$ 0.35

Mail order only.
Send check or money order to:
GILCO INTERNATIONAL, INC. RO. Box 8817 ,
Coral Gables, FL 33124
Tel. (305) 823-5891 For COD orders
Minimum order $\$ 25.00$.
Add $10 \%$ shipping and handling.
For orders over \$50, Add 5\%
Florida orders will not be accepted.

CIRCLE 77 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## MICROWAVE TV CONVERTERS



## DON'T FORGET



USE
YOUR
READER
SERVICE *
CARD <br> \title{
BRAND NEW! <br> \title{
BRAND NEW! Straight From The Factory Shugart SA 400 <br> <br> 51/4" MINIFLOPPY <br> <br> 51/4" MINIFLOPPY DISK DRIVE DISK DRIVE <br> - 35 Track- <br> Single Sided <br> - 48 Tracks/Inch <br> - Single/Double Density <br> Guaranteed <br> - Complete Specs Avallable
}

## $5209=$ SAVE EVEN MORE 2-4 \$198ea

Shipping \& Handling add 5-9 \$189ea $\$ 4$ per unit ( $\$ 6$ outside U.S.) 10 or more $\$ 179$ ea

## Ask for free catalog

Ordor by Mall or Call TOLL FREE
800-343-3086
ORDER SHIPPED IN 24 HRS

CIRCLE 80 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## AMAVING DEVICES

PPF-1. PHASOR PAIN FIELD - is being lested by Gov't for riot control. Soon to come under weapons restrictions as an internal machine. Easily hand-held Hazardous - Use with discretion. SOLD ONLY FOR ANIMAL CONTAOL
PPF. 1 PPF. 1
IPG-3. INVISIBLE PAIN FIELD GENERATOA - Produces $\$ 15.00$ moderately intense pain to lower back of head up to 50 ftic Cigarette pack sized IPG-3 PLANS
\$7.00 IPG-3K HUG-1. HIGH POWERED ALED FOR ANIMAL CONTROL $\quad \$ 39.50$ cos of sound Psure energy alTRASONIC GUN - Produces directional 130 PLANS $\quad \$ 10.00$ PARTICLE BEAM WEAPON LASERS PLANS \$15.00 LHP-2 BEGINNER VISIBLE RED NON-HAZARDOUS OPTICAL

LP-3/LRG.3 LASER PISTOL AND RIFLE COMBINATION $\$ 39.50$ of infrared energy
LP-3/LRG-3
$\$ 10.00$
LGU-1 VISIBLE RED LASER GUN for holography, special ettects, cloud WTling, etc PLANS $\$ 10.00$ LC-1. BURNING/CUTTING CO2 LASER
LC. 1 PLANS
RUB-1. WELDING/DRILLING RUBYIYAG LASER Intenser $\$ 15.00$ PLANS $\quad \$ 15.00$ MPS. 1 HIGH POWERED PORTABLE ENERGY SOURCE FOR
LASERS \& MAGNETIC WEAPONS explodino wires, shock waves ete
 INF-1 INFINITY TRANSMITTER - Uses telephone lines for selective home or office listening while away on business or vacation
INF-4 SEE IN THE DARK - Device WWPM-5 WIRELESS TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER - Long range $\$ 10.00$
 FBT. 7 WIRELESS MICROPHONE - Extended range
FBT-7 PLANS $\$ 7.00$ FBT-7K

Kill $\$ 34.50$ HOD-1/TT-6 PLANS .. $\$ 6.00$ HOD-1K/TT-6K. KIT $\$ 39.50$ TAT-2. TALK AND TELL - Device records telephone when PSW-3. PHASOR STUN WAND - Produces energy capable $\$ 14.50$ PSW-3. PHA SOR STUN WAND - Produces energy capable of burning flesh
intended as a last resort personnel detense weapon. PSW-3 PLANS $\$ 8.00$ PSW-3K
Send for free catalog descriptions of above itoms, kits and parts, plus hundreds more. We accept, Master Charge and VISA or when ordering send check or meney

INFORMATION UNLIMITED, INC.
P.O. BOX 716, Dept. R8

CIRCLE 79 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


SEND FOR OUR NEW

## COMPUTER CAPACITOR

$1700 \mathrm{mfd} .150 \mathrm{VDC} \mathbf{S 2 . 0 0}$
2
$3,600 \mathrm{mfl}$ Id.
3,
$3,600 \mathrm{mfd}$.
40 VDC
$\$ 1.00$ 6,400 midd. 60 VDC
$13 / 8^{4} \mathrm{on} \times 4 \frac{\text { S2.5 }}{1 / 4^{\circ}}$
$12,000 \mathrm{mfd} .40 \mathrm{VDC} \$ 3.00$

 $20,000 \mathrm{mfd} .25 \mathrm{VDC}$ $22,000 \mathrm{mdt.15VDC}$ ${ }_{2}^{22,000} \mathrm{mtd} .40 \mathrm{VDC}$ $25,000 \mathrm{mfd} .75$ VDC $\$ 3.00$ $45,000 \mathrm{mtd}$. 25 VDC

## $72,000 \mathrm{mfd}$. 15 VDC

CANNON XLRA SOCOL

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

TRANSFORMERS
120 volt primaries
 $\begin{array}{lll}12 \text { V.C.T. at } 500 \mathrm{~mA} & 52.50 \\ 16.5 \mathrm{~V} \text {.at } 3 \mathrm{AMPS} & \mathrm{Sc} .50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}18 \text { VOLTS at } 350 \mathrm{MA} & \$ 2.00 \\ 18 \text { VOLTS at } 1 & \mathrm{AMP} & \$ 4.50\end{array}$ 25.2 VCT at 2.8 AMP $\$ 5.50$ CONNEGTOR

## 500 K LINEAR

 If SLIDE POT
AUTOMATIC
RECORD CHANGER B.S.R. MODEL C136R/C/3
PLAYS $33 / 45 / 78$ RECORDS MINI SIZE: $81 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ INCLUDES OUST COVER AND LASTIC CASE (NOT PICTURED) STEREO UNIT (NOT INCLUDED).
\$17.50 each TEREO UNIT (NOT INCLUDED).
BLACK LIGHT
PHOTO FLASH

## ADVERTISING INDEX

RADIO-ELECTRONICS does not assume any responsibility for errors that may appear in the index below.

## Free Information Number <br> Page

(

## "Is it wishful thinking to want a 50 MHz portable scope with $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ sensitivity for under \$2,000?"



# (*) HITACHI HEARD YOU. 

Not since Hitachi introduced the dual trace, delayed sweep V-509. For only $\$ 1,895$ you get a dynamic range of 8 full divisions. Sensitivity to $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 10 MHz . And sweep times down to $10 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$. For today's sophisticated electronics, computers and VTRs, it's the perfect field service tool.

Weighing a mere 11 pounds, in an $8.5^{\prime \prime} \times 4.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $13.8^{\prime \prime}$ package, the V-509 is, nevertheless, a heavyweight when it comes to performance. Auto focus, a built-in TV sync separation circuit and Channel 1 DVM output are standard. There's even a single-sweep function to reliably measure one-time events. Plus AC/DC operation and an optional battery pack, so you can take the V-509
wherever it's needed.
Hitachi's human engineering is evident in every facet of V-509 design. Its bright, $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ diagonal CRT is easy to read. Functionally grouped front-panel controls make for fast, efficient use.

Also from Hitachi is the V-209, list price \$995. A 20 MHz , dual trace, mini-portable scope with many of the same performance and ease-of-use features as the V-509.

So if you're thinking about purchasing a mini-portable scope, you know who to think of. Hitachi Denshi America, Ltd., 175 Crossways Park West, Woodbury, NY 11797 (516) 921-7200. Offices also in Chicago, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, Seattle and Washington, D.C.

It's bigger and better than ever before-Zenith's newest semiconductor cross-reference guide!

Featured are Zenith universal semiconductors covering Zenith exact replacements. Plus the most popular types in the entire consumer electronics industry. All in a unique, easy to use one-numbering system format!

More cross-references! More line items! More support data! They are all here - and more of them than ever before - in this new Zenith Universal

Semiconductor Cross-Reference Guide.
Actually, there's more of everything - more triplers, more linear ICs, more digital ICs. In this one guide, you will see replacements cross-referenced to over 178,000 semiconductor devices!

See your Zenith distributor for your Zenith Universal Semiconductor Cross-Reference Guide.

It's Zenith's latest, greatest and most complete semiconductor crossreference guide ever!

\title{

Once-in-o-lifetime

## opportunity

}

## opportunity

}


[^0]:    Online conferences Ltd., Argyle House, Northwood Hills, Middlesex, HA6 1TS, U.K. Phone: Northwood (09274) 28211 Int'I phone: 44-9274 28211 Telex: 923498

[^1]:    *In kit form, F.O.B. Benton Harbor, MI. Also available the completely assembled Zenith Z-19 at $\$ 895$. Prices and specifications are subject to change without notice.

[^2]:    1) Quiescent (low, or no-signal) bias through the output transistors.
[^3]:    -Managing Editor, Interface Age magazine.

[^4]:    Dectay Electra Company
    Dvsion of Masco Corp onindiana
    300 East County Line Road
    Cumberland Indiana 46229

[^5]:    Los Angeles, California 90034

[^6]:    Call or write for full product information, specifications and pricing to: Aaron-Gavin. 123 South McClay Street, Unit F. Santa Ana, CA 92701, (714) 957-8710.

[^7]:    TERMS: All material guaranteed unless otherwise stated. If you are not satisfied with our product, it may be returned within 10 days for a refund (less shipping). Please add $\$ 4.00$ for shipping and handling on all orders. COD's accepted for orders totaling $\$ 50$ or more. All orders shipped UPS unless otherwise specified. Florida residents please add $4 \%$ sales tax. Minimum order, $\$ 15.00$. Foreign orders-US funds only, add $20 \%$ for shipping and handling.

