Radio-Electronics®

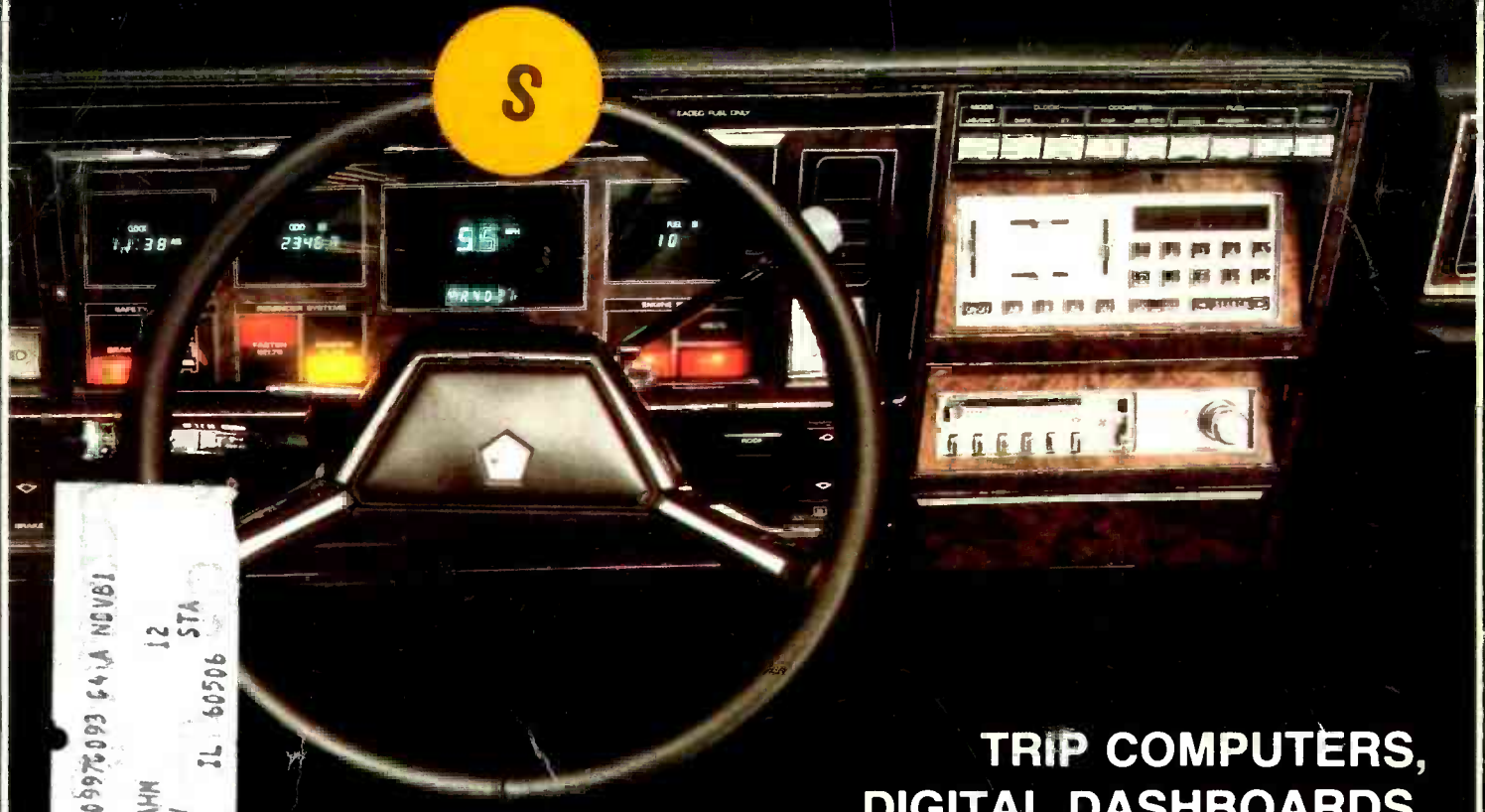
BUILD YOUR OWN ROBOT: ASSEMBLING THE BODY

$1.25 DEC. 1980

Build a hi-fi mini-speaker system
Finding faults in coaxial cables
A look at H-P's personal computer

Troubleshooting hints and tips
How to connect hi-fi accessories
Build the universal logic tester

ELECTRONICS IN YOUR NEXT CAR



TRIP COMPUTERS, DIGITAL DASHBOARDS, AND MICROPROCESSOR IC'S GIVE U.S. CARS A BRIGHT FUTURE

LIFETIME GUARANTEE AND 11 OTHER REASONS TO BUY AN "OPTOELECTRONICS" FREQUENCY COUNTER

1. SENSITIVITY: Superb amplifier circuitry with performance that can't be matched at twice the price. Average sensitivity of better than 15 mV from 10 Hz to 500 MHz on every model and better than 30 mV from 500 MHz to 1.1 GHz on the Series 8010A and 8013.

2. RESOLUTION: 0.1 Hz to 12 MHz, 1 Hz to 50 MHz, 10 Hz over 50 MHz.

3. ALL METAL CASES: Not only are the heavy gauge aluminum cases rugged and attractive, they provide the RF shielding and minimize RFI so necessary in many user environments.

4. EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT/OUTPUT: Standard on the 8010/8013 series and optional on the 7010 series is a buffered 10 MHz clock time base input/output port on the rear panel. Numerous uses include phase comparison of counter time base with WWVB (U.S. National Bureau of Standards). Standardize calibration of all counters at a facility with a common 10 MHz external clock signal, calibrate scopes and other test equipment with the output from precision time base in counter, etc., etc.

5. ACCURACY: A choice of precision to ultra precision time base oscillators. Our ± 1 PPM TCXO (temperature compensated xtal oscillator) and ± 0.1 PPM TCXO are sealed units tested over 20-40°C. They contain voltage regulation circuitry for immunity to power variations in main instrument power supply, a 10 turn (50 PPM) calibration adjustment for easy, accurate setability and a heavily buffered output prevents circuit loads from affecting oscillator. Available in the 8010 and 8013 series is our new ultra precision micro power proportional oven oscillator. With ± .05 PPM typical stability over 10-45°C, this new time base incorporates all of the advantages of our TCXO's and virtually none of the disadvantages of the traditional ovenized oscillator: Requires less than 4 minutes warm-up time, small physical size and has a peak current drain of less than 100 ma.

6. RAPID DISPLAY UPDATE: Internal housekeeping functions require only .2 seconds between any gate or sample time period. At a 1 second gate time the counter will display a new count every 1.2 seconds, on a 10 second gate time a new count is displayed every 10.2 seconds. (10.2 seconds is the maximum time required between display updates for any resolution on any model listed).

7. PORTABILITY: All models are delivered with a 115 VAC adapter, a 12 VDC cord with plug and may be equipped with an optional ni-cad rechargeable battery pack installed within its case. The optional Ni-Cad pack may be recharged with 12 VDC or the AC adapter provided.

8. COMPACT SIZES: State-of-the-Art circuitry and external AC adapters allowed design of compact easy to use and transport instruments.
Series 8010/8013: 3" H x 7-1/2" W x 6-1/2" D
Series 7010: 1-3/4" H x 4-1/4" W x 5-1/4" D

9. MADE IN U.S.A.: All models are designed and manufactured at our modern 13,000 square foot facility at Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

10. CERTIFIED CALIBRATION: All models meet FCC specs for frequency measurement and provided with each model is a certificate of NBS traceable calibration.

11. LIFE TIME GUARANTEE: Using the latest State-of-the-Art LSI circuitry, parts count is kept to a minimum and internal case temperature is only a few degrees above ambient resulting in long component life and reliable operation. (No custom IC's are used.) To demonstrate our confidence in these designs, all parts (excluding batteries) and service labor are 100% guaranteed for life to the original purchaser. (Transportation expense not covered).

12. PRICE: Whether you choose a series 7010 600 MHz counter or a series 8013 1.3 GHz instrument it will compete at twice its price for comparable quality and performance.

MODEL 7010A 600 MHz

MODEL 8010A/8013 1.1 GHz/1.3 GHz

MODEL	RANGE (From 10 Hz)	10 MHz TIME BASE			AVG. SENSITIVITY		GATE TIMES	RESOLUTION			EXT. CLOCK INPUT/OUTPUT	SENSITIVITY CONTROL	NI-CAD BATTERY PACK
		STABILITY	AGING	DESIGN	10 Hz to 500 MHz	500 MHz to 1.1 GHz		12 MHz	60 MHz	Max. Freq.			
7010A	600 MHz	± 1 PPM	<1 PPM/YR	TCXO*	15 mV	N/A	(3) .1, 1, 10 sec.			10 Hz (600 MHz)	YES OPTIONAL	NO	YES OPTIONAL
7010 1A		± 0.1 PPM											
8010A	1.1 GHz	± 1 PPM	1 PPM/YR	TCXO*	15 mV	30 mV	(4) .01, .1, 1, 10 sec		1 Hz	10 Hz (1.1 GHz)	YES STANDARD	YES	YES OPTIONAL
8010.1A		± 0.1 PPM											
8010.05A		± .05 PPM		OCXO**									
8013.1	1.3 GHz	± 0.1 PPM	<1 PPM/YR	TCXO*	15 mV	30 mV	(4) .01, .1, 1, 10 sec.			10 Hz (1.3 GHz)	YES STANDARD	YES	YES OPTIONAL
8013.05		± .05 PPM		OCXO**									

TCXO = Temperature Compensated Xtal Oscillator **OCXO = Proportional Oven Controlled Xtal Oscillator

SERIES 7010A

#7010A	600 MHz Counter - 1 PPM TCXO	$199.95
#7010.1A	600 MHz Counter - 0.1 PPM TCXO	$249.95
OPTIONS:		
#70-H	Handle/Tilt Bail (not shown)	$2.95
#Ni-Cad-701	Ni-Cad Battery Pack & Charging Circuitry Installed Inside Unit	$19.95
#EC-70	External Clock Input/Output	$35.00
#CC-70	Carry Case - Padded Black Vinyl	$9.95

SERIES 8010A/8013

#8010A	1.1 GHz Counter - 1 PPM TCXO	$399.00
#8010.1A	1.1 GHz Counter - 0.1 PPM TCXO	$450.00
#8010.05A	1.3 GHz Counter - .05 PPM Oven	$499.00
#8013.1	1.3 GHz Counter - 0.1 PPM TCXO	$550.00
#8013.05	1.3 GHz Counter - .05 PPM Oven	$599.00
OPTIONS		
#Ni-Cad 801	Ni-Cad Battery Pack & Charging Circuitry Installed Inside Unit	$49.95
#CC-80	Carry Case - Padded Black Vinyl	$ 9.95

ACCESSORIES

#TA-100	Telescope antenna with right angle BNC	$ 9.95
#P-100	Probe, 50 Ohm, 1X	$13.95
#P-101	Probe, Lo-Pass Audio Usage	$16.95
#P-102	Probe, Hi-Z General Purpose	$16.95
#LFM-1110	Low Frequency Multiplier X 10, X 100, X1000 For High Resolution of Audio Freq.	$119.95

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TERMS: Orders to U.S. and Canada, add 5% for shipping, handling and insurance to a maximum of $10.00. All other orders add 15%. C.O.D. collection fee $2.00. Florida orders add 4% state tax. Personal checks must clear before goods are shipped.

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You can't buy a better frequency counter than our new 6001.

Even if you spend $300 more.

Count the extra range. The extra precision. The dollars you save. And you understand why, at $425,* our new Model 6001 650 MHz Precision Frequency Counter offers you more value than those of other leading manufacturers.

A look at the competitive models** from B&K, Ballantine, Data Precision, Fluke and Hewlett-Packard will tell you why.

You can spend as much as $695 and get a range of only 10 Hz to 600 MHz (as compared with our guaranteed 5 Hz - 650 MHz).

You can spend $620 and get only 1/10 the precision (± 5ppm as compared to our 0.5ppm).

You can settle for a six- or seven-digit display instead of our eight. Half the range and one-fifth the accuracy at about the same price. Or spend considerably more, for equal precision and extra features you'll probably never need.

It's this simple: if you're looking for a high-precision, wide-range counter, nothing compares to our Model 6001. With its switchable audio-band low-pass filter. Selectable 0.1/1.0/10-sec. gate. Internal/external timebase selection. Unit-count mode. High-brightness display. True TTL inputs. Built-in temperature-controlled oven. And NBS-traceable standard. To name just a few of its many advantages.

Make your own comparison. Ask us for full specs and a demonstration.

The rest is a matter of dollars and sense.

CIRCLE 21 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

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*Suggested U.S. resale. Prices, specifications subject to change without notice. **Comparison based on manufacturers' literature and suggested resale.

Beep Free

Doctors use them and so do many businessmen. The pocket beeper now takes a giant step forward with the introduction of the own-your-own system.

You're away from your desk in a meeting. Suddenly your pocket beeper starts beeping. You pull it out of your pocket, press a button and you hear your secretary's voice with a message.

"Big deal," you say. "What's so special about that. There are thousands of pagers like it in use." Yes, but this one is different.

TOTAL CONTROL

In the first place, you own the entire system. You own the transmitter and the beepers. Secondly, the system is inexpensive. It costs less than leasing one traditional beeper for a year. And finally, it solves the problems that other pagers can't solve–but more on that later.

The new Auto Page paging system consists of a transmitter that sits on your secretary's desk. When a call comes in, she presses a button which sends out a signal to your paging device. The antenna rests on your secretary's file cabinet and plugs easily into the transmitter so there's no installation.

MAKES NO SENSE

But like many breakthrough products the Auto Page System has limitations. The system was designed for office, factory, farm or home use. So its range is limited to one mile with voice and two miles with tone.

For doctors who are constantly on the road, the Auto Page does not make sense. For the business person, however, who moves frequently through an office or factory, the system is ideal.

Instead of using expensive paging or loud speaker systems, you can locate and communicate with your staff in privacy no matter where they are within your premises.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS

You can use up to six different pagers, each on different channels, and the entire system with two beepers costs only $395.00.

Once you own the system there are no further costs. Conventional pagers rent for up to $25.00 per month so in eight months the Auto Page System with two pagers would pay for itelf and from then on your secretary can literally 'beep free.'

Each additional beeper costs $75.00 or the equivalent of a three month lease on the typical beeper. But you can't compare a typical beeper with the Auto Page. The Auto Page has voice transmission. The typical beeper does not. The Auto Page is a totally personal system that can be used anywhere. The typical beeper must be used near a big city. And finally, the typical system is expensive–many times the cost of the Auto Page System.

HERE AND THERE

We suggest that before you decide to purchase, you experience the freedom and convenience of personal paging. Order a system from JS&A on our 30-day trial. Give a beeper to each member of your staff. See how easy it is to set up a system (just plug it in). And then actively use it for a month. If personal paging is not the most convenient and efficient way to communicate, return it anytime within 30 days for a prompt and courteous refund.

We've tested our system at construction sites, in large buildings, on farms, in the country, with motel operators and several small businesses. Based on our personal observations and sales success, we are convinced that the Auto Page System of personal paging is the future of paging.

JS&A is America's largest single source of space-age products–further assurance that your modest investment is well protected. Service should not be required for many years as the Auto Page is totally solid state, but if service is ever required, just pop your receiver or transmitter in its mailing carton and mail to the Auto Page service-by-mail center which will promptly repair and return your unit.

To order your system, send your check or money order for **$395.00** for a system with two beepers and $75.00 for each additional beeper up to six (Illinois residents add 6% sales tax) to the address below. Please add $4 for postage and handling. Credit card buyers may use our toll-free number below.

We'll send you a transmitter, antenna, beepers, one-year limited warranty and complete instructions.

Personal paging and low-cost personal communications are nicely packaged in a system that will make your company more efficient from the very first day you test our system. Order one for your test at no obligation, today.

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Radio-Electronics

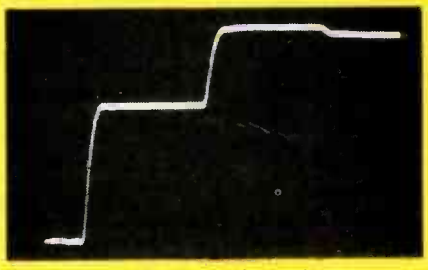
THE MAGAZINE FOR IDEAS IN ELECTRONIC

Electronics publishers since 1908

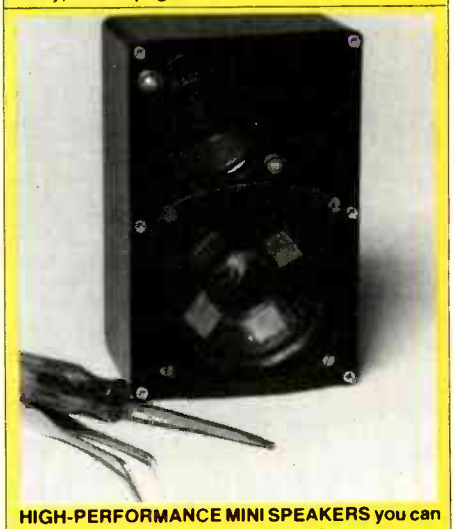
DECEMBER 1980 Vol. 51 No. 12

ON THE COVER

Digital dashboards, trip computers and microprocessors—electronics is finding its way into automobiles. This first part of a four-part series will explore how electronics is being applied to the automobile and its impact on the driver. For an in-depth look at digital dashboards, turn to page 45.



USING EQUIPMENT you already have, you can pinpoint the location of faults along coaxial transmission cables. This technique is especially useful for buried cables. For the complete story, turn to page 67.



HIGH-PERFORMANCE MINI SPEAKERS you can build for your hi-fi system. Complete construction details start on page 52.

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looking ahead

MINI-COMBO

The second portable combination camera-VCR has made its bid for the home movie market. Following by two months Sony's demonstration of its "Video Movie" system (**Radio-Electronics**, October, 1980), Hitachi showed a working model of its experimental *Mag Camera*, combining an MOS solid-state camera with a quarter-inch VCR. Unlike Sony's unit, which can record only 20 minutes on a microcassette, the *Mag Camera* uses a cassette just slightly larger than an audio cassette for two hours' recording time. While Sony said that its Video Movie was four to five years off, Hitachi has a goal of two years for marketing its *Mag Camera*.

The long-playing mini-cassette will use metal tape, which moves at a slow 0.63 ips. Nevertheless, it is capable of high-fidelity stereo sound because the FM audio track is combined with the video signal on the helical path. A conventional longitudinal sound track is also included for dubbing. The entire camera-VCR combination weighs about 5.7 pounds. Hitachi also said it would have a MOS camera on the Japanese and American markets next year at around $1,625; it weighs about 3.5 pounds, including electronic viewfinder and power zoom lens, or 2.4 pounds without the viewfinder. It's the first solid-state camera to have a firm date for the consumer market. The MOS image sensor is ⅔ inch in diamater, has 260 lines horizontal resolution, and avoids the sticking and lag common to vidicon cameras.

ELECTRONIC PHONE BOOK

The French government telephone system plans to eliminate the telephone directory and substitute electronic terminals in the homes of all subscribers over the next 10 years, distributing more than 30,000,000 free terminals. The first test operation is now in effect in several areas of France, with the first 250,000 terminals to be installed by some time in 1981. Each terminal has an alphanumeric keyboard to enable the subscriber to type out the category of information sought—"restaurants," for example. Restaurants are then displayed by category, with open hours, prices, etc. The system also provides the traditional alphabetical listings. France says that the new system, including the free terminals, is cheaper than printing and distributing phone books, and has the additional advantage of continuous updating.

FILM'S DEFENSE

The near-certainty of electronic camera-recorders sized to compete with super-8 provoked a defensive reaction at the Fotokina exposition in Cologne, Germany, with traditional film camera makers showing devices to play home movies through a television set or dub them onto tape. Those were shown by Grundig (already in production) and Elmo of Germany and Sankyo, Yamawa and Goko of Japan. Goko's unit uses a 24-sided prism in place of a mechanical shutter and is capable of producing many special effects, including fades, dissolves, and titling on videotape. It also permits video monitoring of film while editing or inserting special effects.

PROJECTION TV PRICES

They may be on the way down, judging from recent developments. Most three-tube TV projectors have been priced in the high three-thousands or lower four-thousands of dollars—except for Henry Kloss's Novabeam, which is pegged at $2,995. Pushing for more popular acceptance of projection, Sony has introduced two new two-piece systems, at $2,495 for a 50-inch picture and $2,995 for a 72-inch picture. Advent responded with a 72-inch two-piecer with remote control (which Sony lacks) at a suggested list price of $3,295, but with sufficient promotional allowances to be priced competitively with Sony's same-sized unit. Other models from different manufacturers are expected to compete at similar prices. The lowest-priced three-tube unit is probably still the Heath at $2,195 plus shipping—and plus assembly labor, of course.

3-D CASSETTES

If you want a new thrill from your home videocassette recorder, how about objects popping out of the screen? MCA Videocassette is planning to revive some of the old 3-D movies on cassette, and at presstime had hoped to have the first two ready before Christmas. They're the old classics, "Creature from the Black Lagoon" and "It Came from Outer Space." Although the movies originally required polarized glasses for viewing, they have been modified for the use of red and green glasses on the home screen (you can't polarize the light on picture tubes). Each movie cassette will come equipped with four pairs of glasses and will sell for $65.

VIDEODISCS NATIONWIDE

In time for Christmas, optical videodisc players and discs are generally available in all major market areas of the United States. The big expansion from a few markets began this fall, when Pioneer added some 20 new areas, including all of the top 20, with Magnavox's compatible players not far behind. Pioneer accompanied its national rollout with an advertising campaign, designed to increase consumer awareness of the videodisc. About 160 different titles—principally feature movies—are available now on disc, and player owners are clamoring for more. The players carry suggested list prices from $749 to $799.

DAVID LACHENBRUCH
CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

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Boker Crescent Lufkin Nicholson Weller, Wiss Xcelite

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"Here's the best news yet about Fluke Digital Multimeters.

Now you can carry one home."

Right now, in selected electronics supply stores across the country, Fluke is introducing a new line of low-cost DMM's: the Fluke Series D. With their distinctive dark cases and full range of accessories, these five DMM's are designed to meet the test and measurement needs of the uncompromising service technician, home hobbyist, student or working engineer.

Fluke perfected the handheld DMM and set tough standards for accuracy and reliability that have made analog meters obsolete, and other digitals seem clumsy by comparison.

You've probably heard about their superior electrical performance, mechanical ruggedness and environmental endurance. And now you can see for yourself at your favorite electronics dealer why Fluke DMM's have become the professional's choice the world over.

Series D Handheld Models.

D 800: Fluke's lowest-priced DMM, easy to operate, with six functions, 24 ranges and 0.5% dc voltage accuracy. Guaranteed a full year by Fluke. A sure-fire solution to basic measurement needs. $125.*

D 802: Basic dc accuracy of 0.1% and conductance for high resistance measurements to 10,000 MΩ make this multimeter a solid price/performance value. $179.*

If your dealer doesn't carry Series D Multimeters yet, call this number. We'll be happy to tell you who does. 1-800-426-9182

D 804: A powerful, versatile handheld DMM with nine functions, 26 ranges, 0.1% basic dc accuracy and more. Direct temperature readings in °C with K-type thermocouples; peak hold on voltage and current functions; even an audible indicator for instant continuity and logic level detection. Available January 1981. $229.*

Series D Bench/Portables.

D 810: By means of a Fluke-built hybrid converter, this multi-purpose DMM delivers True RMS measurements of ac voltage and current with speed and precision. Also features conductance, 0.1% basic dc accuracy, an extra 10A range and diode test. $259.*

D 811: Same performance features as the D 810 with the added convenience of battery power. Rechargeable "C" size Ni-Cad batteries deliver up to 40 hours continuous operation. $299.*

Series D Accessories.

A wide range of accessories to extend the measurement capabilities of your Series D Multimeter is available, including temperature and current probes, carrying cases, deluxe test leads and thermocouples.

With Series D Multimeters so easy to find and economical to own, Fluke has made selecting the right DMM much simpler. This is your opportunity to own a Fluke.

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

CIRCLE 32 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

*suggested U.S. list price.
For technical data circle no. 33

FLUKE®

NRI will train you at home to be an electronics professional in the growing world of communications.

Learn to service, repair, and install everything from microwave antennas to two-way radios…from radar sets to TV transmitters.

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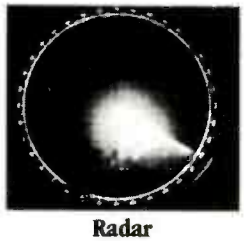

Radar

Direction Finders, Loran

No other home-study course gives you such complete, professional training in so many fields of communication. No other gives you the actual bench training with kits and demonstration units specially designed for learning. Only NRI gives you the thorough preparation and training you need to achieve professional competence in the wide world of communications.

Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

Learn at your own pace, right in your own home. There's no need to quit your job or tie up your evenings with night classes. No time or gas wasted traveling to school...NRI brings it all to you. You learn with NRI-pioneered "bite-size" lessons and proven, practical "power-on" training.

Mobile Radio

Build Your Own 2-Meter, Digitally Synthesized VHF Transceiver

NRI training is "hands-on" training. You get honest bench experience as you build and test this industrial-quality two-way radio and power supply. You reinforce theory lessons as you induce and correct faults, study individual circuits and learn how they interface with others. Or, at your option, you can train with a fully-assembled forty-channel mobile CB and base-station power supply converter.

You also build and keep for use in your work a transistorized volt-ohm meter and digital CMOS frequency counter. NRI even gives you special lessons to get your Amateur License so you can go on the air with your VHF transceiver.

CB Radio

Aircraft Guidance & Landing Systems

AM & FM Broadcasting

Microwave Relay

FCC License or Full Refund

In all, you get 48 lessons, 9 special reference texts, and 10 training kits...the training you need to become a professional. And NRI includes training for the required FCC radiotelephone license examination. You pass or *your tuition will be refunded in full.* This money-back agreement is valid for six months after the completion of your course.

Free Catalog, No Salesman Will Call

NRI's free, 100-page full-color catalog shows all the equipment you get, describes each lesson and kit in detail, tells more about the many specialized fields we train you for. It includes all facts on other interesting areas like TV and audio servicing or digital computer electronics. Mail the postage-paid card and see how we can make you a pro.

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what's news

Improving boiler safety

Low water levels lead all other causes of accidents in both industrial boilers and those used for commercial heating. Sediment build-up and contamination in mechanical and electrical low-water sensors can cause a false indication of high water, allowing the true water level to become dangerously low.

A new electronic probe introduced by Honeywell solves the contamination problem. Like the standard probe, it consists of a metal rod inserted in the boiler through an insulator, Current flows in a series circuit through the coil of a relay, through the probe, then through the water to the boiler body, which forms the ground and return circuit. Thus, while the probe touches water, the relay remains closed.

THE GUARD-RING midway down the insulator is connected to the electric line and to the input of the relay coil that holds the circuit closed. When the insulator is clean, it has no effect. If conductive contamination builds up on the insulator, it shunts current around the relay to cause it to drop out, stopping the burner.

But conductive contamination can build up on the insulator, between the probe and the grounded boiler. Current through this contamination layer can keep the relay closed and give a false indication of high water.

In the Honeywell *Guard-Ring* probe, the input, instead of going first through the relay coil, is connected to the ring (see photo) and another lead from the ring goes to the coil. If contamination builds up between the ring and probe, and between the ring and the grounded boiler, shunt circuits are formed across the relay coil, reducing the current through it. When the resistance of these two shunts drops enough, the relay contacts open and the boiler burner goes out. Thus—unlike the standard probe—the *Guard-Ring* type of boiler low-water probe is a fail-safe device.

Parental Supervision by Cable

A special feature of a new two-way interactive cable-TV system—the TOCOM 55—is that it includes a "parental access" control with which parents can pre-select the programs to be received, thus offering them a safeguard against inappropriate programming for their children. The Irving (Texas) company is in the news because its system is featured in five of the six bids for the cable-TV franchise for nearby Dallas—a system planned to be one of the most advanced—if not the most advanced—in the country.

The TOCOM 55 can receive not only 55 TV channels, but 55 channels of "text," graphic displays, movies, etc. (The text is transmitted in the vertical intervals between fields and frames.) It is on those special non-broadcast channels that the parental access control is expected to be most useful.

Among the other advanced features of the system are a 24-hour emergency alert that allows the system center to activate the TV sets on its circuit and alert all subscribers should any danger—such as tornados or floods—pose a threat to the community.

Computer security can be provided, with smoke and intrusion detectors installed in the home and the central computer sending out a "polling" pulse every few seconds. An alarm is turned in and the subscriber alerted if danger is detected.

Among the "text" displays from which the subscriber can select are a wide variety of wire service, financial, weather service, and community service news, airline schedules, shopping guides, and other features of general and specialized interest.

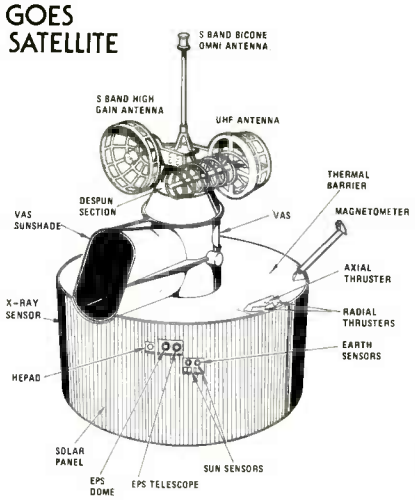
With the two-way feature, the viewer can participate in opinion surveys, call up information from data banks and specialized services, and gain access to pay-per-view programming, which may include live events as well as movies. A test of cable marketing services is expected in the near future.

Better space satellite forecast

GOES-D, the latest Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite, carries new instrumentation that may help meteorologists to improve greatly the accuracy of their weather forecasts.

The primary payload of GOES-D is a visible and infrared spin-scan radiometer atmospheric sounder (VISSR). Built by the Hughes Santa Barbara Research Center to provide new data on the vertical structures of temperature and moisture in the atmosphere, it will increase the information available to the forecaster.

"Our monitoring of severe storms is limited to observing the development of tops of clouds as they build altitude," says a leading weather expert. "If there is what we call an 'undercast' we can't make soundings beneath the top cloud layer." Making measurements literally in depth will greatly enhance the ability of meteorologists to determine the intensity of building storms and to track them as they build.



THE HUGHES GOES-D SATELLITE, about 12 feet high and 7 feet in diameter, operates in synchronous orbit 22,300 miles above a spot on the equator, where it can "see" practically the whole Western Hemisphere. The spacecraft spins at 100 rpm, scanning a strip of the planet for its "cloud pictures" each spin. The antennas are "de-spun" so that they point constantly at the earth. The satellite transmits visible imagery with a resolution of 0.6 miles (9 km) and infrared imagery with a resolution of 4.3 miles (6.9 km). The vertical atmospheric sounder (VAS) picks up and transmits data formerly not collectable.

GOES-E and GOES-F are now under construction. One of them will replace earlier satellites; the other will remain on the ground as a spare.

The new satellite will not only transmit data to earth—delivering every 30 minutes the type of cloud picture familiar to TV weathercast viewers—it will pick up information from earth surface platforms—which transmit data gathered by such instruments as river, rain, and tide gauges, seismometers, and automatic weather stations—and forward it to various users in the U.S.

The platforms transmit at regular intervals, or when interrogated by the satellite. If instruments sense changes beyond normal parameters, an emergency alarm mode is entered, transmitting the data as it is picked up.

continued on page 14

A sweeping statement about our new Function Generator: It provides a clean signal at a carefree price.

Sabtronics can offer low prices because we sell what we manufacture, directly to you. And the 5020A Function Generator you get from us is second to none in price/performance. We give you the waveform you want — 1 Hz all the way up to 200 kHz in five overlapping ranges: stable, low-distortion sine waves, high linearity triangle waves, fast rise/fall-time square waves — plus a separate TTL square wave output and high and low level main outputs. For precise frequency settings we have a fine control in addition to the usual primary control found in competitive units.

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BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range: 1 Hz-200 kHz in 5 overlapping ranges (1 Hz-20Hz, 10Hz-200 Hz, 100Hz-2kHz, 1kHz-20kHz, 10kHz-200kHz). **Waveforms:** Sine wave, square wave, triangle wave. **Outputs (BNC connector):** High: 10V p-p max (600Ω), Low: – 40dB of high output (600Ω), TTL: Standard TTL level capable of driving 10 TTL loads. **Input:** Impedance 27 kΩ, DC coupled sweeps the output frequency <100:1. **Power requirement:** 105-120V 50/60 Hz, 4 VA max. **Dimensions:** 8″ wide X 6.5″ deep X 3″ high (203 X 165 X 76mm). **Weight:** 1.5 lbs. (680 g).

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what's news

continued from page 12

"Deregulation" benefits

The 17 million cable-TV viewers now have access to a considerably greater range of services than was possible in the past, as a result of FCC's deletion of the rule forbidding cable-TV systems to pick up most programs from outside their own areas, and a rule preventing cable stations from televising programs that are also shown by local broadcasters.

Cable systems can now carry as many stations from outside their own areas as they desire. And by paying a royalty into an industry fund they can also transmit syndicated programs that up to the present were available only to the network or independent stations that subscribed to them.

The action reverses an FCC trend that dates back before 1972, when the two rules were passed. It was felt at the time that the very existence of broadcasting might be threatened by the rising cable systems, and efforts were directed toward protecting the broadcasters from a danger which—it is now seen—did not exist. Broadcasting profits have grown rapidly, in spite of the rapid expansion of cable.

The broadcasters—understandably—are unhappy, and "moments after the Commission made its decision," according to *The New York Times*, the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) issued a strong denunciation of the "irresponsible" action. It is probable that they will appeal the decision to the courts.

Programmable car radio

The Clarion PE-959A car-radio receiver/tape player can be programmed to bring in up to five AM and five FM stations automatically at predetermined times. "A typical use of the microprocessor-equipped PE959," says the manufacturer, "would be to set it for a traffic report at 8:00 am, then let it switch to an FM station for music until 8:30 am, when it would transfer automatically to another station for a news report."

Other features of the new radio are an improved signal-actuated stereo control circuit (SASC), Dolby noise reduction, tape equalization switch for CrO_2 and metal tapes, local/distance switch, separate electronically controlled bass and treble controls, electronic balance control, and an auto-reverse cassette mechanism with locking fast forward and rewind.

All controls except the fast forward and rewind/eject are solid-state electrical controls, contained on a slender ¼-inch thick faceplate. The PE-959A mounts in virtually every car. It includes a low-distortion preamplifier and is equipped for quick, easy connection to any Clarion power amp.

The new radio is not cheap—the manufacturer lists it at $899.95.

Digital disc standard urged

Philips of the Netherlands and Sony of Japan have announced that they will seek global acceptance for their Optical Digital Compact Disc system. They are submitting it to the coming Digital Audio Disc Standardization Conference, which has 45 member companies registered at present, and will make all efforts to promote a common worldwide specification acceptance.

The recording and reproduction of sound as coded pulse signals permits wider frequency response and a much greater dynamic range than the older analog approach. Thus, sound quality is improved and distortion minimized. The non-contact (optical) pickup system assures a long life for the disc. Due to the digital technology, additional information—such as text or program data—may be incorporated in the record. The system is compact—though the disc diameter is only 12 cm (less than 5 inches), 60 minutes of high-density recording may be placed on one side of it. In short, say the two sponsors, the Optical Digital Compact Disc system is a breakthrough in sound quality.

NATESA's 30th convention

The 30th annual convention of the National Association of Television and Electronic Service Associations was held at the Ramada O'Hare (Chicago) August 7 to 10, 1980. Total attendance was 320.

Among the several resolutions voted, possibly the most important one urged abolition of the so-called list price schedules on components, and release of those to the public, because of the wide differences in legitimate costs of services involved in providing components. Another urged limiting warranties to 90 days.

An addition to the Code of Ethics requires members to accept judgement of NATESA's customer-complaint policing committees, after proper study of all facets of complaints. That reinforces customer protection that is already assured by the Code of Ethics.

Many subjects discussed officially reflected general unhappiness with the direction of industry practices.

Elected to serve as 1980-81 Officers, were: Leo Emond Cloutier, Electronic Service Center in Los Angeles, President; Ellis Hall, Hall's Radio & TV Service, Middletown, Ohio, Vice President, and Tom Lesney, Community Radio & TV of Highland, Indiana, Secretary. Richard Ebare, Essex Junction, Vermont, was retained as Treasurer for the fifth term, and Paul F. Kelley of Warwick, Rhode Island assumes the post of Immediate Past President. Frank J. Moch & Associates was retained as Executive Director.

Philip Horn was named NATESA's 1980 Friend of Service (FOS). George Weiss, retiring Immediate Past President, was awarded NATESA's Shurnavon Award. Richard Ebare was presented a special plaque in recognition of exceptional service as Treasurer for five years. Lelia Aunspaw was presented with a "conversation piece" desk pen set as a momento of her two years service as Secretary. Meal and social functions were sponsored by PTS Electronics, GTE Sylvania, Magnavox, RCA, Sony, Zenith, GE, and Sams; Golf was sponsored by ET/D. Attendance awards were generously donated by Magnavox, Panasonic, and Quasar.

The Indian Lakes Resort in Bloomingdale, IL was confirmed as site of the next NATESA Convention, on August 19-23rd, 1981.

CBS Supports Antiope

The Columbia Broadcasting System has recommended to the FCC that it adopt the French-developed Antiope as a national standard for a broadcast teletext system. In so doing, CBS has broken with the rest of the industry, which has been cooperating with a committee set up under the aegis of the Electronic Industries Association to develop a U.S. teletext standard. The committee, however, appeared to be making no progress in agreeing on a standard, which may have been the main reason for the CBS action. **R-E**

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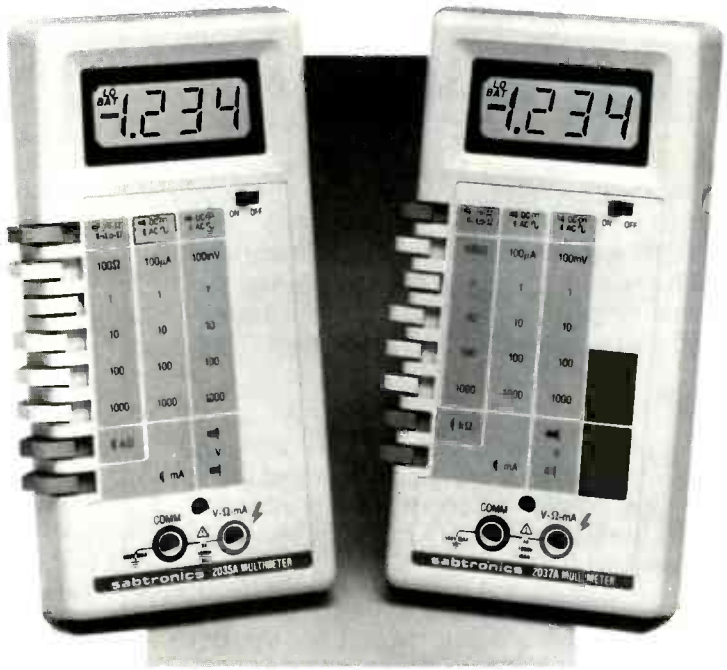

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editorial

Keep the Public Airwaves Public

The so called public airways are covered by a complex set of rules and regulations governing transmissions. Albeit perhaps too complex, those rules and regulations are needed to insure the continued usefulness of the airways as a medium for the exchange of information. The rules and regulations governing the **reception** of information-bearing signals in the U.S. have been virtually non-existant. Then came subscription TV.

Here, a television station broadcasts **encoded** program material that is viewed on a standard TV set. When a prospective viewer signs up for the subscription TV service, he gets a decoder that is attached to his TV set. The subscription fee is usually on a monthly basis; it's like single-channel cable TV without the "cable."

Subscription TV has already created a black market for the decoders. The decoders are being sold out of basements, garages, and the like. That has prompted the subscription-TV companies to prosecute the sellers of the decoders in the courts.

Many electronics people feel that it should be legal to sell the decoders. After all, the subscription-TV companies are using the public airways to broadcast their signals and the public has the right to receive and decode those broadcasts. We agree with that point of view. The broadcast license granted by the FCC does not give the subscription-TV companies a monopoly over the reception of its signals. Fortunately, recent court decisions uphold that point of view. To grant such control and make **reception** illegal would set a precedent that would have far-reaching effects, especially in a democracy.

There is, however, another point to consider—theft of service. The subscription-TV companies are providing a service and using that service without paying for it *is* theft. The decoders should be sold freely on the open market and anyone wishing to buy or build such a decoder should have the freedom to do so. However, arrangements should be made between the viewers and the subscription-TV companies to pay for the use of the service.

Let's keep the public airwaves public.

ART KLEIMAN
Managing Editor

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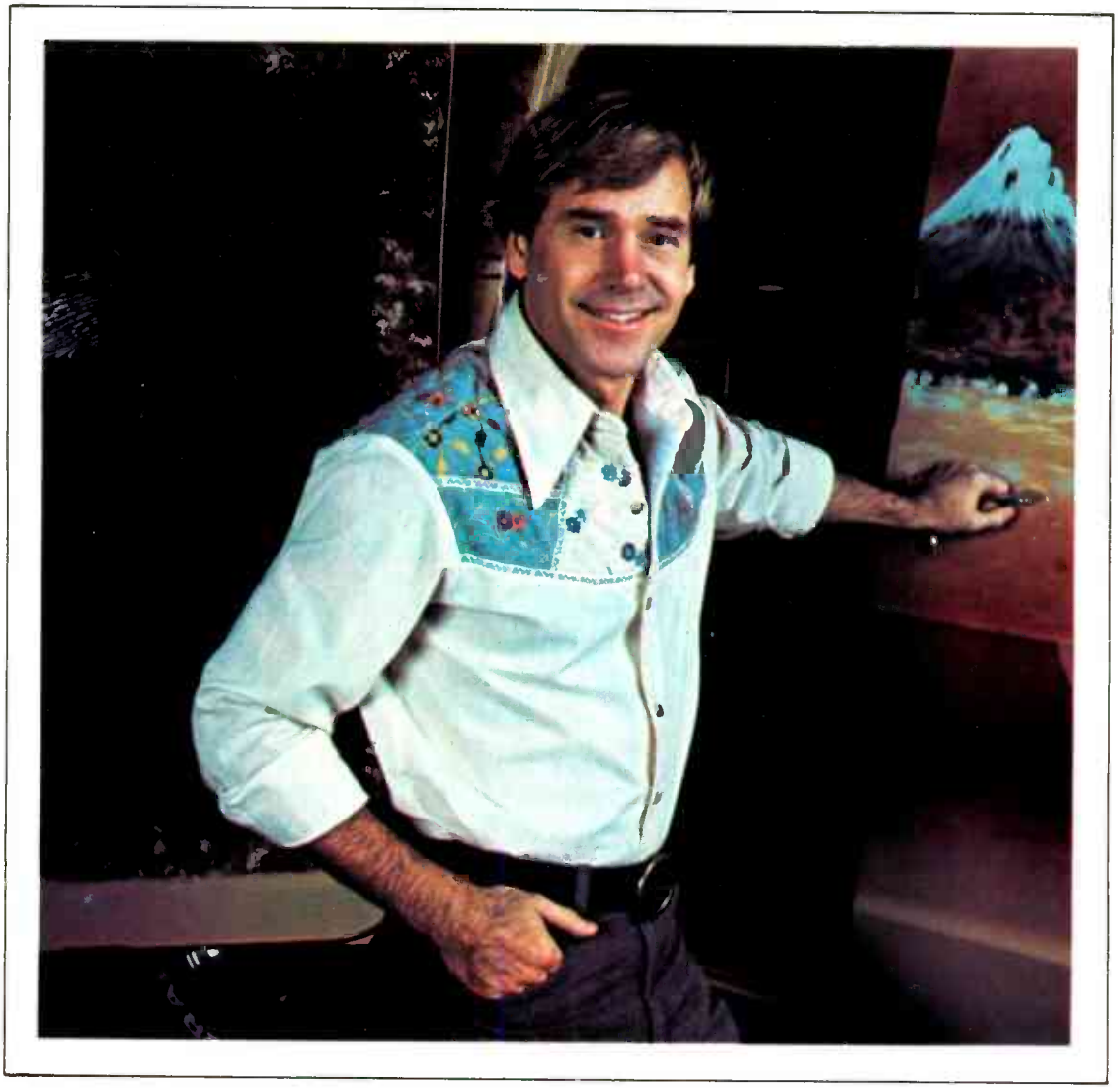

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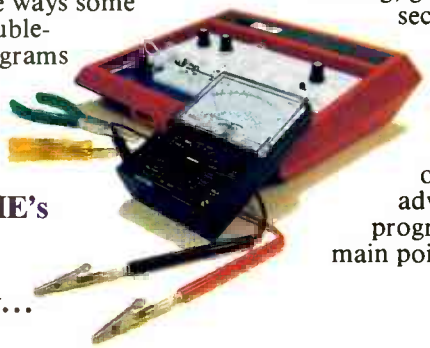

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satellite tv news

INTERCITY PAGING

Personal paging via satellite—envisioned by science-fiction writers and "Dick Tracy" comic strips—has begun between New York and Chicago, with messages beamed via a Westar circuit. The venture is called "Sat Alert," and it was created by Rogers Aircall, a Chicago paging company which handles the connection in that city. Travelers in New York and Chicago can be "beeped" even during out-of-town trips as the satellite constantly links the paging systems in the two cities.

The New York-Chicago link is envisioned as the first phase of a national radio-paging communications system which will be in place within several years.

SATELLITE PIRACY

An amendment which would have prohibited private reception of satellite signals has been dropped from pending Communications Act legislation. Intense lobbying by equipment manufacturers and private earth-station users is credited for making Congressmen change their minds about the proposed amendment—although there is still the possibility that it may be reintroduced in the future.

Led by the new SPACE association, which looks after the interests of private-terminal users, opponents of the law said it could hamper development of satellite technology and might even impede development of direct-to-home broadcast plans. The actual Capitol Hill maneuvering for the legislation was complicated, and the anti-piracy amendment was shuttled between various bills in the waning days of this year's Congressional session.

STILL MORE PROGRAMMING

Despite a constant threat that satellite space for TV programming will soon dry up, more shows are constantly taking to the skies—and still others are being planned. One indicator of how busy the skies will be this year is the recent announcement from Western Union that almost all Westar time is booked for fall and winter. That means little or no time will be available for individual events; independent TV stations will be especially hard hit by such a situation since much of their seasonal sports coverage (especially basketball and hockey) would have to return to terrestrial transmission.

Meanwhile, on cable-TV services, there's a new load of programming—and, coincidentally, much of it is sports-oriented. ESPN is now in 24-hour service every day of the week. USA Network has introduced two new sports series: SportsProbe and Sports Scene. And Modern Satellite Network has begun carrying a weekly football show on Saturday mornings, with highlights of week's games.

Video Sports Network is using time on Satcom I Transponder 16 to carry a 22-game series of Auburn and Mississippi University football games (on a delayed basis) this fall.

All-movie channel Premiere is still slated to begin service in January 1981, although the transponder and satellite assignments still hadn't been made as we went to press. And Premiere still faces a challenge in the form of a legal antitrust suit, which could postpone or cancel its plans for first-run movie presentations.

In addition, Satori begins its seventh season of "Celebrity" magazine, carried on Satellite Program Network aboard Satcom I. The "Home Shopping Show" a marketing-via-catalog type program, is also being offered by Modern Satellite Network, and GalaVision Spanish-language pay TV is presenting an award-winning Brazilian-made dramatic series, "Malu Mujer."

AROUND THE SATELLITE CIRCUIT

• Five more international satellites will be going up during the coming years thanks to a recent decision by Intelsat; each bird will have a capacity of about 15,000 circuits—and much of the service will be used for hopping signals around within member nations. That means, countries which don't have their own domestic satellites will use the Intelsat birds to beam signals (mostly voice, but also likely to include some TV programming) to distant cities. The new Intelsat satellites will be Ford Aerospace high-powered vehicles, with more details about placement and use expected in coming months.

• Even Congress agrees that satellites pose the most promising segment of the communications revolution. In a proposal for future Federal policies, Capitol Hill's Office of Technology Assessment envisions a "trend" toward more satellite activity and a new industry structure. Among the interesting ripple effects of that shifting communications technology will be "the creation of a new . . . vocabulary" for dealing with all the changes.

• Comstar D4 is now slated for launch in December, two months earlier than originally planned. Comsat General, which will launch and operate the satellite, wants to have the bird in orbit for checkout prior to the Spring eclipse season, which will put a strain on batteries aboard existing Comtar satellites.

GARY H. ARLEN
CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

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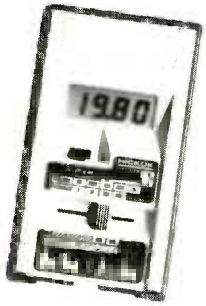

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  dc current
  ac current
  resistance
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  ac voltage
  dc current
  ac current
  resistance
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  conductance (1/R)
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AC CURRENT	2mA, 20mA, 200mA, 2000mA, 10A	3%
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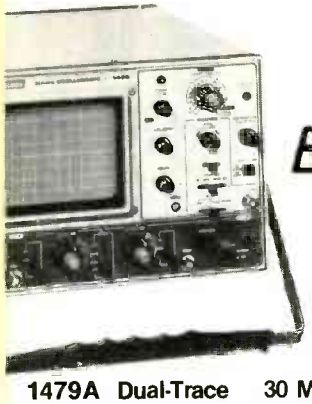

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letters

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS

In regard to Mr. Friedman's comments on communications receivers ("Communications Corner," **R-E**, June 1980), he must be a lot younger than I thought. While it is true that the Collins S-line receivers were the first SSB receivers of merit, the 51-J series Collins receivers were the pioneer units in the HF receiver field.

The 51-J-1, 2, 3, and 4 series had a tunable PTO (*P*ermeability *T*uned *O*scillator), a crystal-controlled conversion oscillator, as well as a tunable crystal filter having several degrees of selectivity.

The mechanical filter did not replace the crystal filter or the tunable IF. It was an advance in the state of the art for the enhancement of IF selectivity. It provided (for the first time) extremely steep IF skirt selectivity. The mechanical filter minimized adjacent channel interference but did nothing for heterodynes or other QRM in the passband. The Collins 51-J-4 was the first HF receiver to use mechanical filters, although the J-3 series could be retrofitted with the three filters in use at that time: 1, 3, and 6 kHz.

I was privileged to use Collins serial number 1 of the 51-J-1 series, as well as many of its successors. Even though they were all tube-type, as was the early S-line series, they were exceptionally stable in regard to frequency drifts, and a fantastic improvement over any other receiver of that or subsequent periods, up to the introduction of quality, solid-state receivers.

DONALD R. GREENWOOD,
Grants Pass, OR

Ah, yes. The 51-J series—a magnificent receiver, but also a boat anchor. Actually, the last of the boat anchors. The fact is, I used a tunable crystal filter on my first "good" receiver, a pre-WWII Hammarlund HQ-120. (I think it was the 120; things get a little hazy through the years.)

The advantage of the S-line over the 51-J series was simply that the S-line was virtually all new technology, or modern applications of older technologies. The 51-J series was essentially the best to that date, done as well as was possible; but with the exception of the PTO, it wasn't really modern. Probably we could debate that point forever, and since we both used the same receivers, we'd probably enjoy reminiscing about "gold-plated receivers."

HERB FRIEDMAN
Communications Editor

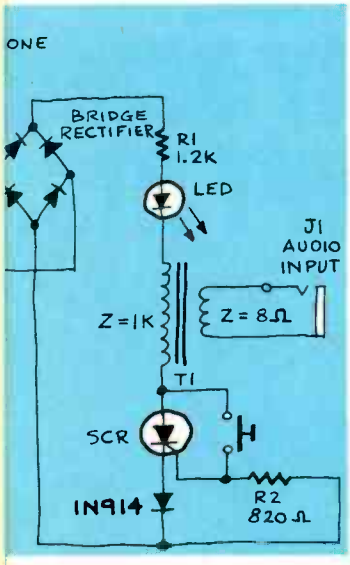
Herb Friedman and Don Greenwood are either younger than I thought or have reached the age where the passing of time has blurred their memories. The 51-J-4 was not the first receiver in the Collins line that incorporated a mechanical filter. In 1951/52, Collins supplied a kit so the owner could retrofit the 75-A-2 with a mechanical filter. The 75-A-3 was the first to come off the production line with a mechanical filter as a standard feature.

The 75-A-4 is considered, by many who have used it, to be one of the best amateur-band receivers ever made. Given a few minutes to warm up, the 75-A-4's stability is as good as many solid-state sets used by amateurs today. When the going gets rough, and you have a CB'er next door—or a couple of strong locals on the band—it takes the superior overload-immunity of a tube set such as the 75-A-4 (or Drake 2-B)

ou 100 percent copy.
think that your solid-state receiver st yet, borrow a 75-A-4 or a Drake t test it alongside your rig on the g desk. You'll soon find out that n't always better."
OTT, W2PWG
al Editor (retired)

MUSIC ON HOLD

the article that Bruce L. Mackey our June 1980 issue about "Music " by Jules Gilder.
lackey is right: the device will not he voltage polarity reverses. When le device, I had the same problem, inated it by adding a bridge rectifi-



leed not change the device other- have music on hold. Just install the ectifier as shown in the diagram, rything will work fine.
LMOOR
ands Antilles

-RANGE AUDIO GENERATOR

rding your "Wide-Range Audio tor" feature (May, 1980): my com- s on an excellent project. I built the or for about $25, plus my junk-box nd I feel that it would be hard to s performance with any commercial ent costing less than $100-$150.
ver, I noticed a few minor mistakes rticle:
larity of C9 is backwards on sche- igure 2).
and LF limit-trimmer pot labels are d on parts-placement diagram (Fig-

he parts list: R34, 22 ohms is miss- D2 read 0.1 volts—that should be s, and with the knobs, the "or" be changed to "and."
e a few changes from the published Mounting the board horizontally in- f vertically allowed me to use the e smaller Radio Shack case (No.). I recommend using a linear taper R5 (fine-frequency control) as the per pot specified put all the charge nd of rotation. I was unable to find -102 FET, so substituted a 2N3819 Shack No. 276-2035); the results od. I also changed R2 from a 2.2 megohms to 1.0 megohms to give the fine-frequency control a bit more range (about 300 Hz).

Please ask Richard Schroeder to send you some more construction articles.
PAUL E. PENNINGTON
Martinez, GA.

CABLE TV

I agree with you in regard to "Ma Bell and Cable TV" (your editorial in the August issue), but in some respects, I disagree.

In principle, you're quite correct in suggesting that cable TV be bound by the same precepts as "Ma Bell." In practice—well, that's something else.

"Ma Bell" is gigantic. It's well established. It has grown stepwise over a 100-year period. It is highly diversified and has little or no competition in most markets.

On the other hand, cable TV is composed of hundreds of small firms. Little guys. Companies often locally owned. In larger cities, the cable TV competition is stiff, several firms competing for the same business. In addition, cable TV had to spring up "full-grown"—no time to start small. It had to plunge deeply and quickly into the market as fast as possible. No time gradually to plow back revenues to obtain further growth. Hence, cable TV is more highly capitalized relative to its young life.

Cable TV needs to be allowed to re-coup its investment; it needs incentive to encourage entry into the market and to grow. "Ma Bell" does not.

A. C. ACTON
Midland, MI **R-E**

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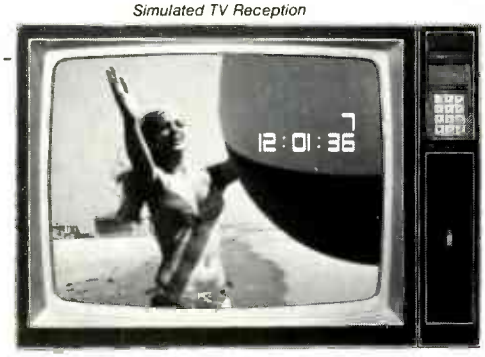

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equipment reports

Fluke Model 8050A DMM

CIRCLE 101 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

IN THIS DAY OF EXOTIC TEST INSTRUments there never seems to be an end to what can be accomplished in smaller and smaller packages. That fact is demonstrated by one of the slickest pieces of equipment to be placed on the market in a long time.

The Fluke *8050A* Digital Multimeter (DMM) (John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc., P.O. Box 43210, Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043) will perform measurements that in the past may have required several different (and expensive) instruments. At first glance the unit looks like any other new digital voltmeter in a compact case. However, as one begins to look closer he suddenly finds that the *8050A* will do things that may surprise him. As with all new technical equipment, it is urged that the prospective operator read and thoroughly understand the instruction manual before making use of the unit.

The *8050A* uses a 4½-digit LCD to display the value of the function chosen by the eleven pushbuttons on the front panel. In addition to the usual numerals, the large LCD also is used to tell the operator that the unit is being used on a high-voltage circuit by displaying the letters "HV" following the numbers. Of course, the polarity is indicated by a plus or minus sign. There are other indicators provided. Those include "dB", "Rel", and a battery-test indication ("BT") in cases where the battery option has been added. There are nine functions and 39 ranges that cover just about every measurement you would require in normal servicing, experimentation, or in the laboratory.

Aside from the usual features found on any good DMM, the Fluke *8050A* includes some that may be unique in units of this size and price range. For instance, have you ever tried to measure decibels in a particular circuit only to discover that the source impedance was different from that for which your meter was calibrated? The problem *can* be solved by a series of calculations that will convert your readings into values which represent those in the actual circuit. The *8050A*, however, solves the problem by offering sixteen standard impedances stored in its memory. The LCD displays the impedance you have selected. Those loads range from 8 ohms to 1200 ohms.

Have you ever needed to compare several resistors for matching purposes? The procedure can be quite time-consuming, to say the least. In the *8050A* there is a feature that allows you to store in the instrument's memory the value you want to match, and the amount by which each resistor you check from that time on deviates from that value will be indicated on the LCD. For instance, you may want to match a 1,000 ohm resistor. After its value has been stored in the DMM's memory, another resistor may now give a reading of −1, and

continued on page 36

an outstanding product on any absolute scale measurement without regard to price." -STEREO REVIEW

d more of what Stereo Review magazine had to say about
naha CR-840 receiver:
e harmonic distortion of the CR-840 was so low that
t the most advanced test instruments it would have been
ible to measure it."
en speaking of the OTS (Optimum Tuning System), an
-use Yamaha feature that automatically locks in the exact
of the tuned channel—for the lowest possible distortion,
Review said, "The muting and OTS systems operated
sly."
ong Yamaha's most significant features is the continuously
e loudness control. By using this control, the frequency
e and volume are adjusted simultaneously to compensate
ear's insensitivity to high and low frequency sound at low
e settings. Thus, you can retain a natural-sounding
e regardless of listening level. As Stereo Review states,
other uncommon Yamaha feature."
l there's more. Like the REC OUT/INPUT SELECT feature.
separate controls allow you to record from one program
while listening to another program source. All without
ing the recording process. Stereo Review's comment was,
tape-recording functions of the CR-840 are virtually
ndent of its receiving functions." One could not ask for
flexibility.
umming up their reaction to the CR-840, Stereo Review
Suffice it to say that they (Yamaha) make it possible for a moderate-price receiver to provide performance that would have been unimaginable only a short time ago."

And the CR-840 is only one example in Yamaha's fine line of receivers. For instance, High Fidelity magazine's comment about the Yamaha CR-640 receiver: "From what we've seen, the Yamaha CR-640 is unique in its price range."

And Audio magazine has remarks on the Yamaha CR-2040 receiver: "Without a doubt, the Yamaha CR-2040 is the most intelligently engineered receiver that the company has yet produced, and that's no small feat, since Yamaha products have, over the last few years, shown a degree of sophistication, human engineering, and audio engineering expertise which has set them apart from run-of-the-mill receivers."

Now that you've listened to what the three leading audio magazines had to say about Yamaha receivers, why not listen for yourself? Your Yamaha Audio Specialty Dealer is listed in the Yellow Pages.

To obtain the complete test report on each of these receivers, write: Yamaha International Corp., Audio Division, P.O. Box 6600, Buena Park, CA 90622.

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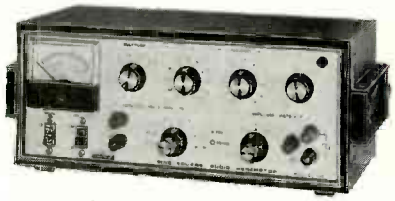

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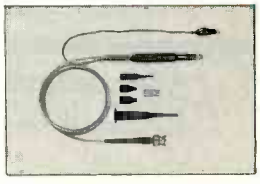

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continued from page 32

you will know that its value is 999 ohms. If the reading had been +4, the value would be 1,004 ohms, etc. That function, called RELATIVE by Fluke is also available on other ranges such as volts, amps and dB.

Resistances can be measured to values as low as 10 milliohms, voltages can be checked to a resolution of 10 μV and a resolution of 0.01 μA (10 nanoamps) can be anticipated on the 200 μA range. The unit offers two conductance ranges, using the international term "siemens." It can measure conductance to as high as 100,000 megohms. Another unique feature not often found on DMM's is the ability of the *8050A* to be used to make beta measurements on transistors with the use of a simple circuit whose construction is outlined in the excellent manual provided with the equipment.

How many manufacturers have invited you to evaluate their instruction manuals? Very few, probably. John Fluke not only invites your comments, but, even provides a special page in the manual to assist you in rating the instructions and giving you the means to return your suggestions. The manual is to be commended and is one of the best this reviewer has seen in a long time.

The *8050A* watches over those absent-minded technicians, engineers, and hobbyists who are always forgetting to switch ranges on the multimeter. This DMM is protected to at least 500 volts on all resistance ranges, to a minimum of 750 volts on AC ranges, and to one kV on the DC ranges. A more complete list of the voltages will be found in the manual.

The AC voltage ranges are of the true-RMS variety for frequencies up to 50 kHz. Ranges from 10 mV to 750 volts are provided. The DC capability runs from 10 μV to one kV, and measurements up to two amps are possible on both AC and DC. Auto-polarity, overload, dual-slope-integration measuring techniques, and overrange indication are all features of the *8050A*.

The eight-position handle also serves as a stand to elevate the front of the unit for easier viewing. Four rubber-like inserts in the bottom of the gray plastic cabinet hold the unit firmly in position when sitting flat on a shelf. As is the case with most other test equipment today, the test leads are terminated in safety connectors at the instrument end. There is no danger of accidental contact with the ends of those leads as they fit into recessed jacks on the front panel. There are also safety rings on the probes which preclude the possibility that the fingers will get too near the probe tips. The line cord is of the three-wire grounded type, which further adds to the safety built into the *8050A*. The unit can be adjusted to operate on AC from 90 to 270 volts (47 to 440 Hz). It comes complete with a "Certificate Of Calibration" and with a list of accessories that can be used with the meter to obtain more useful and varied measurements than you could ever dream would be possible for such a small piece of equipment.

The Fluke *8050A* DMM measures 8½ × 2½ × 10 inches (22 × 6 × 25 cm) and weighs 2 lbs, 6 oz (1.08 kg). The list price is $329.00.

The best way to appreciate the Fluke *8050A* is to get your hands on one for a short time. You'll not want to do without it once you've become accustomed to using it! If you know someone who has one, ask him to let you try it for a short time. Better be prepared, though, because you may end up ordering one. **R-E**

Cincinnati Electrosystems Model 113 Continuity Tester

CIRCLE 102 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

CINCINNATI ELECTROSYSTEMS INC., 469 Wards Corner Road, Loveland, OH 45140, has an interesting little instrument, their *model 113* Continuity Checker. They also have a sense of humor. This is what they call a part of

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CP-184

EQUIPMENT REPORTS

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their Black Box series—and it is. In engineerese a black box is a small box, with only two terminals, that "does something." The model *113* is just that; it's a black box that will fit in the palm of your hand. (It has *three* terminals, but that is immaterial.)

It's a level-detector for making fast go/no-go continuity tests. All solid-state, it has two indicators—a LED on the panel, and an audible tone from a 1.5-inch speaker. Either one may be used, or both, to indicate continuity. There are two inputs. The LOW input will give an indication of continuity in any circuit with resistance of less than 500 ohms. The HIGH input is similar, but works from 0 to 100K ohms.

Each input has an adjustment for the trigger point, accessible from the front panel. You can set the LOW input, for example, so it will indicate continuity for any value below 470 ohms, but not above. The HIGH adjustment works the same way for that range.

The level of the tone signal can be set to MAX (+75 dBa) or NORM(al) (65 dBa) with a switch; the center position turns the tone off. The LED is always activated. You can select CONT(inuous) output—tone heard as long as there is continuity—or PULSE—a beep that sounds for one second, then stops. This is used to save batteries.

Power comes from three 1.5-volt "AA" alkaline batteries in the case. Battery life is estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 operations, in PULSE mode. There is no switch; the Model 113 is ready to go at any time, and uses no current unless it is in operation and reading continuity.

This device can be used for quite a few go/no-go tests such as continuity in multiconductor cables, PC-board conductors, diode testing, and other kinds of routine continuity tests. Price of the model *113* is $39.95. **R-E**

IT'S ALWAYS NICE TO HAVE THE FEELING that you've got the edge over the other guy. The *model 13505 Persuader* magnet-mount mobile CB antenna (Antenna Incorporated, 26301 Richmond Road, Cleveland, OH 44146) can give you that feeling.

In test made during a band opening, the *Persuader* was compared with another popular antenna and was able to pull signals out of the mud when the other couldn't hear them at all. Signals received by the *Persuader* were always several S-units stronger than the same signals picked up by the reference antenna.

Transmitting, the SWR was found to be nearly flat across the entire band. That may be due partially to the fact that the antenna is base-loaded and partially to its longer-than-normal (approximately 60 inches) length. The additional length also would account for the antenna's greater sensitivity.

The magnetic mount is completely covered in heavy rubber to avoid marring the surface of the auto. There seems to be no danger of the antenna becoming dislodged from the surface on which it is placed and, indeed, it takes a rather strong pull to remove it.

The antenna comes with twelve feet of RG-58U coax, complete with a PL-259 connector ready to plug into your rig. No tuning of the antenna was required and it was not found necessary to "prune" the whip for optimum results. In fact, it is doubtful whether the SWR could have been any lower than it was with the antenna right out of the carton.

If you travel in an area where the overpasses offer little clearance, you may find yourself with a bit of a problem if you mount the Persuader on the roof of a standard-size car. Because of its extra length, it may, from time to time, brush against some of those "low bridges." No harm will be done, but it could become an annoyance if it happens too often.

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nications Electronics,™ the gest distributor of radio scan- orates Christmas early with big Bearcat synthesized scanners. ompany, the manufacturers of rand scanners is offering con- ates on their fantastic line of s scanners purchased between r 15 and November 15, 1980. ou excellent service because CE more scanners worldwide than e. Our warehouse facilities are o process thousands of scanner y week. We also export scanners 10 countries and military instal- st items are in stock for quick Do your Christmas scanner shop- and order today from CE!

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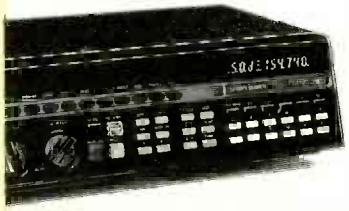
nge: 32-50, 144-174, 421-512 MHz.
10XL scanning radio is the second gener- r that replaces the popular *Bearcat* 210 as almost twice the scanning capacity of 210 with 18 channels plus dual scanning bright green fluorescent display.



D-Channel Bearcat 300

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16 Channels • 3 Bands • AC only • Priority Dual Scan Speeds • Direct Channel Access
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The world's first 800 MHz. scanner!
This is a new model. Shipments will begin in November, 1980.
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8 Crystal Channels • 4 Bands • AC only
Frequency range: 33-50, 144-174, 440-512, 806-870 MHz.
The *Bearcat* 5/800 MHz is the only scanner on the market today that offers coverage of the 800 MHz. public service band and the other public service bands. Individual channel lockout. Scan Delay. Manual Scan.

Bearcat® 5

List price $129.95/CE price $94.00
8 Crystal Channels • 3 Bands • AC only
Frequency range: 33-50, 146-174, 450-508 MHz.
The *Bearcat* 5 is a value-packed crystal scanner built for the scanning professional — at a price the first-time buyer can afford. Individual lockout switches.

Bearcat® Four-Six ThinScan™

List price $179.95/CE price $114.00
Frequency range: 33-47, 152-164, 450-508 MHz.
The incredible, new *Bearcat* Four-Six Thin Scan™ is like having an information center in your pocket. This three band, 6 channel crystal controlled scanner has patented Track Tuning on UHF. Scan Delay and Channel Lockout. Measures 2¾ x 6¼ x 1." Includes rubber ducky antenna. Order crystals for each channel. Made in Japan.

NEW! Fanon Slimline 6-HLU

List price $169.95/CE price $109.00
Low cost 6-channel, 3-band scanner!
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List price $379.95/CE price $259.00
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Frequency range: 30-50, 144-174, 440-512 MHz.
The new *Regency* M400 is a compact programmable FM monitor receiver for use at home or on the road.

OTHER REGENCY® SCANNERS

Touch K100	$199.00
Touch M100	$199.00

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Electra's cordless *Freedom Phone* does everything an ordinary phone does and more. Because it is cordless, you can take it anywhere, inside or outside—on the patio, by the pool, in the garage, in the workshop...even next door at the neighbor's.

Model FF-500 has pushbutton dialing. Rechargeable ni-cad batteries included. Battery low light. Secure feature. Telescopic antenna. Your cost is $179.00. Model FF-1500 has the same features as the FF-500 but also includes a charger/cradle that allows the phone's handset to be recharged away from the base station. Your cost for this cordless phone is $199.00. The model FF-3000 has all the standard features (except charger/cradle) plus interchangeable telescopic and rubber ducky antenna. Redial feature. Belt clip. Carrying case. Greater range. Your cost is $229.00.

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EQUIPMENT REPORTS

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Also, the whip tends to sway and bend in the wind when you are traveling at a fair rate of speed. That presents no practical difficulties, but can be alarming the first time you notice it happening.

The Persuader carries a suggested retail price of $38.48 and could turn your CB rig into a better performer. You may find that your rig will have to be readjusted to match the new antenna, but that is always the case if you want to obtain the best performance from a new piece of equipment. And, in this case, judging from our tests, it's worth it. **R-E**

IF YOU LIVE IN A TELEVISION RECEPTION fringe area or if you would like both TV and FM-radio signal improvement, the new *Powermate 5000 "Maximizer"* from Taco/Jerrold is certainly worth investigating.

We decided to test two different models: the *5214* (channels 2-13 and FM), and the *5283-2* (VHF-TV, UHF-TV, and FM). Both modules were selected for 300-ohm transmission-line impedance because we felt that this would be the most typical installation choice for our readers.

Many other options are available from Taco/Jerrold (1 Taco St., Sherburne, NY 13460). Their TV accessory line is extremely broad, allowing for considerable flexibility and customizing for individual requirements. For example, UHF-only preamps are available, as are preamps with impedances of 75 ohms for coaxial cable runs. Even mixed impedances (300-ohm antenna input, 75-ohm coax transmission line) are offered.

Antenna preamplifiers should always be mounted *at the antenna,* never at the TV receiver. The reason is simple. The purpose of such an amplifying device is to provide gain for incoming signals. Transmission lines have a tendency to pick up noise, and even to absorb weak signals. If the preamplifier is placed at the receiver, it will amplify not only the desired signal, but any noise on the line as well. By mounting the preamplifier at the antenna (or "masthead"), signals are boosted immediately upon capture, and "ramrodded" down the transmission line, overriding noise; they are strong enough to afford the loss of a little strength.

In order to avoid having to run 120 volts AC up to the antenna preamplifier, a separate power supply is mounted next to the TV receiver.

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Vhy the smallest digital scanner is also one of the smartest.

rted with very fast, sophisticated mi-
cessors. Then we made some highly
ex circuitry very simple to operate. Just
ıch tells the new M400 to monitor any
police, fire, weather and emergency
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one and weather. So all you have to do
h the symbol for the type of activity and
you want to monitor. The M400 does
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ncies, the M400 lets you do that, too.
or those channels you want to store and
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CIRCLE 31 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

EQUIPMENT REPORTS

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Low-voltage AC (approximately 12 volts for the *5000* series) is fed up the transmission line to power the preamplifier, which has a built-in rectifier circuit. RF-choke coils are used to isolate the high frequency signals from the power supply.

The preamplifier circuit contains three bipolar transistors, one for VHF and FM, and two for UHF. A user-adjustable wavetrap is provided for notching out interfering signals from local broadcasters, whether the offending powerhouses are TV or FM stations. (No adjustment is needed if there is no local problem.) A pair of shunt wires *must* be clipped to activate the FM amplification section—otherwise the factory-tuned trap will null out FM broadcast-band signals.

Average gain for the *Maximizer* series is typically 17-19 dB on VHF, and 15-17 dB on UHF. Noise figure is 4.5 dB on VHF, and 3.5-6.5 dB on UHF. The bipolar transistors are capable of withstanding up to 50,000-microvolt RF signals before −46 dB crossmodulation occurs.

The masthead (preamplifier) portion of the *Maximizers* are designed conveniently to accept either tubular mast mounting or square-boom mounting. A universal hardware kit is provided to allow the installer to use either option as necessary.

The preamp is hinged for quick access to the binding posts used to attach the transmission lines. The terminals have toothed washers which bite securely into the 300-ohm line, assuring adequate electrical contact with the conductors without the need of stripping the insulation from the ends of the lines.

Lightning protection and static discharge are both provided on the *Maximizer*. Naturally, no lightning arrestor can protect equipment from a direct hit, but induced surges from nearby strokes are thwarted.

Protection against moisture intrusion is provided by foam ridges along the edges of the hinged lid. When the lid is screwed shut, the weatherstripping squeezes down against the lead-in wires, keeping the weather out of the innards.

A deep-fringe area was selected to test the Taco-Jerrold Maximizer. A modest log-periodic VHF-TV antenna was provided for reception of channels 2-13, and a Jerrold "Sharpshooter" corner Yagi was used to test system performance on UHF. A competitive preamplifier was used as a standard of performance to judge the effectiveness of the *Maximizer* in doing its job.

There was virtually no difference in performance between the *Maximizer* and the competitive preamp. Unquestionably, both units performed admirably, boosting signals from the noise level up to acceptable reception quality. In some cases, we received signals that in effect were non-existent before the preamplifiers were brought into play.

But performance alone is not the only criterion for judging the acceptability of a product. Quality of construction is important . . . especially important where outside exposure is intended. The Taco-Jerrold *5000* series is ruggedly built, functionally designed, and reasonably priced—in the $40 range. The Sharpshooter UHF corner Yagi is also typical of the high-quality heavy-duty construction of Taco/Jerrold TV equipment. **R-E**

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration Patent No. 4,052,648

er a year now, in magazines spapers the world over, there n enthusiastic write-ups on a le new device that can cut tric bill while helping the U.S. e quantities of fuel.

NASA/Nola power saver," **Popular Science** senior editor, veloped by Frank Nola at Flight Center in a program power consumption in space- tors. Nola calls it a PFC — ctor controller. I prefer to call er saver, however, because at it does."

NASA TESTED IT

ling to NASA documents, "The as been tested at Marshall n over 40 types of motors, er savings ranging up to 60%, g on the loading. The motors were both single-phase and ase, ranging from ½ H.P. to 5 st motors will show up to 40 — ings when running lightly load- nloaded, and some will show savings at rated load."

's Technical Support Package that "The Power Factor Con- plies to induction type electric — the most commonly used ll major home appliances and commonly used by industry."

OW IT SAVES POWER

r **Electronics** explained it this C induction motors character- un at a nearly constant speed ked by power-line frequency pendent of load and supply When heavily loaded, the raws line current that is phase with the applied volt- der light load conditions, the velops less torque by allowing between the voltage and the This reduces the power factor aving the current essentially in magnitude.

minimize this waste, Nola's onitors the motor's power fac- when it detects light load condi- reduces the supply voltage..... ent, now more nearly in phase voltage, therefore does as eful work as before, but it and ge are smaller, resulting in a gs of electric power."

E SAVINGS CAN ADD UP

ost of electric power keeps . In 1980-81 and beyond you'll e and more for the privilege of your electric appliances.

now, the typical consumer pays per month to operate a 16.5 ost-free freezer...$10 to run a ft. frost-free refrigerator...and about $60 for an air conditioner used during summer months. That's what you're paying to run just **one** of these appliances per year.

Nola's power saver can soon pay for itself, then start reducing your electric bills. Until now, the device has not been **available** — except for industrial models priced at $80 or more.

INTRODUCING THE WATT WIZARD

Cynex, an American manufacturer of electrical and electronic products and a prime contractor for the U.S. Army, has been licensed by NASA to manufacture Frank Nola's power saver. Cynex calls it the Watt Wizard.

The "Watt Wizard" says Ray Beauchea, the firm's **Marketing Director**, regulates the voltage fed into an induction motor making the motors run more efficiently and quieter, while lengthening motor life.

The Watt Wizard features a unique, constant power saving readout. So you can constantly monitor you're energy savings.

SIMPLE TO USE

Cynex makes several models of the Watt Wizard (all with solid state design), including the 110 v. AC plug-in model we're offering. It's for single phase fractional H.P. motors (less than 1 H.P.) used in most freezers, refrigerators, fans, swimming pool pumps, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, etc.

Simply plug the Watt Wizard into any electrical outlet, then plug the appliance into the Watt Wizard. There's no wiring required. Unlike some competitor's models (if and when available), the appliance does **not** have to be turned on before being plugged into the power saver. You can leave the appliance — whether on or off — plugged into the Watt Wizard all the time. Or you can move the Watt Wizard to various locations.

OTHER MODELS AVAILABLE

Air conditioners, washers and dryers require wire-in model. If you lack mechanical skill, you probably need an electrician to install it. We also offer it in 220 VAC single or three-phase.

CIRCLE 10 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

EXCLUSIVE ADVANCE FEATURES

The Watt Wizard also includes two more unique features which no **competitor** has. It's fused so if you accidently overload the device, it won't burn out. Just change the fuse, which is available at any auto supply store.

And Watt Wizard features a unique LED readout, so you can actually tell, at any moment, exactly how much power you're saving — 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% or 50%. This feature is **available only on the Watt Wizard.**

There's a **"power-on"** light, too. And the Watt Wizard comes with the manufacturers 1 year limited warranty.

LOW COST — AND A TAX CREDIT

We're offering the Watt Wizard for only **$39.95**, with **immediate delivery.** Want two? Then its just **$37.95** each. Or splurge and get three at **$34.95** each. Wire-in models for heavy duty motors are **$6** more for each unit. Add just **$2.50** postage/handling for each **order** (not each unit).

And next year, when you fill out your tax return, you can deduct a full 15% energy tax credit - for additional savings.

30-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Try the Watt Wizard for up to 30 days. If not completely satisfied, return it (insured) for a full refund.

The sooner you send for the Watt Wizard, the more you can save on your electric bills. To order, send your check or money order to the address below. Or charge it to your Visa, MasterCharge, American Express, or Carte Blanche credit card. If using your charge card, you can also order via our toll-free phone number:

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(In New Jersey, Call: **800-322-8650**)
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CHNOLOGY TODAY

ELECTRONICS IN YOUR NEXT CAR

Microprocessors have arrived on the automotive scene and are rapidly replacing and augmenting the old "idiot lights" and gauges. Here's a look at what your next car will be able to tell you.

MARTIN BRADLEY WEINSTEIN

OCESSOR I/O LINES RUN THROUGH
f-the-line dashboards in today's
dillac, for example, included
ription in a recent press release:
gital instrument-panel cluster,
ing digital display of vehicle
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ard on Elegante and Biarritz
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ldorado models."

are a number of reasons for
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nd "sex appeal". We're going
look at the new trends in dash-
lectronics as part of a **Radio**
nics series on automotive elec-

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outlines the four key reasons
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ne, to be truly innovative. This
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ed to do what electronics does
–eliminate or reduce noise,
and the chance of malfunc-
and to provide reliable per-
ance.

Two, to offer quicker and easier serviceability. One electronic module contains the brains and the readouts—and incorporates an ability to diagnose and pinpoint its own problems.

Three, to make it a reliable system, one which provides a maximum of accurate information with an absolute minimum number of vulnerable internal components.

And four, make the system easy to use. We call that "humanistics"—a system that requires little driver participation."

Walter Doelt of Ford adds a few very practical points. One is that with electronics—and especially single-chip microprocessor approaches—you not only reduce the number of components that can go bad, you also greatly reduce the number of connections. In the experience of the automotive industry, as in that of others, connections have proven by far the weakest link in terms of system reliability.

Also, with a microprocessor, (according to Doelt) you can freeze a basic design very early in the design cycle, then use software updates to fudge in changes in calibration later, as they become necessary.

The Chrysler Five

The 1981 Chrysler *Imperial* features five digital displays (clock, odometer, speedometer, gear selector, and fuel display), separate system indicators for the *safety*, *reminder*, and *engine* systems, plus a brightness detector, metric conversion button, and a diagnostic unit.

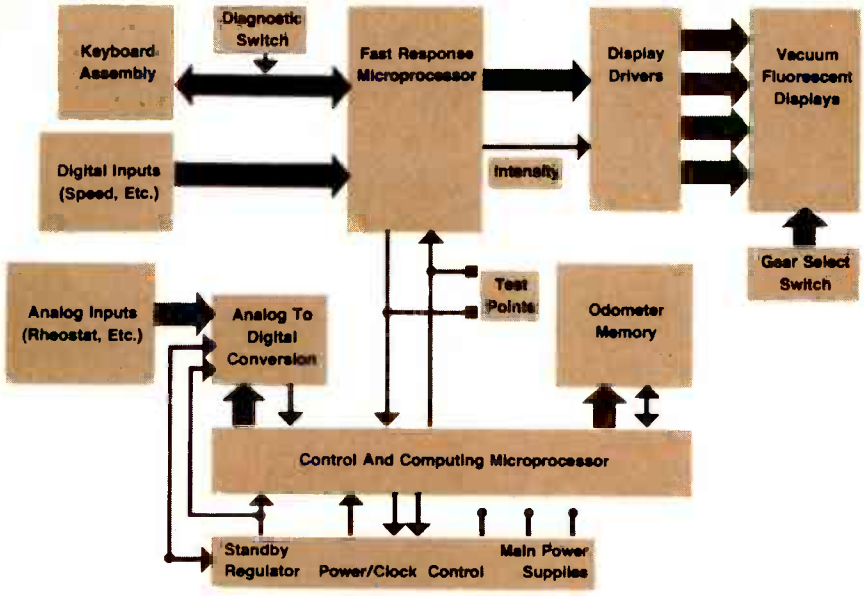
The clock gives time, date, and elapsed time since the ignition was turned on.

The odometer features a permanent semiconductor memory, capable of extended data retention even with power removed. That not only eliminates the noise and wear problems of mechanical mile-minders, it also makes the odometer virtually tamper-proof. Input to the odometer is a transmission-mounted reed-switch. The odometer "only" accumulates to 200,000 miles; replacement odometers include a module flag identifying them as such, and the vehicle's previously accumulated mileage is registered with them.

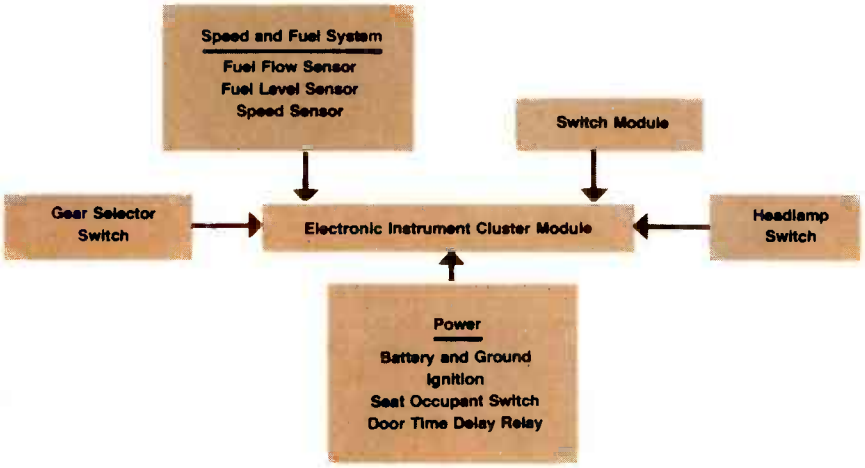
In addition to vehicle mileage, a trip odometer records up to 2,500 miles. Also, the driver can call up his trip average speed.

The speedometer display is front and center, and updates the selected format (US-mph or metric-km/h) speed display every half second. U.S. and Canadian models read up to 85 mph (137 km/h); international models of 119 mph (199 km/h).

The "P-R-N-D-2-1" gear-select indicator looks like today's mechanical gizmos, except that the letters are larger and flagged with backlighted squares.



INSTRUMENT CLUSTER of 1981 Chrysler Imperial uses two microprocessors. The first interfaces primarily with the automobile; the second with the driver.



ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CLUSTER SYSTEM in Chrysler Imperial consists of five digital displays plus indicators for Safety, Reminder and Engine systems. Some of its sources of data are shown above.

The electronic fuel gauge displays FULL as long as 14 or more gallons remain in the tank. The numerical value of the remaining fuel capacity is displayed when anything less than 14 gallons (or 53 liters, in case the metric display format has been selected) remains. With less than 2 gallons (about 8 liters) remaining, the display flashes LOW at 2-second intervals.

RANGE, PRESENT, and TRIP pushbuttons indicate how much farther the gas in your tank can take you, your current miles-per-gallon fuel efficiency and your trip average fuel efficiency. If metric units have been selected, the fuel efficiency is displayed in liters-per-100-kilometers. Readings are updated every two seconds for *present* fuel economy; trip readings are updated every 16 seconds.

The digital displays are vacuum fluorescent, blue-green, and daylight-readable. Photoelectric ambient light sensors and a microprocessor input from the headlight switch adjust the display brightness appropriately to keep it easily visible while not obtrusively glaring.

The three system indicators are panel-lighted with incandescent lamps. A graphic panel indicates any door ajar; a BRAKE telltale (the "nice" word for *idiot light*) indicates any problem with one of the brake systems. Together, those are the *safety* system indicators.

The *reminder* system includes a low windshield-washer fluid telltale and a 4-to-8-second FASTEN SEAT BELT light. It's accompanied by a pleasant electronic chime—not so much because of customer disgust with buzzers, but because buzzers make for too many electrical noise problems at virtually no cost advantage.

The *engine* systems indicators include oil pressure, coolant temperature, and system-voltage telltales.

The Chrysler digital dash includes an on-board self-test pushbutton that performs a diagnostic routine to aid the service man—who usually wouldn't know a logic probe from a motorized swizzle stick.

Ford's ideas

From an electronicist's point of view, the advanced Ford *Electronic Message Center* is an especially attractive use of display technology. That blue-green vacuum fluorescent display offers two lines of 16-segment alphanumerics, ¼-inch high. It can display a total of 36 messages using a vocabulary of 77 words.

Electronically, it incorporates a microprocessor (6800-series), two RAM's, a ROM, two PIA's, a custom-gate package, a display assembly with two latched drivers, a sequencer, display logic, two regulators, and two dual op-amps.

Still, like idiot lights, most alerts are based on threshold measurements. The idea is to give a driver warning in plenty of time to avoid system damage, though not necessarily at the first sign of trouble—that can turn into an "annoyance" for the driver, the car companies have found.

According to Ford Electrical and Electronics Division chief engineer Jerome G. Rivard, "The *Electronic Message Center* component of the panel communicates with drivers for the first time in words, numbers, and audible tones, providing them with information never before available in mass-production vehicles."

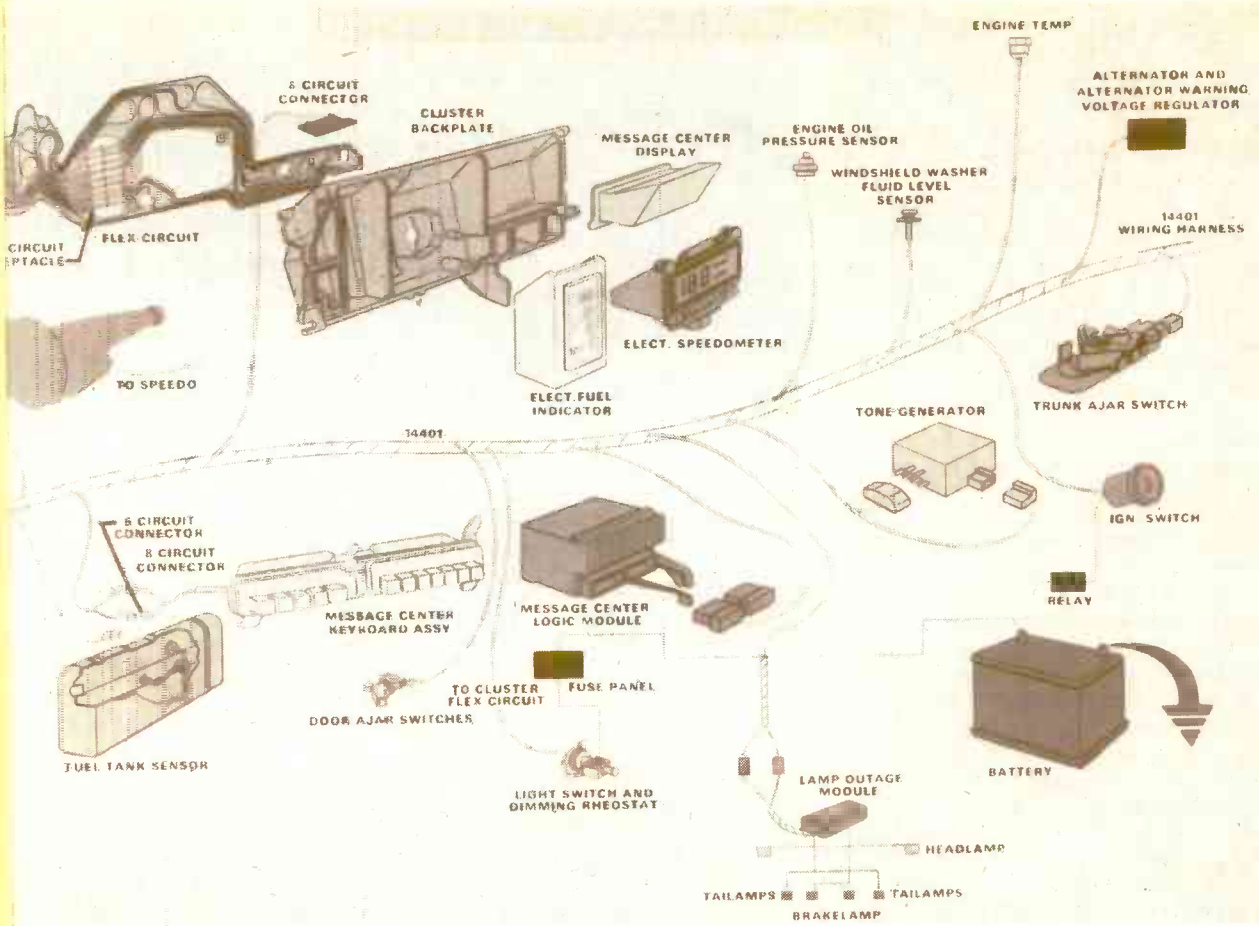
The normal display is a digital clock with time in numbers plus AM or PM, the month as an abbreviated word, the date in numbers and the day-of-the-week as an abbreviated word.

A problem with brake-system pressure, alternator output, oil pressure, or the engine temperature is treated by the message center as "critical", prompting warnings at four-second intervals accompanied by a one-second audio tone.

Low fuel (which is acknowledged with a display of the remaining distance the car can be expected to go on the remaining fuel at current efficiency), door-ajar, and trunk-ajar conditions are "secondary", prompting four-second warnings at 16-second intervals, accompanied by an initial audible tone.

"Auxiliary" warnings for low washer fluid, headlamp failure, taillamp failure, or brakelight failure appear once for four seconds when the condition first occurs, and again each time the engine is started.

In addition, the electronic message center performs what Ford calls "trip log" functions. Those include distance traveled, elapsed time, average speed,



ORK OF CABLES like the human nervous system connects each of the devices and areas d in the Lincoln Continental with the microprocessor-based logic module.

TYPICAL DIAGNOSTIC CHART for troubleshooting the digital dashboard inside Chrysler's Imperial.

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
DISPLAYS WHEN ENTERING CLE	1. DEFECTIVE DOOR SWITCH 2. DEFECTIVE IGN LIGHT TIME DELAY RELAY 3. DEAD BATTERY 4. DEFECTIVE WIRING CONNECTION TO CLUSTER MODULE 5. BLOWN FUSE, CAVITY 6 6. DEFECTIVE ELECTRONIC MODULE	1. REPLACE SWITCH 2. REPLACE RELAY 3. CHARGE OR REPLACE 4. CHECK AND REPAIR 5. REPLACE FUSE 6. REPLACE MODULE
DISPLAYS AFTER VEHICLE IS RTED	1. DEFECTIVE IGNITION SWITCH 2. DEFECTIVE WIRING TO THE ELECTRONIC MODULE 3. BLOWN FUSE, CAVITY 11 4. DEFECTIVE ELECTRONIC MODULE	1. REPLACE SWITCH 2. CHECK AND REPAIR 3. REPLACE FUSE 4. REPLACE MODULE
LAYS FLICKER WHEN STARTING CLE	1. LOW VOLTAGE CONDITION DUE TO A DISCHARGED BATTERY 2. LOW VOLTAGE CONDITION DUE TO EXCESSIVE CRANKING OF ENGINE	1. CHARGE OR REPLACE THE BATTERY 2. CORRECT DEFECTIVE STARTING CONDITION
S OF DISPLAYS WHEN VEHICLE IS RTED AND PANEL DIMMER CH IS PULLED OUT	1. DIMMER SWITCH CONTROL KNOB COMPLETELY CLOCKWISE 2. DEFECTIVE DIMMER SWITCH 3. BLOWN FUSE, CAVITY 13 OR CAVITY 5	1. ADJUST DIMMER SWITCH COUNTER-CLOCKWISE 2. REPLACE SWITCH 3. REPLACE FUSE
CK INACCURATE	1. LOSS OF BATTERY POWER 2. DEFECTIVE ELECTRONIC MODULE	1. RESTORE POWER AND RESET TIME 2. REPLACE MODULE

to destination, estimated time al, and fuel economy. *Trip* fuel economy is computed es traveled and fuel consumed since the last reset of the function; *instantaneous* fuel economy is calculated from fuel flow and speedometer inputs. When the F/ECON button is pressed, the message center displays first the trip average fuel economy for four seconds, then automatically changes to instantaneous fuel economy.

A pushbutton selects English or metric units for all displays. The message center also features extended self-test capabilities.

Speed, fuel and telltales

If Ford's dashboard digital speedometer catches on, traffic cops may be throwing their radar guns away in favor of just reading your dashboard from a car or two away! The beast features 3½-inch-tall digits (up to 85 mph or 137 km/h), plus some smaller letters to indicate the units of display. The circuitry includes a custom logic-package, decoder/driver, regulator, and quad op-amp. Remember, the speedometer is receiving pulses that relate to drive shaft position, so the pulse rate is proportional to speed of the car and an electronic speedometer is essentially a small frequency counter.

The electronic fuel gauge, on the other hand, requires a microprocessor, a display driver, and a dual op-amp—but it is more than your standard swaying needle. Four bar-graphs are stacked atop each other. The top represents the top quarter tank of fuel. The next down, three-fourths as wide as the top one, represents the 1/2 to 3/4 tank level. The next, half as wide as the top bar graph, represents the ¼ to ½ tank level. The bottom bar graph, one-fourth as wide as the top one, represents the last ¼ tank. Each bar-graph segment indicates about 3% of total tank capacity. Segments are lighted either brightly (fuel remaining—the bottom segments) or dimly (fuel depleted—the top segments). In the case of the last segment (when just 3% or less of tank capacity remains) being the only one lighted, an ISO (*I*nternational *S*tandards *O*rganization) low-fuel warning symbol flashes once per second. In addition, the display includes ISO symbols for fuel (a gas pump and hose), plus the labels F, ½ and E.

Ford is also making extensive use of the car-silhouette graphic display, with LED's positioned at labeled points on the display to warn of low fuel, low washer-fluid level, low-beam headlight failure, tail-lamp failure or brake-lamp failure. Legends are rear-lighted, and a pushbutton test switch verifies LED and driver operation (LED driver, not the guy behind the wheel) by lighting them all.

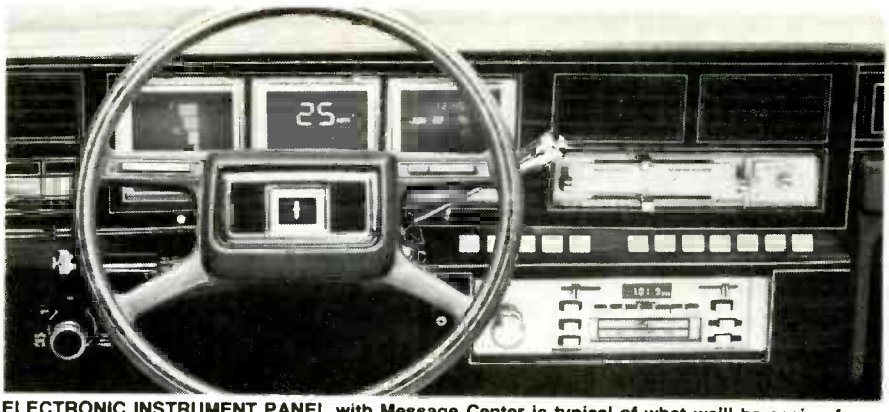
Lamp failures are detected by monitoring current to the lamps. Washer-fluid level is monitored by a sensor in the reservoir cap. That graphic display, of course, is available on models that don't already monitor those same functions through an electronic message center.

Aftermarket computer dash

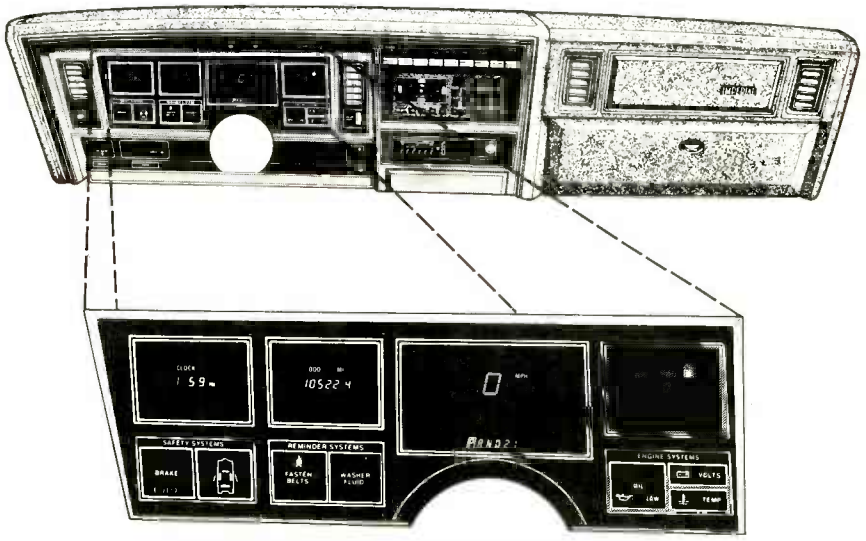
Okay, you've gone drool-happy about the convenience of microprocessor dashboard doo-dahs and you want one for your old tub at any price. You remember the *Compu-Cruise* introduced by Zemco years ago—a calculator-size pod with lots of keys to press, a vacuum fluorescent display, and a custom version of the National Semiconductor COP (*C*ontrol-*O*riented *P*rocessor) doing the work inside.

Now Zemco (12907 Alcosta Blvd., San Ramon, CA 94583) offers that kind of utility in its newest incarnation, the ZT-1 and ZT-2.

They offer time of day, elapsed time, a stopwatch with a lap timer, trip time, time to arrival, time to empty, and an alarm. Distance traveled since fillup, distance to destination, and distance to empty. Fuel used since fillup, fuel used on trip, fuel needed to reach destination, and fuel remaining to empty. Current speed and trip average speed. Engage-at-speed cruise control and digital key-in-speed cruise control, both with resume. Current fuel consumption rate, trip average fuel consumption rate, current fuel efficiency, and trip average fuel efficiency. Inside and outside temperature. Battery voltage. And nighttime display dimming. Oh, yes—you have your choice of English or metric units.



ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT PANEL with Message Center is typical of what we'll be seeing from Ford. Row of buttons to right of shift lever is used to select various computer displays.



INSTRUMENT CLUSTER—CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

DISPLAY GRAPHICS tell time, date, trip elapsed time, accumulated mileage, trip mileage, average speed, fuel level, etc. Note systems warnings at bottom of instrument cluster.

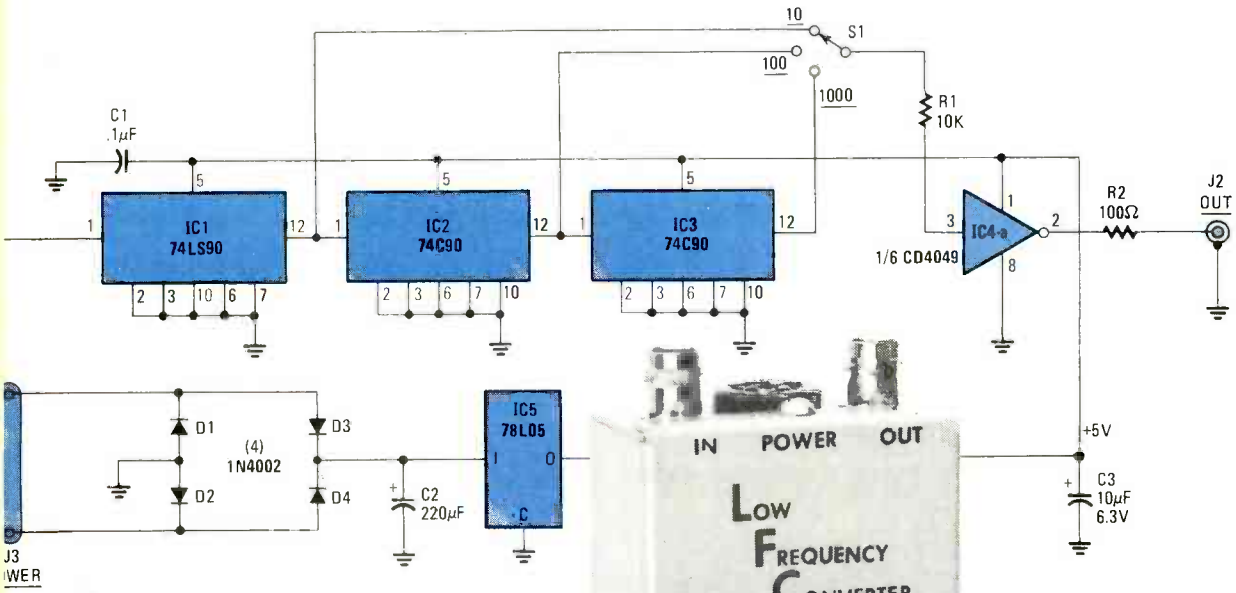
The *Price On-board Computer* from Crown Products Group (Division of Prince Corp.), 35 Madison Avenue, Holland, MI 49423, is another trip computer offering fifty functions.

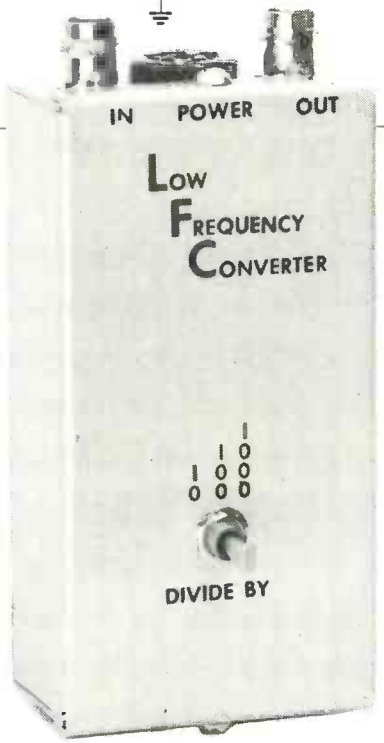
The future

The single most significant change that technology is likely to bring to an automotive dashboard in the next few years is synthetic speech. A talking dashboard can alert you to problems, as appropriate, without ever pulling your eyes away from the road. Trip-status information can be recited on command.

The heads-up displays used in military jet aircraft make use of special angled semi-reflective panels. If those become less expensive in the near future, digital status displays can be presented in the driver's field of view—the numbers would appear to float in space in front of the car.

In months to come we'll tell you how state-of-the-art electronics is helping your engine run better, and how it's making car servicing better and easier, together with other interesting facts. **R-E**





Low Frequency Converter

nd the range of June's Synthe-d Function Generator down to Hz. This accessory is easy to d and will give high resolution out degrading performance.

GARY McCLELLAN

NSTRUCTION ARTICLE ON THE SFG (*SYNTHESIZED FUNC-*nerator) in the June 1980 issue has caused quite a bit of t in high-performance function generators. But one of rtcomings of the SFG project is that it won't go below . That is because of the basic design of that instru- Any changes in circuitry would increase the time it o lock on frequency and its performance would be ly degraded.

here is a simple and effective way to extend the SFG's ncy range down to lower frequencies, and it can be a manner that *won't* degrade the performance. That urpose of the low-frequency converter. Now you can ely extend the output of your SFG down to 0.1 Hz. a bonus, the original output signals and waveforms l available to use. Plus, this project is adaptable to unction generators or signal generators with a range of 0 MHz! The low-frequency converter provides a sym- l squarewave output signal, the frequency of which is o the input signal divided by 10, 100, or 1000.

low-frequency converter is inexpensive and easy to When it comes to the construction, the parts are con- on a single PC board. And since there are only 5 IC's pecial), the work will go fast and easy. The parts cost o unreasonable either, as a result of using common Besides the advantage of being able to convert high frequencies to low, you'll like the easy construction and low cost.

Not to be left out, is the feature of switch-selectable divisors. Thus, you can select whether you want to divide the input signal by 10, 100, or 1000. And regardless of what position you choose, the output will be exactly 1, 2, or 3 decades less than what you started with! With that, let's get started with the project!

How it works

Basically, the low-frequency converter consists of three decade counters, an output buffer, and a simple regulated power supply. (See block diagram in Fig. 1 and schematic in Fig. 2.) Each counter divides the preceeding signal by 10, and is tapped off to drive switch S1. Also, the counters have been wired so that the output signal is symmetrical, in order to produce a type of waveform useful in more applications.

Switch S1 taps off the divided signals and drives inverter IC4. That device insures that there will be enough output to drive coax at high frequencies, or TTL devices.

Finally, the converter is completed by a simple regulated power supply based on a 5-volt, 100-mA regulator (IC5). The AC voltage to run the project comes from a surplus calculator-battery charging plug. That takes care of the theory. Now on to the construction!

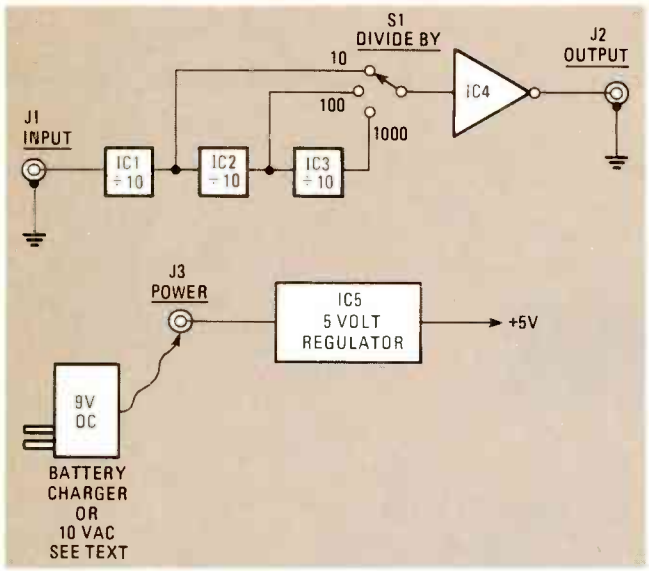


FIG. 1—BLOCK DIAGRAM of the low-frequency converter. It is used to divide the input signal by factors of 10, 100, and 1000.

Putting it together

As you can see from the photo, this is a simple project to build. In fact, you don't even have to use a PC board unless you want to! However, a board *does* give the project a professional appearance. So you might want to make yourself a board from the pattern in Fig. 3 and parts placement guide in Fig. 4. After exposing, developing, and etching the board, drill all holes using a number 64 drill for the components and a ⅛-inch drill for the three mounting holes at the edges.

Now you are all set to begin construction. That will be easy, as you know that the bulk of the components are on the single PC board. Start by installing 14-pin sockets for IC1, IC2 and IC3. (It is a good idea here *not* to shave a few dollars by eliminating sockets; invariably a soldered IC will be bad!) Then continue by installing the 16-pin socket for IC4. Install capacitor C1 (0.1 μF) above IC3, then move down to IC1 and install C3 (10 μF). Note that the positive end faces away from IC1. Then move to the bottom edge of the board and install C2 (220 μF), with the positive terminal facing C3. That takes care of the capacitors.

Now for the resistors. Install R2 (100 ohms) above IC4 in the center of the board, and R1 off-board as shown. Leave the lead full length, put a piece of insulating spaghetti over it,

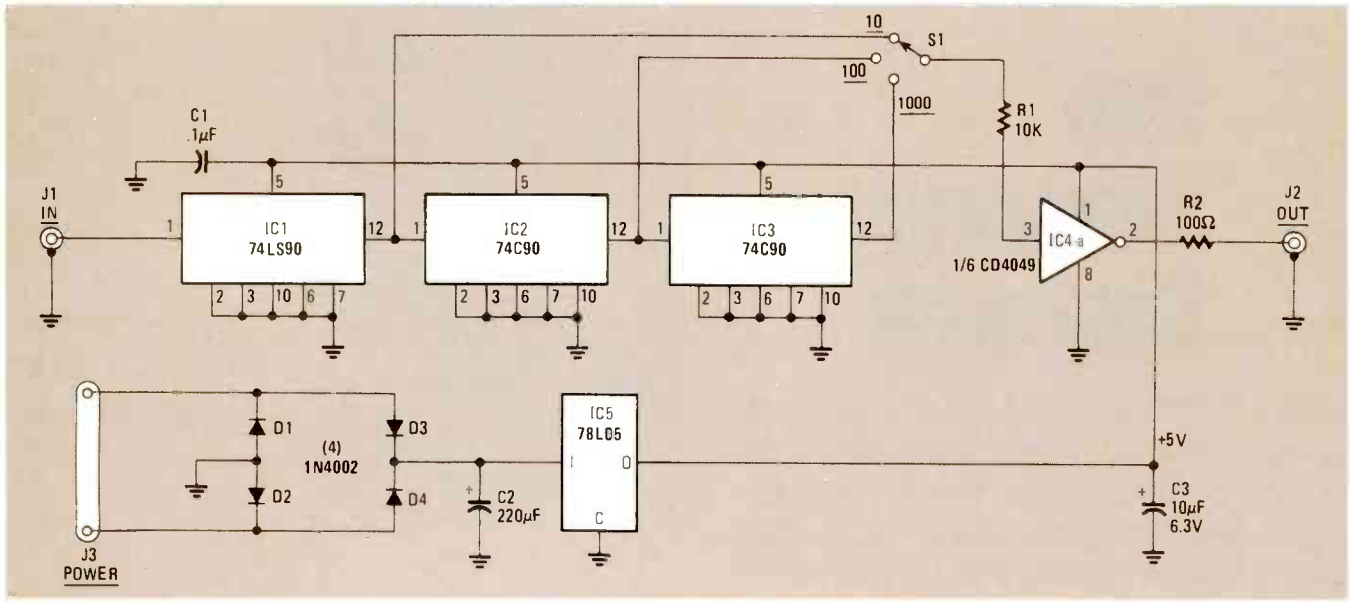


FIG. 2—THE CIRCUIT of the converter is relatively simple. Basically, it's three cascaded decade dividers followed by an inverter.

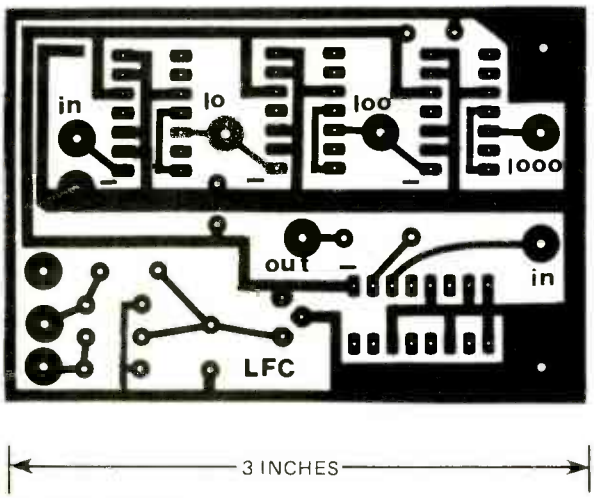
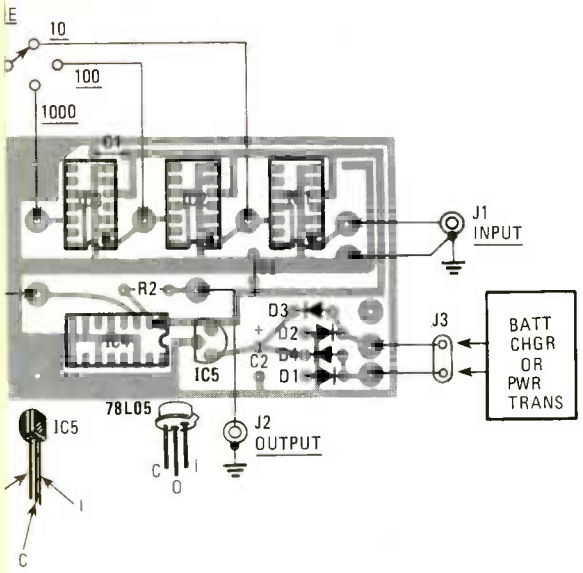


FIG. 3—FOIL PATTERN for the printed-circuit board. Circuit is so simple that using stripboard or perforated board and point-to-point wiring will be a cinch.

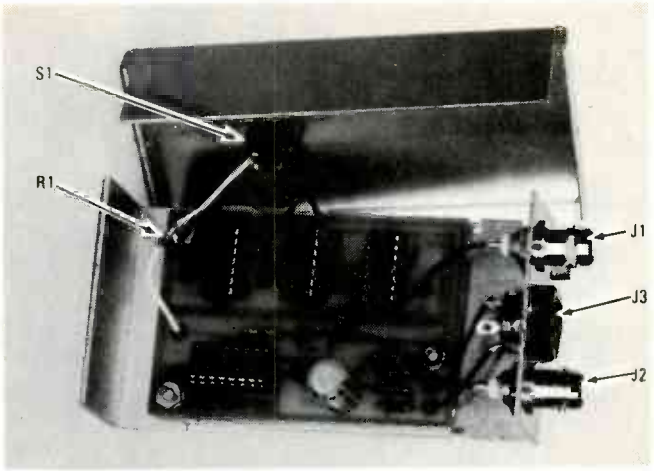
PARTS LIST

C1—0.1 μF disc capacitor
C2—220 μF, 16 volts, electrolytic
C3—10 μF, 6.3 volts, tantalum
D1-D4—1N4002 silicon diodes
IC1—74LS90N low-power Schottky decade counter
IC2-IC3—National MM74C90N CMOS decade counter
IC4—CD4049 CMOS hex inverter
IC5—MC78L05, 5-volt, 100-mA voltage regulator
J1-J2—BNC connectors
J3—2-terminal connector (see text)
R1—10,000 ohms, ¼ watt, 5% resistor
R2—100 ohms, ¼ watt, 5% resistor
S1—Single pole, three-position miniature rotary or toggle switch
Miscellaneous—9-10 volt, 100-300 mA battery charger (see text), PC board, cabinet, knob for switch, spacers, hardware, wire, etc.

The PC board is available from Technico Services, 2610 Johnson Ave., La Habra, CA 90631 for $5.50 postpaid. Foreign orders are $2 additional. California residents add state and local taxes as applicable.



'ARTS PLACEMENT DIAGRAM also shows connections to off-mponents. Diodes D1-D4 are not needed if DC supply is used.



INSIDE VIEW of the low-frequency converter for use with the synthesized function generator and other similar generators. You may want to place the power connector on the end away from the coax connectors.

n solder the end to the IN pad next to IC4. The free be connected later.

you can install the diodes. Note that most battery s have a rectifier built in, so check your charger with ltmeter first. If that is the case, and you get a DC out- ve off the diodes and skip this part. However, if your has an AC output (8–12 volts AC), install the diodes.)3 and D4 first, with the cathodes (banded ends) point- he left as shown, then install D1 and D2 with the s pointing in the opposite direction.

h up the board by installing IC5 (78L05). Note how spot in the case faces IC4. Then install the rest of the ginning with IC4. Note that pin 1 has been identified foil side of the board. As you insert the 7490's, be sure 1 is the 74LS90 and that the rest of the 74C90's go in 2 and IC3 positions. Otherwise, the CMOS version damaged by static electricity if plugged into the IC1

That finishes up the PC-board assembly. Check it refully for errors, and promptly correct any that you hen set the board aside until after the box is prepared. case may be nothing more than installing the board in FG and powering it from the existing power supply. haps you would like to use a separate box, as we did. ter has a big advantage in that you are free to use the ter with other equipment when not needed with the At any rate, the choice of cabinet is up to you.

Start by drilling mounting holes in the box for S1 and J1 to J3. Note that J3 can be any 2-pin connector that doesn't ground a pin to the cabinet, so use whatever is available. After the holes are drilled and deburred, place the board inside the box behind the S1 hole and mark the mounting holes. Then drill with a ⅛-inch drill, deburr, and clean up the box. If desired at this point, you can apply decal labels to improve the appearance of the box and make the project easier to use. Use press-on letters and titles from your local electronics store to do the job.

Now you can assemble the parts in the box and finish the project. Install S1 first and then the jacks. Then install the spacers inside the box for the PC board. Since the board wires to the switch, attach the connecting wires to it first, and then to the board. After that, install the board on the spacers and connect the remaining wires to the jacks. Finish up by installing the board on the spacers with hardware. That takes care of the construction.

Operating the converter

Using the LFC is a snap! Simply connect the input to any TTL-compatible signal source, and set the DIVIDE BY switch for the desired divisor. The output signal will then be exactly a tenth, hundredth, or a thousandth of the input signal. A good example of that feature is when the SFG is programmed for 100 Hz. By connecting this project to the rear-panel connector of the SFG and switching its range-switch to GEN, you can get outputs of 10 Hz, 1 Hz, and 0.1 Hz. Yet, if desired, the original 100-Hz sine, triangular and squarewave output is available. That feature is especially handy for general testing of several types of circuitry at once. **R-E**

OLID STATE NEWS

rocessors

hild's PEP is a low cost develop- nd evaluation board for the F3870 ocessor. At $450 it is attractive ustrial, educational, and hobbyist er applications. The system is use- debugging hardware and software 70, F3872, F3876 and F3878 sin- microprocessor systems.

PEP system has a keypad and a LED display. It interfaces with or current loop terminals at 110, 1200 baud rates. System firmware s a high speed paper tape reader ram loading.

The PEP consists of 2K bytes of static RAM expandable to 4K on board. The board has a 2K ROM-based monitor, memory map strapping options, crystal-controlled system clocks, four general-purpose programmable timers, and four general-purpose interrupt controls. The 2K memory simulates the F3870 ROM and the 4K expansion simulates the larger F3872, F3878 or F3876 ROM's. An additional 128-byte workspace is provided for storing processor registers. Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, 464 Ellis St., Mountain View, CA 94042.

Texas Instruments continues to expand their 16-bit 9900 line with a new 4 MHz processor increasing throughput by one-third. The TMS9900-40 CPU uses separate address and data buses to reduce the delays associated with sharing these two functions on the same leads. This new CPU supports DMA, memory mapped and CRU I/O techniques. (CRU is a command page switching technique allowing memories larger than 65K to be addressed.) The other devices presently available in the 4 MHz 9900 family are the TIM9904-40 clock generator/driver, the TMS9901-40 peripheral systems interface and the TMS9902-40 asynchronous communications controller. The 9900J-40 JL CPU is priced at $41.25 each in 100 quantities. **R-E**

BUILD THIS

HIGH PERFORMANCE MINISPEAKER SYSTEM

Get big sound from little speakers at a modest cost. Here's how to build your own minispeaker that will rival the performance of commercial ones.

GARY STOCK

SOME SAY IT WAS THE ORIGINAL 1973-74 energy crisis and the 55 mile-per-hour speed limit that first started the automotive hi-fi boom and gave us the so-called "minispeaker." Others believe that the smaller sizes of urban apartments generated a need for small, high-performance speakers. And a few think that the minispeaker is just an old European concept revived and cleverly merchandised by a handful of importers.

Whatever the original source of the trend, these breadloaf-sized small speakers have become extremely popular in the past few years, and with good reason. They are physically unobtrusive and easily shoehorned into any available space. They perform admirably in applications ranging from extension speakers in the home, to automotive and RV speakers, to rear-channel speakers in elaborate time-delay music systems. Most important, the best of the breed sound simply astonishing—as open and lifelike as conventional speakers many times their size.

For less than thirty dollars, you can build your own high-performance minispeaker, and achieve essentially the same level of performance as found in the $70 to $150 audio-salon models. It uses the same basic format as assembled versions: a sturdy cast-aluminum enclosure having an internal volume of about two liters, with a 4½-inch bass/midrange speaker and a separate tweeter. And, it has the same high-style modernistic appearance as the hi-fi-store version, with rounded corners and (if you so choose) a smooth matte finish.

Before we get into the construction of the minispeaker, let's discuss each of the system's components, to get an idea of how it works.

Bass/midrange driver

Like most other speakers of its type, our minispeaker uses a single small bass/midrange driver to reproduce frequencies up to about the 5,000-Hz crossover point. The driver is relatively small, to fit into the modestly sized enclosure, and it is thus limited in the amount of bass energy it can put out. That is because at bass frequencies either a large cone area or the ability of the cone to move a considerable distance back and forth (called the speaker's *excursion*) is required. The driver's designers have alleviated that problem somewhat by using a so-called "long throw" design, in which a roll-surround and extra-long voice coil permit the speaker cone to travel farther than cones of conventional 4½-inch speakers, but lack of high-level bass output remains the speaker's major shortcoming. For reproduction of music in a normal size bedroom or den, the speaker will be limited to output levels of 90 dB SPL (*S*ound *P*ressure *L*evel) or so at low frequencies. The system's response rolls off at 12 dB-per-octave below approximately 100 Hz.

At high frequencies, the bass/midrange driver's small diameter becomes an advantage. The degree of directionality or beaminess of any speaker is inversely related to its diameter, so a 4½-inch driver will disperse high frequencies over a wider area than would the 10- or 12-inch driver of a conventional bookshelf speaker. It is that lack of directionality that gives the best of the current minispeakers, and this unit, their sense of openness and depth.

Treble driver

The minispeaker's treble driver is a 2-inch, paper cone unit. It operates over a narrower range than do many treble units in two-way systems, covering only the two octaves from 5,000 to 20,000 Hz. Since the power requirements at those high frequencies are fairly low, the driver's construction has been oriented toward smooth, extended response, achieved in this case through a lightweight aluminum center-dome and a very lightweight voice coil, with a thin but well-damped

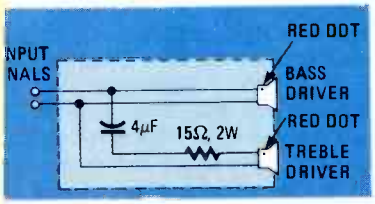
material for the cone. It is in-
ıg to note that, although there
ing in loudspeaker-design theory
ctates that a given driver *must*
ow moving-mass in order to
e extended high frequency
se, in practice it usually works
t way: Heavy cones and moving
olies usually decouple from the
coil at high frequencies and
stop moving.

over network

speaker's crossover network,
in Fig. 1, is a first-order high-
ilter connected to the tweeter,
series resistor to the tweeter,
r's output level (it is several
re efficient than the bass unit, as
nmonly the case in two-way
s). Acoustically, however, the
rk is somewhat more complex,
t the bass driver has a rolloff
response at about 5,000 Hz as a
of its mechanical characteristics.
, the voice coil of the bass/
nge driver decouples from the
neck gradually in that range of
ncies, with a resultant 6 dB-per-
e attenuation at high frequencies.
of the drivers have total power
nses (theoretically, the integrated
f their outputs as measured at an
e number of points in a complete
e around the speaker—practically
ved by measuring a driver's out-
several discrete points) that roll
low their fundamental resonances
dB-per-octave. They also roll off
dB-per-octave, above the fre-
y at which the wavelength is
to the diameter of the cone. Both
ose curves also figure into the
characteristics of the crossover.
e final analysis, both drivers roll
about 12-dB-per-octave outside
respective passbands, although
dual frequency-and phase-re-
e curves may not reflect that.

osure

e most small speakers, our mini-
er uses an acoustic suspension
n; that is to say, its bass driver's



—CROSSOVER NETWORK uses a 4 μF
itor to limit drive to treble driver.

stiffness is determined not by the stiffness of the cone edge, but rather by the stiffness of the small volume of air trapped in its enclosure. Below the system's resonant frequency of about 100 Hz, output falls at 12 dB-per-octave, as it does for all other sealed speakers. The enclosure itself is exceptionally rigid because of its aluminum construction, and therefore fairly resistant to the excessive vibration of panel walls sometimes found in larger wooden enclosures.

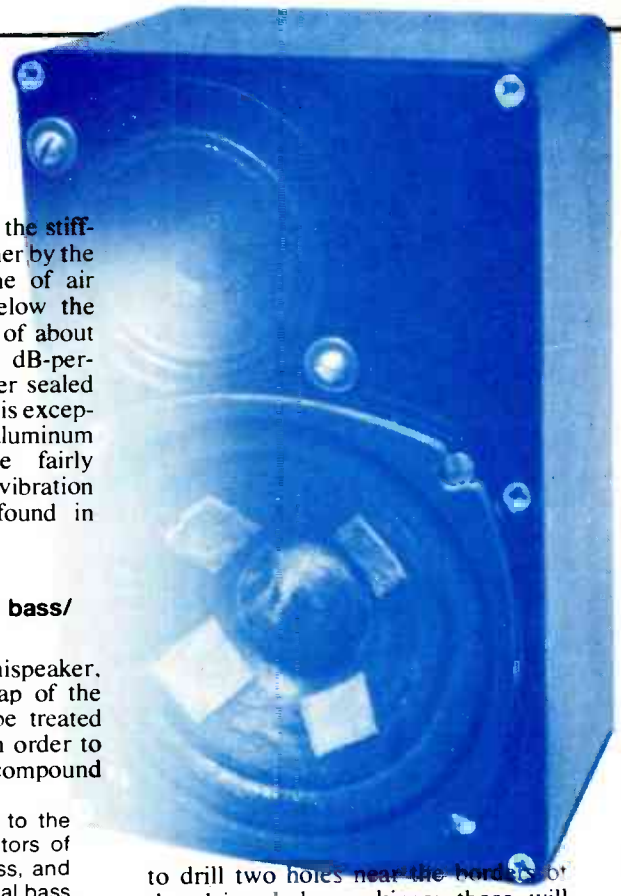
Acoustical treatment of the bass/midrange driver

During assembly of the minispeaker, the cone and domed dust-cap of the bass/midrange driver must be treated with a damping compound in order to achieve best response. That compound has three functions:

1. It adds additional mass to the cone to balance the factors of cone stiffness, cone mass, and cabinet volume for optimal bass response.
2. It eliminates the tendency of the cone paper to absorb moisture under humid conditions and protects it from response variations caused by changes in the weather.
3. It damps out independent motion of different parts of the cone. That cone break-up, as it is called, is a major cause of peaks and dips in frequency response and results in unnatural sound. Four small felt pads are also cemented to the cone to reduce break-up.

Assembling the speaker

The first step in constructing the minispeaker is to prepare the enclosure. Since the enclosure is cast metal, first remove the rough edges from both parts of the cabinet using a fine, flat file. Then, with Fig. 2 as a guide, mark out the front-panel mounting-holes as well as the boundaries of the driver mounting-holes. All of the front-panel mounting-holes should then be center-punched and drilled. Use a 3/16-inch bit and deburr the holes if necessary. Two additional 21/64-inch holes for the banana-jack connectors should be drilled on the rear face of the aluminum cabinet at this point (locating them at one corner of the back panel generally minimizes the wire run down to the rear deck or shelf, but the position of the connector holes is not critical). The same 21/64-inch bit should also be used

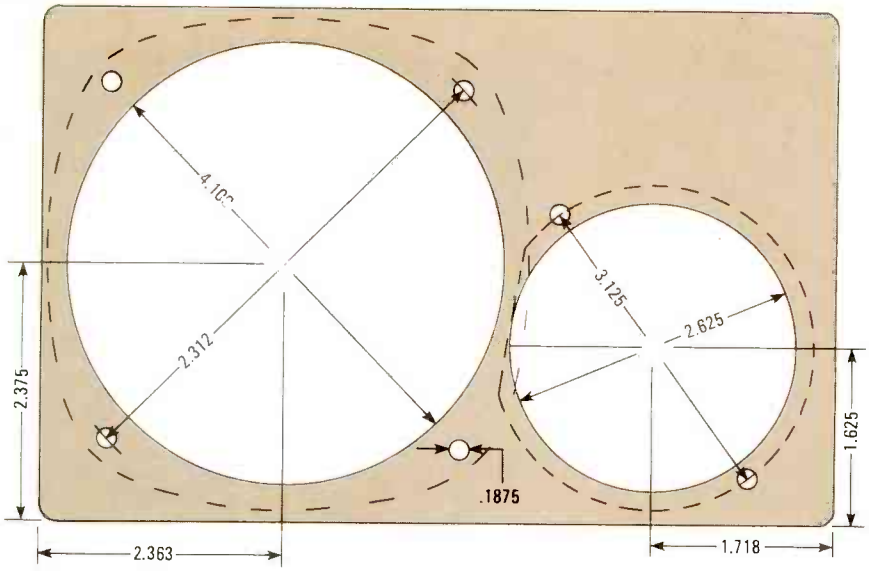


to drill two holes near the borders of the driver-hole markings; those will serve as the entry holes through which the head of the nibbling tool is inserted. Nibbling the driver mounting-holes takes a good 30 minutes per enclosure, and requires careful attention to the edge markings.

When the holes are complete, smooth the cut edges with a half-round file and with coarse sandpaper. Then give the entire enclosure—both the front panel and the cabinet section—a finish sanding, preparatory to painting. Any good spray enamel can be used to paint the enclosure, but for best adhesion, an initial coat of metal primer is usually necessary.

Part of the treble driver's frame will have to be cut away with metal-cutting shears, as shown in Fig. 3, to permit the unit to fit in the compact case. The template in Fig. 2 will indicate where to cut. Be very careful not to cut too close to the cone of the speaker, or to bend the frame.

With the enclosure painted and fully dry, install the drivers, sealing them into the enclosure using a bead of caulking compound, as shown in Fig. 4. Use 8/32 round-headed hardware, with washers for the treble unit (Fig. 5), and lock all of the nuts and bolts with a thread-locking compound to prevent them from loosening and causing buzzes and rattles. When the drivers have been fully tightened down, there will be some excess caulking compound that has been squeezed out by the



NOTES:
1. ALL MOUNTING HOLES .1875 (3/16) DIAMETER
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ± .010 INCH
3. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

FIG. 2—CUTTING AND DRILLING template for front panel also indicates section of treble-driver frame that must be cut away to meet space restrictions.

FIG. 3—TREBLE DRIVER'S FRAME is trimmed using metal-cutting shears.

FIG. 4—CAULKING COMPOUND is used to give air-tight seal when speakers are mounted.

FIG. 5—METAL WASHERS secure treble driver frame to front panel.

PARTS LIST

Cast aluminum enclosure with cover, approximately 7.4 × 4.75 × 3 inches (Bud CU-347 or equivalent)
4.5-inch bass/midrange speaker (A11EC80-02F)*
2.25-inch treble speaker (MTR225HFC or K225)*
15-ohm, 5-watt composition or wirewound resistor
4 μF, 35-volt mylar, or nonpolarized electrolytic, capacitor
Banana jacks (2), one ea. red and black, with matching plugs
8-32 × 3/4 round-head bolts with nuts and lockwashers (6 sets)
Felt feet (4)
Miscellaneous: 18-gauge insulated wire in two different colors, clay-type rope caulking compound (Mortite brand or equivalent), acrylic matte medium (available at art supply stores), grille material, solder, etc.

***NOTE: One course for these speakers is McGee Radio & Electronics Corp., 1901 McGee St., Kansas City, MO 64108. Catalog available upon request.**

tightening process. It should be cleaned away using a cotton-swab stick or other pointed object that will not scratch the painted surfaces.

Install the rear-panel banana connectors and solder two 8-inch leads from them to the terminals of the bass/midrange driver, taking care to maintain polarity. Then solder the series-connected capacitor and resistor of the crossover network to the bass driver's additional positive lug, and to the tweeter's positive terminal. The capacitor and resistor should be cemented to the front panel surface using an RTV silicone-type adhesive, as shown in Fig. 6. Another short wire runs from the bass/midrange driver's negative terminal to the tweeter's negative terminal, to complete the ground side of the crossover network.

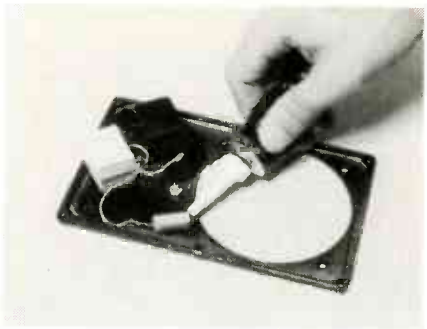


FIG. 6—SILICONE SEALANT holds crossover network components to front panel.

FIG. 7—POLYESTER PILLOW BATTING makes a good and inexpensive acoustic absorbent.

The speaker is now fully wired and electrically complete, but a number of additional steps are required to assure good acoustic performance. As shown in Fig. 7, the enclosure should be loosely filled with polyester pillow-stuffing material, which acts as an acoustic absorbent to suppress resonances inside the cabinet. When that has been done, the enclosure should be closed up, after a bead of caulking compound has been placed in the ridge near the rim of the front panel to seal the cabinet. Any excess compound squeezed out as the six fastening screws are tightened should be cleaned away as described above.

The most unusual step in the mini-speaker's assembly is the treatment of its bass/midrange driver cone with a damping/waterproofing compound. As discussed earlier, the compound and the felted material added to the cone have several purposes.

To treat the cone, apply a liberal coating of matte medium (see parts list) to the cone surface, covering the domed center portion and the surface of the cone out to the roll surround, but *not* the surround itself. When first applied, the material is white, though ultimately it dries clear. While the first coat is still wet, position four 1 × 1-inch squares of common fabric-store felt on the flat conical portion of the cone surface, as shown in Fig. 8. Let it dry for several hours, and then apply a second coat

continued on page 105

UILD THIS

UNICORN-1 ROBOT

Part 5—It's time to get the show on the road! In this part we'll finish the body, give the robot a voice, and provide the means to command it.

JAMES A. GUPTON, JR.

ONTH, THE FOURTH PART OF THIS SERIES DESCRIBED THE CONSTRUCTION body frame and covered the areas of adding body rotation and arm- nt capabilities. In this part we ll complete the body wiring, add some lectronics, cover the frame with a decorative skin, and build a remote- box.

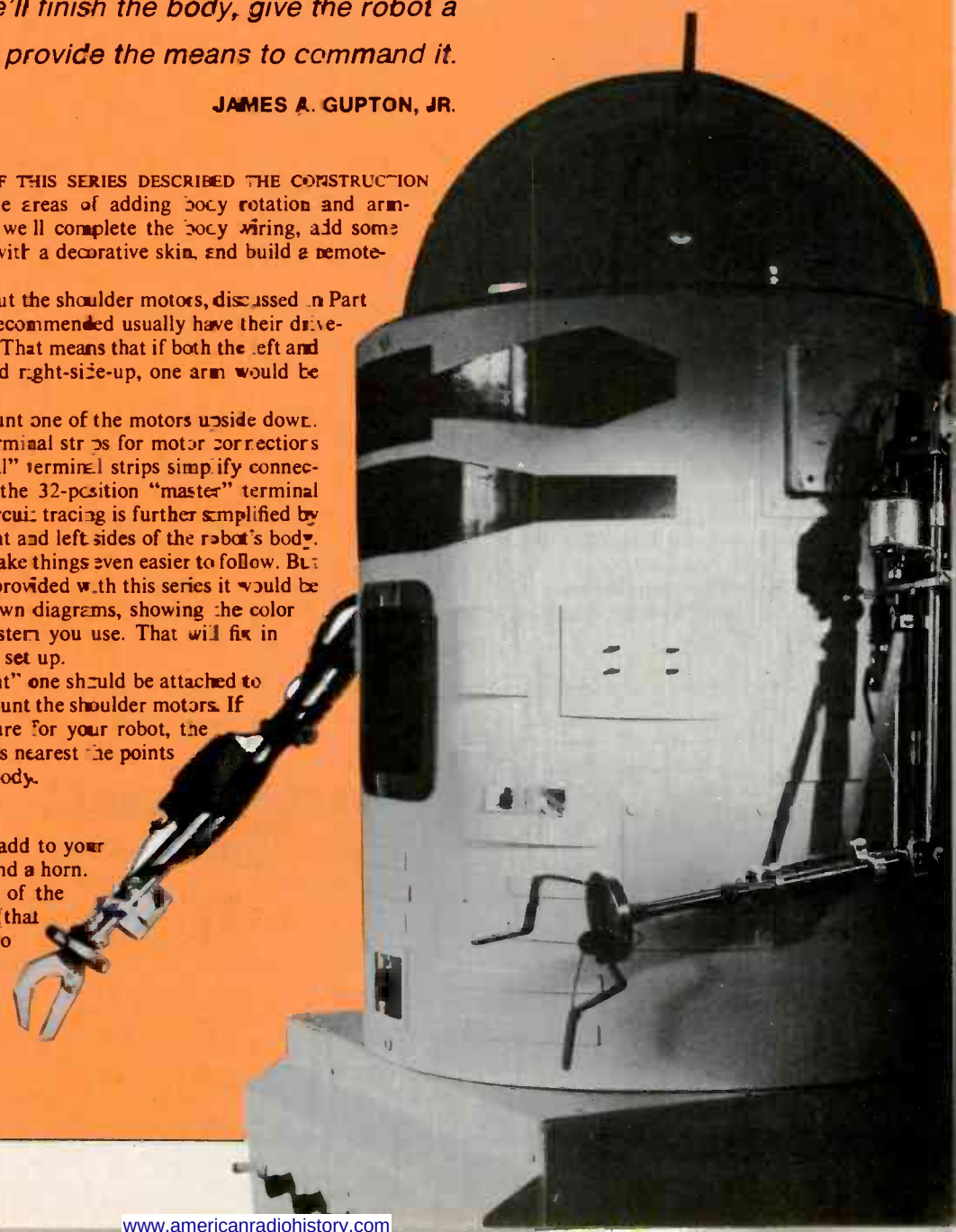
getting started, a point about the shoulder motors, discussed in Part be made. The gear motors recommended usually have their drive- set slightly from the center. That means that if both the left and motors were to be installed right-side-up, one arm would be orward than the other.

oid that embarrassment, mount one of the motors upside down. 35 illustrates the use of terminal strips for motor connections -switch wiring. Those "local" terminal strips simplify connec- ween the components and the 32-position "master" terminal ted in the mobility base. Circuit tracing is further simplified by f separate cables for the right and left sides of the robot's body. ling is used extensively to make things even easier to follow. But u use the wiring diagrams provided with this series it would be lea for you to make your own diagrams, showing the color l terminal identification system you use. That will fix in d exactly how *your* robot is set up.

" terminal strip and a "right" one should be attached to support columns used to mount the shoulder motors. If motors are still in the future for your robot, the be mounted on the columns nearest the points arms are attached to the body.

the robot

expensive options you can add to your an amplifier and speaker, and a horn. ker is located at the front of the ween two support columns (that in Fig. 27 of Part 4). Two s should be added to give er further support. Fig- ws a 6 × 9-inch speaker, with a 12-volt horn, in ke care to "contour" the



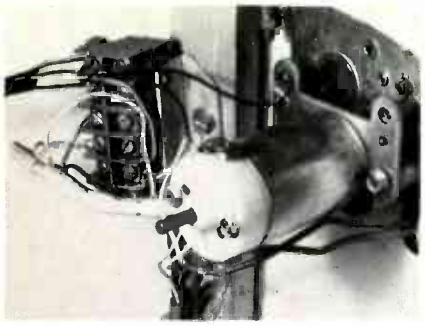


FIG. 35—LOCAL TERMINAL STRIPS make connections to motors and switches simpler.

FIG. 36—SPEAKER AND HORN will later be covered by grille mounted over hole in skin.

crosspieces to conform to the bulkhead shapes, in order to prevent the skin from bulging at this location.

The amplifier for the speaker can be new, or scrounged (from a discarded 8-track tape player, for example), or built from scratch using one or two IC's. If you decide to build your own, refer to back issues of **Radio-Electronics** for ideas. For example, see "μA783 Audio Amplifier," November 1980 issue.

The voice of the robot may be prerecorded on cassette and played back through an inexpensive recorder, using the amplifier and speaker connected to the recorder's earphone jack. The cassette recorder's motor can be controlled from the command console through a connection to the recorder's MOTOR jack by means of a subminiature phone plug.

It would be a good idea to use miniature phone jacks at the amplifier so that the speaker and audio connections can be easily disconnected if repairs are needed, and to simplify the changeover from cassette recorder to wireless microphone later on.

The skin

So far, the robot has taken shape pretty well, but has still looked somewhat . . . naked. Now that the terminal strips and audio options have been installed, we can remedy that.

The fabrication of the skin is a bit tricky, so take your time, have patience, and double-check each step before going on to the next. Your efforts will be rewarded in the end.

The skin will be made out of *Formica*, which is available in 30-inch widths at most lumber or construction-supply houses. For the size robot we've been describing, you'll need 65 inches of .030-inch thick material. Figure 37 shows the final skin dimensions.

The first, and most difficult, part of this operation involves cutting the holes for the shoulder motors so that everything will line up perfectly. You'd better get someone to help you.

To start, use a *metal* tape measure (the fabric ones used in making clothes are not accurate enough) to determine the distance along the circumference of the top bulkhead from the front edge of one shoulder-motor housing to the front edge of the other. Mark the top bulkhead at the midway point.

The tape measure has to be held firmly against the bulkhead all the way, and must not sag. Also, to avoid any error that might be induced by the presence of the end-clip (it will prevent you from keeping the end of the tape measure in contact with the bulkhead), start measuring three or four inches from the end of the tape.

Remember, later, that you did this! If you started three inches from the end of the tape, and your reading was 22 inches, the *actual* distance was 19 inches!

Now, unroll the sheet of skin material with its slick side (that will become the outside of the skin) up. Using one-inch-wide masking tape, secure it to a flat surface and measure it from end to end, the long way, to determine its center. Do that near both the "top" and the "bottom" of the sheet and then draw a center line through both points, using a china-marking pencil.

On either side of the center line, mark the positions of the shoulder-motor front edges. Do that by first dividing the distance measured earlier along the top bulkhead by two, and then making a mark, on either side of the center line, at this distance from it.

Then measure the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the shoulder-motor faceplates, and note their distance from the top of the top bulkhead. Mark those points on the skin material, using the front-edge markings as a starting point. You should wind up with a rectangle *approximately* the size of the motor-mounting plates and starting about ¾-inch from the top of the material, if you are building a robot the same size as the prototype.

Before you start on the shoulder motor openings, double-check all your measurements! Remember, you're a surgeon, now. With an old magazine or pile of newspapers under the work area, you can begin. You can use either a single-edged razor blade (dangerous), a sharp pocket knife (also dangerous), or an *X-acto* knife (less dangerous). Work gloves wouldn't be a bad idea.

Very carefully, cut along the *inside* of the inscribed area, using several light strokes rather than one heavy one. The

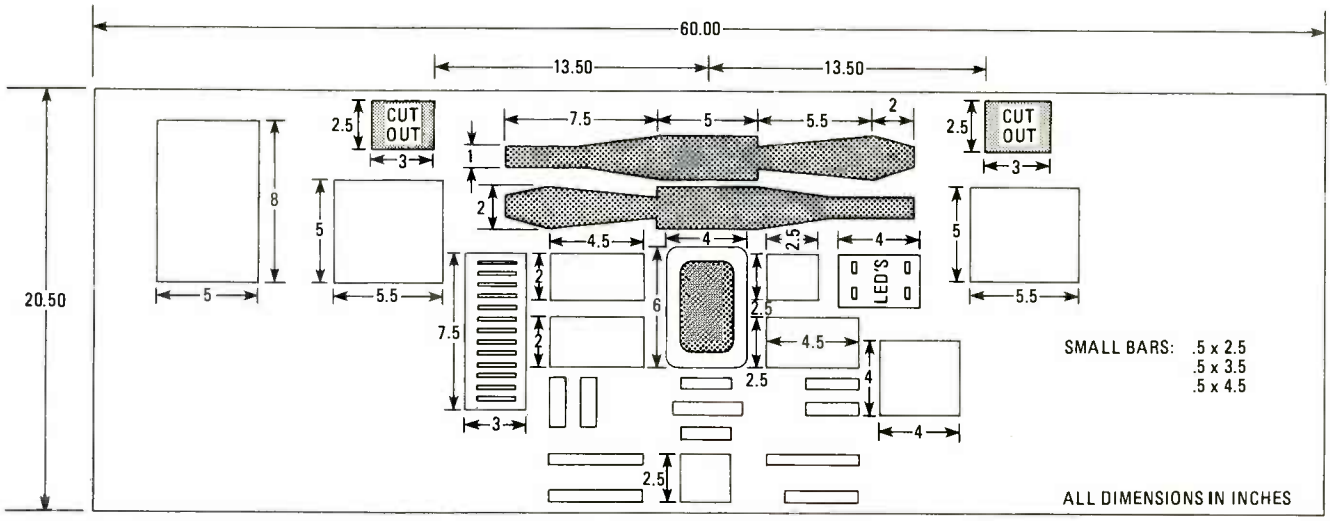


FIG. 37—FORMICA SKIN measures 20.5 x 60 inches. Text gives information on skin embellishments.

PARTS LIST

	Size	Quantity	Supplier's part no.	Supplier
	30 × 60 in., .030-in. thick	1		Local
he	18-in. diameter or	1	85,216	Ⓒ
	12-in. diameter	1	85,108	Ⓒ
	to fit ½-in. hole	4		Local
g	½-inch	5 (see text)		Local
it	13-oz. can	3		Local
	6 × 9 inches	1	40-1268	Ⓘ
	12 VDC	1	273-051	Ⓘ
	8-conductor color coded or	100 ft.		Ⓙ
	15-conductor color-coded	50 ft.		
x	7 × 11 × 2 inches (approx.)			Ⓙ

Item	Size	Quantity	Supplier's part no.	Supplier
Terminal strip	8-position	3	264-670	Ⓘ
Switches:				
S1, 57	SPST	2	275-324	Ⓘ
S2, S5, S9	N.O. momentary pushbutton	3	275-1547	Ⓘ
S3, S4, S6, S8, S10-S12	DPDT, center-off	7	275-1545	Ⓘ

Miscellaneous: amplifier and cassette recorder, decorative trim, adhesive, hardware for speaker and horn mounting, etc.

SUPPLIERS:

Ⓒ **Edmund Scientific Co.**
101 East Gloucester Pike
Barrington, NJ 08007

Ⓘ **Radio Shack**
(consult local phone book)

Ⓙ **Electronics supply house**
(consult local phone book)

hould do no more than leave a rk on the surface; if you apply a pressure on the material, you ire it. That is critical along the of the motor opening, since it en the skin in this area, and se it to split later on.

do make an error, though—location or in "surgery"—you ore chance. The material is wide or you to rotate it 180 degrees again. That, however, is your ice! (Actually, you get one u can bury your mistakes under " made of ½-inch strips of skin cemented around the openings ure frame.)

both openings have been cut, skin against the body to verify itioning—but don't expect an at this point. You will almost have to file the openings to size. e a fine warding file to enlarge

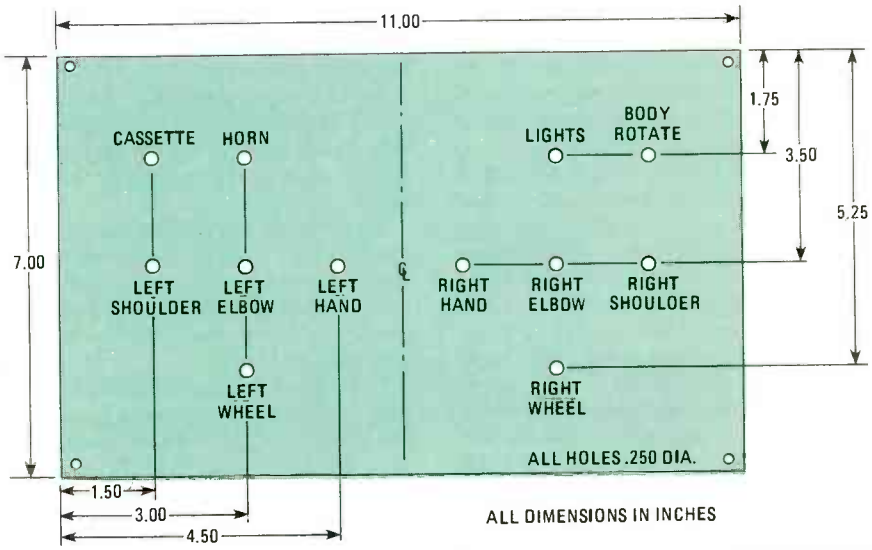


FIG. 39—DRILLING TEMPLATE shows suggested switch placement. Dimensions and layout may be revised to meet specific requirements.

COMMAND CONSOLE provides the controlling remotely via cable.

the holes. **Always file from the outside in, using single strokes. Never apply pressure on the return stroke, since that will cause the surface of the skin material to chip.**

When the motor-mount openings have been trued and fitted, the next step is to measure the distance from the top of the top bulkhead to the bottom of the bottom one. Transfer that dimension to the skin material (in at least two places) and draw a line along the entire length of the skin to indicate its bottom. Cut along the outside of that line using a pair of heavy scissors. You should now have a piece of material that will completely enclose the robot's body—and then some. Save the part you cut off—it can be turned into surface embossments later.

Place the skin into position over the robot's body, using the shoulder-motor openings as locating points. Wrap the skin around the body so it overlaps. Locate the nearest support-column position and mark the skin on both sides of it to give at least ½-inch of overlap at that point. Be sure to mark both the top and bottom of the skin. You can use the scissors to cut the skin to size.

One more opening has to be cut—the one for the speaker. Remove the skin

from the robot and again tape it down in your work area. Determine where the speaker opening will be (use the same techniques described above) and mark a rectangle over the center line that is ½-inch smaller on each side than the size of the speaker cone. The surgical technique for cutting this hole is the same as before.

Embellishments

There are several simple things that can be done to give the robot a more sophisticated appearance. The easiest is to cover the speaker opening with a piece of porous foamed-plastic or metal speaker-grille material. That, of course, should be mounted from the inside of the skin.

Self-adhesive, metallized sheet plastic can be used to give the effect of chrome.

The skin may be embossed using remnants of the skin material, cut to size and attached with contact cement, plastic glue or epoxy. The smooth surface of the skin material is reluctant to accept certain cements and should be roughened with coarse sandpaper prior to receiving the add-on's. Use weights on the embossments until the glue sets. You can get some ideas for embossments from those shown in Fig. 37, but let your imagination rein free!

In cutting out the embossments, you should observe the natural curve of the material. The shapes you cut for *horizontal* embossments should be cut so their grain runs the same way as that of the skin. Those for *vertical* shapes should be cut against the natural curl.

An ordinary hole-punch can be used to simulate rivets or—better yet—screw heads can be severed from their stems and glued to the skin. Try using silicone sealing compound, which will give adhesion along with a bit of flexibility.

Once the cement has set, the skin can be permanently affixed to the body. After seating the motor facings in their openings, wrap the skin around the body to the "lap" position you determined earlier. Start at the center line and drill a small hole to, and through, the top bulkhead to act as the lead hole for a sheet-metal self-tapping screw.

That type of screw is preferred because it holds better in particle board (the bulkhead material) than regular wood screws.

If your alignment is good, you'll need only five screws to secure the skin—one each at the top and bottom of the front center-line, and one each at the top, middle and bottom of the rear overlap area. Use more if it makes you feel better.

Finishing

Before you paint the body, clean it up. Excess cement that may have seeped from under the embossments can be removed using a sharp blade. If there is so much seepage that it resists cutting, remove it with a file and, toward the end,

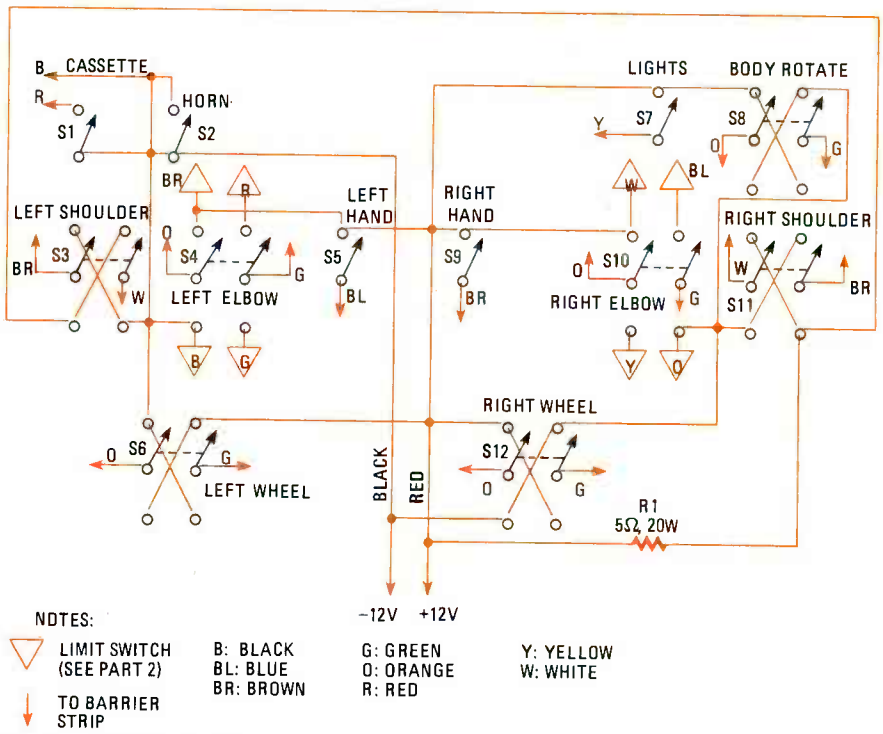


FIG. 40—CONTROL CONSOLE wiring diagram, as viewed from *top* of switch panel. Switches are shown in black; wiring and connections to terminals in color.

with No. 000 emery cloth.

Before applying the paint, cover any metallized areas with masking tape, trimmed to size. Also, be sure to cover the speaker opening. You don't have to cover the motor-mounting plate or the motor shaft unless the shaft already fits very tightly into the *manipulator's* opening. If that is the case, tape only the shaft.

Also, cover any areas—such as the mobility base—that you may not want to paint, or may want to paint a different color. (If necessary, a little paint remover, *gingerly applied*, will completely erase your mistakes.)

Flat white (although the choice is up to you) spray enamel produces a good finish, and three light coats will do a better job than one heavy one. Hold the spray can about a foot from the surface, using strokes that begin at the top of the body and go to the bottom. Work your way around the body, and then rest and let the paint dry. Do that three times.

If, for some reason, the paint drips, let it dry completely and then file and sand it down. Repaint that area very lightly. (Such repainting *doesn't* count as one of the three coats.)

Any embossments you want to be of a color different from that of the skin should be painted before the skin is done. After the skin has been painted, the appropriate areas should be roughened and the embossments cemented to them. Take care—touching up can be very touchy!

Finallly, before attaching the robot's manipulators to the shoulder motors, drill or punch (using a chassis punch) two ½-inch diameter holes, about one inch apart, in the skin on either side of the gear-motor axle, and about two inches below it. Place rubber grommets into those holes to protect the motor and limit-switch wires that you will now pass through them—to be connected to the "local" terminal strips—from abrasion. Allow enough slack in those wires to permit the manipulators to move from a straight-up position to one about 45 degrees beyond the straight-down one (so they extend slightly behind the robot).

Control console

This is the moment we've been waiting for—the means to give the robot its first instructions. The control console, shown

FIG. 41—ROBOT'S DOME can be made from salad-spinner or from terrarium cover.

38 and 39, is connected by an cable to the mobility base. The be any convenient size—the ed one measuring 7 × 11 × 2 he switch holes are ¼-inch in and should be drilled before the onsole is finished. Refer to Fig. lop view of the console, showing g connections. Note the use of ing. A total of 12 switches is (see parts list). Press-on letter- e used to designate the switch , and a coat of clear acrylic spray o protect the labels from wear

nbilical cable may be made up of re cables, or two 15-wire ones. It will run to the 32-position mobility base terminal strip (Part 3, Fig. 26), from which signals will be routed to the appropriate switches and motors. While DC power *can* be supplied to the robot via the umbilical cable, heavy cable would be needed; it is better to rely on the battery in the mobility base (see Part 3).

It should be noted that the 12-volt negative (−) line is common to all switches, including those wired to operate at reduced voltage (with 5-ohm dropping resistors).

The reader should also refer to Part 2 of this series, which discusses the wiring of the limit switches—and give particular attention to Fig. 18.

Finally, the robot's crowning glory, shown being added in Fig. 41, is a clear plastic dome—that can be made from part of a "salad-spinner" or is available from the source indicated in the parts lists.

This completes the basic design details of Unicorn-1 . . . but there's more to come. The next installment will cover such topics as:

1. LED's for motor-direction indication.
2. A rotatable end effector for the robot's arm and a new extendible arm.

And those two items are only the beginning . . . **R-E**

Solid State News

114 RAM

has announced the 2114A ersion of the 1K × 4-bit static ccess-memory. While it draws current than the standard 2114 new version has a speed range of 0 nanoseconds. Pin-for-pin com- between the old and new parts m useful in upgrading existing as well as in new designs of cessor systems, buffer memo- main memory systems.

as now had three years experi- h the HMOS process and says s proven to be very reliable and cepted.

AM's range from the 120 nano- 40 milliamp, 2114-AL-2 to the second, 70 milliamp, 2114A-5. r the respective RAM's are $20 the high-speed, low-current IC, 80 each for the higher-current, ed part, in 100 quantities.

s also offering a math processor d high-speed mathematical capa- microprocessor systems. Most nputers rely on software routines out time-consuming math func- e Intel 8232 and 8231 arithme- ssing units are aimed at industri- l, numerical control, scientific n, and graphics and pattern gen- Speed improvements are in the 10 to 100 times compared to -supported floating-point math The IC's referred to are shown . 1.

232 does 64-bit, double-precision point addition, subtraction, mul- n, and division. It can also do ath at higher speed. Single-preci- ltiplication takes about 100 mi- ds.

231 does fixed point, 16-bit and

FIG. 1

32-bit addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, and can also calculate sine, cosine, tangent, inverse sine, inverse cosine, inverse tangent, square root, logarithm, natural logrithm, exponentials, and powers.

The IC's use a 16-bit arithmetic logic unit, a microprogrammed algorithm controller, an 8 by 16 operand stack, a 10-level working register stack, command and control registers, and a control ROM.

Both devices come in 24-pin packages and require +12- and +5-volt power supplies. They interface to the 8080, 8085, and 8088 microprocessors as well as to other processors with 8-bit data buses. Intel Corporation, 3065 Bowers Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95051.

Microprocessors

Fairchild's PEP is a low-cost development and evaluation board for the F3870 microprocessor. At $450 it is attractive instrument for industrial, educational, and hobbyist computer applications. The system is useful in debugging hardware and software for F3870, F3872, F3876 and F3878 single-chip microprocessor systems. The PEP's program memory can be downloaded from a cross-assembler running on another microprocessor development system.

The PEP system has a keypad and a six-digit LED display. It interfaces with RS-232C or current-loop terminals at 110, 300 or 1200 baud rates. System firmware supports a high speed paper tape reader for program loading from that medium.

The PEP consists of 2K bytes of static RAM expandable to 4K on board. The board has a 2K ROM-based monitor, memory map strapping options, crystal-controlled system clocks, four general-purpose programmable timers, and four general-purpose interrupt controls. The 2K memory simulates the F3870 ROM and the 4K expansion simulates the larger F3872, F3878 or F3876 ROM's. An additional 128-byte workspace is provided for storing processor registers. Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, 464 Ellis St., Mountain View, CA 94042.

Texas Instruments continues to expand their 16-bit 9900 line with a new 4 MHz processor increasing throughput by one-third. The TMS9900-40 CPU uses separate address and data buses to reduce the delays associated with sharing these two functions on the same leads. This new CPU supports DMA, memory mapped and CRU I/O techniques. (CRU is a command page switching technique allowing memories larger than 65K to be addressed.)

The other devices presently available in the 4 MHz 9900 family are the TIM9904-40 clock generator/driver, the TMS9901-40 peripheral systems interface and the TMS9902-40 asynchronous communications controller. The 9900JL-40 JL CPU is priced at $41.25 each in 100 quantities. **R-E**

USEFUL TROUBLESHOOTING HINTS & TIPS

Expensive equipment isn't the answer to every service problem. Here are some alternate approaches.

ELLIOTT S. KANTER

IT SEEMS A SHAME THAT IN OUR NEW technology, the older and more comfortable methods of troubleshooting are lost forever. If any of you are old enough to remember or to have worked with vacuum tubes, you will no doubt recall the use of the "circuit-disturbance" technique for troubleshooting a vacuum-tube circuit. In the older and less complicated days, all one had to do was, in effect, to short the grid to ground and listen (assuming the circuit was an amplifier) for a corresponding click at the output. The louder the click, the more stages of operational amplification. But, alas, all of that has changed. Today's test equipment is more likely to consist of such tools as multi-digit voltmeters with accuracies in the area of 0.1%. The purpose of this article is to explore some new techniques which actually have their basis in older technology and to take a fresh look at some of the problems we all face in repairing sophisticated equipment. Case histories of actual problems will be used wherever possible.

The "lost" power supply output

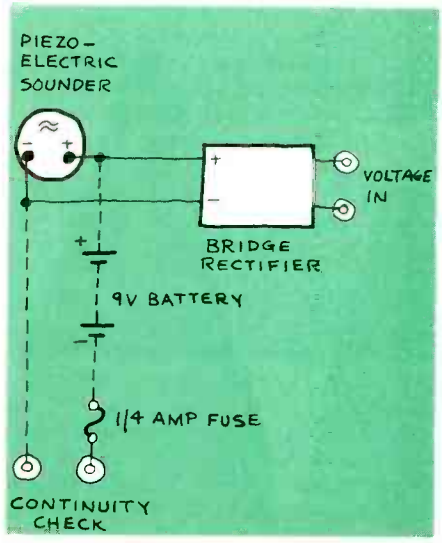
It started out as a routine service call to an area hospital. A newly-installed patient-monitoring system was malfunctioning at one bedside. As long as the medical technician plugged in an analog-display device or module, there wasn't any problem, but the moment a digital-display module was connected, the lights dimmed and the system failed. Each monitor unit contained its own regulated DC power supplies with + and − 12-volts and 5-volts DC available and, according to the manual, the supplies were capable of providing at least one full ampere in all modes. There was a conventional "crowbar" circuit to shut down in the event of problems, but a cursory check with a meter showed that the crowbar had not shut the supply down; nor did it appear that any of the supply voltages were off.

According to the manufacturer, the supply voltages were to be 12 and 5-volts respectively, with a tolerance of ± 5 mV, and that indicated the use of a digital voltmeter for verification and adjustment, if necessary. No adjustment was required; a check of the boards revealed no shorted components, and the cables connecting the supply with the "motherboard" in the cabinet also appeared to be essentially normal. Yet, when power was applied to a digital module, everything came to a shutdown. Normal troubleshooting techniques were used, and the digital meter verified that the correct voltages were present at each and every "land" on the motherboard for each position.

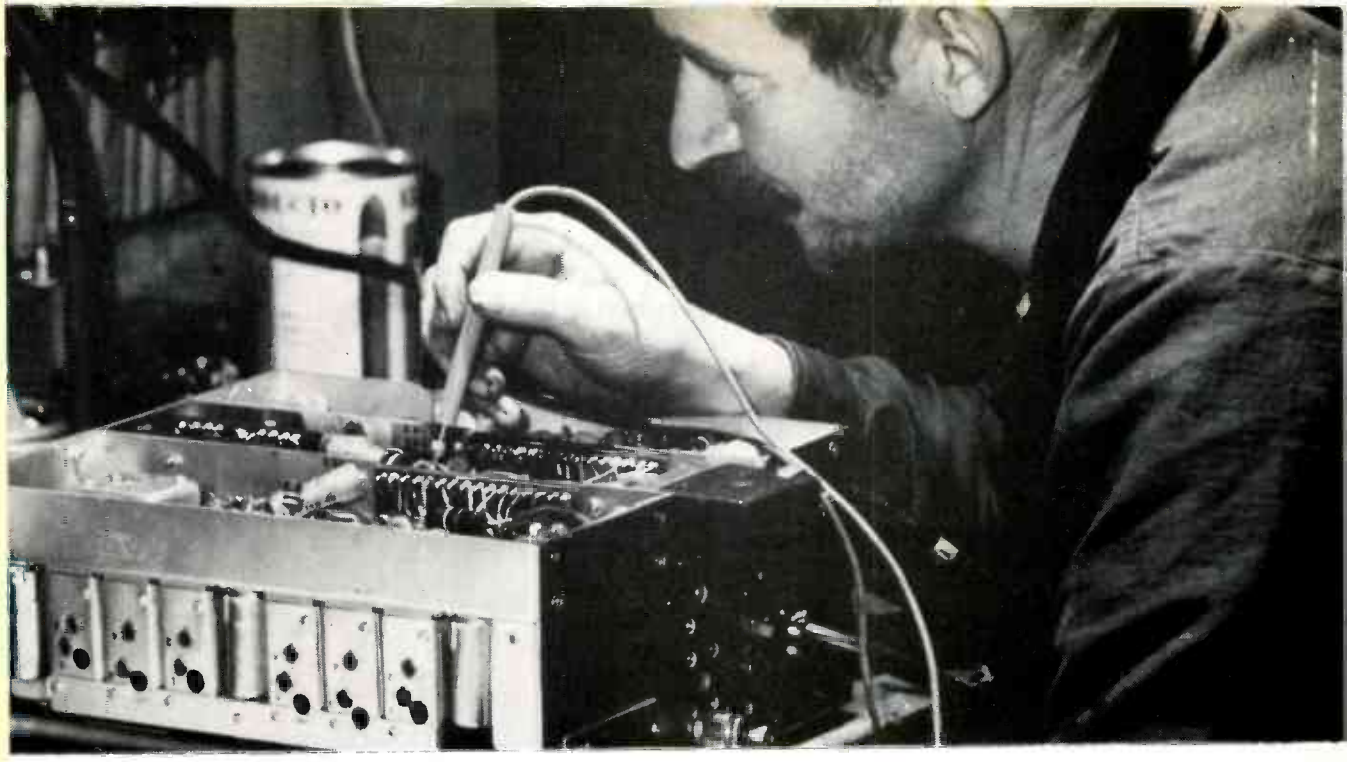
A different module was tried and the same result: shutdown. Having tried virtually everything possible, I substituted another power supply and still found the same condition. It was obvious that the problem was no doubt simple, yet had escaped my multi-digit, three-decimal-point-accuracy meter. Looking through my tool box, I found a device that I felt just might be the answer to my problems, or at least could start me in the right direction. A piezo-electric sounder, capable of operating over a range of 6 to 28 volts DC was left over from another service call. I also had a small full-wave bridge; and the circuit shown in Fig. 1 was born.

In essence, the basic device is a voltage sniffer, which in my case enabled me to locate the source of my problem. How, you ask, did a few components with value of perhaps ten dollars solve a problem that the digital meter could not? The answer is simple: The little tester could do someting that the high-priced meter could not—it could *load the circuit down*, by about 20 mA. That corresponded to the load presented by the digital-display devices, and within a few minutes I was able to locate the problems with *both* power supplies.

Although they measured and indicated correct voltages on *high-input impedance* meters, neither of them could deliver the rated circuit due to cold-solder joints between the wiring terminals and the PC-board lands. Those cold-solder joints were drawing the supplies down to the point where they could not furnish the 60 mA or so required to operate the modules. The liberal application of a 100-watt soldering iron to the terminals solved the problem. The circuitry shown by the



VOLTAGE SNIFFER loaded down circuit mentioned in text, pinpointing the trouble.



ıes was added later so that this ice could function as an audible y tester, another valuable addi- ıe service toolkit.

.hat case reminded me of was hat *simpler* might just be *better.* watched electricians test cir- ıg lamps attached to test leads gave me the basic idea for this ıt there is a fuse added in the ity" side just in case you try to using the wrong test leads. :r has literally paid for itself a times over by allowing me to : the presence of voltage with- ıg to worry about polarity hy a bridge rectifier is used).

y wife's sewing basket

you ever come across a tape ıere a belt had slipped off a ıd there were two ways to get it ? The first was to disassemble 'e works and run the risk of nall parts, or watching those ıded Phillips screws disintegrate our eyes. The second was to e way of getting into the works and re-positioning the belts the pulleys without wasting disassembly and reassembly ıg the risk of losing parts.

ıswer or solution came to me ht as I rummaged my way my wife's sewing basket. I ɔon some lovely thin plastic vhich just happened to have a k at one end. I couldn't believe ! Here's exactly what I'd been for. I'd never found anything an electronics tool catalog, but did my wife have *one*—she vhole assortment of different d shapes. On questioning, she d that belt positioner as a crochet hook, and further informed me that they were available in a variety of sizes—and to keep my hands off her stuff! A trip to the local department store provided a literal treasure chest of tools, and all of them found in the "Notions-Sewing" department. The size "G" hook seems to fill the bill for me although I gently bent it a bit after softening the plastic in hot water to make it even more useful. What's even better, those hooks come in conductive (metal) and non-conductive (plastic) versions, and cost less than a dollar. The plastic versions are also a best bet for probing for loose wires and components while the chassis is "hot." Because they are plastic, there is no danger of short circuits.

After finding the ideal tool once in her sewing bag. I remembered what I used to use to clean out solder from circuit board holes when I worked at the hospital. Back then, I'd use a 28-gauge syringe/needle assembly, but it seems that the federal government frowns on "civilians" having needles and syringes, and I had to give that trick up when I left the hospital. You see, the needle was made of stainless steel and solder would not adhere to it. After heating the pad, you could pass the needle into the hole, and remove the heat. The remaining solder would cool and you could then remove the needle (the plastic syringe made a great handle), leaving a perfectly clean hole. What was even better was the fact that those needles were available in a variety of sizes, which were the same as wire gauges. I really missed them—until I spied my wife's collection of sewing needles and *glory be*—they were stainless steel, came in a variety of sizes, and I couldn't get into trouble for using them (unless I tried to take them from my wife).

Again, at the department store, I purchased an assortment of sewing needles and made a tool using small sections of dowel rod, about four inches long, and about the diameter of a pencil. I drilled a tiny pilot hole in one end, inserted the needle, sharp-end out, and a drop of glue secured the tool. When I finished, a collection of the best hole cleaners was mine for a few pennies worth of materials and a drop or two of glue. They work just as well as the hospital supplies and can be easily carried in my tool kit. Please note—put a small cork or piece of plastic foam around the tips, since they are sharp and can cause painful punctures. The handle prevents you from getting burned, for although stainless steel does not permit solder to adhere, it does conduct heat well.

Testing for safety

Most cities now require certain key electrical outlets in damp areas such as basements and workshops to have specially protected GFI (*G*round-*F*ault *I*nterrupter) circuits installed. What those devices do is to monitor the state of the lines and, if a fault current of 5 mA or greater is detected between the "hot" line and ground, trip the circuit and cut the power. Those devices have probably saved a lot of lives, and new tool extension-cord sets have them built-in. But, if you don't test a GFI device, how do you know it is working? More important: Will it work and save you from a potentially dangerous electric shock when the time comes?

Testing a GFI is simple, and the circuit in Fig. 2 shows you how to make a simple set to test the 5-mA GFI's normally found around your home. A

plastic-shelled three-prong plug is used together with a variable resistor and a switch. A small neon indicator completes the circuit. The indicator will be on before you press the test switch and *must* extinguish after the GFI trips.

If the lamp remains on there are two possible problems: 1) The GFI is defective, or 2) the resistance doesn't simulate a 5-mA-fault from ground to the "hot" side of the line. You should measure the current as you adjust the resistor; the calculated resistor value for a nominal 120-volt line is 24K ohms. To use the device, simply plug it into an outlet protected by a GFI. The lamp should be *on;/* depress the switch and the lamp should now be off. Reset the GFI after having established that it is in working order.

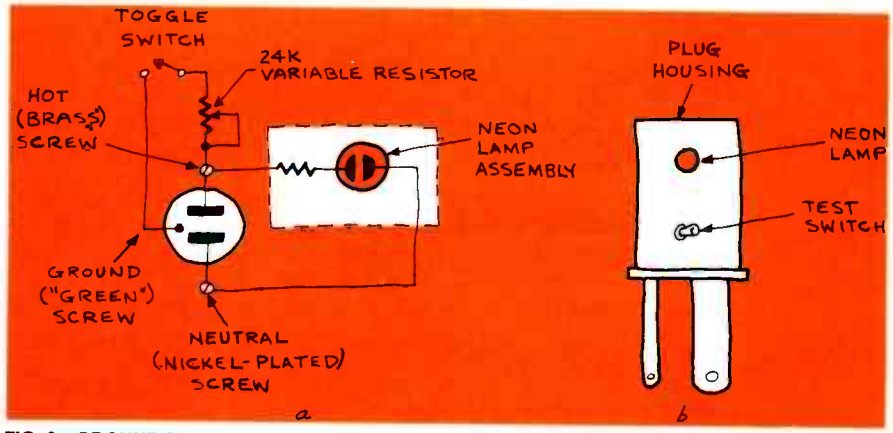


FIG. 2—GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER circuit tester (at left) is easily housed inside plastic-shelled three-prong plug.

Static electricity and CMOS don't mix

One drawback to CMOS circuitry is that while it can operate better at lower voltages and current drains than TTL, and produces less heat, it just can't tolerate static electricity. Static electricity, or the control of it, is a familiar subject to people who work in hospital operating rooms. They don't deal with CMOS all that much, but in the medical profession, static-electric discharges have proven in some cases to be fatal. Those cases had to do with leaks of flammable gas, such as an anaesthetic, in the operating room. A minute spark caused by a static-electric discharge has been sufficient at time to cause an explosion.

Techniques to control static electricity were developed, and those interested in the many ways it can, or should, be controlled can get a copy of NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) Booklet 56A, which should be available in your library. Static electricity is produced by friction when two dissimilar materials come into contact. That's more or less a simple explanation, and equally simple is a method to static-proof your work area. All you have to do is to eliminate differing materials or potentials. In the operating room, we used conductive furnishings and rubber. But, those are not conductive in the insulator/conductor sense we're all familiar with.

Conductivity, from a static-electric standpoint refers to a material that measures from about 25K ohms to 1 megohm. If all surfaces can be held to around that value, there isn't much chance for a static-electricity problem to develop, providing you keep the humidity at a minimum value of 50%. That's easy; simply fill a wastebasket with water, roll up the Sunday newspaper and tie it securely, and let it sit in the water and act as a wick.

That takes care of the humidity, but what about the work area? The top of Fig. 3 shows a conductive surface that is connected through at least a 25K ohm resistor to ground. The conductive surface becomes the top of your workbench. Next, we go back a few years and make a Mylar bracelet for you to wear that will have a resistance of at least 25K ohms. Oldtimers will remember the use of India drawing ink to make resistors. All you do is paint a stripe on the Mylar bracelet, allow it to dry, measure with an ohmmeter and repeat until you have at least 25K, but less than 1 megohm, of resistance. (See bottom of Fig. 3.) Then connect to ground through a flexible wire. That part is tricky and you may need assistance in securing the snap fasteners (again the "Notions" department) to the ends of a flexible plastic strip.

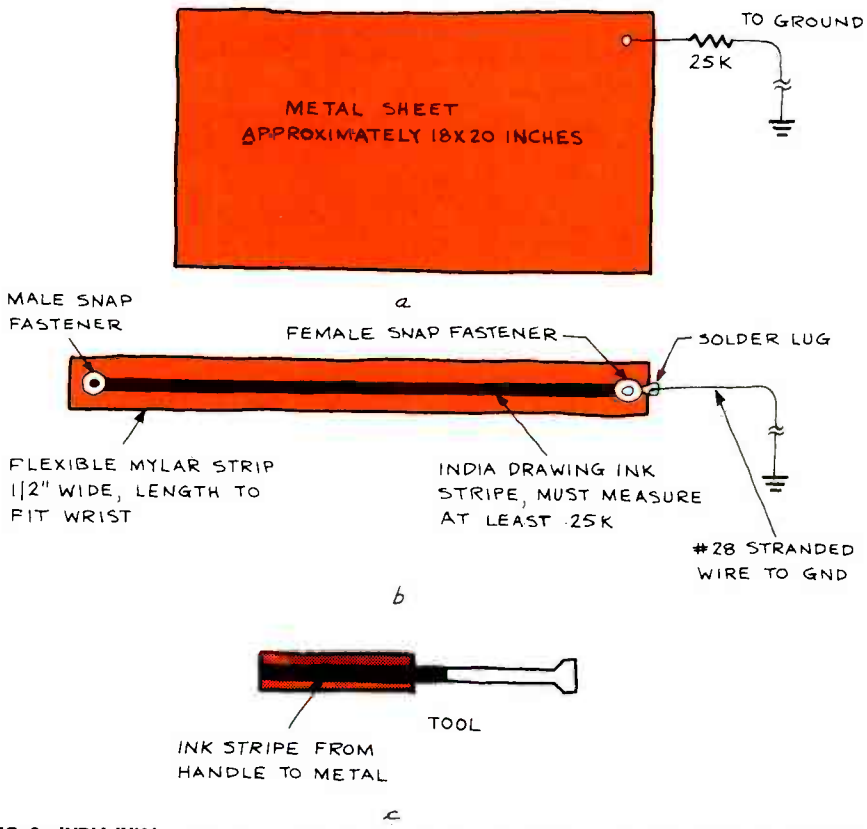


FIG. 3—INDIA INK is conductive and can be used for grounding purposes. Several coats will give you a resistance of about 25K ohms.

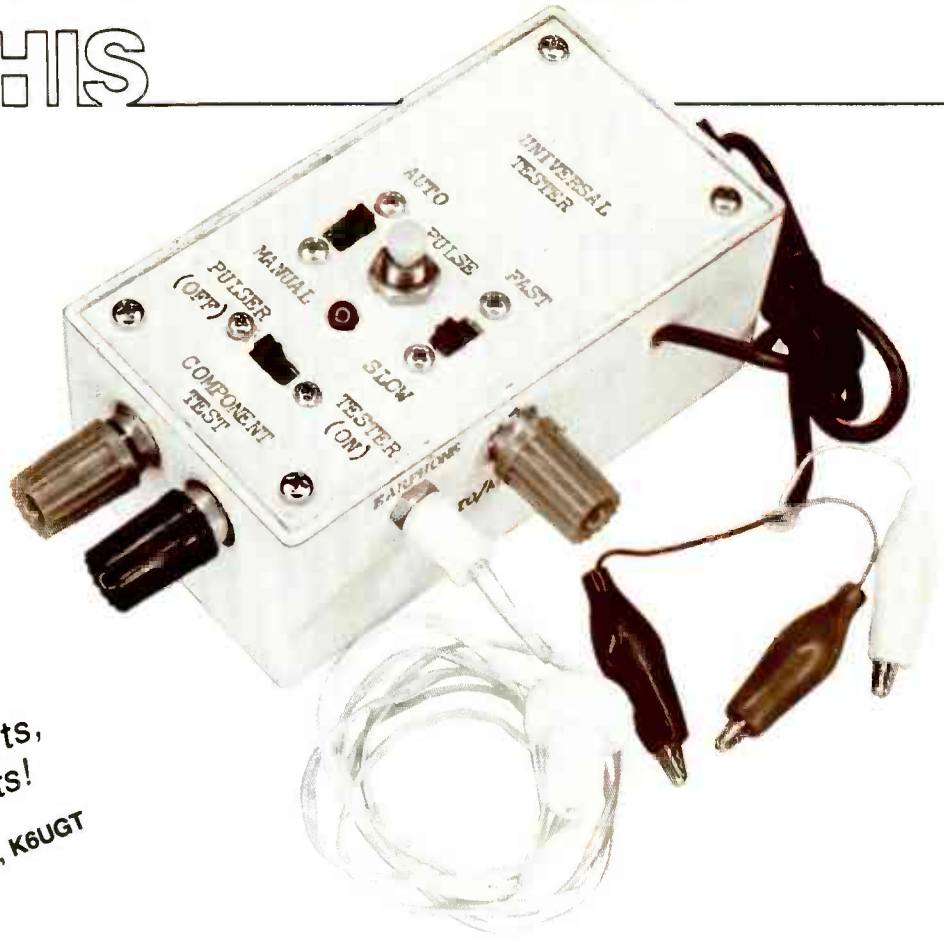
With the work surface conductive, and you likewise, plus the added humidity, you still might want to make the hand tools you use conductive, as well, by painting a stripe of ink from the metal to the handle where it will be in contact with you and thence to ground. **Note: That makes the tools somewhat conductive so don't rely on them when working around live circuits.**

Now that you have put everything at a safe potential, electrically or static-electrically speaking, you shouldn't have any problems with static discharge ruining your IC's. Just remember to refill the wastebasket with water every so often.

I hope that you will be able to put these tips and circuits to good use. **R-E**

ILD THIS

niversal -ogic Tester



s a one-IC testing
ce that not only
cks out components,
t also entire circuits!

FRED BLECHMAN, K6UGT

VERSAL TESTER IS USED TO
ıoot digital logic and counting
It performs useful checks of
, capacitors, transistors, and
ıer electronic components. It
be used to test audio and AM
cuits.

used as a digital pulser, the
ad of the Universal Tester can
to change state from high to
ow to high on command, by
a pushbutton. Using two slide
you can program the trigger
hange state either three times
o seconds or about 550 times a
with a LED displaying the
That is extremely useful in
digital counting circuits
, fast, slow, or as you desire.
node, the Universal Tester is
by the circuit itself (from 3- to
DC), so it can be used with
L, or CMOS circuits.

used as a troubleshooting in-
, the Universal Tester gen-
550-Hz string of squareware
ith a 50% duty cycle. When
ılses are fed through an ear-
speaker in series with a com-
nder test, the pulses are heard
. The LED acts as a visual in-
If the resistance is low, the
loud and the LED is off; if it is
ınd 100,000 ohms) the sound
audible and the LED is bright.
ans you can test a circuit for continuity, with a rough idea of the resistance in between the test points.

How it works

The schematic (Fig. 1) shows the simple Universal Tester circuit. A single 4069 hex-inverter IC is used. If switch S4 is in the PULSER (OFF) position, power is obtained externally by connecting the black clip to ground and the red clip to the positive circuit voltage. Inverters IC1-a and IC1-b, together with R1, R2, and C1, provide an alternate-action output at pin 4 of IC1-b. Each time S1 is depressed the logic level (high or low) at pin 4 changes, and stays at that state until switch S1 is depressed again.

Inverters IC1-e and IC1-f, together with R3, R4, and C2, produce a squarewave at a frequency of about 550 Hz, with the output signal at pin 10. When switch S3 is put in the SLOW position, capacitor C3 is placed in parallel with C2 and the output is now slowed down to about 1½ pulses per second.

Switch S2 selects either the manual pushbutton output or the AUTO (automatic 2-speed) output, which is fed through a buffer made up of inverters IC1-c and IC1-d connected in parallel. This provides more driving power than using either section by itself. That is done because the outputs of each section are limited in their ability to source or sink current.

The LED monitors the status of pins 6 and 8 of IC1, glowing whenever they are high. Resistor R5 raises the impedance at the output so the Universal Tester doesn't look like a virtual short to an external circuit, and also provides current-limiting for LED1. In the MANUAL mode, the LED goes on or off each time you push S1. In the AUTO mode, the LED blinks on and off about three times every two seconds with switch S3 set in the SLOW position and will appear to be on constantly with S3 set in the FAST position; actually it's on only half the time.

The white clip-lead is the output and triggers or clocks the circuit under test.

When switch S4 is placed in the TESTER (ON) position, an internal 9-volt battery supplies the power to drive IC1 and the Universal Tester becomes a squarewave generator if S2 is set on AUTO. With S3 set in the FAST position, the squarewave is running at about 550 Hz. If an eight-ohm earphone or speaker is plugged into jack J1, then binding posts BP2 and BP3 are terminals in an open circuit between the squarewave signal and the earphone. By putting any component across those binding posts you complete the circuit. The sound—or absence of sound—and LED response will tell you a lot about the component, as will be discussed in detail later.

Binding post BP1 is isolated from the output of the IC by a relatively-high-

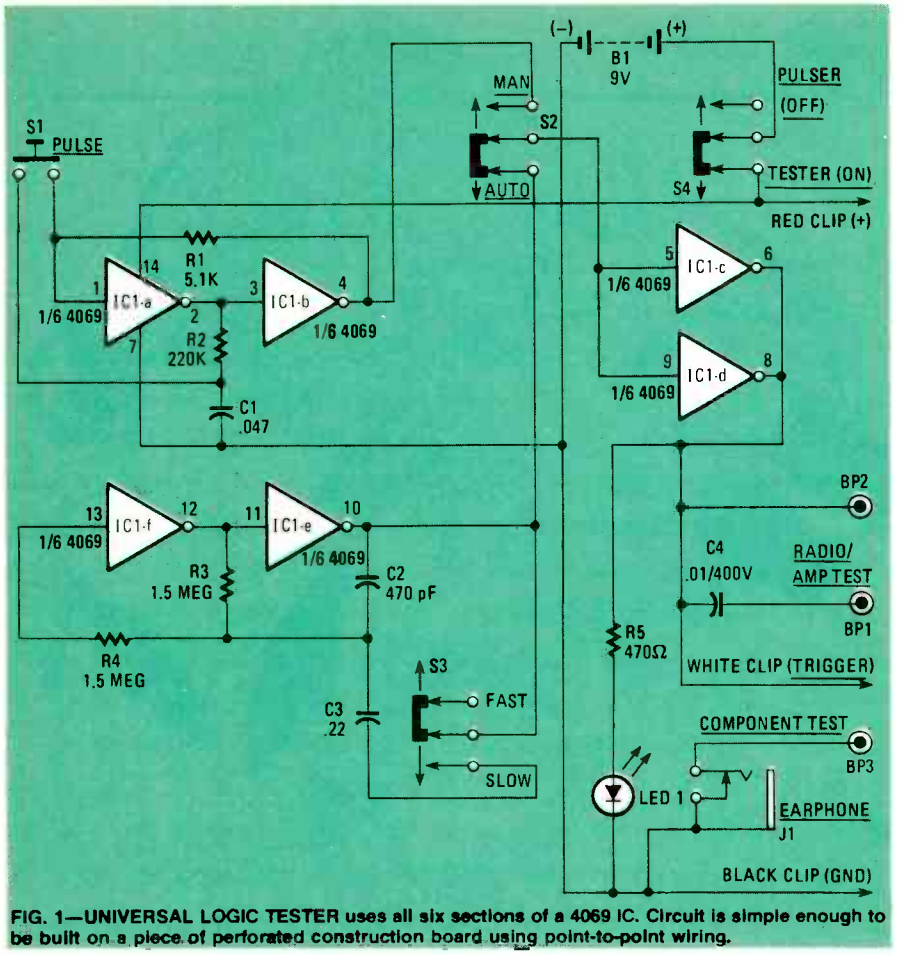


FIG. 1—UNIVERSAL LOGIC TESTER uses all six sections of a 4069 IC. Circuit is simple enough to be built on a piece of perforated construction board using point-to-point wiring.

voltage capacitor to protect the IC when testing tube-type audio amplifiers and radios, or when dealing with voltages above 15 volts. The capacitor passes the squarewave pulses, but blocks DC.

Construction

The Universal Tester can be assembled in any small plastic box, using a perforated board to hold the components. However, for the convenience of readers, a PC-board layout (Fig. 2) and parts-placement diagram (Fig. 3) are provided. A complete kit of parts is available (see parts list).

Assembly is straightforward. Mount the resistors, capacitors, and IC socket on the component side of the board and solder them to the foil side. Clip off excess leads. Install IC1 last and use care when handling it, since it is a CMOS device and can be damaged by static charges. (That's why you use a socket—if the IC is damaged, all you have to do is pull it out and replace it with a good one. Trying to remove an IC that's been soldered directly to the PC board is a lot more difficult and may even cause further harm.) Make sure the notch on the IC, designating the pin-1 end, is facing the S2 holes in the board.

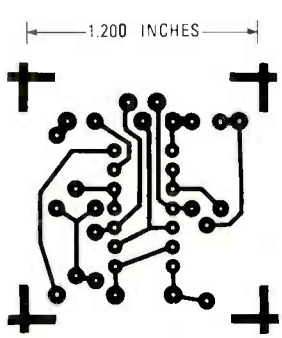


FIG. 2—PC BOARD is so small that it can be etched on a scrap left over from another project.

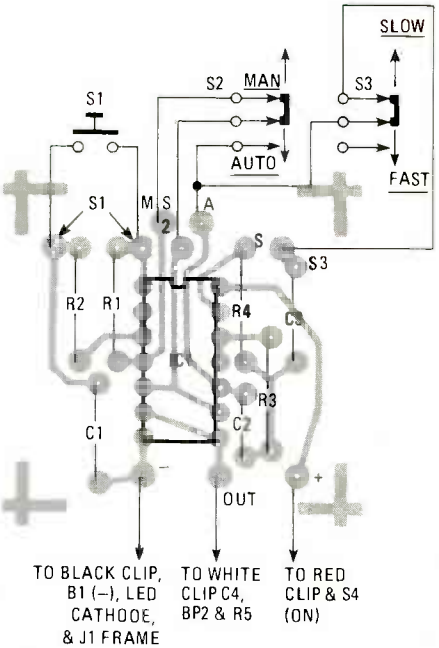


FIG. 3—PARTS PLACEMENT DIAGRAM also indicates connections to components mounted on- and off-board.

Figure 4 shows the wiring from the PC board to the other components. In the author's unit, shown in the photos, the battery is held in the bottom of the box by double-sided tape. The binding posts and earphone jack mount on the cabinet sides. All the switches and the LED are mounted on the top panel, and the circuit board is held to the underside of the panel by double-sided tape. The clip leads are at the end of a three-conductor unshielded cable that comes through a hole in the side of the cabinet. Nothing is critical about the parts layout, so you may package the circuit any way you like.

Checkout

Leave S4 in the PULSER (OFF) position. Connect the red clip lead to the positive terminal of a 6- or 9-volt battery, with the black clip lead connected to the minus (−) side of the battery. Switches S2 and S3 should be in the MANUAL and SLOW positions. The LED may, or may not, be on. Press S1 and watch the LED; if it was off it should go on, and if it was on it should go off. Each time you press the switch (S1),

PARTS LIST

Resistors ¼ watt, 5%
R1—5100 ohms
R2—220,000 ohms
R3, R4—1.5 megohms
R5—470 ohms

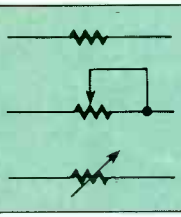
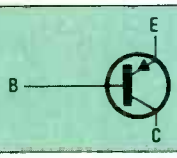
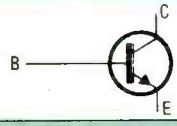
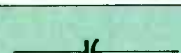
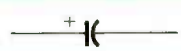
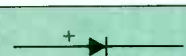
Capacitors
C1—.047 μF, ceramic disc
C2—470 pF, ceramic disc
C3—.22 μF, ceramic disc
C4—.01 μF, tubular, 400 VDC minimum

Semiconductors
IC1—4069 or 4069B CMOS hex inverter
LED1—jumbo red LED
J1—miniature earphone jack, N.C. (normally-closed)
B1—nine-volt "transistor" battery
S1—momentary push-button switch, N.O.
S2-S4—SPDT subminiature slide switch (S3 may be SPST)
BP1-BP3—binding post (Radio Shack 274-661 or equivalent)

Miscellaneous: PC or perforated circuit board, 14-pin IC socket, battery clip, 8-ohm earphone, 3 mini-alligator clips with colored insulators, 3-conductor cable, enclosure, wire, solder, etc.

A complete kit of parts (excluding enclosure, battery, earphone and solder) is available for $9.95 postpaid in US and Canada (foreign orders please add $1 in US funds; CA residents please add 6% sales tax) from: PPG Electronics Co., 14663 Lanarc St., Van Nuys, CA 91402.

TABLE 1

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION	GENERAL SYMBOL(S)	POLARITY BP2 (+)	POLARITY BP3 (-)	RESISTANCE OR IMPEDANCE SOUND	RESISTANCE OR IMPEDANCE LED	REMARKS
ESISTIVE LOAD OR CONTINUITY		NOT SIGNIFICANT		0Ω = LOUD 15K = LOW 100K = BARELY AUDIBLE	0Ω = OFF 50Ω = DIM 500Ω = FULL ON	UNDEFINED OVER 100K OHMS.
ACTIVE OR INDUCTIVE LOAD				LOW Ω = LOUD HIGH Ω = LOW	LOW Ω = OFF OR DIM 100 Ω = DN	UNDEFINED OVER 100K OHMS
PNP TRANSISTOR		E	B	LOUD	OFF	REVERSE LEADS: LOW OR NO SOUND
		C	B	LOUD	OFF	REVERSE LEADS: NO SOUND
NPN TRANSISTOR		B	C	LOUD	OFF	REVERSE LEADS: NO SOUND
		B	E	LOUD	OFF	REVERSE LEADS: LOW OR NO SOUND
ACITOR (NON-POLARIZED)		NOT SIGNIFICANT		500pF = VERY LOW .002μF = LOW .22μF = LOUD	FULL ON	UNDEFINED BELOW 500 pF
PACITOR (POLARIZED)		+	-	LOUD	DIMS SLIGHTLY	LED WILL DIM MORE WITH HIGH VALUES
DIODE / RECTIFIER		+	-	LOUD	OFF	REVERSE LEADS: NO SOUND
(LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE)		+	-	LOUD	OFF	REVERSE LEADS: LOW OR NO SOUND

should change state.
lace S2 in the AUTO position.
should turn on and off at a
bout three times every two
When S3 is moved to the FAST
the LED should stay lighted
ly lower brightness.
lisconnect the battery and
tch S4 to the TESTER (ON) posi-
t connects the internal nine-
ry to the circuit. Perform the
ts—the results should be the

of the tests fail, check to see
C is installed with pin 1 in the
ition, that all resistors and
s are located properly, and
older connections are good.
k *between* solder connections
board, especially around the
ake sure that you don't have
r bridging across traces. Refer
C-board layout to see which
connected together.
e the switches are wired cor-
cording to Fig. 5. If everything
it should be and the Universal
till doesn't work properly,
ie switches themselves for
peration with an ohmmeter;
ature slide switches are some-
unsuspected culprits. Also be sure the LED is not wired in "backwards:" the cathode, usually marked by a flat or notch at the base, should be connected to ground ("−" terminal of the battery). If all else fails, remove the IC from the socket and replace it. Make sure that none of its pins were bent under when it was inserted.

Assuming that the Universal Tester has passed the tests to this point, let's go on to final testing. With S4 set to the TESTER (ON) position, and S2 and S3 in AUTO and FAST, respectively, temporarily connect a wire between binding posts BP2 and BP3. The LED (which should have been on) should now go out. Remove the wire. The LED should come back on. Touch the white clip lead to the black clip lead; the LED should go out. Now touch the white clip lead to the red clip lead and the LED should get brighter. **Do not** touch the red clip lead to the black clip lead, since that shorts out the battery!

Next you'll need an eight-ohm earphone or a small speaker with a miniature phone plug attached. Plug that into J1. When a wire is placed across BP2 and BP3 you should hear a steady tone, and the LED will go out. To check the RADIO/AMP TEST output, unplug the earphone or speaker and use jumper clip leads to connect one terminal of the earphone or speaker to BP3 (which is circuit ground when nothing is plugged into J1) and the other terminal to BP1. You'll hear the same tone, but at a lower volume, and the LED will be unaffected. The same thing should happen using the black clip lead in place of BP3. That completes the checkout. Now let's go on to using it.

Use

If you do any digital design, kit building, or construction projects, then counting or logic circuits are usually involved. Use the Universal Tester in the PULSER mode and connect the red and black clip leads to the circuit's positive voltage line and ground, respectively. Connect the white clip lead to the point in the circuit where you want to apply pulses. Set the switches to MANUAL and SLOW. If the LED is on, you have a logic "1" at the white clip lead. If the LED is dark, you have a logic "0". Pushbutton switch S1 changes the logic state each time it is pressed, and the LED indicates that state. To make the state change automatically, set S2 to AUTO and S3 to FAST or SLOW. At last you'll be able to check out those counting circuits at a slow enough speed for

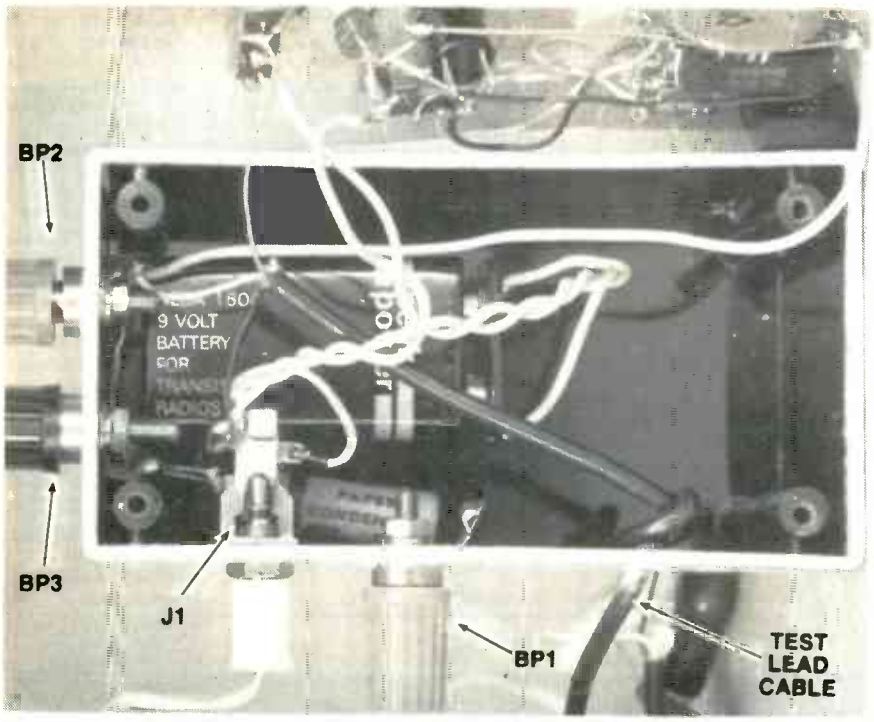


FIG. 4—BINDING POSTS and earphone jack are mounted on case. Refer to Fig. 3 for details of connections to PC board.

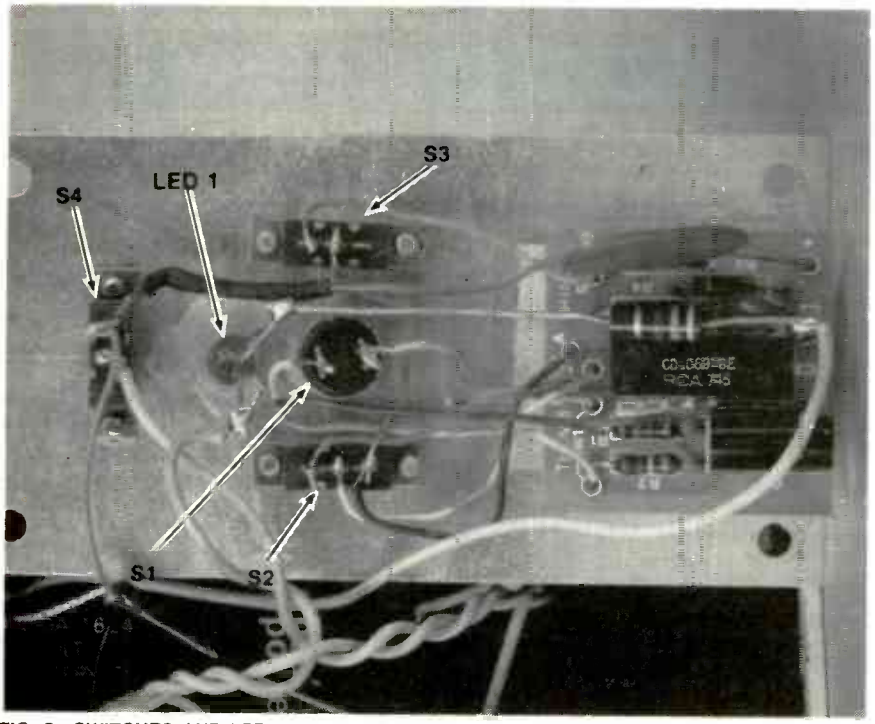


FIG. 5—SWITCHES AND LED are mounted from component-side of PC board. Switch mounting-nuts secure assembly to top of case.

you to see what's happening!

Using the Universal Tester in the MANUAL mode, you can put a known state at the input to logic circuits, and change the state at will to see the effect at the other end of the logic circuits. With the Universal Tester and a simple logic probe (see the August 1980 issue of **Radio-Electronics** for a "$10 Logic Probe") you can analyze or debug most circuits.

To test components, plug in the earphone or speaker and put switch S4 in the TESTER position. With S2 in AUTO and S3 in FAST. the LED should glow. You should hear nothing. However, when a component is placed across BP2 and BP3, the sound heard and the LED's status will indicate its condition. Testing results for various components are shown in Table 1. Polarized components, such as electrolytic or tantalum capacitors, diodes, LED's, and transistors, should be connected so that the positive component lead is connected to the positive binding post, BP2.

A particular advantage in testing transistors is that you can identify each lead, as well as determine whether they are NPN or PNP types. The base lead is the one that is common when a loud sound is produced by connecting to either of the other two leads. If the base is connected to BP2 the transistor is an NPN type; if the base is connected to BP3 it is a PNP. However, if you now reverse the leads, the base-emitter junction may cause a low sound to be produced (if there is sufficient leakage in the reverse-bias direction), but that won't happen with the base-*collector* reverse-biased! So, if you get any sound at all in the reverse-bias condition, one of the two leads is probably the emitter. That can be a handy way to identify those junk-box or bargain-basement transistors with unknown leads.

When testing Zener diodes with ratings below 9 volts, you'll hear some sound when they are connected in either the forward or reverse direction. However, when the anode is connected to BP2 (positive) the tone will be louder and the LED will go out; when reversed, the Zener flow will allow some sound and the LED will dim.

You can devise your own tests for SCR's, triacs, optocouplers, and other electronic devices.

To test amplifiers (audio or low-frequency RF) and AM radios put S4 in the TESTER position, with S2 in AUTO and S3 in FAST—the same as for component testing, except that the earphone is not used. Connect the black clip lead to the ground side of the circuit under test. Connect a separate wire to the RADIO/AMP TEST binding post (BP1), and use the free end of that wire as a signal injector "hot" lead. Starting at the speaker of the circuit under test, move the signal wire back toward the front-end, stage by stage. When you note a sharp reduction in the volume of the sound from the circuit speaker, you will have found the dead or defective stage.

Since the 550 Hz squarewave output is rich in harmonics you'll be able to probe circuits through the AM broadcast band and beyond. (A squarewave is the sum of the basic sinewave frequency and many odd harmonics). Since the Universal Tester is radiating an RF signal, you may find it unnecessary to connect the ground lead in testing radio circuits.

While the Universal Tester won't replace an oscilloscope or multimeter, in many cases it will do the job for you. It is small, portable, and inexpensive—and will do *some* things that scopes and multimeters can't! **R-E**

W TO

ocate Faults in Coaxial Cables

JOSEPH J. CARR

Troubleshooting and determining the characteristics of coaxial cable can easily be done with the help of a time domain reflectometer. You can make your own using equipment you already have.

TRANSMISSION LINES ARE NOTORIOUSLY difficult to troubleshoot. Faults become even more gruesome to troubleshoot when they are located in coaxial cable that is buried either underground or inside a wall. Both TV master-antenna people and communications people occasionally have to troubleshoot coaxial cable transmission lines. How would you like to be the chief engineer of a broadcast station, and find that you have a bad transmission line 150 feet long buried underground? Would *you* like to dig a 150-foot trench between the transmitter building and the antenna tuning box? Not I!

But how do you go about locating the fault? You could use an ohmmeter, but that only (sometimes) tells you whether or not a fault exists. For the MATV or broadcast technician trying to locate the fault to within a foot or so, along a 100 – 150-foot hidden path, that is not much help. You could also try using an antenna impedance bridge—but that doesn't always help, either.

There is a system, though, that does work. How would you like an instrument that will tell you *whether* a fault exists, *where* it exists along the cable and allows you to measure a cable's approximate SWR (Standing Wave Ration), its length—and lets you determine its velocity factor? Does that sound impossible? It isn't; that can all be done by a standard instrument called a *time domain reflectometer* (TDR).

Commercially available TDR's are very expensive; but you can make a simple TDR using only a pulse generator and a good oscilloscope. You will need a fast-risetime pulse generator, and an oscilloscope with a wide bandwidth. The wider the oscilloscope's bandwidth, the better, but usable results can be obtained on models with just a 10–15-MHz bandwidth. That TDR will not produce results as accurate as the commercial instrument, and it will only work properly with resistive loads, but it will suffice for most applications.

The equipment connections for the TDR are shown in Fig. 1. The output of the pulse generator is connected to both the vertical input of the oscilloscope and to the input end of the coaxial cable, using a "T"-connector. It is important to keep the length of cable between the T-connector and the oscilloscope as short as possible. In the pulse-generator circuit to be shown later, a T-connector is mounted to the cabinet housing the generator, so the pulse output is connected directly to the oscilloscope input.

The value of the load resistor (Z_L) should match the characteristic impedance of the coaxial cable (Z_O). Since we cannot easily understand the patterns of *reactive* loads, it is important that only *resistive* loads be used. If the coaxial cable is connected to an antenna, or MATV preamplifier, or to any other form of reactive load, then disconnect it and substitute a dummy load at the output end of the coaxial cable.

The TDR works by passing a step-function (i.e., the leading edge of the pulse from the generator) down the line. The horizontal sweep of the oscilloscope is triggered by that pulse. The horizontal sweep controls are then adjusted to display only the top half of the output pulse. In most cases, a 1-MHz square-wave is used as the pulse. That pulse has a 500-nanosecond duration along the top edge (1000-nanosecond total duration). That frequency is chosen because it permits the testing of foam-filled cables up to 200 feet in length, and regular coaxial cable up to 160 feet in length (the difference is due to the difference in velocity factors between the two cables).

The pulse from the generator does not travel as rapidly down a coaxial cable as it does through space. Thus, a pulse of a given frequency will take longer to travel the same distance on an insulated line than it will through air. The amount by which the pulse signal is slowed is determined by the dielectric constant of the insulator and is called the *velocity of propagation* or *velocity factor*. Both are related to the velocity of light. Velocity factor V_F is expressed as a decimal value and velocity of propagation V_P is expressed as a percentage of the velocity of light. The speed at which the pulse travels down the coax line is the product of V_F and the speed of light (300,000,000 meters per second). Foam-filled coaxial line has a velocity factor of 0.8 so the velocity of a pulse down the cable is $(0.8) \times (30 \times 10^8)$ meters per second or 2.4×10^8 meters per second. Similarly, regular polyethylene-filled cable has a velocity factor of 0.66 so a wave travels at $(0.66 \times 3 \times 10^8)$ or 1.98×10^8 meters per second.

When the incident, or forward, pulse reaches the load, it will either be totally absorbed (if $Z_L = Z_O$), or will be partially absorbed, and partially reflected ($Z_L \neq Z_O$). In the case of a complete short circuit or complete open circuit in place of Z_L, *all* of the pulse will be reflected.

With a TDR, the reflected pulse combined with the incident pulse is displayed. That comparison allows us to make certain measurements. Figures 2—5 show four possible situations. The condition in Fig. 2 shows what happens when the load is matched to the characteristic, or surge, impedance of the coax. There is no reflection taking place, so the top edge of the waveform is flat. But look what happens in the case where Z_L is greater than Z_O (Fig. 3). In that case, the reflected pulse is added to the incident pulse, and produces the oscilloscope display shown. By determining the delay time between the two pulses and their relative amplitudes, the measurements described earlier can be determined.

A similar curve, shown in Fig. 4, is obtained for cases in which Z_L is less than Z_O. In that case, however, the reflected pulse is subtracted from the incident pulse, and produces a dip in the line.

The curve resulting from an open line will resemble Fig. 5. Note that the second hump is almost as large as the first. In an ideal transmission line, the two humps would have equal amplitudes. The difference noted here is due to the loss in the coaxial cable. A similar curve is obtained when the cable is

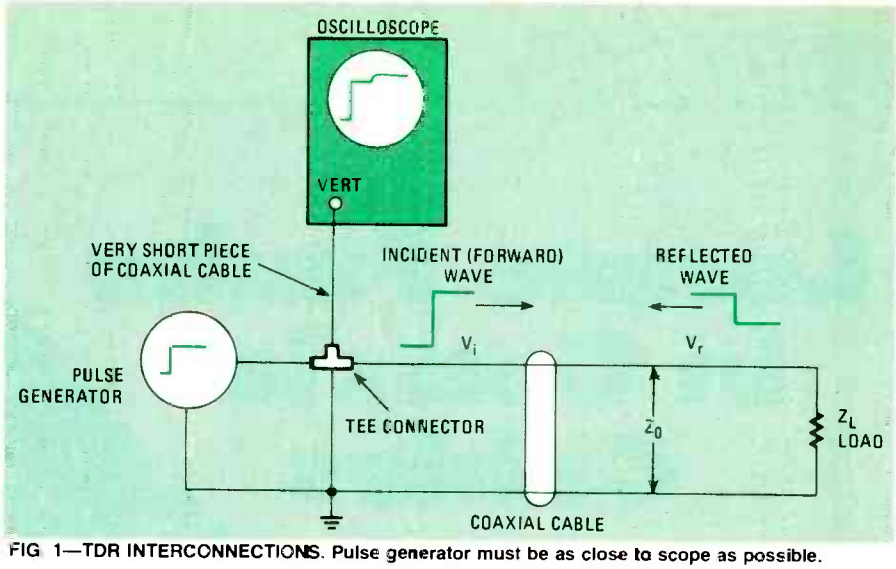


FIG. 1—TDR INTERCONNECTIONS. Pulse generator must be as close to scope as possible.

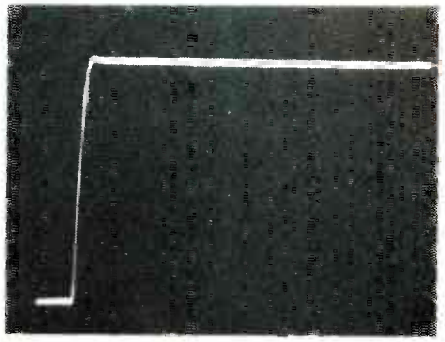


FIG. 2—IDEAL SCOPE DISPLAY indicating that input and output impedances are equal.

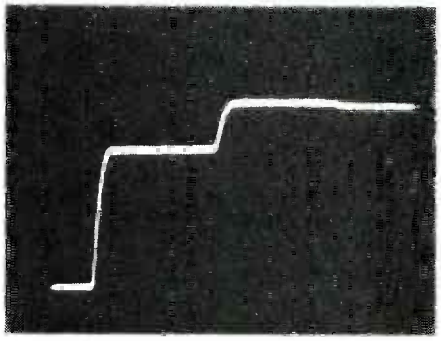


FIG. 3—LOAD IMPEDANCE GREATER than input impedance. Reflected pulse is added to incident pulse.

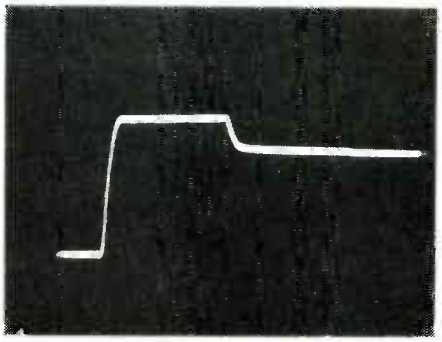


FIG. 4—LOAD IMPEDANCE LESS than input impedance. Reflected pulse subtracts from incident pulse in this case.

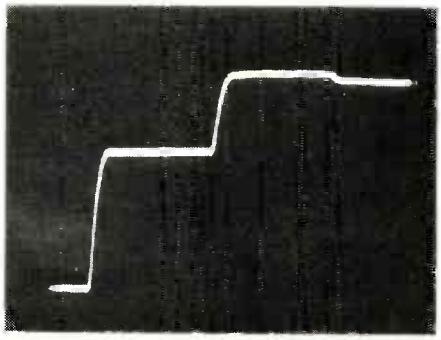


FIG. 5—OPEN-LOAD curve. In theory, incident and reflected pulses are equal.

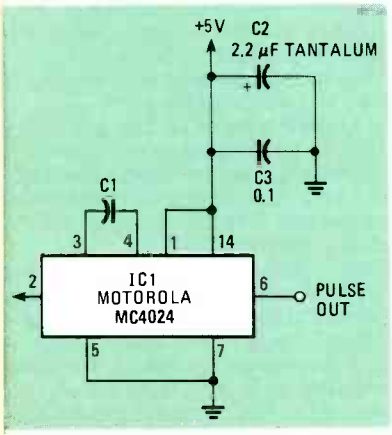
rted. In both cases, the entire in-ent pulse is reflected. The standing-ve curves for those two cases differ y in *phase* (i.e., the location of the es and antinodes).

uipment

he only expensive piece of equip-nt required for this TDR is a wide-d oscilloscope. Most laboratories, vice shops, and even many hobbyists, v own such scopes. The scope must e a vertical bandwidth of at least 10 Iz, but a greater bandwidth would better.

f you own a fast-risetime pulse gen-or, then you are ready to make ne of those tests. Many squarewave erators or function generators will e a fast enough risetime, but beware: ne will not. In the laboratory where n my experiments, the pulse-and-ction generators were moderately ensive and from a well-known man-cturer. They did not, though, have a time that was sufficiently fast for R work. Interestingly enough, a ple TTL squarewave generator that be built for a few dollars will pro-e a pulse having the required rise-e. The circuit is shown in Fig. 6. The erator is constructed using a Motorola L VCO IC, according to instructions en in the MC4024 spec sheet and n Lancaster's *TTL Cookbook*. Note the MC4024 is TTL—not CMOS, it might seem. The value of C1 is d-picked to yield a precise 1-MHz put. In my case, the value was 560 but the exact value will vary from uit to circuit.

he generator was built inside a small inet that was fitted with a BNC con-tor at one end and a grommet through ch the two leads from the +5 volt power supply could pass. Capacitor can be anything in the 1-to-10 μF ge, and should be tantalum. It should mounted where the +5 volt lead nes into the cabinet. Capacitor C3 is unted as close to the V+ and ground s of IC1 as possible. When the pulse erator is constructed in that manner,



6—SCHEMATIC of pulse generator using orola MC4024. Despite nomenclature, this s TTL, not CMOS.

it can be connected directly to the BNC vertical-input connector of the oscilloscope.

The circuit shown in Fig. 6 should produce pulses with an adequate rise-time. It was used without problem by this author. But if you want to improve that risetime, then try connecting a high-speed TTL gate as an output buffer (see Fig. 7), or drive the input of a high-speed TTL flip-flop. Of course, in the latter case the frequency of the oscilloscope must be twice the required frequency; i.e., 2 MHz instead of 1 MHz.

Another possible variation on that circuit, also derived from the MC4024 applications notes, is shown in Fig. 8. The MC4024 is a VCO (*V*oltage *C*ontrolled *O*scillator). In the original circuit of Fig. 6 we tied the voltage input to V+, and allowed the device to oscillate at a fixed frequency. But in Fig. 8 we use a voltage divider to produce a variable voltage. Potentiometer R1 can be adjusted to bring the oscillator frequency exactly to 1 MHz.

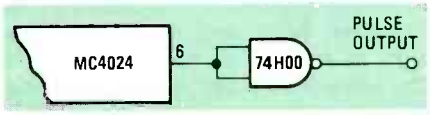


FIG. 7—RISETIME can be improved by using high-speed 74H00 IC after pulse generator.

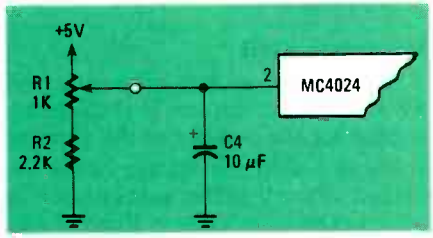


FIG. 8—FREQUENCY of pulse generator can be altered using voltage-divider circuit.

Making measurements

We can measure the time between the start of the incident pulse and the return of the reflected pulse along the horizontal axis of the oscilloscope. We can also measure the relative amplitudes of the reflected and incident pulses on the vertical axis. Keep in mind, however, that the value of the reflected pulse is only approximate since there is some loss during propagation along the line.

Figures 9-a and 9-b show the values needed to make most measurements with our simple TDR. Time T is the difference between the start of the incident pulse and the return of the reflected pulse. It therefore represents *twice* the time needed for a wave to propagate down the line (i.e., down and back). We could measure T between any two similar points on the incident and reflected pulses, but we find that there is some loss of sharpness at the bottom and top of the pulses (as might be expected). We can be more precise if we measure the time interval, T, using the

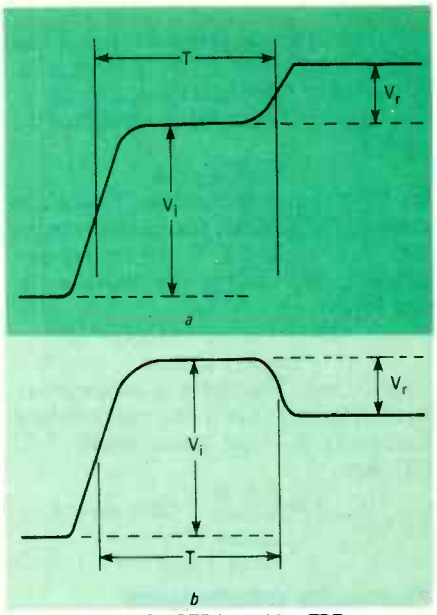


FIG. 9—VALUES USED in making TDR computations. Refer to text for full explanation.

midpoints of the two pulse edges.

The incident voltage V_i is measured from the baseline to the first horizontal section of the curve. The reflected voltage V_R is measured from the first horizontal section of the curve to the second.

In an actual laboratory experiment, 65 feet of 75-ohm, foam-filled, coaxial cable (the type normally used in MATV work) was used. Measuring T on the oscilloscope showed 3.4 divisions between the pulse-edge midpoints, when the horizontal control was set to 0.05 μs/div. The value of T, then, is:

$$3.4 \times 0.05\ \mu s = 0.17\ \mu s$$

This time, 0.17 μs, is the same as 1.7×10^{-7} seconds, and we will use *seconds* in the following calculations. The formula we'll use for many of our measurements is:

$$T = 2L/V_P$$

Where:

T is the time, measured as in Figure 9, expressed in *seconds* (s).

L is the length of the coaxial cable being tested.

V_P is the velocity of propagation of the pulse along the cable (V_P is 2.4×10^8 meters-per-second for foam cables with a velocity factor of 0.8, and 1.98×10^8 meters-per-second for regular coax with a velocity factor of 0.66).

Finding cable length, or length to fault

We may use the above equation to find the length of the coaxial cable or the distance to a fault on the cable. Since it is rare for a cable to reflect all of the energy fed into it, even when the fault is a short, there will be two humps in most defective cables. One, the larger, will indicate the point where the fault is located, while the smaller will be at the load end. Multiple faults show up as multiple humps.

In the example above we noted that the value of T was 1.7×10^{-7} seconds. If we solve the equation above for L, then we can determine the length of the cable:

$$L = T\ V_P / 2$$

So, by plugging in the time (T), and the velocity (remember, foam coax is being used, so V_P is 2.4×10^8 meters-per-second), and solving the above equation for L:

$$L = \tfrac{1}{2}\ (1.7 \times 10^{-7})\ (2.4 \times 10^8)$$

or 20.4 meters

Let's see. The cable is supposed to be 65 feet long. Let's find out how long it actually is. One meter equals 3.27 feet, so:

$$L = \frac{3.27\ \text{ft}}{\text{meter}} \times 20.4\ \text{meters}$$

or 66.7 feet

Finding the velocity factor

Suppose that we go to a hamfest, auction, or surplus store and buy some coaxial cable of unknown type. How can we determine the velocity factor? Easy ... we cut off a known length, and solve the first equation for V_P. Since V_P is a fraction of the speed of light, we can then calculate the velocity factor of the cable. Let us say that we have a 50-foot (15.3 meter) length. Measuring T, i.e., the time to the first hump on the CRT screen, we find that it is 0.15 μs, or 1.5×10^{-7} seconds.

$$V_P = \frac{2 \times L}{T}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{(2)\ (15.3\ \text{m})}{(1.5 \times 10^{-5}\text{s})}$$

or 2.04×10^8 meters-per-second

To find the actual velocity factor (V_F), use the following equation:

$$V_F = \frac{V_P}{C}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{2.04 \times 10^8\ \text{meters-per-second}}{3.00 \times 10^8\ \text{meters-per-second}}$$

or 0.68

Measuring surge impedance (Z_O)

The surge impedance, also called characteristic impedance, (Z_O), is a very important factor in planning systems that include transmission lines. That value must be known, or an impedance mismatch, with its attendent SWR, will result. The measurement is made by taking a length of the cable—say 30 to 80 feet—and connecting a 100-ohm potentiometer across the load end (be careful not to use a wirewound pot; only carbon will do the trick). Carefully adjust the potentiometer, while applying a pulse to the source end of the line, until you obtain the trace of Fig. 2, or something similar to it, which indicates that the surge impedance equals the load impedance for resistance. The trace in Fig. 10 was the best that I could do using a single-turn potentiometer. The potentiometer is then disconnected from the cable, and an ohmmeter is used to measure its resistance. That is the surge impedance of the cable being tested. In the case shown, the value of the pot, as read on a quality DPM, was 73.5 ohms.

Measuring SWR

An approximate measurement of the SWR of the system can be obtained by comparing the voltage of the incident wave (V_i) with the voltage of the reflected wave (V_r). That measurement is only approximate because V_r is reduced by cable losses, and those losses are difficult to predict, especially on a pulse waveform. They can be computed by comparing pulse amplitudes at both ends of the cable, and adding a correction factor to the amplitude obtained in the measurement of V_r on the TDR.

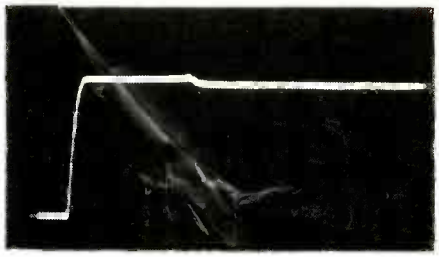


FIG. 10—SCOPE TRACE obtained in determining characteristic impedance of cable.

One possible means for determining the correction factor is to compare the V_r and V_i values with the line open-circuited. They *should* be equal; i.e., $V_r = V_i$. In our case (Fig. 5), the incident wave had an amplitude of 3.6, while the reflected wave had an amplitude of 3.2—only 89% of the correct amplitude. We can, then, multiply measured values of V_r by 3.6/3.2, or 1.125, to obtain the correct value. The actual VSWR is found from the formula:

$$\text{VSWR} = \frac{V_i + V_r}{V_i - V_r}$$

In the laboratory, we found that using a 150-ohm load on 75-ohm cable, produced the following values: $V_i = 3.6$ divisions, and $V_r = 1$ division (both vertical). Applying the correction factor, $V_r = 1.125$ divisions. We may substitute these values in the VSWR equation as follows:

$$\text{VSWR} = \frac{3.6 + 1.125}{3.6 - 1.125}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{4.725}{2.475}$$

or 1.91:1

TDR's have proven themselves to be very valuable in transmission-line measurements. The technique we've described allows small-budget users to gain some of the benefits of time-domain reflectometry. **R-E**

Holographic radar

A microwave radar-like system that could give actual images of the object on which the waves are focused—instead of mere blips of light—has been proposed by Dr. Nabil Farhat of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Farhat, who has worked extensively in microwave holography and electron optics, is now working with his students on just such a system, which he believes can be ready for practical use in a few years.

In the proposed technology, microwaves bounced off an object are received by a widely dispersed array of special receivers that form a microwave lens. Since a lens must be larger than the longest wave it receives, a microwave lens must cover a large area, possibly as great as 40 miles in diameter.

The information received by the lens is stored in a computer and sorted out into a series of rapidly changing "projection holograms." These are used to form a dynamic three-dimensional image.

This "imaging radar" might make it possible to identify satellites or aircraft by their shape, and to take much clearer photographs in space than can be taken by visible light. (Photos taken through telescopes are blurred by the atmosphere, which hardly affects microwaves.) Since the images are holographic, a viewer could see different aspects of the object "photographed" by moving his head from side to side, giving the sensation of seeing a fully stereoscopic image.

Bats and dolphins, which use sonic ranging, gave Dr. Farhat the clue to "frequency diversity," the new imaging principle in the system. He had noted that sounds made by those creatures change frequency regularly, presumably making the received echoes richer in information. He also noted that bats and dolphins appear to be able to use this principle to discern the fine detail in their environment.

By following their example, and sweeping the microwaves rapidly across a number of frequencies, under computer control, the detail picked up can be increased dramatically. An even more important result—from a practical point of view—is that the frequency-diversity principle makes it possible to reduce the cost of the microwave lens to a practical figure.

A small number of frequency-diversity receivers can do the work of thousands of single-frequency receivers distributed over the same area. That would reduce the cost of the lens from an estimated $50 million to about $100,000.

Dr. Farhat suggests that the system might also be used for "passive" imaging (without a transmitter), for viewing celestial objects. Many of those emit a large range of frequencies—including microwaves—naturally. By sorting them out properly, he says, scientists might use giant telescopes to form images of the heavenly bodies with definition and clarity of detail formerly impossible.

Signal Processors—
How to connect them to your system

The tape monitor circuit of your system is much more useful than its name would seem to indicate. Some of its applications are discussed here.

LEN FELDMAN
CONTRIBUTING HI-FI EDITOR

THE NOVEMBER 1980 ISSUE, AN ARTI- entitled "The Ins and Outs of Inter- ing System Components" discussed various ways in which the com- ients of a high-fidelity stereo system connected to each other, and the 'erent system options that are avail- e to the first-time purchaser. It s pointed out, too, that a simple cir- t-interruption point—that's common- known as a tape-monitor circuit— been responsible for the develop- nt of a wide variety of add-on or essory audio products that could have been used by consumers were ot for that simple circuit.

Let's start by reviewing the way in ich a tape-monitor circuit is incor- ated into a preamplifier, or an inte- ted amplifier, or even into an all- one stereo receiver. Figure 1 is re- ted here from the previous article. long as switch S1 remains in the URCE position, ordinary program rces are connected by the selector tch to the following stages of the plifier and are fed out to the loud- aker system. (Only one channel of hi-fi system is shown for the sake of plicity.) When switch S1 is in the PE position, however, some type of lio device must be connected be- en the TAPE OUT and the TAPE IN ks if any sound at all is to be heard m the system. (Figure 1 and all sub- uent hookup diagrams show one nnel only.)

Originally, the tape-monitor circuit s intended primarily for connection a tape deck—more often than not, open-reel or reel-to-reel deck. Such decks invariably had separate record and play heads, as well as separate electronics associated with each of those magnetic heads. Thus, the signal fed to the line inputs was ultimately recorded onto the tape, while the signal picked up by the playback head was amplified by the recorder's electronics and fed to the TAPE IN jack of the tape-monitor circuit for reproduction via the loudspeakers. Since separate record and play heads were the rule, rather than the exception, for open-reel decks, the user of the deck could monitor recorded results a fraction of a second after the recording was made (the time differential was determined by the distance between the record and play heads and by the tape speed); hence the name "tape-monitor circuit."

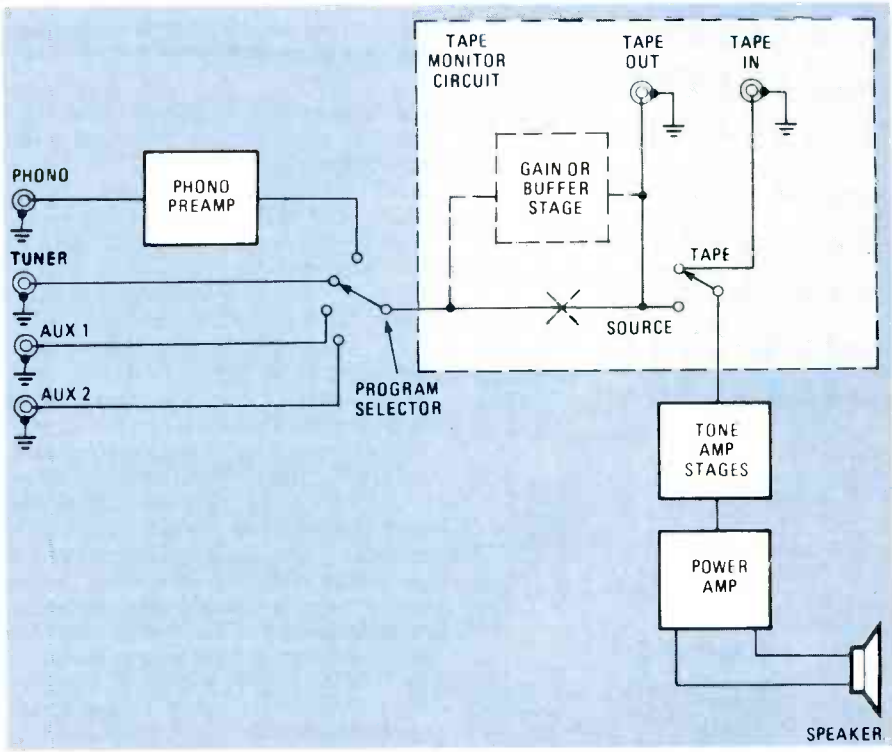


FIG. 1—TAPE MONITOR CIRCUIT is actually a point of access to the signal path within the preamplifier. Although originally used for connection to a tape deck, many signal processors and add-on accessories can be connected to the system at this point.

Owners of cassette decks that have only two heads (erase and a combination record/play head) are often confused by the tape-monitor circuitry. Even though such cassette decks are connected in exactly the same manner as three-headed open-reel units used to be, what the listener or user hears when the tape-monitor switch is turned on during a recording session is not the resultant recording at all, but rather the signal that has been amplified by the deck's own electronics for application to the record/play head in the record mode. In effect, what you then are monitoring is only the input signal about to be recorded, and not the recording itself. Under such circumstances, you might just as well leave the tape-monitor switch in the SOURCE or OFF position.

The many accessories

Given a convenient circuit-interruption point (or two, or sometimes even three), innovative manufacturers of audio equipment began coming up with devices *other* than open-reel or cassette decks that would fit very nicely into the signal path via the tape-monitor loop, as it is sometimes called. The following is a list of just some of the many products that connect to a high-fidelity component system via those versatile little input and output jack pairs:

- Graphic equalizers
- Reverberation units
- Noise-reduction units
- Expanders
- Quadraphonic decoders
- Parametric equalizers
- Audio time-delay units
- Dynamic filters
- Transient eliminators

While it is unlikely that any single listener would own, or even want to own, all of the devices named above, it is not unusual for many high-fidelity component systems to contain two, three, or even four of the devices named. Since most receivers, amplifiers, and preamplifiers contain only two tape-monitor circuits (some contain only one), how, then, is the audio experimenter expected to connect so many add-on devices? Fortunately, the manufacturers of those devices were well aware of the problem; to circumvent it, and still allow the user to incorporate a tape deck or two as well as the accessory products mentioned above, most of the latter products are equipped with their *own* tape-monitor loops to *replace* effectively the one on the amplifier, preamplifier, or receiver that has been used up by the incorporation of the device itself into the overall system.

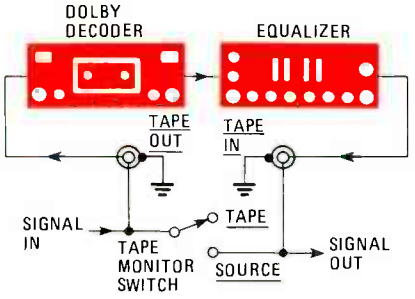


FIG. 2—A DECODER of any sort should always be placed ahead of the equalizer.

But that still leaves the audiophile with the problem of deciding which of the many devices should come first in the ever more complicated signal path. Actually, if you understand the underlying principles behind the devices listed, you can figure out which items must come first in the signal chain quite easily. There are two fundamental rules which you must keep in mind:

First, if the device being added to the system is the "decode" half of any sort of closed-loop system—such as a decoder for a noise-reduction system in which encoding has taken place earlier, during the recording process—then the decoding function should take place before anything else is added to the chain. As an example, consider Fig. 2. Here we see a Dolby noise-reduction decoder and a graphic equalizer, installed via the tape-monitor loop of an amplifier. The Dolby add-on box comes *ahead* of the equalizer.

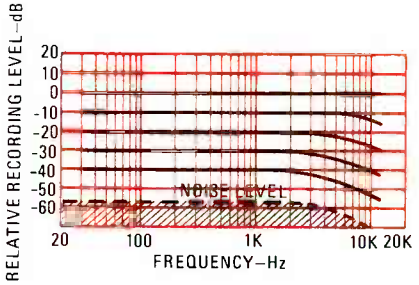


FIG. 3—RESPONSE OF DOLBY SYSTEM is dependent on both frequency and loudness.

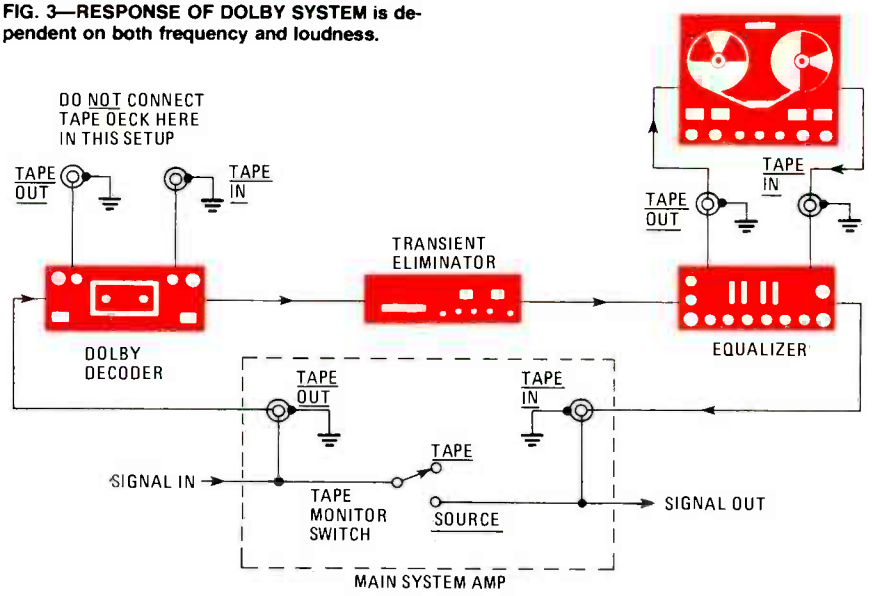


FIG. 4—MANY ADD-ON DEVICES include their own TAPE-IN and TAPE-OUT jacks. Recorder should use jacks on equalizer to take best advantage of its capabilities.

Consider the action of the Dolby decoder. It must sense the precise relationships between loudness levels and frequencies contained in the program material being reproduced. Response curves of the Dolby decoder are shown in Fig. 3. That device may well be thought of as a form of expander that is frequency selective. If you were to have connected the two devices in the reverse order, and would have used the graphic equalizer to adjust response to your own taste (or to compensate for other components or room acoustics), the relative relationships between levels and frequencies would be totally upset before the signal reached the Dolby device (or any other expander that may be frequency selective). The noise-reduction device could not possibly track the signal correctly.

Conversely, any device designed to alter system overall amplitude-vs-frequency response (commonly called frequency response) should be inserted into the signal path at the last possible point in the chain, or just before the signal returns to the existing amplifier chain in the component system.

The tape deck

As mentioned earlier, most of the add-on devices we have been discussing duplicate the TAPE-OUT and TAPE-IN jacks that are used up by the device itself being connected to the main system components. If more than one add-on device is used, how do you determine where to plug in your tape deck? If one of the devices in question is a graphic or parametric equalizer, you will probably want to use the newly available tape-monitor loop on that equalizer for connection of the tape deck, as illustrated in the diagram of Fig. 4. That is because most graphic and parametric equalizers offer the user

)pportunity to apply equalization
e or after taping.
other words, your equalizer might
have a switch on its front panel
will give you a choice of pre-equal-
(the signal then going *to* the re-
er is already equalized before it
netizes the tape) or post-equaliza-
(only the signal playing back from
tape is equalized, for listening
oses, but response on the tape
is flat or unequalized). Were you
ook in your recorder at any other
(e.g. via the extra tape-monitor
available on the noise-reduction
also shown in Fig. 4) that flexibil-
would be lost and you would be
ined to using your equalizer only
layback of tapes or other program
ces, and not for the recording of
with pre-equalization.

io time-delay devices

ie new audio time-delay units that
become quite popular in the
ed States are designed to simulate
ambience of large listening space
cert halls, auditoriums, even
edrals) by delaying the main stereo
ls for a number of milliseconds
longer the delay, the larger the
rent listening space) and feeding
e delayed signals to a second
o amplifier and a pair of speakers
are usually positioned behind the
ner at the rear of the listening
n.
om the above description, you
t well conclude that connection
e inputs of such audio time-delay
need be made only from the TAPE
jacks of your existing component
m and that the tape-monitor switch
t well be left in its SOURCE posi-
as shown in Fig. 5. Indeed, the
m will work that way; but there
disadvantages to operating the
speakers "straight through"
a parallel takeoff for the secondary
lifier and speaker pair. One of the
dvantages has to do with the fact
in many of the newer audio time-
units, there is circuitry which
s the signal intended for the front
kers as well as circuits for delay-
and altering the rear-channel sig-
. Unless you hook up the system
a tape-monitor loop (i.e., place
monitor switch in the TAPE position
connect the "front" outputs of the
o-delay device to the TAPE IN jacks,
e the "rear" outputs of the audio-
y unit go to the newly added stereo
lifier as shown in Fig. 6), you simply
not be able to avail yourself of
additional front-channel signal pro-
ling.
nother disadvantage of the hook-
rrangement shown in Fig. 5 is that
y time you change the overall level
oudness of your front channels
g the main volume control on your
ting amplifier or receiver) you will
to adjust the volume control for

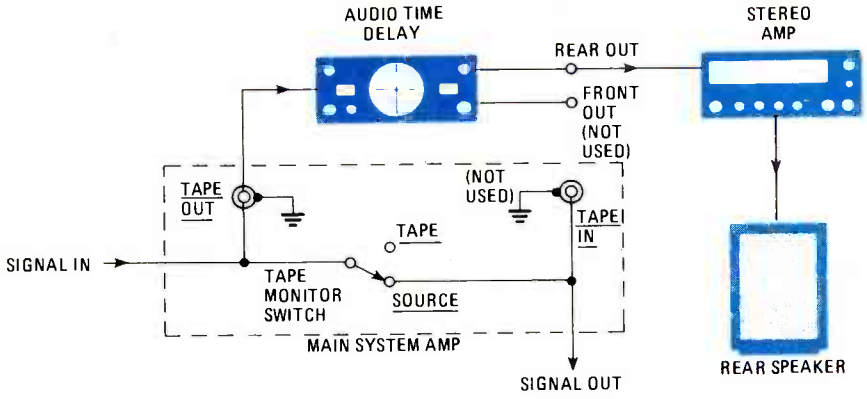


FIG. 5—ONE WAY OF CONNECTING audio time delay into a sound system. Although this may work, the method shown below is better.

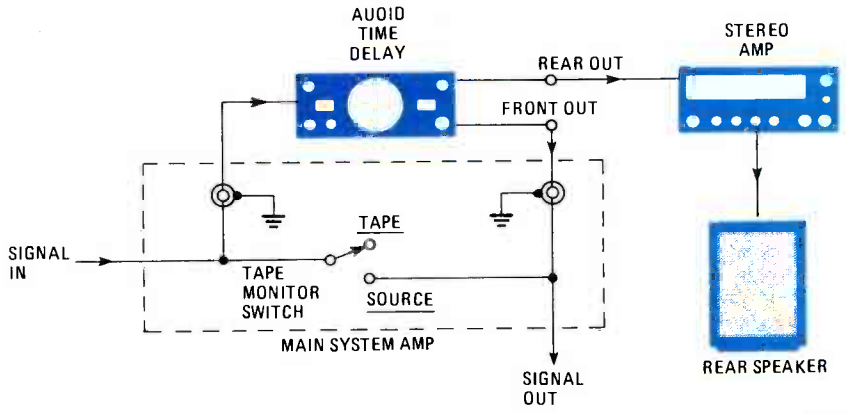


FIG. 6—RECOMMENDED SETUP for adding audio time delay. This takes advantage of any special processing that may be added to the front channel.

the rear channels (on the audio time-delay unit) separately. If, on the other hand, you connect up the audio-delay system and related amp and speakers as shown in Fig. 6, there is usually a master volume control on the new audio-delay unit that will now control the overall level of all four loudspeakers. The master volume control on your older amplifier or receiver need then only be used to establish initial loudness relationships between front and rear channels.

As for the position of audio time-delay units in the signal chain, many of those devices are also frequency-selective (they act differently upon different portions of the frequency spectrum) and therefore, as with the case of decoders, companders, expanders, and the like, that device should come *ahead* of any graphic or parametric equalizers, or dynamic filters, both of which are specifically designed deliberately to upset the precise frequency-amplitude relationships of the program signals being processed.

For those few readers who still own quadraphonic matrix decoders, the same rules apply. That is, the quad decoder should be the first item in a line of accessory products, since many matrix 4-channel systems depend upon precise phase relationships between left-encoded and right-encoded signals being picked up from matrix 4-channel records. Any tone-control system is likely to alter those phase relationships drastically; and if the 4-channel decoder comes after such tone-tailoring devices, a proper job of 4-channel decoding cannot be done by the quad decoders.

Tape-to-tape dubbing

Many of today's hi-fi receivers, integrated amplifiers, and separate preamplifiers provide tape-to-tape dubbing facilities whereby, if two tape decks are connected to the system, it becomes possible to copy tapes from one machine to the other. That, of course, requires at least two tape-monitor loops. If you own two decks, as well as some of the accessory devices discussed here, the question arises as to how to incorporate both decks in such a manner that tape dubbing can be done most effectively. There are several alternatives that will work, but my own experience has taught me that the simplest way to derive maximum flexibility with ease of installation is to use *one* of the existing tape decks (preferably the one *from which* you wish to copy tapes) connected to an original tape-monitor loop on your basic equipment (your amp or receiver) while the second

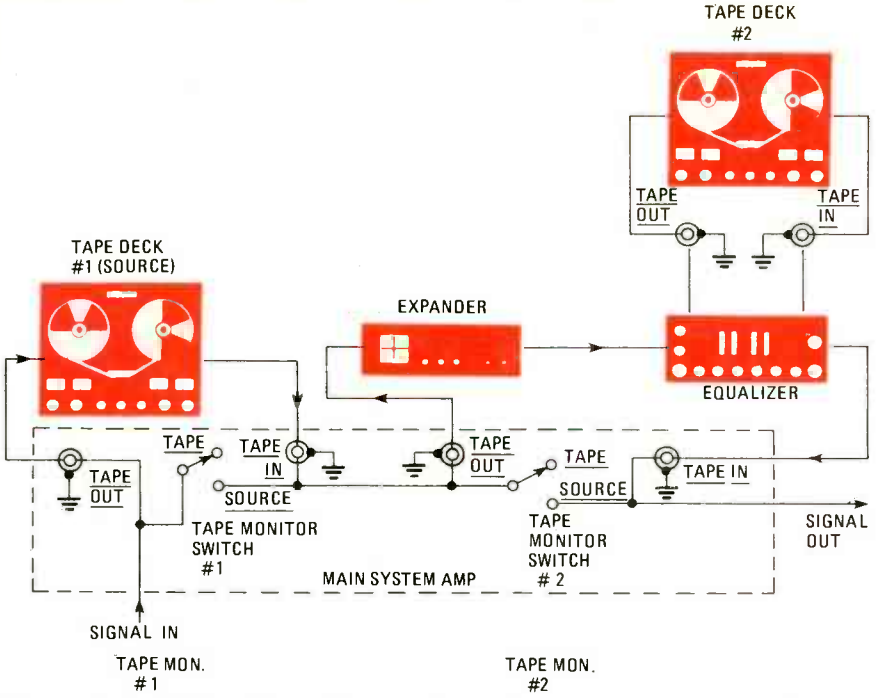


FIG. 7—TAPE-TO-TAPE dubbing is best accomplished with one deck connected to amplifier's tape monitor circuit and other to monitor circuitry of an add-on device.

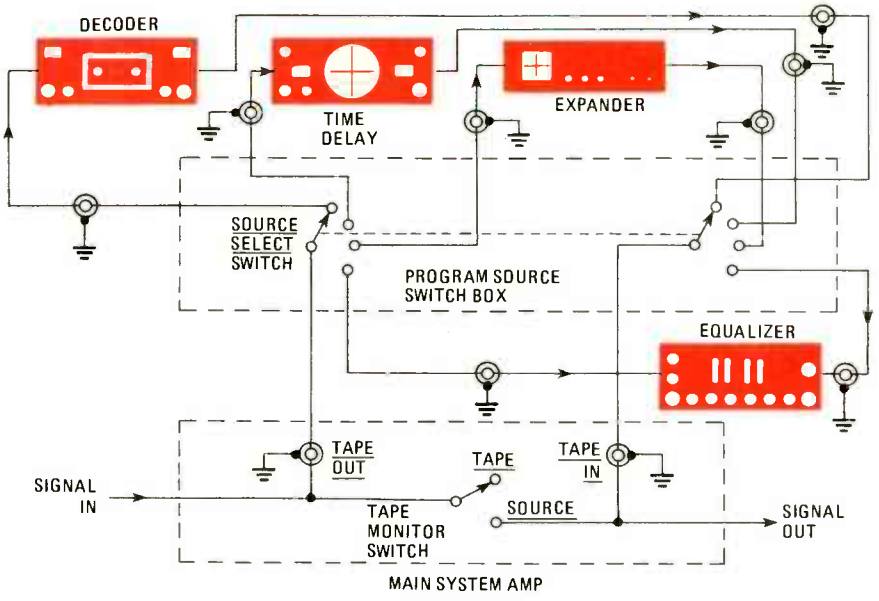


FIG. 8—SWITCH BOX allows you to select which of several devices will be placed in tape monitor loop. Setup shown allows only one device at a time to be used.

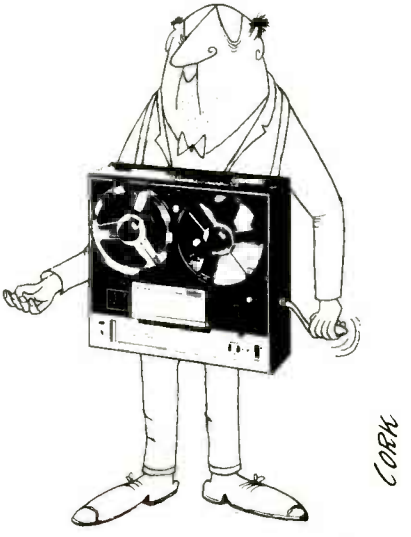
deck is best connected via one of the tape loops now provided by one of the add-on devices (the equalizer, if one is used). The arrangement would be as shown in Fig. 7.

In parallel or in series?

The examples we have discussed up to this point all involve series chains of devices. The signal passes from the TAPE OUT jacks of a tape-monitor loop, through one add-on device, on to another, and so forth, until the output of the last add-on device plugs back into the TAPE IN jacks of the tape-monitor loop involved. While we have not been able to cover all possible combinations of add-on devices in this discussion, we have shown examples of the major ones and given some guidelines for determining the priority of others. In some instances, you may run into a combination of add-on components that leave some doubt in your mind as to which should come first and which next in the signal path. In that event, you can, of course, experiment with all of the combinations and permutations, making certain that the final arrangement provides the kind of sound quality and control flexibility that you set out to achieve.

If that is too much of a chore, however, there is one other alternative. You can obtain still another outboard device known as a program-source switch box. Such a switch box, available from several manufacturers, performs the same function as a program-source switch, except that it is connected to your system at the tape-monitor loop; and all of the other outboard devices are connected to the jacks available on the switch box, as shown in Fig. 8. Should you choose that sort of simple way out, be aware that you will only be able to use *one* of the add-on devices shown at any given time, since even if the switch is of a pushbutton configuration that permits depressing more than one button at a time, one device is likely to load down its companion, causing improper operation of both or all devices selected for simultaneous use. For really complex systems, you may want to use some of your add-on accessory items in parallel, with the type of switching box described, plus other devices in series with the switch box.

The lowly tape-monitor circuit found on most hi-fi equipment has led to the development of a variety of useful audio accessories that might never have been thought of if there had been no place to plug them in. Many of those devices will be accepted by audio enthusiasts; then, no doubt, they will be incorporated into major components. Some receivers and amplifiers, for example, already offer graphic equalizers instead of simple tone controls. As such incorporation takes place, no doubt there will be other devices that can be added externally to an audio system to make it sound better. We hope that the makers of those future devices will specify how they are to be hooked into the basic system, so that their addition to a system provides benefits instead of degraded sound quality. **R-E**



EWLETT-
ACKARD'S
P-85

ou're a professional in search of a small computer,
wlett-Packard's HP-85 may be for you.

JULES H. GILDER

WLETT-PACKARD'S *HP-85* IS NO ORDINARY PERSONAL COM-r. In fact, it is being marketed as "a personal computer he professional." And with its $3250 price tag for a basic unit, a relatively small percentage of sales can be ex-ed from home hobbyists.

lthough the *HP-85* is expensive, it is a well thought out nicely designed product. Open the high-impact type-r-size carrying case and you'll be pleasantly surprised. de is a fully integrated computer system which includes a ey keyboard, a 5-inch black-and-white video monitor, a tal tape memory system capable of storing 200K of pro-ns and a 4-inch thermal printer that is capable of han-g the standard text and the high resolution graphics of *HP-85*. The best thing about this computer system is that ything is built into a single unit. There's no intercon-ing cables, no fuss; just plug the 20-pound unit into a 110-outlet and it's ready to go.

h-resolution graphics offered

raphics is a powerful tool offered by the *HP-85* that es the computer quite attractive. In the alphanumeric e, the display will present the program, data, system mands, and results. Tap a key to enter the graphics e, and the raw data is converted into a meaningful graph. s another key, and a hard-copy version of the graph is oduced on the built-in thermal printer. When switching the alphanumeric mode to the graphics mode, the rmation that is on the screen is not lost, but stored in a er. There are two separate buffers, one for the alpha-eric mode and one for the graphics mode.

the high-resolution graphics mode it is possible to dis-up to 50,000 dots arranged as a 256-wide × 192-high rix. To help you draw your graphics, 16 special com-ds are available. They make it possible to draw, erase, redraw lines, position labels or axes anywhere on the en, scale the axes, locate their origin, etc. Because the lution in the graphics mode is so good, and individual on the screen can be accessed, it is possible to design ial symbols, logos, or character fonts to display on the en. Thus it should be possible to produce text in Greek, sian, Hebrew, Arabic, and a host of other languages using ial alphabets.

the normal text-display mode, data are displayed in 16 of 32 characters each. Another feature of the display is up to 64 lines of text can be held in memory. That means it is possible to have text scroll up and down the screen.

Data and programs can be entered using the computer's 92-key keyboard which is divided into two major sections: a numeric keypad and a standard typewriter keyboard.

Output goes to paper and magnetic tape

As mentioned earlier, for hardcopy output, the *HP-85* has a built-in thermal printer. That is a bidirectional printer, which means that it's pretty fast; in fact, it can print two 32-character lines per second. The printer output is designed to permit convenient strip-charting and continuous graphs. That is done by rotating the printout on the paper 90 degrees from the normal text mode; it means that on the standard X-Y axis, graphs in the X-direction can be as long as necessary. And, of course, the printer handles the full ASCII character set.

In addition to the built-in printer, the *HP-85* also has a built-in tape system to which programs can be saved and data can be written. That system differs from those used in most other personal computer systems in that it is a carefully designed system that includes a special built-in tape transport with built-in software to manage it. Unlike other tape systems available in personal computers, this one includes a comprehensive file-management system that maintains a catalog of all programs on the tape and does a fast-forward search at up to 60 inches-per-second until it finds the file requested. Data transfer speed is 10 inches-per-second. Also, the direction of the tape movement is controllable by software. The total rewind time is 29 seconds for the standard 140-foot tape in the data cartridge.

Each magnetic tape cartridge can hold up to 42 separate files for a total of 210K of data storage or 192K of program storage.

Extended BASIC isn't really

The programming language that is supplied with the *HP-85* is called Extended BASIC. It is a superset of the standard ANSI BASIC, as are many other home computer BASIC's. That widely publicized claim can be misleading, however, because it fosters the idea that HP's BASIC is similar to all the other BASIC's, when it really isn't. In fact, ANSI's standard does not cover a lot of things, so two BASIC's can claim to be ANSI compatible and still be incompatible with each other.

One area where that shows up is in the handling of strings. Unlike Microsoft BASIC, which is the real *de facto* standard in personal microcomputers, HP BASIC does not allow for

EXPANSION AND I/O modules plug into rear of HP-85.

string arrays. For example, when the following statement is encountered in HP BASIC:

A$(1,1)

it merely refers to a single character, while in Microsoft BASIC it refers to an entire string of characters.

Another drawback of HP BASIC is that it doesn't have the BASIC commands PEEK and POKE in it. Those are in virtually all other personal-computer BASIC's with exception of the BASIC used in Texas Instruments' 9914 computer.

A nice element that *is* included in HP BASIC is a protection feature that should have been included in other BASIC's as well. There are four levels of security built in, which can protect the program from being listed, edited, duplicated, appearing in the catalog, or being written over. At level 0, the program cannot be listed or edited; at level 1, it also cannot be duplicated; at level 2, the program cannot be overwritten; and at level 3, you get all of the others plus the fact that the program's name is not shown in the catalog listing of all the programs on the tape.

Non-standard processor used

The heart of the *HP-85* is not the Z80, 8080, or even the 6502, but a special NMOS microprocessor that was custom-built for Hewlett-Packard. Unlike other 8-bit microprocessors, which can only access a maximum of 64K bytes of memory, this one accesses up to 112K bytes of memory. The basic *HP-85* comes with 16K of random-access memory (RAM) and 32K of read-only memory (ROM). The RAM capabilities can be expanded to a total of 32K of RAM. The amount of ROM available to the system can be expanded to 80K in increments of 8K to give it programming and operating-system capabilities. That is done by adding up to 6 modules to plug-in slots. Each of those modules contain 8K of ROM.

The basic computer also comes with an internal clock and programmable timers that make it possible to time events and control processes. It also has a built-in programmable beeper that has a fixed frequency but a variable duration. One of the best things about the *HP-85* is its well-written, detailed, 350-page owner's manual.

Beware of these drawbacks

While on the surface the *HP-85* seems to be a good buy for the money, there are things that you ought to be aware of before you consider purchasing one. First of all, at $3250, the *HP-85* is about $1000 more expensive than an equivalent Apple or PET system; and if you are considering adding on two floppy-disk drives and an external impact printer, then the balance really falls in favor of other home computers. The reason is that a dual floppy system with an external printer will cost about $6000, at least twice the price of other personal-computer systems. Another serious drawback is that there is no interface to machine language available. There are no PEEK or POKE statements in HP BASIC so it is not possible to access machine-language routines through BASIC. In addition, there is no way that a user can write his own programs in machine language. When the computer was introduced, HP was asked if there was an assembler/editor available for the computer. The answer was, "No." But even if one did become available at some future date, because the microprocessor is a custom-designed chip, the instruction set would probably also be unique, requiring a special effort to learn and understand it.

Another minus for the *HP-85* is that is has no way of storing graphic images permanently in machine-readable form. If you compose a picture on the screen manually, there is no way for you to store that picture on tape for future use, other than to figure out a way to write a program that will do what you just did by hand. The reason for that is that the screen display is not memory-mapped. That means that unlike all other personal computers, where the screen is simply an extension of the ordinary RAM and addressable on a byte-by-byte basis, the display RAM in this computer is not addressable by the microprocessor.

Can you afford $18 for a blank tape cartridge?

If you do not mind paying $18 for a blank tape cartridge, then the *HP-85* is for you, because that is exactly how much it will cost to buy one that is compatible with the *HP-85* tape drive. And you only get that price if you buy five at a time. If you buy fewer, the price goes up even higher. Even worse than that is the fact that any "canned" (ready-to-run) software that you purchase for the *HP-85* will cost considerably more than the same software that is available for other machines. The reason is again the expensive data cartridge and the lack of any commercial duplicators that can handle that particular cartridge. For example, HP offers a circuit-analysis program for $95. A similar, if not better, program is offered by Hayden Book Company for the Apple, PET, and TRS-80 microcomputers for only $24.95. The same is true of many of the other packages that Hewlett-Packard offers. If they were being made available on other home computers the price would probably be 60-70% cheaper.

All-in-all, the *HP-85* is not a big bargain. But there will always be people around who will buy anything that has an HP label on it. **R-E**

ECHNOLOGY TODAY

CCD Comb Filters for Television

Charge-coupled devices are now being used to produce dramatic improvements in TV-picture resolution.

KARL SAVON
SEMICONDUCTOR EDITOR

OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PAPERS
nted at the last fall's IEEE Chicago
umer-electronics conference was the
iption of a practical baseband comb
for television receivers built around
rge-coupled device (CCD). It is the
high-volume application of a CCD,
as one of the paper's authors stated,
e surprise of some skeptics, that it is
e showroom today.

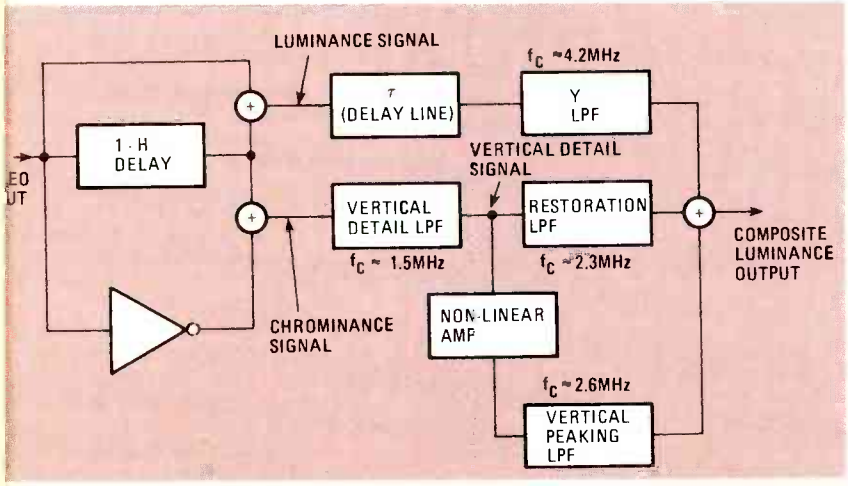
gure 1 shows the system block dia-
that includes a one-horizontal-line
delay element. The rationale behind
filters in television receivers is the
ovement it brings to the separation
een luminance and chrominance sig-

Color television theory is based on
act that luminance signals occur in
s peaked at harmonics of the hori-
al scan rate, so that the chroma infor-
on can be sandwiched between the
nance spectral components. Howev-
ue to practical limitations, primarily
nability of conventional circuitry to
the intermingled signals properly,
nance bandwidth must be reduced
effects known as "dot crawl" and
ss color" persist. You have, no doubt,
rved those imperfections in certain
s of video signals such as a striped
and 45-degree edges.

ne comb filter is a transverse filter
has a comb-like frequency response, ideal for separating the chroma and luminance signals. RCA carries the idea further by using a metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) charge-coupled device that can operate from DC to over four megahertz—a reasonably priced L–C delay line cannot match CCD performance.

An interesting aspect of the problem that the RCA system has specifically addressed is vertical resolution. Since the comb-filter technique adds signals together after a one-horizontal-line delay, the signals contained on adjacent horizontal lines tend to merge, reducing the distinction between lines. This results in a reduction in vertical resolution. If nothing were done about that loss of vertical information, the increase in horizontal resolution produced by a comb-filter system would be accompanied by a self-defeating vertical "smear."

The block diagram shown in Fig. 1 includes several components for improving vertical resolution. These components include: a vertical detail low-pass filter, a nonlinear amplifier, a vertical-peaking low-pass filter, and a restoration low-pass filter. The system design introduces a concept of vertical peaking not much different in concept than the traditional idea of horizontal peaking. The vertical-peaking circuit must restore vertical resolution without overpeaking that would exaggerate the effects of noise, co-channel interference and alternate line set-up variations. The nonlinear amplifier produces a dead spot in the peaking output during a 5-IRE unit portion of the chroma signal. The luminance signal is combined with the band-limited chroma signal or vertical-detail signal, producing the response shown in Fig. 2. Addition of the vertical-detail signal and the band-limited chrominance signal enchances the vertical transitions. Chrominance null depths are approximately 40 dB over a frequency range of 3.08 to 4.08 MHz, and luminance nulls are on the order of 30 dB over the same frequency range.



1—CCD COMB FILTER includes vertical-peaking circuits to improve vertical resolution.

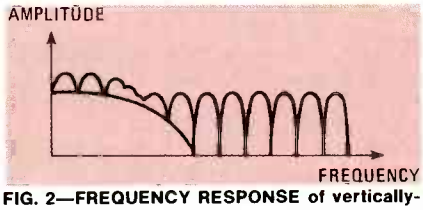


FIG. 2—FREQUENCY RESPONSE of vertically-peaked luminance signal.

Shielding reduces radiation from the switched 10.74 MHz clock signal. The clock is generated by limiting the 3.58 MHz chroma subcarrier oscillator output to produce harmonics and then extracting the third harmonic component with an L–C filter. The NMOS CCD is mounted in a 24-pin plastic DIP that contains the comb filter and the necessary clock logic and driver circuitry. It also has an AC-coupled high impedance video input, buffered combed luminance, combed chrominance, and vertical detail outputs.

This new approach results in a picture that has horizonal resolution greater than 330 lines compared to the 260-line resolution of previous receivers.

Without comb filtering, the luminance is typically rolled off at 3 MHz with a rejection trap at the 3.58 MHz subcarrier frequency in order to minimize dot-crawl patterns. The chroma signal is also band-limited to about 500 kHz on each side of the subcarrier.

The CCD system is used in RCA's 1980 19-and 25-inch Limited Edition Color Trak models. **R-E**

Dual Model 606 Turntable and Ortofon ULM 55E Cartridge

1

LEN FELDMAN
CONTRIBUTING HI-FI EDITOR

IN RECENT YEARS, MANY AUDIO EXPERTS AS well as audio enthusiasts have begun to realize the importance of a proper interface between a phono cartridge and the pickup arm in which it is installed. Yet, traditionally, most turntable systems are supplied without a cartridge, leaving it pretty much up to the purchaser or the audio salesperson to recommend suitable cartridges for use with a given system. Often, the turntable/pickup arm combination ends up unable to provide its optimum performance because of an improper selection of the phono cartridge.

While Dual's *model 606* turntable (as well as their other models) can, of course, be purchased without a cartridge, the company makes this model available with an installed Ortofon *model ULM 55E* phono cartridge. ULM stands for *U*ltra-*L*ow-*M*ass, and is the abbreviation that is used to describe this ultra-lightweight cartridge as well as Dual's completely redesigned pickup arm.

The *model 606* shown in Fig. 1, is a single-play turntable system with semi-automatic features. Movement of the arm away from its rest post and towards the outer diameter of the turntable platter turns on the direct-drive motor and illuminates the strobe light that shines upon a series of metal dots located on the vertical rim of the platter. Alongside the front of the pickup arm is a cueing lever that, when activated, gently lowers the arm into playing position. Although movement of the arm to the correct position must be done manually, a set-down location aid in the form of an easily felt detent is provided for correct positioning of the arm for 12-inch and 7-inch records. If that feature is not desired (as, for example, when seeking other pionts in a record), the detent feature can be turned off by means of a knurled knob located immediately behind the cueing lever. Farther towards the rear of the unit, near the pickup-arm pivot assembly but mounted on the baseplate of the system, is an anti-skate adjustment control, calibrated separately for use with either conical- or elliptically-shaped styli.

At the front left corner of the turntable are a speed selector knob and a pitch control knob. Since the direct-drive motor of the *model 606* is electronically driven, speed change and adjustment are also purely electronic and involve no mechanical linkages. The direct-drive motor used in this turntable is a high-torque DC servo type. The speed-monitoring system uses a CMOS regulator circuit and an integral frequency generator that, in effect, checks speed consistency 120 times during each revolution of the platter.

As for the ULM pickup-arm of the *model 606*, it is a refined and redesigned version of Dual's highly respected straight-line tubular arm with four-point gyroscopic gimbal suspension. Its vernier-adjustable counterweight establishes zero-balance first, and then a tempered flat-wound spring applies tracking force directly at the pivot point without altering effective mass of the arm/cartridge combination. A cross-sectional view of the pivot system is shown in Fig. 2.

RADIO-ELECTRONICS AUDIO LAB
R.E.A.L. SOUND
RATES

DUAL 606 TURNTABLE
AND ULM 55E CARTRIDGE

EXCELLENT

2

MANUFACTURER'S PUBLISHED SPECIFICATIONS:

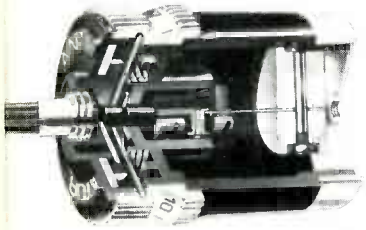
Turntable System:
Platter diameter: 12″. **Platter Weight:** 3.08 lbs. **Available Speeds:** 33⅓ and 45 rpm. **Time To Reach Rated Speed** (33⅓ rpm): 2 to 2.5 seconds. **Pitch Control Range:** 10%. **Strobe Sensitivity for 0.1% Speed Deviation** (at 60 Hz): 7.2 divisions per minute. **Wow-and-Flutter:** 0.05% unweighted; 0.03% WRMS. **Rumble:** (Din-A unweighted): 50 dB; (Din-B weighted): 75 dB. **Pickup Arm Length:** 8.7″. **Offset Angle:** 24.07 degrees. **Tangential Tracking Error:** 0.16 degrees/centimeter. **Pickup Arm Bearing Friction:** (vertical): 7 mg.; (horizontal): 15 gm. **Tracking Force Range:** 0 to 3 grams. **Overall Dimensions:** (base): 16½ wide × 3.5 high × 14½ inches deep; (with dust cover): 5.18 inches high.

ULM 55-E Cartridge (optionally supplied):
Weight: 2.5 grams (including bracket & hardware). **Stylus Shape:** biradial, 6 × 18 μm. **Tip Mass:** 0.35 mg. **Frequency Response:** 10 Hz to 25 kHz. **Output Voltage at 1 kHz per cm/sec:** 0.7 mV or greater. **Channel Separation at 1 kHz:** greater than 25 dB. **Channel Balance at 1 kHz:** less than 1.5 dB. **Static Vertical Compliance:** 30 μm/mN. **Dynamic Lateral Compliance:** 25 μm/mN. **Recommended Tracking Force:** 1.0 to 1.75 grams. **Vertical Tracking Angle:** 20 degrees. **Recommended Load Resistance:** 47,000 ohms. **Recommended Load Capacitance: 400 pF**

As we mentioned earlier, the combination of a low-mass pickup arm and an ultra-low weight cartridge adds up to a higher natural resonance point that lies above the region of maximum warp-frequency typically found on records — above 8 Hz and below 12 Hz. However, merely moving up the frequency of resonance does not in itself necessarily reduce the amplitude of that resonance.

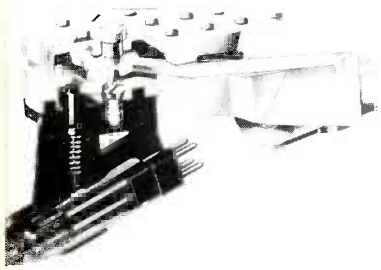
Dual's solution to the problem is a mechanical anti-resonance filter housed in the pickup-arm counterweight. That filter is tuned broadly to the range of resonant frequencies that are to be damped. The owner's manual supplies a list of some popular cartridges and indicates the setting that should be selected on a movable calibrated knurled ring located at the front of the counterweight, based upon car-

e mass and compliance. In the case of the ied Ortofon *ULM 55E* cartridge, that ıg was 12.5. In use, the mechanical filter tes out-of-phase with the resonance, par- cancelling it out. According to Dual, ion of the filtering system typically re- the amplitude of arm resonance by ıd 20%, while in the case of an arm ıped with a mating Ortofon ULM car- e, amplitude of resonance ends up about lower than it would be with a conventional idge and without the filter. A detailed al cross-section view of the counterweight ustrate the built-in mechanical anti-reso- filter, is shown in Fig. 3.



ice the unit we tested was supplied with rtofon ULM cartridge, a word is in order rning this unusual pickup. Originally duced by Ortofon as the *models LM-30 M-20*, the new low-mass cartridge quick- ame known as the *Concorde 30* and *Con- 20* because of its distinctive appearance resembles the tilted-down nose of that sonic aircraft. In addition to its ultra-low of just 2.5 grams (which accounts for its ved low-frequency reproduction), the tip mass has also been reduced, and the the mass of the stylus tip, the more accu- it can track transient signals in the treble The cantilever of the cartridge is con- ed of a hardened aluminum alloy with an ıal diameter of 0.45 mm and a wall thick- f only 0.035 mm.

e cartridge itself is a moving-iron type, upon the variable-magnetic-shunt prin- (VMS) upon which Ortofon holds world ts. Ortofon claims to have improved the etic circuit of the design to provide suffi- output voltage to drive all modern ampli- or preamplifiers despite the miniaturiza- f its coils and cantilever.



closeup view of the Ortofon ULM car- mounted in the lightweight headshell of ual *model 606* is shown in Fig. 4. While adshell of the arm is permanently affixed arm itself, the cartridge can be easily ed and, if desired, other cartridges hav- andard ½-inch mounting centers can be

TABLE I

RADIO-ELECTRONICS PRODUCT TEST REPORT

Manufacturer: **Dual (United Audio)** Model: **606**

TURNTABLE SYSTEM MEASUREMENTS

	R-E Measurements	R-E Evaluation
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS		
Wow-and-flutter (% WRMS)	0.025	Superb
Rumble, unweighted (dB)	52	Excellent
Rumble, (Din weighted B) (dB)	75	Superb
Speed accuracy (%)	Strobe, adjustable	N/A
Speed adjustment range (±___%)	4.5	Excellent
Speed build-up time (rotations)	0.6	Excellent
COMPONENT MATCHING CHARACTERISTICS		
Tracking force range (___ to ___ grams)	0 to 3.0	
Anti-skating force range (___ to ___ grams)	0 to 3.0	
Available speeds (RPM)	33⅓, 45	
Drive system	Direct drive	
Motor type	DC Servo	
Power requirements	120V, 50/60Hz, 2 W	
MISCELLANEOUS EVALUATIONS		
Adequacy of controls		Excellent
Automatic Features, performance		Superb
Speed stability		Excellent
Vertical tone arm friction		Superb
Lateral tone arm friction		Excellent
Quality of construction		Superb
OVERALL TURNTABLE SYSTEM RATING		Excellent

TABLE 2

RADIO-ELECTRONICS PRODUCT TEST REPORT

Manufacturer: **Ortofon** Model: **ULM-55E**

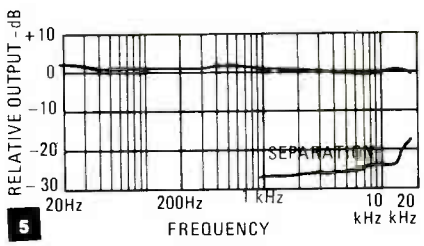
PHONOGRAPH CARTRIDGE MEASUREMENTS

	R-E Measurements	R-E Evaluation
FREQUENCY RESPONSE (H-kHz, ±___ dB)	10-20, 2.0 See Fig. 5	Excellent
STEREO SEPARATION		
Separation, 1 kHz (dB)	28.0	Very good
Separation, 10 kHz (dB)	24.0	Very good
Separation, 30 kHz (dB)	N/A	N/A
CHANNEL BALANCE, 1 kHz (dB)	0.5	Excellent
TRACKABILITY MEASUREMENTS		
Stylus velocity at 1 kHz (cm/sec)	Better than 40	Superb
Stylus velocity at 10 kHz (cm/sec)	Better than 30	Superb
COMPONENT MATCHING CHARACTERISTICS		
Output level, 1 kHz, 3.54 cm/sec (mV)	4.0	
Optimum load impedance (ohms)	47K (400 pF)	
Tracking force range (___ to ___ grams)	1.0 to 1.75	
Cartridge weight (grams)	2.5	
OVERALL PHONO CARTRIDGE RATING		Excellent

used and mounted with the aid of the hardware supplied. In addition, a stylus-orientation gauge is supplied separately to precisely align the stylus tip of an alternate cartridge. If heavier cartridges than the Ortofon are used (and that means just about any other cartridge), it is necessary to add weights (which are supplied in the included bag of accessories) to the counterweight so that static zero-balancing of the pickup arm can still be accomplished.

Lab Measurements

Table 1 lists the results of our lab measurements of the turntable, while in Table 2 we have summarized our findings with respect to the optional Ortofon cartridge. Wow-and-flutter was extremely low, measuring even a bit less than the 0.03% WRMS specified by the manufacturer. As for rumble content, the 75 dB reading obtained for weighted (Din B) rumble was surpassed in the past only by turntables costing nearly three times as much as the Dual *606*. Once set by means of the pitch control, the strobe markings remained "stationary" for the better part of two hours; the time required to complete all of our measurements. Correct speed, from a non-rotating condition, was reached by the platter in just over 1.0 seconds, as opposed to the 2.0 to 2.5 seconds claimed by Dual while pitch-adjustment range measured 9.0%, just a bit less than the 10% claimed.



5

Frequency response of the ULM cartridge is plotted from 20 Hz to 20 kHz (the available frequencies on our test record) in Fig. 5. To obtain that response, we had to add about 200

pF of external capacitance at the input jacks of our reference phono preamp, since the total cable capacitance of the *model 606* was only 150 pF per channel. Failure to add that additional capacitance would have resulted in a somewhat higher positive peak in the response curve at around 15 to 16 kHz. We can, of course, understand why Dual elected *not* to incorporate, the extra capacitance (or to use higher capacitance audio cables) since, after all, the *model 606 can* be used with many other cartridges, some of which would have a severe high-frequency attenuation if they were "loaded" with 400 pF of capacitance at their output terminals.

In examining Table 2 you will note that results for trackability both use the phrase "better than" (40 cm-per-sec for mid-frequencies; 30 cm-per-sec for high frequencies). That is because those figures represent the greatest velocities supplied in the trackability test record (Shure *TTR-103*) that we used for our tests. At those high velocities, the cartridge was still tracking perfectly, so the presumption is that we might have been able to achieve proper tracking at even higher velocities. In that respect, however, it should be noted that we had to adjust the anti-skating control so that it was set to a reading of 1.0 gram, even though our tests were conducted at a downward-tracking force of 1.5 grams. It is not unusual to find that anti-skating calibration is not precisely accurate on turntable systems and this critical adjustment should really be made under actual listening conditions, preferably with a test record such as the one we used. Even if such a test record is unavailable, it is often possible to achieve a correct anti-skate setting by listening critically to very heavily recorded passages of a musical record and noting any breakup. Sometimes, an adjustment of as little as 0.5 grams (of the anti-skate calibration indicator) can make the difference between adequate tracking of such passages and inability to track them properly.

Summary

Our overall product analysis together with our summary comments about this excellent turntable/cartridge combination will be found in Table 3. Both in terms of lab measurement and extensive listening tests, the Dual *model 606* performed in a most exemplary manner. If you own, or plan to own, some of the new direct-to-disc or digitally-mastered records, turntables such as this new *Dual 606* come not a moment too soon, for such records are more demanding of a turntable/cartridge system than anything you have previously played. We were unable to find any records of either type which posed problems for this combination of turntable and cartridge. Considering its price, performance and sound quality, we would therefore assign a R.E.A.L. rating of Excellent bordering on supurb, to this moderately priced combination. **R-E**

TABLE 3

RADIO-ELECTRONICS PRODUCT TEST REPORT

Manufacturer: **Dual/Ortofon** Model: **606/ULM-55E**

OVERALL PRODUCT ANALYSIS

Retail price	**$280.00 ($390.00 with optional cartridge)**
Price category	**Medium**
Price/performance ratio	**Superb**
Styling and appearance	**Excellent**
Sound quality	**Excellent**
Mechanical performance	**Superb**

Comments: The engineers at Dual seem to have met every remaining problem that has plagued the science of record playing in this moderately priced turntable/cartridge combination. Frankly, while most audiophiles prefer to choose their own phono cartridges when purchasing a record-playing system, it would be counterproductive in our view to purchase the *606* with anything but the ultra-low-mass Ortofon cartridge for which it was so obviously intended. With a total effective mass (including the 2.5 gram cartridge) of only 8 grams, overall pickup-arm/cartridge low-frequency response is pushed up to around 10 Hz, well above the region of maximum warp-frequencies and nicely below the lowest frequency of recorded sound. Furthermore, the unique anti-resonance filters incorporated in Dual's pick-up arm counterweight reduce the amplitude of this resonance to levels which permit positive tracking of the grooves of even badly warped records. In our listening tests it was clear that harmonic and intermodulation distortion levels had been suppressed to virtually inaudible levels, even when listening to pure-tone signals from test records which had previously yielded clearly perceptible distortion levels.

The suspension system used for the baseplate of the *606* is also excellent, as evidenced by our ability to bring the system into close proximity with the loudspeakers while playing music at very loud levels. Properly positioned (away from the speakers) the *606* was virtually impervious to any form of acoustic feedback, either airborne or mechanically induced.

In terms of performance, the Dual *model 606* has all the refinements of that company's higher-priced *models 622* or *650RC*, the chief difference being that the *622* offers automatic start and repeat-play while the *650RC* offers wireless remote control of start and cue functions. Thus, if you are seeking pure performance and are willing to set down the pickup arm (by means of the cueing lever) at the right position in the record, the *606* represents the best value of these three turntable offerings from Dual. Everything about this fine turntable system smacks of precision mechanical craftsmanship and, judging from its construction, this system should perform in a trouble-free manner for many years to come. In our opinion, the Dual *606* with its Ortofon cartridge rates an Excellent R.E.A.L. rating, bordering on Superb.

Solid-State News

Op-amps

Harris Semiconductor has new HA-5100 and HA-5110 BIFET operational amplifiers produced using laser trimming methods to keep input offsets under 1.5 millivolts. In many applications external offset reduction components are unnecessary. Gain-bandwith product is 80 MHz and settling time is under 2 microseconds to 0.1% for a 10-volt output step.

Harris claims the HA-5190 to be the industry's first *true* op-amp with performance previously available only in hybrid and modular devices. Slew rate is 200 volts-per-microsecond and settling time 70 nanoseconds within 0.1% for a 5-volt output step. Gain-bandwidth product is 150 MHz, full power bandwidth 6.5 MHz and input offset 5 millivolts. Those devices use the proprietary Dielectric Isolation process in which an insulating layer of silicon dioxide surrounds the bottom and sides of each active area to eliminate parasitic and performance-robbing leakage paths. Harris Semiconductor Group, P.O. Box 883, Melbourne, FL 32901.

GPIB transceiver

Motorola has released the first octal GPIB bi-directional transceiver conforming to the IEEE 488-1975 instrument bus standard. Only two devices are necessary to implement the 16-line bus, in comparison to the four circuits necessary using previously available quad transceivers.

The MC3447P octal transceiver uses no external logic parts in most applications. The device has eight driver/receiver pairs. The bi-directional paths are activated in one direction at a time with the unused device put into a high-impedance open state. The plastic version of the MC3447P is priced at $3 each in hundred quantities. Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., P.O. Box 20912, Phoenix, AZ 85036.

Bucket brigade devices

The BBD3009 is a low-noise 256-stage *B*ucket *B*rigade *D*evice (BBD) that has delay times between 0.54 and 12.8 milliseconds. Typical insertion loss is 0 dB and S/N about 88 dB. The BBD3009's clock frequency range is from 10 kHz to 200 kHz. The device is useful in reverberation, vibrator chorus, phaser/flanger effects, and audio signal delay applications in telephone and voice communication systems. Volume price is $2.75 each.

Panasonic has also announced the BBD3008, a 2048 stage BBD with delays up to 104.8 milliseconds and 78 dB S/N. Quantity prices are $14.95 each. Panasonic Electronic Components Division, One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094. **R-E**

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	2/.85	74161	1.19
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	.79	74175	1.49
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LS Schottky

74LS00	.55	74LS109	.79
74LS02	.55	74LS123	1.95
74LS04	.69	74LS138	1.49
74LS08	.55	74LS139	1.49
74LS10	.55	74LS154	2.49
74LS14	1.09	74LS157	1.49
74LS30	.55	74LS161	1.79
74LS32	.69	74LS174	1.79
74LS38	.69	74LS175	1.79
74LS42	1.49	74LS192	1.89
74LS47	1.49	74LS193	1.89
74LS48	1.79	74LS221	1.95
74LS73	.79	74LS244	2.49
74LS74	.79	74LS245	3.49
74LS75	.99	74LS367	1.29
74LS85	1.95	74LS374	2.49
74LS90	1.09	81LS97	2.49

POTENTIOMETERS

Watt @ 70°C
" Slotted Shaft
Linear Taper

5K 10K
50K 100K
eg

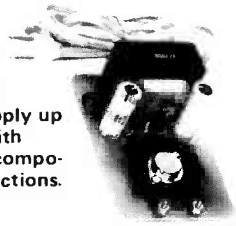
IU . . $2.95

3/4 Watt @ 70°C
15 Turn Pot.
Linear Taper

100Ω 500Ω 1K
5K 10K 50K
100K 500K 1Meg

830P . . $1.79

REGULATED POWER SUPPLY KIT



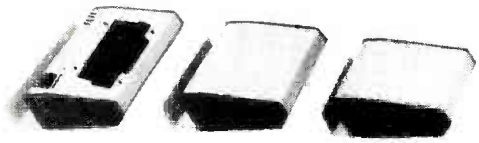
Uses LM309K. Heat Sink provided. PC board construction. Provides a solid 1 amp @ 5 volts. Can supply up to ±5V, ±9V and ±12V with JE205 Adapter. Includes components, hardware and instructions. 3½"x5"x2"H

JE200 . . . . . $14.95

SOCKETS

Low Profile		Wire Wrap	
8 pin LP	2/.59	14 pin WW tin	.75
14 pin LP	2/.69	14 pin WW gold	1.09
16 pin LP	2/.79	16 pin WW tin	.79
18 pin LP	2/.89	16 pin WW gold	1.19
20 pin LP	2/.99	24 pin WW gold	1.69
22 pin LP	2/1.09	40 pin WW gold	2.75
24 pin LP	.79	14 p. plug/cover	1.29
28 pin LP	.82	16 p. plug/cover	1.39
36 pin LP	.99	24 p. plug/cover	1.95
40 pin LP	1.19	+ molex p./sockets	

DESK TOP ENCLOSURES



DTE-8 (Pictured)	$31.95
DTE-11 (Pictured)	34.95
DTE-14	36.95
DTE-HK (Case for JE600)	47.95
DTE-AK (Case for JE610) (Pictured)	52.95

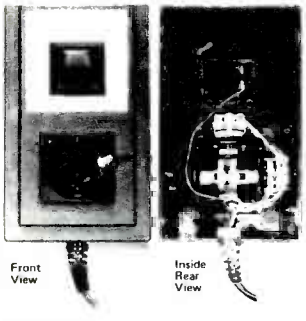
DIODES & TRANSISTORS

1N751	2/.59	2N2219A	2/1.19
1N757	2/.59	2N2222A	2/.89
1N1188	2.69	2N2907A	2/.89
1N3600	5/.99	2N3055	.99
1N4001	4/.59	2N3772	2.25
1N4004	4/.69	2N3904	2/.69
1N4007	4/.79	2N3906	2/.69
1N4148	10/.99	2N4401	2/.79
1N4733	2/.69	2N4403	2/.79
1N4734	2/.69	2N5129	2/.69
1N4735	2/.69	2N5139	2/.69
1N4742	2/.69	2N5210	2/.79
1N4744	2/.69	2N5951	2/1.29

CMOS

	.69	4030	.79
	.69	4040	1.95
	.69	4044	1.39
	1.95	4046	2.49
	.89	4047	2.75
	.85	4049	.89
	.69	4050	.89
	.85	4051	1.95
	.85	4066	1.19
	1.49	4069	.79
	1.49	4070	.79
	2.19	4071	.79
	.49	4081	.69
	1.29	4093	1.19
	.89	4511	1.95

VIDEO CONTROLLER



Ideal for all video games or remote control projects. Two mini. pots. 40K ohm each. SPST push button control. Five-wire connection cable 5' long. Rugged plastic case — 1¼"H x 2-3/8"W x 4-5/16"L

JVC-40 . . . . . $5.95 each

CAPACITORS

Dipped Tantalum		ELECTROLYTIC	
.1mfd@35V	2/.89	1mfd@50V	3/.69
.47mfd@35V	2/.89	4.7mfd@50V	2/.59
1mfd@35V	2/.89	10mfd@50V	2/.69
2.2mfd@25V	2/1.09	22mfd@50V	2/.79
3.3mfd@25V	2/1.19	47mfd@50V	2/.89
4.7mfd@25V	2/1.39	100mfd@50V	.59
10mfd@25V	1.19	220mfd@50V	.69
33mfd@25V	3.95	1000mfd@25V	1.19
		2200mfd@16V	1.39
100V MYLAR		**50V CERAMIC**	
.001-.01mfd	4/.79	10pf-.022mfd	4/.59
.022mfd	4/.89	.047mfd	4/.69
.047mfd	4/.99	.1mfd	4/.79
.1mfd	4/1.19		
.22mfd	4/1.29		

CONNECTORS

25P	D-Subminiature Plug	3.95
25S	D-Subminiature Socket	4.95
1226	Cover for DB25P/S	2.25
SE	P.C. Edge	2.95
8/U	BNC Plug	2.19
9/U	BNC Jack	3.95
175/U	UHF Adapter	.59
39	UHF Panel Recp.	1.49
58	UHF Adapter	1.95
59	UHF Plug	1.95
260/U	BNC Plug	2.39
1094/U	BNC Bulkhead Recp.	1.49

MICROPROCESSORS

Z80A	CPU (4MHz)	14.95
MC6800	8 Bit MPU	14.95
8080A	CPU	7.95
8212	8 Bit I/O Port	3.95
8216	Bi-Directional Bus Driver	4.49
2513/2140	Character Generator	12.95
8T97	Tri-State Hex Buffer	2.25
AY-5-1013	30K Baud UART	6.95
AY-5-2376	88-Key Keyboard Encoder	13.95
2114-3	4K Static RAM (300ns)	9.49
MK4116	16K Dynamic RAM (250ns)	9.95
2708	8K EPROM	10.95
2716	16K EPROM (+5V)	19.95

LINEAR

301N	.59	LM7805T	1.75
305H	1.39	LM7812T	1.75
307N	.75	LM7815T	1.75
308N	1.19	LM380N	1.49
309K	2.25	LM384N	2.49
310N	2.69	LM555N	.69
311N	1.49	LM556N	1.49
317T	2.29	LM565N	1.95
318N	2.95	LM566N	1.95
319N	2.95	LM567N	1.79
320K-5	2.25	LM723N	.79
7905T	1.75	LM741N	.65
7912T	1.75	LM1310N	2.95
7915T	1.75	LM1458N	.99
323K	5.95	LM1488N	1.59
324N	1.29	LM1489N	1.59
337T	2.29	LM1800N	4.49
339N	1.29	76477N	3.95

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Jim-pak electronic components

1

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CIRCLE 53 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

hobby corner

A call for do-nothing circuits plus a light-panel project and a new 3rd hand.

EARL "DOC" SAVAGE, K4SDS, HOBBY EDITOR

A TOY THAT ENCOURAGES AND DEMANDS the exercise of imagination—such a toy would help a child *grow*; yet it is scarce in the marketplace. Fortunately, you can make a top-notch entertainer *and* imagination stimulator from the parts resting in your junk box (with perhaps a few additions).

Some years ago when my children were young, I built an airplane cockpit, and a control room of a submarine, and a spaceship control room, and a hundred other things. It was just a typewriter-size wooden box but when opened, there was a panel full of dials, switches, lamps, meters and counters. When operated in the correct combinations, those controls gave plenty of action with flashing lights, rising and falling meters and even sound.

For countless hours that box and its operators cruised the deepest oceans, traveled the roads of the world, flew through the fiercest storms, and rocketed to the planets and stars. Yet, it did nothing—so we dubbed it "The Idiot Box."

My first grandchild appeared on the scene last fall and I am planning to haul the old idiot box out of the attic and refurbish it. As slow as I am, he'll be ready to operate the controls by the time I get the work completed. Moreoever, I don't want to simply clean it up—I want to bring it up to the current "state of the art." That means IC's and LED's and digital readouts and oscillators and so on. Let's face it: An idiot box should be a *real* idiot box! So I am trying to dream up all kinds of realistic, exciting, do-nothing circuits.

Perhaps you, too, would like to build an idiot box for your boy or girl, little sister or brother. Let's have a contest for the best circuits. The more action and the least cost, the better. Send in your circuits and we'll print the best ones. Then, we can build the best idiot boxes that money can *not* buy!

Light-panel project

Our project for this month is a light-panel to impress and mystify your friends. I am sure you have seen the panels of flashing lights on Star Trek's Enterprise. They appear in every such control room to hit the movie or TV screen. Did you know, by the way, that in the old days the monster computers had similar light panels (they provided a means of reading the contents of the memory registers).

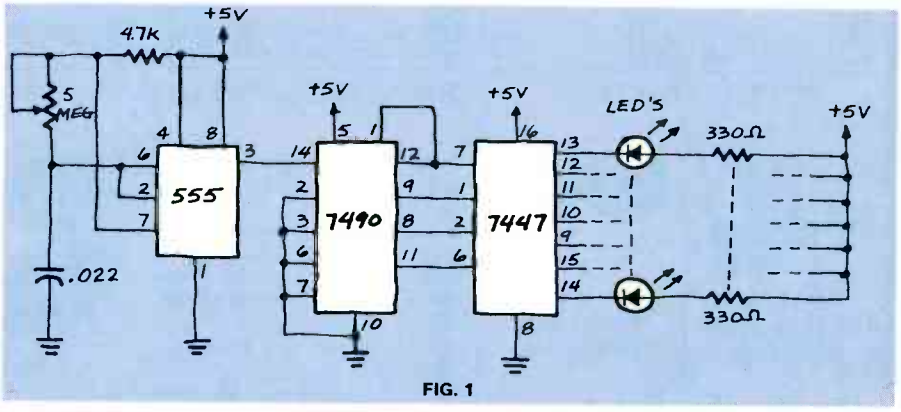


FIG. 1

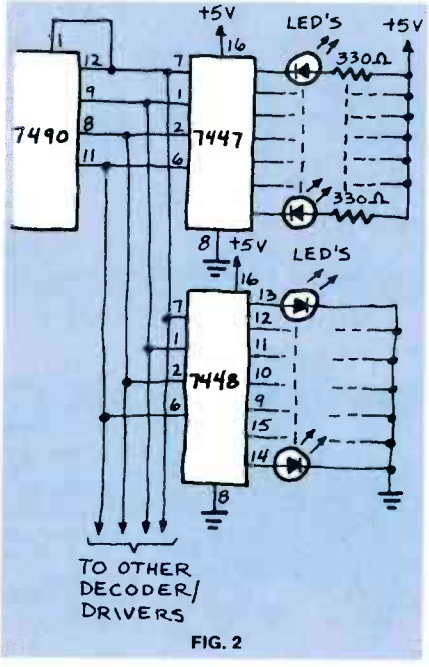


FIG. 2

Well, now you can have your own to stand alone or you can provide it with an obvious but dummy connection to your computer, TV, radio, audio amp, et cetera. Then, you will be able to say that its function is just about anything! And in the building process, you'll learn more about IC's.

The basic circuit for the light panel is given in Fig. 1. The circuit is driven by a 555 oscillator. We have used and discussed this clock circuit several times in the past. The clock pulses are converted to BCD counts by the 7490 that, in turn, feeds the 7447.

That 7447 decoder/driver switches the LED's connected to its outputs in place of the usual digital readout segments. This design gives an *apparent* random pattern on the LED's. So far, so good—but still fairly boring.

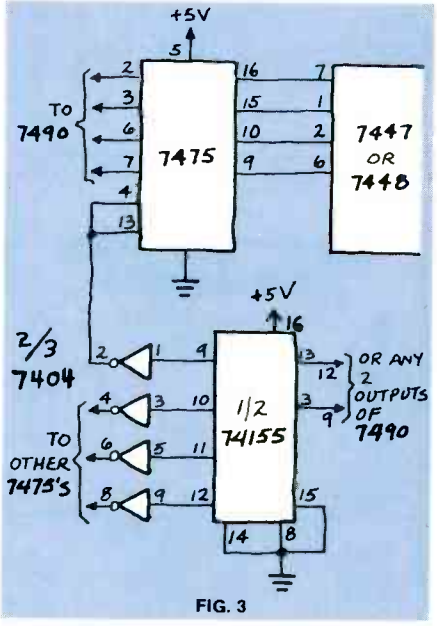
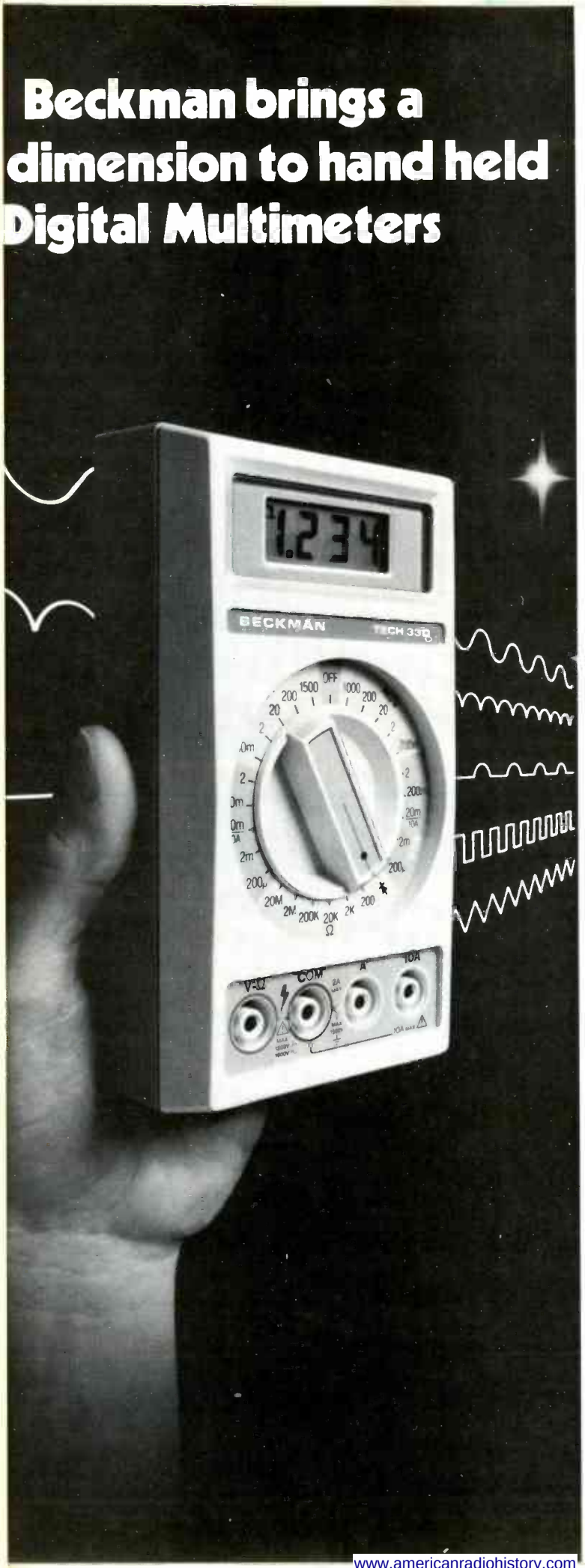


FIG. 3

We liven things up by adding a second row of LED's as shown in Fig. 2. As you see, even more rows can be added. Mount the LED's in two separate rows, one under the other. In addition, mix up the order of the LED's so identical patterns of light don't show up on the rows.

continued on page 86

Beckman brings a dimension to hand held Digital Multimeters



True RMS capability at an affordable price

Now you can measure the exact power content of *any signal* – regardless of waveform. Beckman delivers the new TECH™ 330 multimeter with true RMS capability and many more fine performance features for just $210.

Unlike most multimeters calibrated to read only the true power content of sine waves, the TECH 330 extends its true RMS capability to give you accurate readings of both sine and non-sine waveforms.

True RMS makes a significant difference in accuracy when measuring switching power supplies, flyback power circuits, SCR or TRIAC controlled power supplies or any other circuit generating a non-sine signal.

The TECH 330 also accurately measures the entire audio band up to 20 kHz. But that's not all you can expect from Beckman's top-of-the-line multimeter.

Measurement Comparison Chart

Waveforms (Peak = 1 Volt)	Average Responding Meter	Beckman TECH 330	Correct Reading
Sine Wave	0.707V	0.707V	0.707V
Full Wave Rectified Sine Wave	0.298V	0.707V	0.707V
Half Wave Rectified Sine Wave	0.382V	0.500V	0.500V
Square Wave	1.110V	1.000V	1.000V
Triangular Sawtooth Wave	0.545V	0.577V	0.577V

You also get 0.1% basic dc accuracy, instant continuity checks, 10 amp current ranges, a separate diode test function, 22 megohm dc input impedance, and an easy-to-use rotary switch.

With so much capability in hand, you'll be able to depend on the TECH 330 for a long time. That's why Beckman designed it tough enough to go the distance.

Enclosed in a rugged water-resistant case, the TECH 330 can take a 6-foot fall onto concrete and still perform up to spec. And to further ensure reliable, trouble-free operation, the TECH 330 gives you 1500 Vdc overload protection, RF shielding, 2000-hour battery life, gold switch contacts, and fewer electronic components to worry about.

Add another dimension to your world of electronics. Visit your Beckman distributor today for more information on the TECH 330 and Beckman's complete line of digital multimeters, starting at $120.

For your nearest distributor, or a free brochure:

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24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK
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BECKMAN

CIRCLE 18 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

HOBBY CORNER

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Don't be thrown by the 7447 *and* the 7448 in Fig. 2. You can use either one or both types just so long as you wire the LED's properly. Both types are shown so you can go easy on your junk box.

Now if you really want to get fancy, check out Fig. 3. Here, a 7475 four-bit latch is inserted in the address lines of each decoder/driver. When pins 4 and 13 are high, the LED's blink away; when they are brought low, the LED's freeze (latch) in the pattern they happened to have at the moment of change.

The latches can be addressed sequentially by the inverted (7404) outputs of the 74155 data distributor as shown in Fig. 3. If you are building a *big* panel, the other sections of the 7404 and 74155 can be used, too. As noted, you can get a non-regular selection sequence by using other combinations of the 7490 outputs to address the 74155. In any case, the rows of LED's blink and then freeze one at a time.

Your panel can be further improved by using a mixture of LED colors. Each row could be a different color but I prefer to mix colors within the rows to give the display more variety.

With several rows of LED's, you really have *something*—only you can say *what*. Shades of Captain Kirk! **R-E**

Good news for you and your customers. NESDA/ISCET rates RCA serviceability:

'Excellent'

"The RCA CTC 108 nd CTC 109 chassis ave earned the highest ossible serviceability ating category... xcellent ...by incor- orating serviceability atures required in the CET Serviceability ating Form.

"RCA's many years f cooperation with CET's Serviceability ommittee has helped roduce excellent esults."

Dean R. Mock, Chairman, NESDA/ CET Serviceability Committee

ISCET's 92% (CTC 08) and 93% (CTC 109) atings were good news to s. Because they mean that me of the most demanding itics in the industry agree at we've succeeded in designing chassis that not only give your customers a first rate picture, but are easy to repair too. Here are some reasons why they think so:

All subassemblies plug into chassis. No tools are needed to remove chassis (main circuit board). Just remove the cabinet back, unplug subassemblies and the chassis is ready for removal.

Roadmapping on both sides of the board. Although the XL-100 chassis use single-sided circuit boards, double road-mapping means you can easily trace circuits from either side.

Circuits and voltages directly identified. Major circuit areas as well as power supply source and key pulse voltages are labeled by name on the board. So you can find them fast.

That all means that when you do have to repair our new XL-100 chassis, in most cases you can fix them quickly and easily.

And you won't have to waste your valuable time trying to find out where to go to fix what you already know is wrong.

Because to us that's what really counts. Making your job easier and your customers happier.

RCA

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new products

More information on new products is available. Use the Free Information Card inside the back cover.

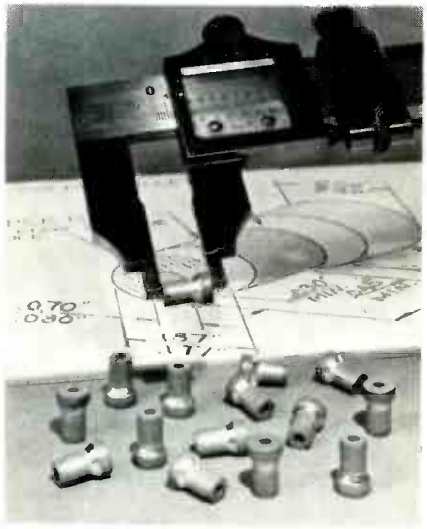
OSCILLATOR, *Model 4400,* is an ultra-low distortion, stable-amplitude sinewave oscillator covering the frequency range from 1 Hz to 110 kHz. It produces less than .001% distortion for measuring audio-preamplifier and power-amplifier harmonic distortion. It features a flat response of .05 dB across the frequency range, which eliminates the need to constantly monitor input voltage level during frequency-response tests and has a 3-digit tuning selector for precise frequency selection. The *4400* provides a 7-volt RMS sinewave output and has a 3-position pushbutton attenuator calibrated in 20-dB steps, which, along with the 30-dB vernier, provide a total dynamic range of 90 dB. Simultaneous inverted (180°) and quadrature (90°) outputs are also provided. Price is $550.—**Krohn-Hite Corp.,** Avon Industrial Park, Bodwell St., Avon, MA 02322.

CIRCLE 151 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

RADAR DETECTOR, the *Fuzzbuster III,* is designed to pick up signals from all types of radar; it automatically rejects signals from non-radar sources. It features dielectrically-coupled wave guide technology that gives optimum sensitivity against all types of radars and has a sensitivity control to allow adjustment for the operating environment. This compact unit, measuring 4 × 5 × 1¾ inches, can be installed on virtually any dashboard. Retail price is $139.95.—**Electrolert, Inc.,** 4949 S. 25-A, Troy, OH 45373.

CIRCLE 152 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

CAPACITORS, *feed-thru,* are a combination of a feed-through insulator and bypass capacitor in a single component, and are designed for communications, automotive, and consumer electronic-equipment systems. The capacitors provide a convenient and economical means of feeding power to electronic systems and of bypassing those power circuits to prevent RF radiating from the system via power-input lines. They also bypass interference picked up by the power-supply lines and prevent its introduction into the system. Minimal inductance to ground also makes the components effective bypass devices up into the VHF region. Capacitance is 1000 pF; voltage rating is 500 WVDC. Price range of the *feed-thru* capacitor is 5 to 7 cents each in production quantities.—**RMC-Radio Materials Corp.,** Marketing Dept., 4242 W. Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago, IL 60646.



CIRCLE 153 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

DIGITAL MULTIMETER, *model 2845,* is a 3½-digit, handheld unit featuring microcomputer-controlled autoranging. After the user selects the function and connects the *model 2845* to the circuit under test, the microcomputer analyzes the applied signal and then selects the range that will give the greatest resolution. When input to the

CIRCLE 154 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

continued on page 90

PHONE WIZARD

This incredible phone dialer lets you regulate outgoing phone calls using a secret lock command.

TOGRAPH® the producer of nunication systems for the White se and Pentagon, introduces a space computer phone. An amazing ristic instrument capable of 25 tions and memory bank storage of 30 bers — convenient compact size — t a price that will make you smile!

one's got it. And if they do, it's the size and triple the price. The Wizard is lightweight (only 15 oz.) mpact, measuring only 8 1/4" x 1 1/2". The Phone Wizard was d as the "Most Innovative Elec- Product of the Year" at the recent nternational Consumer Electronic All American made, it is approved FCC (U.S. Government).

Phone Wizard is based on a 'Logical Language Sequence', gives each key multiple use. This is activated by pressing a ermined code onto a multiple use ke a multi-function digital watch).

t's an Automatic Dialer

nk of the number of people you ntly call. The Phone Wizard stores 30 often used phone numbers (up teen digits each) in its Memory

en dialing don't pick up the phone, ush the right button and listen. The in loud speaker lets you hear the person answer or the busy signal.

nce at the big bright LED display. immediately know the right num- being dialed—

lore Outstanding Features

essure sensitive keys, solid face ttons).

ep tones tell you that each digit is dialed or stored correctly.

ck-Space Erase lets you 'erase' a number. Easy as pie.

ant to confirm a stored number? press the storage button twice. tly you'll see a big read-out so you rify.

tomatically rings your number up times, then stops when your party lome.

nects to Any Phone System In Minutes

DULAR PLUG SYSTEMS. Install- ne Phone Wizard to any modular takes only minutes. Simply unplug om phone and plug into connection d "line". Then plug one end of Wizard cord (included) into con- n marked "phone" and the other back into telephone. Even older rms require only an inexpensive er. This adapter is available at any /radio store and connects in sec- In addition, Phone Wizard auto- ally transforms dialer phones to push button.

INTERNAL PHONE SYSTEMS sometimes require the dialing of 1 or 2 digit excess number to connect with the main system, for recording reasons. With Phone Wizard, you can still store frequently used numbers, and still press only one key for dialing. For example, the excess number is 91. Just press 91. Then press Pause, which allows enough time for internal recording. Then continue pressing the number desired, say 265-829-2112. The LED will display 91P2658292112. Now press Store/Reset and the desired storage position. Instantly, the number is stored for "one-touch" dialing.

PRIVATE PHONE COMPANIES such as SPRINT or MCI are easily used with Phone Wizard. The only difference is that you'll use two memory keys. The first stores the computer access number, for instance, 492-5000. The second stores your authorization number, plus the full number you want memorized. To place the call, press the first key (storing access number), wait for the computer's signal. Then rapidly press the second key TWO times. Now your call is automatically placed.

MULTI-LINE phone systems require an adapter, which is quickly installed. Up to 5 lines can be hooked into the adapter. Or you can connect other phone accessories. Ordering instructions follow.

Busy Number Buster and Emergency Dialer

Suppose the number you're calling is busy, just touch the Re-Dial Key, to recall. Still busy? Just program the Phone Wizard to redial later on (up to 15 times, one per minute). A special sign on the display will indicate that the number is being redialed.

Emergency! Here's the quickest and easiest mechanism for dialing the Police or Fire Dept.

Conference Speaker For Group Conversations

Activate the One-Way Conference Speaker by depressing a button. Conduct group meetings over the phone. Everyone on your end will hear the phone conversation through Phone Wizard's loudspeaker. You relay ideas and suggestions from the group by speaking through the telephone receiver, and everyone hears the answer. Meet by phone, you'll save time, effort, and not to mention those high gas bills.

Digital Clock, Stop Watch and Timer

Time of day displayed in hours, minutes and seconds.

Stop Watch Feature times all calls automatically—great for gauging long-distance calls, keeping records, cutting down on expenses by limiting calls, etc.

You can even time a particular PART of a call. That's how exact this special feature is.

Prevents Unauthorized Use

An ingenious combination electronic lock allows you to prevent unauthorized long distance outgoing calls. Simply press in the secret code. This locks the dialer unit and the phone itself.

Use it for 30 days if you're not completely satisfied return it at our expense. Every cent will be refunded promptly.

The price? Not those inflated prices you may have seen around town—but only **$119.95** plus **$2.75** for insured shipping. For two **$109.95** each plus **$2.75** each for insured shipping. For use with multi-line system, please include **$30** for optional adaptor. You'll receive complete, easy-to-follow instructions plus a 90-day Parts and Labour Warranty, and service (if ever needed) is readily available. Phone now so we can get your tryout unit right out to you. You're not risking a cent.

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NEW PRODUCTS

continued from page 88

meter reaches a level greater than the range in use, an "auto-skip" feature skips to the next highest range. Basic DC accuracy is 0.1%, with values indicated on a 0.5-inch high LCD display. The *2845* measures DC and AC volts, DC and AC current and resistance. Other features are a built-in audible tone generator that eliminates the need to look up at the meter, "range-lock" control, and protection against overloads. In the ohms range, it resists overloads of up to +1000 and −450 volts DC or 300 volts AC. Comes with test leads, built-in tilt stand, detailed operating manual, and spare fuse. Suggested retail price is $175.—**B&K-Precision, Sales Dept.,** 6460 W. Cortland St., Chicago, IL 60635.

AC VOLTMETER/AMMETER, *model 30-K,* is an all-in-one pocket-sized tester. AC voltages are measured in three ranges: 150, 300 and 600 volts. AC current is measured in 6 ranges: 6, 12, 30, 60, 120 and 300 amperes. The *model 30-K*

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includes the drop-resistant clamp-on *model 30* Volt/Ammeter, the *model 101* line separator for in-circuit ammeter readings, the *model 32* Ohms (0-1000 ohms) probe for measuring resistance and a heavy-duty padded vinyl carrying case. Suggested retail price is $95.00.—**Triplett Corp.,** One Triplett Dr., Bluffton, OH 45817.

TECHNICIAN'S REPAIR KIT, *model TRK-4,* is a kit of precision miniature tools designed for everyone from the occasional handyman to the serious hobbyist. The *TRK-4* combines four kits into one; it includes a screwdriver and awl kit with screwdriver blades sizes .055, .070, .080, and .100 inches, and an offset open-end wrench kit

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with wrench sizes 1/8, 5/32, 3/16, 1/4, and 5/16-inches. It also includes a Phillips and Allen kit with numbers 0 and 1 Phillips blades and .050, .062, and .078-inch Allen wrenches, and lastly, a socket wrench kit with sizes 5/64, 3/32, 7/64, 1/8, and 5/32-inch socket wrenches. Suggested retail price is $20.—**Moody Tools, Inc.,** 42-60 Crompton Ave., East Greenwich, RI 02818. **R-E**

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"Quartz-locked" receivers. Here's a look at what they're all about.

HERB FRIEDMAN, COMMUNICATIONS EDITOR

"THE XTAL IS DEAD. LONG LIVE QUARTZ." It's only been a few short years since crystal manufacturers were crying. To hear them tell it, with the advent of the CB frequency synthesizer that needed but two or three crystals (*Xtals* to those of us who actually worked with vacuum tubes) to generate 40 CB frequencies, the crystal industry was going the way of buggy-whip manufacturing.

Yet here it is some five years later and we are literally drowning in a sea of consumer and professional equipment that relies heavily on crystals. The crystal business has never been better, only now we refer to those same little vibrating devices as *quartz (quartzes???).*

Somehow the term *quartz* connotes a level of excellence never attained by the crystal: There are high-fidelity enthusiasts who would never consider a turntable that wasn't "quartz-locked." And then there are consumers that actually equate *quartz* with *quality.*

(A local jeweler sells digital watches for as low as $9.95. He sells *quartz* watches for $100 and up. In actual fact, the $9.95 digital watch and the "quartz" model both have a crystal—quartz—controlled timebase; but it's hard to sell "quartz accuracy" at $100 when you can buy the same thing for $9.95.)

The truth is that quartz is often used because the associated *low-cost* circuitry requires a precision frequency reference that is *similary low in cost;* and more often than not, that's the reason why quartz is used to begin with. Three "circuits" used in communications equipment easily come to mind.

The first is anything with a microprocessor and/or synthesized frequency control. Any computer requires a stable, reliable, and accurate timebase. The least expensive hardware with those characteristics is the crystal-controlled—or quartz—oscillator. (A microprocessor generally is used to control *or* provide the frequencies needed for tuning or transmitting, but frequency synthesis can be independent of other computer functions.)

As a general rule of thumb, receiving and/or transmitting frequency tolerance is easily achieved at the lowest possible cost by using a crystal timebase with the required tolerance. If a transmitter's output frequency must have a tolerance of 0.005%, the easiest possible way to do that is to use a crystal with 0.005% tolerance (after temperature stabilization) and to "lock" a frequency synthesizer to it.

The quartz-locked circuit

A common form of a quartz-locked frequency synthesizer used in consumer equipment is shown in Fig. 1. The fundamental frequency is generated by a VCO (*V*oltage *C*ontrolled *O*scillator). Frequency-multipler amplifiers raise the VCO's output frequency to the desired carrier frequency, f_c. If the VCO operates at a relative high frequency, an output sample is fed to a frequency divider whose output is fed to a phase-lock detector. The divider output can either be equal to the frequency of a reference quartz oscillator that is also fed to the detector, or the divider output can be a low multiple of the quartz reference-frequency.

Often, where extreme tolerance is necessary, the quartz oscillator frequency might be very low, say 50 kHz, and it might be multiplied to a higher frequency before input to the phase-lock detector. That is done because low-frequency crystals have greater temperature and aging stability than high-frequency crystals. Also, depending on the required frequency tolerance and stability, the transmit carrier sample might be taken directly from the transmitter's output, as indicated by the dashed line.

The phase-lock detector compares the sample from the transmitter with the quartz-generated reference frequency and generates an output voltage when there is a difference in frequency between the two. The output voltage, which is actually a control voltage for the VCO, causes a change in VCO frequency until the detector no longer de-

continued on page 94

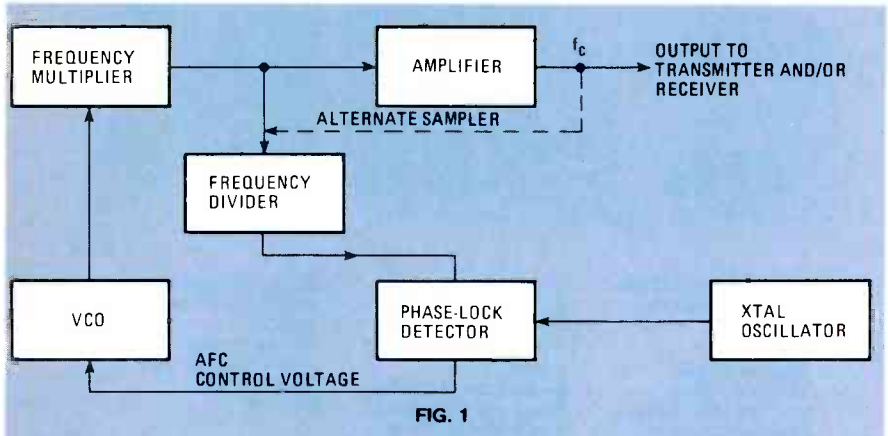

FIG. 1

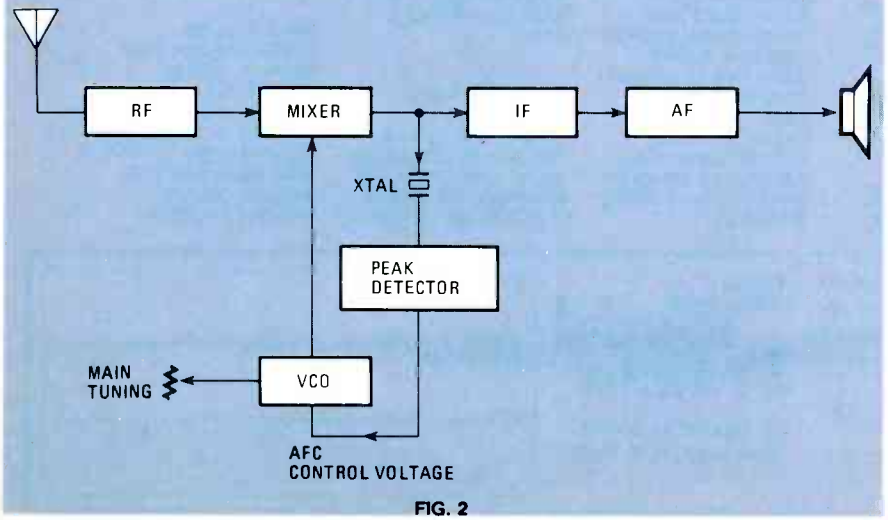

FIG. 2

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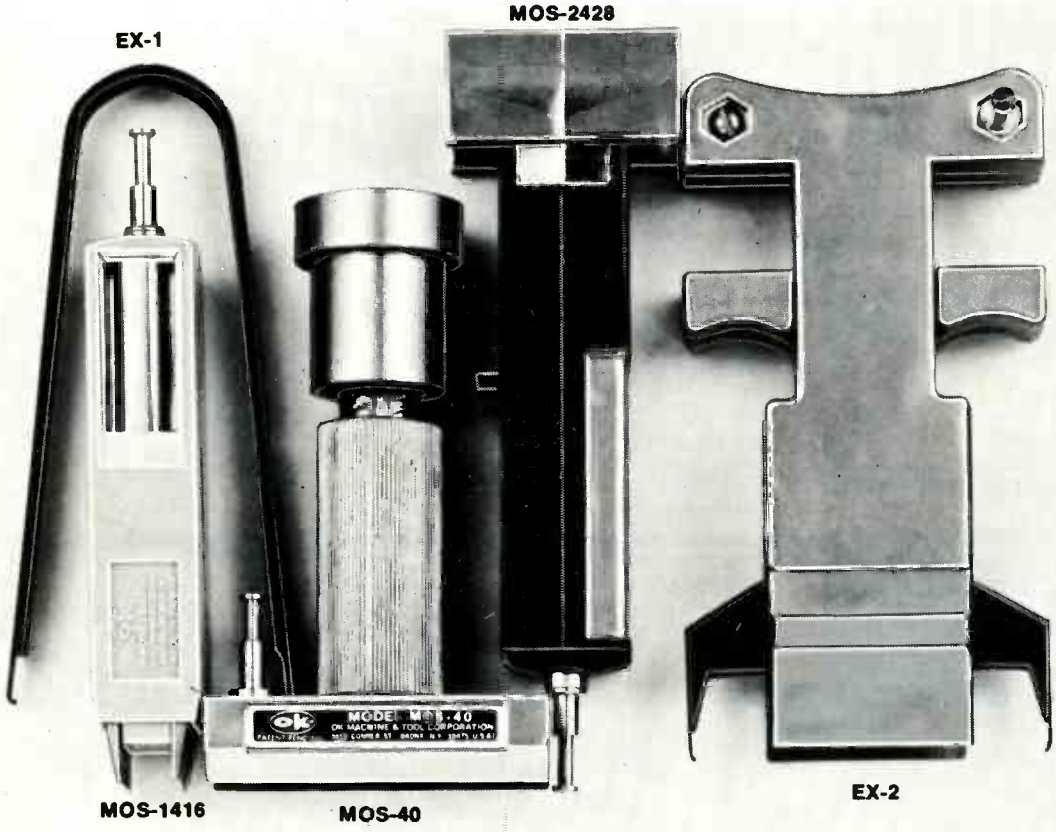

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continued from page 92

tects a difference in frequency. In that way the transmit frequency is locked—*quartz-locked* if you will—to a crystal-controlled oscillator.

Obviously, for receiving, carrier frequency f_c is simply the signal required by one of the local-conversion mixers.

It's important not to confuse *quartz-lock* with *digital* tuning; it's *not* the same thing. Nowhere in our illustration is there any digital synthesis. The multipliers could be ordinary harmonic amplifiers, or harmonic mixers. Alternately, all frequencies other than that of the VCO could be digitally generated. Or, all frequencies could be digitally generated, locked to the quartz reference without need for a VCO. No matter how it's done, the output frequency is locked to the output of a quartz reference oscillator.

Another use for quartz coming into more common use is the automatic frequency control shown in Fig. 2. So far, the main application of quartz-locked AFC is in FM tuners, but it is certain to be used in many different receivers requiring more precise tuning than can be obtained through the medium of human hand.

Figure 2 is a more or less conventional receiver (single conversion shown for clarity) with a VCO local oscillator. A sample of the mixer output, which is the IF frequency, is passed through a crystal cut for the IF frequency. The crystal works in its series-resonant mode, appearing as a low-impedance path to the IF signal; hence, the signal passed to the peak detector is maximum when the mixer output is precisely at the same point the IF frequency.

If the local oscillator attempts to drift, or even if the received-signal drifts in frequency, the mixer's output frequency similarly attempts to drift off the IF frequency. The crystal is now fed an off-resonance signal and it appears as a higher-than-usual impedance, thereby reducing the signal passed to the peak detector. The peak detector senses that change in applied signal voltage and outputs an AFC correction-voltage to the VCO that results in the restoration of the IF frequency from the mixer.

Note that the AFC does not attempt to bring the oscillator on some predefined carrier frequency; that would only correct local oscillator drift. By tracking the mixer output the VCO can also correct for received signal frequency drift. (That is the rudimentary basis of "tracking" SSB receivers and transceivers which are rumored to be "in the pipeline.") **R-E**

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radio products

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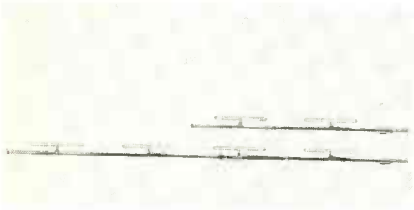
BASE STATION ANTENNAS, *ASP-711 Series* and *ASP-712 Series,* are two series of lightweight all-weather high-band antennas. The *ASP-712 Series* antenna is shown below the *ASP-711 Series* antenna in the above photograph. Note that the photo is turned sideways showing both



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antennas lying down rather than the correct vertical orientation. The two-dipole, 6-dB gain *ASP-711 Series* antennas weigh 13 pounds and have a rated wind velocity of 93 mph with a 1.65 safety factor. The four-dipole, 9-dB gain *ASP-712 Series* antennas weigh 25 lbs. and have a rated wind velocity of 82 mph with a 1.65 safety factor.

Both series are available in models covering the frequency ranges 150 to 160 MHz, 155 to 165 MHz and 164 to 174 MHz. All are rated at 500 watts maximum RF power and have a VSWR of less than 1.5:1 across a 10-MHz bandwidth. Dipoles are field-adjustable to allow offset gain or omni-directional patterns. Suggested retail price for *ASP-711 Series* is $127.50; for *ASP-712 Series* is $254.50.—**Professional Products Div.,** The Antenna Specialists Co., 12435 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44106.

CB RADIO, *model 3-5900,* is called "*Help!*", and is designed for the non-CB'er as a two-way emergency-communications or travel-information system. It is designed to be used when needed and stored away when not in use. The *model 3-5900* is a 40-channel transceiver that is equipped with a 12-volt auto adapter plug-in attachment. To operate, the user inserts the adapter into the car's cigarette-lighter socket, attaches the magnetic antenna to the roof, selects the channel, and begins transmitting. Other features include a two-function LED bar-graph meter, digital LED channel readout, built-in condenser microphone and a magnetic antenna with a 10-foot cord. The transceiver, cords, and antenna all fit into a rugged case that can be stored in the trunk or under some car seats when not in use. Suggested retail price is $115.95.—**General Electric,** Audio Electronics Products, Syracuse, NY 13201. **R-E**

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computer products

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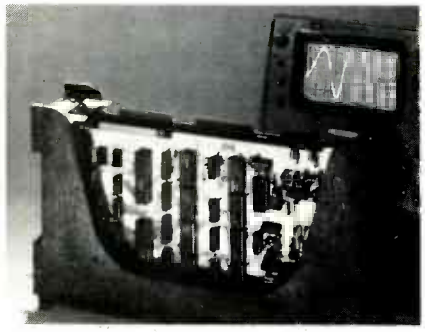
FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER, the *Proteon PR080,* is a single-card, phase-continuous, *MULTIBUS*-compatible unit designed for such applications as measurement and control, communications and tracking, system simulation, and automatic test. The *Proteon PR080* can make frequency/phase changes in less than 300 nanoseconds after the execution command is given. Operating over a 10-Hz to 2-MHz range, it offers 0.0023-Hz resolution and can provide 1-μHz resolution under microprocessor control. Output waveform is sine or square. The unit is programmed using a straight-forward binary number base and binary frequency commands can be



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updated in 25 microseconds. Frequency stability is 100 ppm on internal reference, or the built-in crystal oscillator can be locked to an external frequency standard. Price is $1300 each (1-9) with OEM quantity discounts.—**Proteon Assoc., Inc.,** 24 Crescent St., Waltham, MA 02154.

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The *Accounts-Receivable Package* is priced at $149.95 and is available at Radio Shack stores and dealers and Radio Shack Computer Centers.—**Radio Shack,** 1 Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

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imum of 16K of RAM and Level II BASIC are required. The software, supplied on cassette or disc, will work with Level II BASIC, Level III BASIC and Disc BASIC. Price is $225.—**Scientific Engineering Laboratories,** 11 Neil Drive, Old Bethpage, NY 11804. **R-E**

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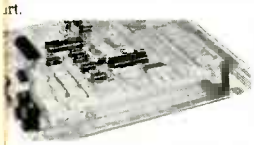

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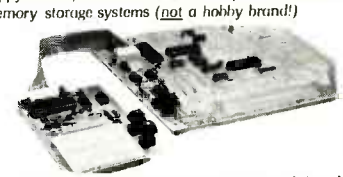

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new ideas

VHF TONE TRANSMITTER

I'D LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU A SIMPLE, inexpensive and very useful circuit. Originally designed to generate horizontal bars on a TV screen to aid in vertical-linearity adjustments (test patterns are hard to find these days), the circuit is actually more useful as a RF signal generator that can be used for simple checks of TV and FM-radio RF, IF and AF stages. Its range is about 50 feet with a short whip antenna, but for most applications no antenna is required.

The first section, a tone generator, is made up of a unijunction transistor, Q1, and R1, R2, R3, and C2. Transistor Q1 pulses on and off at a rate determined by the time constant of R1 and R2, together with the capacitance of C2 and the B1–emitter junction of Q1. Trimmer potentiometer R2 determines the frequency of the tone generated and allows a range of approximately 100 Hz to over 5 kHz.

Transistor Q2 is the RF oscillator. Its frequency is set by tuned circuits consisting of L1, C5, C6, and the interelectrode capacitance of Q2. The values shown will give a tuning range of about 55 to 108 MHz. Capacitor C6 provides positive feedback from the emitter to the collector of Q2, for oscillation.

The audio tone generated by Q1 is applied to the base of Q2, causing the collector current to vary at the frequency of the tone, yielding an amplitude-modulated (AM) signal. This, in turn, varies Q2's collector-to-emitter capacitance (which makes up part of the tuned circuit) and causes the output frequency to vary similarly, producing a frequency-modulated (FM) signal, as well. The RF signal is coupled to the antenna through capacitor C7.

Most of the component values are noncritical. Q2 can be almost any silicon RF transistor, such as a 2N3904. (Note: depending on the transistor, the bias-resistor values may have to be changed to obtain stable oscillation.) Capacitor C6 should be a silver mica type; all the others can be ceramic discs or paper. I used ½-watt resistors as a compromise between size and physical strength.

Tuning-capacitor C5 is a small trimmer. I used a mica trimmer in my prototype and soldered a short shaft (a machine screw with the head cut off) to its adjustment screw; doing that permitted me to attach a small knob for adjustment purposes.

Coil L1 consists of five turns of number-18 bare wire, close-wound on a piece of ¼-inch wooden dowel. The length of the winding is about ¾-inch. One end of capacitor C7 is soldered to the coil one turn away from the nine-volt supply end (refer to Fig. 1) and the other end of the capacitor goes to the antenna. The circuit is easily built on a piece of perforated construction board that can be placed, along with the nine-volt transistor battery, in a small plastic box.

To adjust the vertical height and linearity of a TV set, place the tone transmitter near the set and use R2 to select the number of horizontal bars to be displayed. Once the picture is steady and the bars are sharp, adjust the set's vertical controls so that all the bars are of the same height and are evenly spaced.

Be certain to tune the tone transmitter to an unused TV channel to avoid (illegal) interference with the reception of broadcast stations!

The fundamental tuning range of 55 to 108 MHz covers the lower TV channels and the FM broadcast band, but harmonics can still be detected—although more weakly—on the upper-VHF and UHF channels. The fact that both AM and FM signals are generated makes it possible to use this transmitter to check almost any receiver within its frequency range. A TV set's sound section (discriminator) will reject the AM portion of the signal, while its video section will respond to it. Similarly, the TV sound section, and FM receivers, will respond to the FM signal produced.—*Robert M. Laskie*

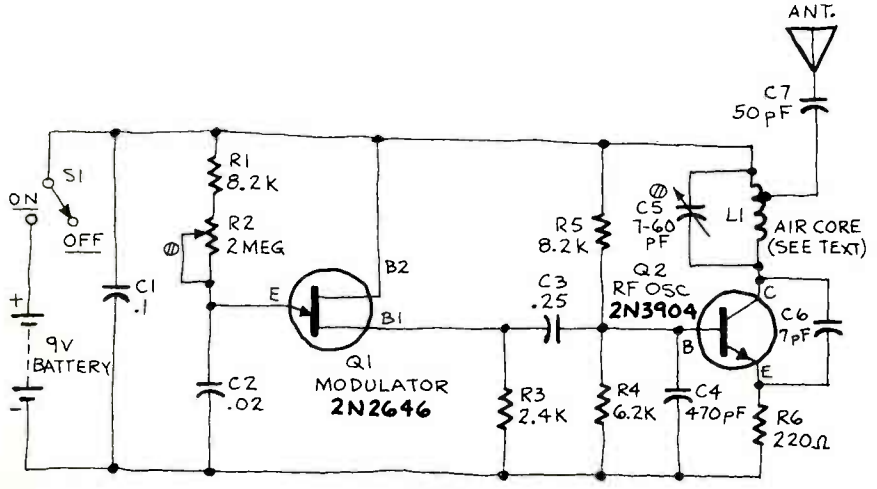

Fig. 1

NEW IDEAS

This column is devoted to new ideas, circuits, device applications, construction techniques, helpful hints, etc.

All published entries, upon publication, will earn $25. In addition, Panavise will donate their model 324 Electronic Work Center, having a value of $49.95. It combines their circuit-board holder, tray base mount, and solder station. Selections will be made at the sole discretion of the editorial staff of **Radio-Electronics.**

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e Controller is designed to trol every room in the se.

pressing the buttons on the mand Console keyboard, mand signals are transmitted over existing household wiring to the module of your choice. The Lamp Module turns on, off or dims any incandescent lamp up to 300 watts. The Appliance Module turns appliances like TVs, window fans or stereos on and off. And the Wall Switch Module is designed to turn on, off or dim any light or lamp up to 500 watts normally operated by a wall switch.

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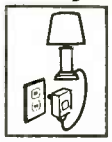

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NEW

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service clinic

An unusual regulator circuit from Hitachi.

JACK DARR, SERVICE EDITOR

WE TRY OUR BEST TO KEEP UP WITH THE newer circuits used in TV today, especially in the regulated DC power-supply area. That is where a great many of the troubles show up. Here's one that started showing up in the Clinic mailbag and also at the same time on my bench. That kind of coincidence has followed me around for years. There are several very unusual features.

This is a regulated DC power supply, as used in Hitachi chassis NP4SX-H2. (Sams No. 1619-1.) The circuit-action is the same as in other sets; a control transistor varies the DC output voltage, and it is controlled by an error-amplifier stage, etc. However, the principle used here is novel. What it does is control output voltage by varying the value of the input filter capacitor! That capacitor acts as a reservoir for charge developed by the rectified AC line voltage. The bigger the reservoir, the greater the charge it holds. Its capacitance is varied by putting a transistor in series with its return (negative) lead. The transistor is controlled by an SCR, which is controlled by a differential-amplifier circuit called a phase detector.

If the DC output voltage goes up, the SCR is left off, as is the transistor. That raises the impedance in the return of the capacitor making it smaller and thus able to hold less charge. The output voltage decreases. If the DC output voltage goes down, the SCR is gated on, the transistor conducts and the impedance in the return leg of the capacitor is reduced, thus letting the capacitor hold more charge.

Figure 1 shows the schematic of the curcuit, as provided by Hitachi. Transistors TR903 and TR904 are the difference-amplifiers. The transistor with the higher base voltage is off, while the other transistor is on. Collectors of both transistors go to the gate of SCR TR901, through different resistor networks. The base of TR904 is normally 0 volts. The base of TR903 samples the DC output across the input filter capacitor C908, through a resistor network. If the voltage across the capacitor goes up, the base of TR904 goes up, and it cuts off. That leaves the SCR turned off, as well as transistor TR905. This reduces the voltage across the capacitor. If the voltage across the capacitor goes down, TR904 is turned on, which gates SCR TR901 on. When SCR TR901 conducts, so does the "control" transistor TR905. The charge on the capacitor rises and the voltage comes back up.

Besides that, the output voltage is sampled by a voltage-divider/reference-voltage network on the output. That controls the base voltage of TR907, which is an error amplifier that aids in the same process. For conduction of TR905, apparently the SCR must be conducting, and the error amplifier must also be conducting to bias TR905 on.

The action of the difference-amplifier circuit is quite complex. It seems to be controlled both by the DC voltage levels of the output, and an AC signal from the ripple-output of the rectifier.

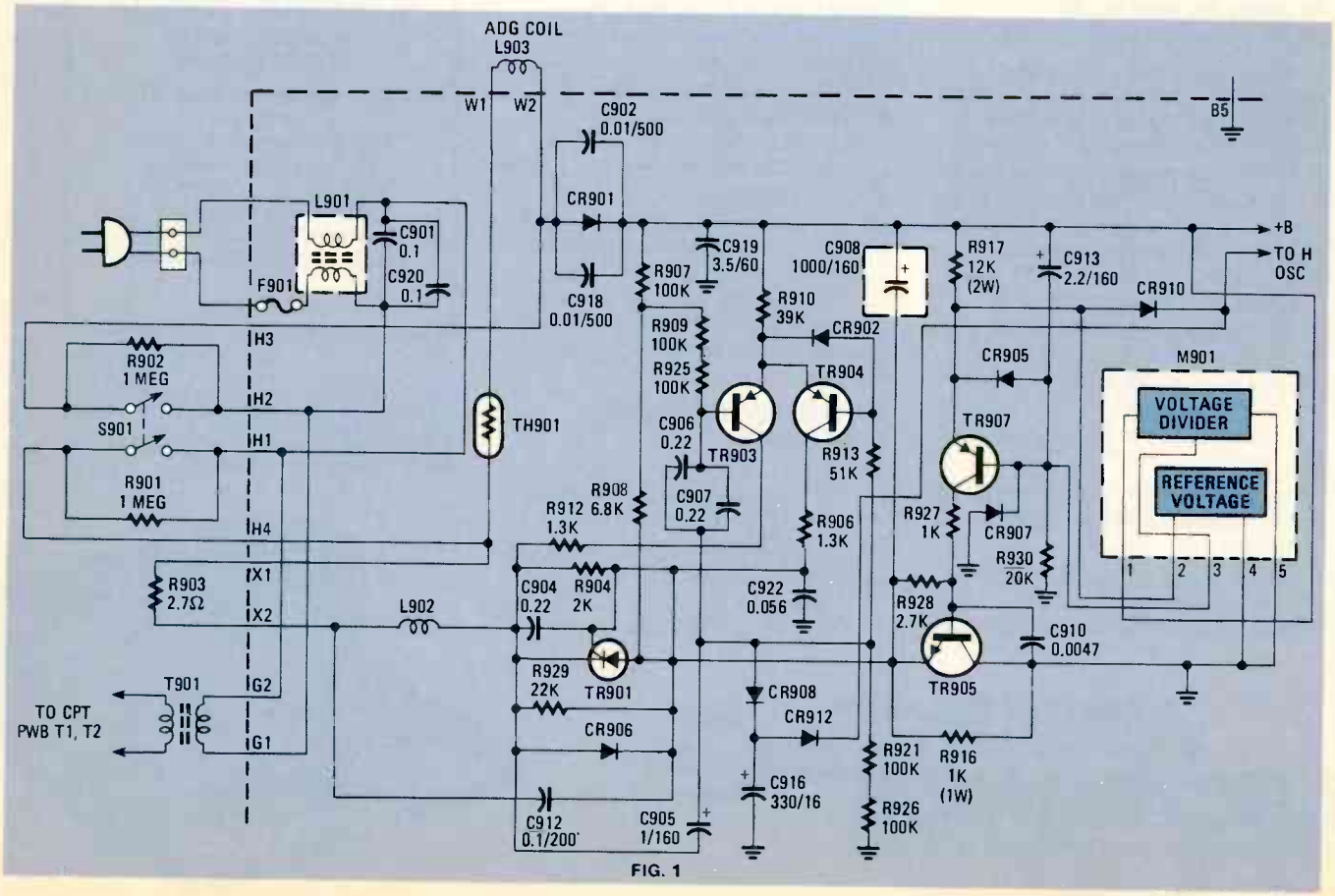

FIG. 1

he base voltage of TR907 comes from ltage-divider/reference-voltage mod- which is M901. A tap on the voltage ler develops the base voltage. No tance values are given for that in the s lists. It's a ceramic, flat 5-pin ce, Hitachi 2370141.

ot shown on that schematic is the -voltage hold-down circuit. That also an SCR, TR708, and a reference ule, M701 (Hitachi 2370151). The anode is connected through a 680- resistor to the base of the horizontal lator transistor. The voltage divider/ ctor network is connected to a wind- on the flyback, pin 4, which develops lse. That develops a DC voltage in the ule.

the flyback output goes up the high- age also increases and the increased age from the module triggers the . The SCR turns on and shorts the zontal oscillator, killing the whole e. When the SCR turns on, it stays The power must be turned off to allow reset.

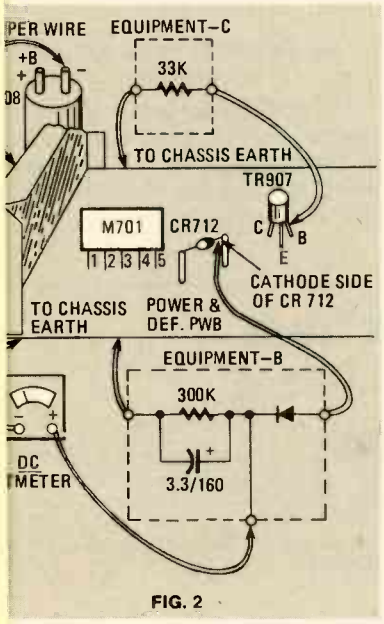

FIG. 2

he Hitachi instructions include a test p for checking the action of the high- age shutdown circuit as well as the voltage regulator. Figure 2 shows the setup. The negative return of C908 is pered to ground, shunting the SCR- A 33K resistor (Equipment–C) is ked from TR907 base to ground. A ision DC voltmeter is connected to cathode of CR712, which is the diode l to rectify the flyback pulse for the ation of the sensing circuit. That is e through a network, shown as uipment–B," consisting of a diode anode to CR712 cathode) and a 300K tor shunted by a 3.3 μF capacitor, to nd. The DC voltmeter connects to junction of the diode and R–C net- k.

lug the set into a variable-voltage line sformer. Set the line voltage to about

SERVICE CLINIC
continued from page 103

95 VAC. Set the brightness and contrast controls fully counterclockwise. Turn the set on. The picture should disappear at an indicated voltage of about +148 volts, as the AC line voltage is gradually raised. If it does, that is OK. Turn set off and unhook the jumpers and networks. Turn it on again, normal AC line voltage, and check to make sure the picture is stable and will not go out at any setting of the brightness control.

So far, various problems have shown up in those chassis. In the one on our bench, we found that there was no regulation at all. The regulator transistor TR905 was leaky. When it was replaced, it worked. (**Caution:** Do not rely on ohmmeter checks to find leakage like that. Either replace the transistor, using one with a high breakdown voltage, or use a good leakage tester.) In the first case that we heard of, the M901 module was defective. In another one, the M701 module was bad.

When you run into troubles in those sets, check all DC voltages first, and be sure to check for the regulator action. If need be, set the DC voltage at normal level, which is shown in the Sams as +121 VDC, then check the rest of the set for operation. No waveforms are given on any of the service data, but we found a 12-volt P-P sawtooth, at vertical frequency, on the gate of TR901, the control SCR, after repairs had been completed.

That is quite a complex and unusual circuit, but if you use standard tests, and reasoning, to find out what your results mean, it shouldn't be too hard to fix. Good luck, fellows! Thanks very much to a Canadian technician, Don Hughes of London, Ont., who sent me copies of the Hitachi factory circuit "explanation" of how it works. One important precaution; be on the lookout for *modifications* of that circuit! I noted in the factory data, and two Sams folders, that apparently there had been quite a few—so keep an eye peeled. The main action seems to be the same, though. **R-E**

service questions

NO +120 VOLT SUPPLY

In this Admiral 2M10, I get nothing at all out of the +120-volt supply. The +155-volt output of the rectifier is OK. There's voltage on the collector of Q900, the pass driver, but nothing at all on the base or emitter. If I short base-emitter on this transistor, I get raster and sound! Any clues?—T.D., Bellevue, OH.

OK, let's warm up the crystal ball and see if anything shows up. You say you can short the base to emitter of the pass-driver transistor Q900 and get something. So, your pass transistors, Q101/Q102, are apparently working. The DC voltage on the base of Q900 is fed from the +155-volt line. The voltage here comes through the start diode, D902; the lower end of this circuit senses the +212-volt boost voltage from the flyback. (Needless to say—no +120-volts equals no boost or anything else.) Just for the heck of it, check that Zener diode which is a 125-volt unit. For a crystal-ball guess, it looks to me as if the start diode could be open! That also feeds a short pulse of DC through to start the horizontal oscillator.

OUTPUT-TRANSFORMER REPLACEMENT

I need an output transformer for a Sentinel 241-T battery radio that I'm trying to fix for an old customer. Can you help me find a substitute?—J.J., Farmington, IA.

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NEW POWER TRANSFORMER NEEDED

The power transformer burned up on this Sears stereo amplifier. Part number 80-527-0. Sears doesn't have a replacement. It's in Sams Photofact 1356-5.—J.H., Lenoir City, TN

u don't need an exact duplicate! All eed is one that'll give you the cor- voltage and current rating. In this that is any 12-volt transformer with ter tap.

ns shows the maximum output cur- is only 70 mA, so it needn't be a big Any "filament transformer" rated volts at one amp will do. Watch out e size so that it'll go in the cabinet. you need new rectifiers, use any silicon diodes; there are a lot of . Anything with a 50-volt rating or r, and capable of handing one amp, is

RANSISTOR REPLACEMENT

eed a replacement transistor for a r 500-TX receiver. This is Q971 000). The replacement transistor s don't show this correctly; the orig- s PNP, and the one shown is NPN. r says they don't have it. Can you —W.L., Ozone Park, NY.

afraid you've tripped over a typo in uide! A TR1000 is shown, also a 01, which ought to make up a -symm pair (PNP/NPN). In an- guide, Sylvania shows TR-1000 as -129 (PNP). Complementary type is -128, which *is* NPN. Both come in 9 cases, which is very close to the 's. **R-E**

HIGH PERFORMANCE

continued from page 54

FIG. 8—FELT PADS cemented to bass/mid-range driver reduce "break-up."

covering both the cone with its center dome *and* the felt squares. Top that off with a third coat several hours later.

When the cone treatment has dried to a clear finish, the speaker is electrically and acoustically complete and is ready to be connected and used. For home applications, you may want to put felt feet on the bottom of the enclosure to prevent scratching the surface it will rest on. A fabric grille may be stretched over the front of the speaker and glued in place, or perforated metal or plastic screens the shape and size of the drivers may be silicone-cemented to the driver frame-rims for a professional "high-tech" look.

For automotive applications, the speaker will require a mounting bracket such as the C-shaped brackets sold by Radio Shack for mounting of its mini-speaker. Alternatively, a bracket can be made up from sheet metal or heat-formed acrylic sheet.

When setting up your minispeaker for listening, remember that positions near corners, or where walls and floor (or ceiling) meet, tend to augment bass performance, while positions far from room surfaces usually minimize bass output, so your speaker will more than likely sound best near a wall or multiple walls.

You may also wish to experiment with the inward angle of the speakers in terms of their effect on the stereo image, and with vertical—as opposed to horizontal—positioning of the cabinet (vertical orientation often provides a more clearly localized center image of the music). Whatever your choice of positioning and set-up details, though, we're sure you will find the sound of the speaker astonishing, especially coming from a box just about the size of a cobblestone! **R-E**

books

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PIMS—PERSONAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, by Madan Gupta. SCELBI Publications, P.O. Box 133 PP STN, Milford, CT 06460. 88 pp. 8⅛ × 10⅞ in. Softcover $9.95, plus 75¢ postage/handling.

This book describes a data-base management program designed for both novices and experienced users who desire a program for a small computer system such as the TRS-80 or other computers using *Microsoft* BASIC. Fifteen program applications are described along with complete source listings and operating instructions.

CIRCLE 91 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

HOW TO BUILD ELECTRONIC PROJECTS, by Douglas R. Malcolm, Jr. Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. 137 pp including index. 5¼ × 8 inch. Softcover. $7.95.

This book is designed for the beginning electronics student and hobbyist, but can also serve as a review for advanced students. It starts with an introduction to basic electronics, showing the student how to read the schematic symbols of common components such as resistors, capacitors, and transformers, along with an explanation of their operations. An entire chapter is devoted to soldering, since the mastery of that operation will be crucial to success in any electronics construction project.

The second part goes directly to projects that the student can take on from what he or she has learned from part one. Those include such basic transistor or special semiconductor projects as a simple 110-volt AC tester, an audio amplifier, an oscillator, and a DC power supply.

In the third part, the student is introduced to digital projects, such as a flasher for bicycles, a water-level indicator, and a code oscillator. Parts lists, schematics, and component layouts are given for all the projects; test procedures are also included.

CIRCLE 92 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

THE ILLUSTRATED COMPUTER DICTIONARY, by Donald D. Spencer. Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company, Columbus, OH 43216. 187 pp. 5¾ × 9 inch. Softcover. $9.95.

This book is intended to present clear, precise definitions covering the broad language of the many aspects of computers; it contains nearly 3000 words, phrases, and acronyms, and is generously illustrated with diagrams, charts, and photos. There are thumbnail sketches of the most important precursors and developers of computer techniques (even including L Frank Baum and his wind-up mechanical creation, Tik-Tok of Oz); definitions of the important programming languages; terms used by business people relating to computer-based management activities; terms relating to the effects of computers upon society; metric terms, which are becoming more and more prevalent, and terms relating to the use of computers in education—as well as the full gamut of words that everyone working or playing with computers needs to know.

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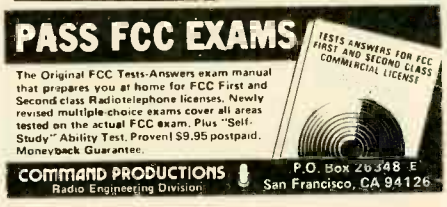

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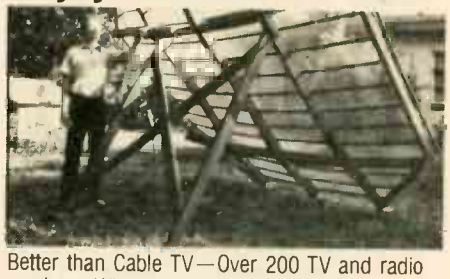

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CD4008BE	.85	CD4030BE	.48	CD4073BE	.33	CD4527BE	1.67
CD4009BE	.56	CD4033BE	2.06	CD4075BE	.28	CD4528BE	.91
CD4010BE	.56	CD4034BE	2.88	CD4076BE	.85	CD4531BE	.91
CD4011BE	.28	CD4035BE	1.02	CD4078BE	.33	CD4532BE	1.13
CD4012BE	.24	CD4040BE	.91	CD4081BE	.28	CD4539BE	.91
CD4013BE	.39	CD4041BE	1.79	CD4082BE	.24	CD4543BE	1.98
CD4014BE	.74	CD4042BE	.68	CD4085BE	.62	CD4553BE	3.32
CD4015BE	.68	CD4043BE	1.02	CD4086BE	.79	CD4555BE	.68
CD4016BE	.39	CD4044BE	.79	CD4093BE	.79	CD4556BE	.68
CD4017BE	.74	CD4046BE	.91	CD4099BE	1.98	CD4581BE	1.99
CD4018BE	.62	CD4047BE	.91	CD4104BE	1.99	CD4582BE	1.01
CD4019BE	.74	CD4049BE	.45	CD4508BE	1.78	CD4584BE	.55
CD4020BE	.91	CD4050BE	.44	CD4510BE	.79	CD4585BE	.91
CD4021BE	.74	CD4051BE	.85	CD4511BE	.74	CD4702BE	9.95
CD4022BE	1.37	CD4052BE	1.13	CD4512BE	.91		
CD4023BE	.28	CD4053BE	1.13	CD4514BE	2.01		
CD4024BE	.55	CD4060BE	1.67	CD4515BE	2.01		

OPTO SALE

L.E.D. LAMPS

LED209	T-1 2 mm Red	.09
LED211	T-1 3 mm Green	.19
LED212	T-1 3 mm Yellow	.14
LED220	T-1¾ 5 mm Red	.11
LED222	T-1¾ 5 mm Green	.24
LED224	T-1¾ 5 mm Yellow	.16

DISPLAYS

FND357	.375"	Common Cathode	.99
FND500	.500"	Common Cathode	.99
FND507	.500"	Common Anode	.99
DL1416			29.95

4 digit, 16 segment alphanumeric display 16" ht.

ISOLATORS

ILD74	Dual Opto Isolator	1500V	1.29
ILQ74	Quad Opto Isolator	1500V	3.95
ILCT6	Dual Opto Isolator	1500V	1.29
TIL111	Opto Coupler	1500V	.54
4N26	Opto Isolator	2500V	.54
4N33	Opto Isolator	1500V	.65

PLASTIC POWER TRANSISTORS

TIP29A	.37	TIP41B	.57	TIP122	.72
TIP29B	.38	TIP41C	.59	TIP125	.72
TIP29C	.39	TIP42A	.57	TIP126	.77
TIP30A	.39	TIP42B	.59	TIP127	.84
TIP30B	.42	TIP42C	.64	TIP140	1.44
TIP30C	.42	TIP110	.54	TIP141	1.64
TIP31A	.38	TIP111	.57	TIP142	1.96
TIP31B	.42	TIP112	.64	TIP145	1.84
TIP31C	.45	TIP115	.55	TIP146	1.98
TIP32A	.42	TIP116	.59	TIP147	2.25
TIP32B	.45	TIP117	.64	TIP2955	.83
TIP32C	.48	TIP120	.64	TIP3055	.70
TIP41A	.55	TIP121	.68	FT3055	.59

PROM'S

74S288/MB7051	$3.95	256 bit, 16 PIN
74S188/MB7056	$3.95	256 bit, 16 PIN
93427/MB7052	$3.95	1K, 16 PIN
93417/MB7057	$3.95	1K, 16 PIN
93446/MB7053	$4.95	2K, 16 PIN
93436/MB7058	$4.95	2K, 16 PIN
93453/MB7122	$9.95	4K, 18 PIN

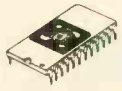
We provide PROM programming.
Please enclose truth table or master PROM.

NOW AVAILABLE FROM ACTIVE ELECTRONICS.
GIFT CERTICATES
VALUES: $10. $15. $20. $50. $100.
THE PERFECT CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR YOUR FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.

"Memory Specials"

EPROM'S

C2708 1K x 8 450 ns	$ 5.95
TMS2532 32K (4096 x 8) 450 ns	$32.00
TMS2716 16K (2K x 8) 450 ns (3 power supplies) T.I. Version	$16.95
C2716/TMS2516 16K (2K x 8) 450 ns (Single 5V supply — Similar to intel version)	$9.65
TMS2564 64K (8K x 8) 450 ns	$265.00



16K MOS DYNAMIC RAM'S (16 PIN)

416-3 (200ns)	$4.95

"Further savings by buying a set of 416-3'S"

8 PIECES FOR	$38.00
16 PIECES FOR	$ 72.00
32 PIECES FOR	$137.45
416-5 (300NS)	3.45

"Further savings by buying a set of 416-5'S"

8 PIECES FOR	$ 26.88
16 PIECES FOR	$ 51.20
32 PIECES FOR	$ 95.60

4K MOS DYNAMIC RAM'S

TMS4060-30 4K (4K x 1) 300NS 22 PIN	**Special** 2.95
TMS4060-20 4K (4K x 1) 200NS 22 PIN	3.95

TTL — LOW POWER SCHOTTKY

74LS00N	.23	74LS20N	.25	74LS55N	.29	74LS95N	.58	74LS138N	.69	74LS162N	.85	74LS193N	.89	74LS248N	1.69	74LS283N	.96	74LS362N	11.95	74LS395N	1.95
74LS01N	.21	74LS21N	.25	74LS73N	.38	74LS96N	.58	74LS139N	.69	74LS163N	.85	74LS194N	.89	74LS249N	.99	74LS290N	.84	74LS365N	.85	74LS447N	.35
74LS02N	.28	74LS26N	.39	74LS74N	.69	74LS107N	.42	74LS145N	1.25	74LS164N	.64	74LS195N	.68	74LS251N	2.25	74LS293N	.38	74LS366N	.85	74LS490N	1.95
74LS03N	.23	74LS27N	.32	74LS75N	.42	74LS109N	.52	74LS147N	2.45	74LS165N	1.27	74LS196N	1.12	74LS253N	.59	74LS298N	1.19	74LS367N	.85	74LS630N	85.00
74LS04N	.28	74LS30N	.19	74LS76N	.52	74LS112N	.42	74LS148N	1.44	74LS166N	1.87	74LS197N	.99	74LS257N	.89	74LS299N	2.75	74LS368N	.85	74LS631N	85.00
74LS05N	.28	74LS32N	.39	74LS78N	.36	74LS122N	.54	74LS151N	.45	74LS170N	2.75	74LS221N	.88	74LS258N	.68	74LS320N	2.95	74LS373N	1.48	74LS669N	.89
74LS08N	.28	74LS37N	.36	74LS83N	.88	74LS123N	.79	74LS153N	.42	74LS173N	.74	74LS240N	.99	74LS259N	4.65	74LS321N	3.86	74LS374N	1.48	74LS670N	2.65
74LS09N	.36	74LS38N	.36	74LS85N	1.20	74LS124N	.99	74LS155N	.87	74LS174N	.44	74LS241N	.99	74LS260N	.99	74LS322N	4.95	74LS375N	2.95		
74LS10N	.25	74LS42N	.45	74LS86N	.52	74LS125N	.99	74LS156N	1.45	74LS175N	.44	74LS242N	.99	74LS266N	.54	74LS323N	4.95	74LS377N	1.44		
74LS11N	.36	74LS47N	.76	74LS90N	.44	74LS126N	.54	74LS157N	.59	74LS181N	2.38	74LS243N	.99	74LS273N	1.39	74LS324N	1.19	74LS378N	1.19		
74LS12N	.16	74LS48N	2.65	74LS91N	.94	74LS132N	.59	74LS158N	.59	74LS190N	1.25	74LS244N	.99	74LS275N	4.95	74LS348N	2.45	74LS379N	1.95		
74LS13N	.25	74LS51N	.25	74LS92N	.54	74LS133N	2.85	74LS160N	.99	74LS191N	.89	74LS245N	2.75	74LS279N	.68	74LS352N	1.27	74LS390N	1.98		
74LS14N	.48	74LS54N	.25	74LS93N	.42	74LS136N	.54	74LS161N	.85	74LS192N	.68	74LS247N	.89	74LS280N	2.69	74LS353N	1.95	74LS393N	2.75		

Active Electronic Sales Corp.

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U.S.A. P.O. Box 1035 Framingham, Massachusetts 01701
Telephone Orders & Inquiries: (617) 879-0077

CANADA & FOREIGN 5651 Ferrier St., Montreal, Quebec H4P 2K5, Canada

Foreign customers please remit payment on an international bank draft or international postal money order payable in U.S. dollars.

Prices are in U.S. dollars. Minimum Order: $10.00

Add $3.00 to cover Postage & Handling

VISA AND MASTER CARD ACCEPTED

CIRCLE 39 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

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.I.M. stereo pre-amp.

Specifications:
- Output power: 100W RMS into 8-ohm
  125W RMS into 4-ohm
- Frequency response: 10Hz - 100 KHz
- T.H.D.: less than 0.008%
- S/N ratio: better than 80dB
- Input sensitivity: IV max.
- Power supply: ±40V @ 5 amp

TA-1000 KIT $51.95
Power transformer $15.00 each

PROFESSIONAL 10 OCTAVE STEREO GRAPHIC EQUALIZER!!

Graphic equalizer have been used for years in sound studios and concert arenas but were too expensive to be considered for home use. Now we offer you the facility at an affordable price. This unit can extend your control of your Hi-Fi system by minimizing the non-linearities of the combined speaker/room system. Fantastic features as follows:
- 10 double slide controls for two channels
- Cut out rumble, surface noise and hiss
- Minimizes speaker/room non-linearities
- Frequency response from 30Hz to 16KHz
- 10 tone controls plus defeat, monitor and tape selector.
- Control range ± 12dB in 10 octaves (30Hz, 60Hz, 120Hz, 240Hz, 500Hz, 1KHz, 2KHz, 4KHz, 8KHz, 16KHz.)
- Operating voltage 117V 50/60Hz.

FACTORY ASSEMBLED UNIT, NOT A KIT
SPECIAL PRICE **$69.50** ea.

SUB MINI SIZE FET CONDENSER MICROPHONE

Specification:
Sensitivity: — 65dB ± 3db
FEQ. Response: 50 Hz 8 KHz
Output Impedance: 1K ohm max.
Polar Pattern: Omni-directional
Power Supply: 1.5V 10V D.C.
Sound Pressure Level: Max. 120dB
EM4RP **$2.50** ea. or **2 for $4.50**

NEW MARK III 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 —30dB to +5dB. The Mark III indicator is applicable to 1 watt - 200 watts amplifier operating voltage is 3V - 9V 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 $18.50

2 WATT AUDIO AMP

Pre assembled units. All you need is to hook up the speaker and the volume control. Supply voltage from 9~15V D.C. measures only 2" x 3½", making it good for portable or discrete applications. Comes with hook up data.

BUY 2 FOR **$4.99**

MARK IV 15 STEPS LED POWER LEVEL INDICATOR KIT

This new stereo level indicator kit consists of 36 4-color LED (15 per channel) to indicate the sound level output of your amplifier from —36dB ~ +3dB. 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 6~12V D.C. with THG on board input sensitivity controls. This unit can work with any amplifier from 1W to 200W!

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**

NEW MARK V 15 STEPS LED POWER OUTPUT INDICATOR KIT

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 12V DC.

$41.50 EACH KIT

BATTERY POWERED FLUORESCENT LANTERN

MODEL 888 R

$10.50 EA

FEATURES
- Circuitry: designed for operation by high efficient, high power silicon transistor which enable illumination maintain in a standard level even the battery supply drops to a certain low voltage.
- 9" 6W cool/daylight miniature fluorescent tube.
- 8 x 1.5V UM-1 (size D) dry cell battery.
- Easy sliding door for changing batteries.
- Stainless reflector with wide angle increasing lumination of the lantern.

30W+30W STEREO HYBRID AMPLIFIER KIT

It works in 12V DC as well! Kit includes 1 PC SANYO STK-043 stereo power amp. IC LM 1458 as pre amp, all other electronic parts, PC Board, all control pots and special heat sink for hybrid. Power transformer not included. It produces ultra hi-fi output up to 60 watts (30 watts per channel) yet gives out less than 0.1% total harmonic distortion between 100Mz and 10KHz.

$32.50 PER KIT

5W AUDIO AMP KIT

2 LM 380 with Volume Control
Power Suply 6 18V DC
ONLY $6.00 EACH

PROFESSIONAL PANEL METERS

Type MU-52E

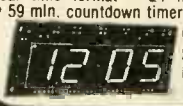
A.	0-50UA	**8.50 ea.**
B.	0-30VDC	**8.50 ea.**
C.	0-50VDC	**8.50 ea.**
D.	0-3ADC	**9.00 ea.**
E.	0-100VDC	**9.00 ea.**

All meters white face with black scales. Plastic cover.

SPECIAL 0.5" LED SALE ALARM CLOCK MODULE

ASSEMBLED! NOT A KIT!

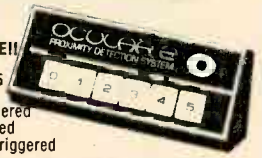
Features: • 4 digits 0.5" LED Displays • 12 hours real time format • 24 hours alarm audio output • 59 min. countdown timer • 10 min. snooze control.



ONLY $7.00 EACH
SPECIAL TRANSFORMER FOR CLOCK **$2.50**

DIGITAL AUTO SECURITY SYSTEM

4 DIGITS PERSONAL CODE!!
SPECIAL $19.95



- proximity triggered
- voltage triggered
- mechanically triggered

This alarm protects you and itself! Entering protected area will set it off, sounding your car horn or siren you add. Any change in voltage will also trigger the alarm into action. If cables within passenger compartment are cut, the unit protects itself by sounding the alarm. **3-WAY PROTECTION!**

All units factory assembled and tested — Not a kit!

SANYO HYBRID AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER I.C.

Typical ratings
Operating case temp. 85°C.
T.H.D. = 0.5% f = 20~20KHZ
Input resistance Po = 0.1W 30KΩ
Power band width 20HZ~20KHZ
Freq. response 10HZ~100KHZ
Output resistance = 8Ω
With built in protection circuit.
All units come with data sheet.

PART	OUTPUT (W)	SUPPLY VOLTAGE	PRICE
STK040	10W+10W Stereo	±16V D.C.	$14.50
STK041	15W+15W Stereo	±20V D.C.	$18.50
STK043	20W+20W Stereo	±22V D.C.	$22.50
STK054	23 WATTS	±23V D.C.	$13.50
STK056	30 WATTS	±22V D.C.	$18.50
STK050	50 WATTS	±35V D.C.	$26.50
STK070	70 WATTS	±42V D.C.	$32.50
STK1050	100 WATTS	±50V D.C.	$40.50

PROFESSIONAL FM WIRELESS MICROPHONE

TECT model WEM-16 is a factory assembled FM wireless microphone powered by an AA size battery. Transmits in the range of 88-108MHz with 3 transistor circuits and an omni-directional electric condenser. Element built-in plastic tube type case; mike is 6¼" long. With a standard FM radio, can be heard anywhere on a one-acre lot; sound quality was judged very good.

$16.50

FLASHER LED

Unique design combines a jumbo red LED with an IC flasher chip in one package. Operates directly from 5V-7V DC. No dropping resistor neded. Pulse rate 3Hz @ 5V 20mA.

2 for $2.20

BIPOLAR LED RED/GREEN

2 colors in one LED, green and red, changes color when reverse voltage supply. Amazing!

2 FOR $1.60

LCD CLOCK MODULE!

• 0.5" LCD 4 digits display • X'tal controlled circuits • D.C. powered (1.5V battery) • 12 hr. or 24 hr. display • 24 hr. alarm set • 60 min. countdown timer • On board dual back-up lights • Dual time zone display • Stop watch function.

NIC1200 (12 hr) $24.50 EA.
NIC2400 (24 hr) $26.50 EA.

SANYO UHF VARACTOR TUNER

For UHF CH 14~83

Tuning voltage + 1V~+ 28V D.C. Input impedance 75 OHM. I.F. band width 7~16 MHZ. Noise figure 11.5 dB MAX. Size 2⅝" x 1¼" x ¾". Supply voltage 15V D.C. Sound I.F. = 58.0 MHZ. Video I.F. = 62.5 MHZ

All units are brand new from Sanyo.
MODEL 115-B-405A
$35.00 EACH

CIRCLE 11 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

FLUORESCENT LIGHT DRIVER KIT

12V DC POWERED
Lights up 8 ∽15 Watt Fluorescent Light Tubes. Ideal for camper, outdoor, auto or boat. Kit includes high voltage coil, power transistor, heat sink, all other electronic parts and PC Board, light tube not included!

With Case Only
$6.50 Per Kit

SUPER FM WIRELESS MIC KIT — MARK III

This new designed circuit uses high FEQ. FET transistors with 2 stages pre amp. Transmits FM Range (88-120 MHz) up to 2 blocks away and with the ultra sensitive condenser microphone that comes with the kit, allows you to pick up any sound within 15 ft. away! Kit includes all electronic parts, OSC coils, and P.C. Board. Power supply 9V D.C.

FMC-105
$11.50 PER KIT

PRESS-A-LIGHT SELF GENERATED FLASHLIGHT

EXCLUSIVE!! $3.95 ea
Model F-179

Never worry about battery, 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!

ELECTRONIC DUAL SPEAKER PROTECTOR

Cut off when circuit is shorted or over load to protect your amplifier as well as your speakers. A must for OCL circuits.

KIT FORM
$8.75 EA.

"FISHER" 30 WATT STEREO AMP

MAIN AMP (15W x 2)
Kit includes 2 pcs. Fisher PA 301 Hybrid IC all electronic parts with PC Board. Power supply ± 16V DC (not included). Power band with (KF 1% ± 3dB). Voltage gain 33dB. 20Hz - 20KHz.

Super Buy
Only $18.50

SPACE WAR SOUND GENERATOR BOARD

Brand new preassembled module for a toy factory. The board gives out 6 different selectable space sound with LED light effect. Sounds include UFO take-off, space gun blast, wave, and space chime. 7 LED on the board will work with the sound. Requires 9V battery to operate. Speaker not included.

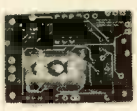
SPECIAL $3.99 EACH
SPEAKER $1.25 EACH

ELECTRONIC PIEZO BEEP BUZZER

Unique surplus ⅞" Dia. piezo ceramic disc on circuit board gives a distinct high freq. buzz. Unit contains an I.C., 2 caps, 6 resistors and is already preassembled. Requires 9V battery to operate.

SPECIAL 2 FOR $2.99

2 BIT COUNTER, WARBLE PULSE ALARM BOARD



This new assembly easily converts to a counter, stop watch, warble and pulse alarm generator by adding a few components. We supply the data and typical applications. Requires 9V battery to operate.

SPECIAL 2 FOR $1.99

PUSH-BUTTON SWITCH

N/Open Contact
Color: Red, White, Blue, Green, Black
3/$1.00
N/Close also Available
50¢ each
LARGE QTY. AVAILABLE

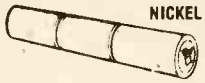
HEAVY DUTY CLIP LEADS

10 pairs — 5 colors Alligator clips on a 22" long lead. Ideal for any testing.

$2.20/pack

BATTERIES

PK/$10.00
2 PKS/$19.00



NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERY PACK 'D' SIZE

ILLUSTRATED
LESS COVER

Output: 3.6 Volts @ 3.0 Amp/Hour. Consists of three each, 1.2 Volt "D" size Nickel Cadmium Cells stacked and plastic film encapsulated. Tabs are provided at each end for electrical connections. The individual cells can be cut apart if desired. Rated recharge rate is 30 mA, 14-18 hours. Size: 1¼" dia. x 7" long. New. Shpg. wt. each pack, 1 lb.

"C" SIZE BATTERY PACK

10 C size ni-cd battery in dng pack, gives out 12.5V D.C. 1.8 amp per hour. All fresh code, pull-out from movie cameras. Can be disconnected to use as single c cells. Hard to find $15.00 per pack of 10 batteries

NI-CD BATTERY SALE

12V Pack 450 MZ/HR Size 3" x 1" x 2"
$8.00 PER PACK

4 AA Pack 450 MA/HR
$3.50 PER PACK

All above batteries are used but late date code and we guarantee to take back all bad ones for exchange.

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 9V battery to operate, speaker not included.

A perfect gift for yourself or friends.
SPECIAL $8.99 EACH
SPEAKER $1.25 EACH

ULTRASONIC SWITCH KIT

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 system or counter. Unit operates by 9-12 DC. $15.50

COMPLETE TIME MODULE

0.3" digits LCD Clock Module with month and date, hour, minute and seconds. As well as stop watch function!! Battery and back up light is with the module. Size of the module is 1" dia. Ideal for use in auto panel, computer, instrument and many others! $8.95 EACH

SOUND ACTIVATED SWITCH

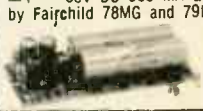
All parts completed on a PC Board SCR will turn on relay, buzzer or trigger other circuit for 2 - 10 sec. (adjustable). Ideal for use as door alarm, sound controlled toys and many other projects. Supply voltage 4.5V - 9V D.C.

$1.75 ea. 2 for $3.00

FM WIRELESS MIC KIT

It is not a pack of cigarettes. It is a new FM wireless mic kit! New design PC board fits into a plastic cigarette box (case included). Uses a condensor microphone to allow you to have a better response in sound pick-up. Transmits up to 350 ft.! With an LED indicator to signal the unit is on #FMM2 KIT FORM $7.95

REGULATED DUAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY KIT



±4 30V DC 800 MA adjustable, fully regulated by Fairchild 78MG and 79MG voltage regulator I.C. Kit includes all electronic parts, filter capacitors, I.C., heat sinks and P.C. board.

$12.50 PER KIT

AA SIZE NI-CD

SPECIAL SALE
4 FOR $6.00

RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES
LIMITED QUANTITY AVAILABLE

SUB MINIATURE TOGGLE SWITCH 6 AMP 125V A.C.

SPDT	$1.20
SPDT MOMENTARY	$1.40
DPDT	$1.80
DPDT MOMENTARY	$1.80
DPDT (CENTER OFF)	$2.20
3PDT	$2.20
3PDT (CENTER OFF)	$2.50
4PDT	$2.80
4PDT (CENTER OFF)	$3.80

POWER SUPPLY KIT

0-30V D.C. REGULATED
Uses UA723 and ZN3055 Power TR output can be adjusted from 0-30V, 2 AMP. Complete with PC board and all electronic parts.

Transformer for Power Supply, 2 AMP 24V x 2 $8.50

0-30 Power Supply $10.50 each

I.C. TEST CLIPS

Same as the E-Z clips With 20" Long Leads In Black and Red Colors $2.75 per pair

SOUND GENERATOR I.C.

Creates almost any type of sound — gun shot, explosion, train, car crash, star war, birds, organ ext. A built-in audio amplifier provides high level output. Operates from one 9V battery, 28 pin dip; we supply the datas. $2.90 EACH

ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT

CONDENSER TYPE
Touch On Touch Off uses 7473 I.C. and 12V relay

$5.50 each

1 WATT AUDIO AMP

All parts are pre-assembled on a mini PC Board. Supply Voltage 6 9V D.C. SPECIAL PRICE $1.95 ea.

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Incorporates brand-new D.C. design that gives a frequency response from OHz — 100KHz ±0.5dB! 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% • T.I.M. less than .005% • Frequency response: DC to 100KHz ±0.5dB • RIAA deviation: ±0.2dB • S/N ratio: better than 70dB • Sensitivity: Phono 2MV 47K/Aux. 100MV 100K • Output level: 1.3V • Max. output: 15V • Tone control: bass ±10dB @ 50Hz/treble ±10dB @ 15Hz • Power supply: ±24 D.C. @ 0.5A

Kit comes with regulated power supply all you need is a 48V C.T. transformer @ 0.5A

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X'former
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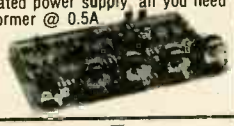

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Ideal for Alarm or Tone Indicator

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4006	1.10	4029	.95	4093	.95	74C83	1.30
4007	.27	4030	.35	4099	1.75	74C85	1.40
4008	.98	4034	2.25	4501	.95	74C93	1.30
4009	.45	4035	.97	4510	.90	74C95	1.40
4010	.45	4040	1.00	4511	.95	74C86	.50
4011	.35	4042	.85	4514	1.95	74C93	.95
4012	.35	4043	1.00	4515	1.95	74C151	1.75
4013	.40	4044	.80	4516	1.00	74C157	1.75
4014	1.20	4046	1.95	4518	1.20	74C160	1.20
4015	1.00	4049	.75	4520	1.00	74C161	1.15
4016	.45	4050	.45	74C00	.27	74C163	1.15
4017	1.05	4051	1.10	74C02	.27	74C165	1.25
4018	.90	4052	1.10	74C04	.40	74C173	1.30
4019	.45	4053	1.10	74C08	.30	74C174	1.20
4020	1.10	4066	.70	74C10	.27	74C175	1.20
4021	1.10	4069	.45	74C14	1.20	74C192	1.20
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4025	.35	4077	.35	74C73	.75		

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3.57 MHz	18.000 MHz
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4" x 6" DOUBLE SIDED EPOXY BOARD 1/16" thick
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1/16" thick with 1/10" spacing 4½" x 6½" $1.95

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74S02	.30	74S30	.40	74S151	1.25
74S05	.45	74S32	.40	74S157	1.25
74S08	.40	74S89	1.90	74S158	1.25
74S11	.35	74S112	.85	74S174	1.40
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100	.06	.14	.35	.90	3.70	5.00
200	.07	.20	.40	1.30	4.25	6.50
400	.09	.25	.65	1.50	6.50	9.60
600	.11	.30	.80	2.00	8.50	12.50
800	.15	.35	1.00	2.50	10.50	16.50
1000	.20	.45	1.25	3.00	12.50	20.00

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.1 or .01 uf 25V ceramic disc. capts.	16/$1.00, 100/$5.00

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79HGKC-5V at 5A	6.95	18 or 24V	$1.10
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2N3137 NPN Si RF	$ .55
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2N1420 NPN Si TO-5	3/$1.00
2N3767 NPN Si TO-66	$ .70
2N2222 NPN Si TO-18	5/$1.00
2N3055 NPN Si TO-3	$ .60
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TIP 32B PNP Si TO-220	$ .65
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7400	.17	7448	.75	74157	.85
74101	.17	7450	.17	74160	.85
7402	.17	7472	.35	74161	.80
7403	.17	7473	.35	74162	1.20
7404	.24	7474	.42	74163	.95
7405	.24	7475	.49	74164	.85
7406	.33	7476	.45	74165	.85
7407	.35	7480	.45	74166	1.05
7408	.27	7483	.60	74167	1.35
7409	.24	7485	.75	74170	1.60
7410	.17	7486	.42	74173	1.30
7411	.22	7489	1.80	74174	.85
7412	.22	7490	.50	74175	.75
7413	.42	7491	.55	74176	.75
7414	.90	7492	.50	74177	.75
7416	.33	7493	.50	74180	.75
7417	.37	7494	.60	74181	1.80
7420	.17	7495	.60	74190	1.20
7425	.35	7496	.60	74191	1.20
7426	.33	74107	.35	74192	.79
7427	.35	74121	.35	74193	.79
7430	.17	74122	.39	74194	.85
7432	.27	74123	.42	74195	.65
7437	.27	74125	.45	74196	.85
7438	.27	74126	.45	74197	.87
7440	.17	74145	.75	74279	.95
7441	.85	74150	1.10	74367	.80
7442	.50	74151	.65	74368	.65
7445	.70	74153	.65	74390	1.50
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7447	.75	74155	.75	75492	1.05
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1UF 35V	5/$1.00	30UF 6V	5/$1.00
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3.3UF 20V	4/$1.00	100UF 15V	$ .70
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74LS00	.28	74LS139	1.30
74LS01	.29	74LS151	1.19
74LS02	.28	74LS153	1.19
74LS03	.28	74LS155	1.19
74LS04	.35	74LS156	1.19
74LS05	.36	74LS157	.85
74LS08	.35	74LS160	1.10
74LS09	.35	74LS161	1.10
74LS10	.30	74LS162	1.10
74LS11	.45	74LS163	1.20
74LS12	.35	74LS164	1.20
74LS13	.95	74LS168	1.25
74LS14	1.20	74LS170	1.70
74LS20	.30	74LS173	1.30
74LS21	.98	74LS174	1.60
74LS22	.35	74LS175	1.00
74LS26	.35	74LS181	2.50
74LS27	.45	74LS190	1.25
74LS28	.45	74LS191	1.15
74LS30	.35	74LS192	1.00
74LS32	.40	74LS193	1.10
74LS37	.45	74LS194	1.95
74LS38	.55	74LS195	1.10
74LS40	.40	74LS196	1.20
74LS42	1.00	74LS197	1.10
74LS47	1.05	74LS240	2.50
74LS51	.36	74LS241	2.95
74LS54	.36	74LS242	3.00
74LS73	.60	74LS243	2.75
74LS74	1.05	74LS244	2.50
74LS76	.45	74LS251	1.29
74LS83	.95	74LS253	1.50
74LS85	1.10	74LS257	.90
74LS86	.45	74LS258	1.50
74LS90	.90	74LS259	1.50
74LS92	.90	74LS266	.70
74LS93	.90	74LS273	1.75
74LS112	.45	74LS279	.70
74LS113	.45	74LS290	.80
74LS114	.56	74LS293	.80
74LS123	1.10	74LS365	.80
74LS125	.90	74LS366	.80
74LS126	.90	74LS367	.80
74LS132	.95	74LS368	.80
74LS136	.80	74LS375	.95
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74LS138	1.25	74LS393	.90

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CA3086	.95
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8038CC	3.50
NE566A	1.50

SCR'S

	1.5A	6A	35A	110A
100	.45	.60	1.40	
200	.70	.80	1.90	9.00
400	1.20	1.40	2.60	12.00
800		1.80	3.60	15.00

TRIACS

PRV	1A	10A	25A
100	.45	.80	1.55
200	.84	1.30	2.10
400	1.30	1.90	3.10
600	2.00	2.75	4.30

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☐ 10-LINE CORDS, heavy-duty, 18 gauge, 6', molded plug, 2-cond. (#6499)	2.99	20 for	$3
☐ 10-2N3055 HOBBY TRANSISTORS, manuf. fallout, TO-3, U-test. (#6624)	2.99	20 for	$3
☐ 100-DTL IC's, mostly dual JK flip flops, marked, 100% prime, (#6444)	2.99	200 for	$3
☐ 38-STEREO INDICATORS, tiny red 1.5V bulbs, for Hi-Fi replacement, (#6244)	2.99	70 for	$3
☐ 40-800V 1A RECTIFIERS, type IN4006, epoxy, axial leads, (#6245)	2.99	80 for	$3
☐ 9-DIGIT READOUTS, flat pak w/bubble mag. .120 high, 14 pin, (#5558)	2.99	18 for	$3
☐ 100-PREFORMED 1/4 WATTERS, assorted values, precut for PC appl. (#6622)	2.99	200 for	$3
☐ 20-NE-2 BULBS W/RESISTOR, neon, plugs right into 110 VAC, (#6620)	2.99	40 for	$3
☐ 15-RCA PHONO JACKS, popular Hi-Fi jack on a Bakelit strip, (#6230)	2.99	30 for	$3
☐ 200-Hi-QUALITY RESISTORS, asst. carbons, some metallic, some 5%ers, (#6627)	2.99	400 for	$3
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☐ 3-SHIELDED AUDIO CABLES, 2 cond., with RCA plugs at each end, (#6412)	2.99	6 for	$3
☐ 200-PC-SEMICON SPECIAL, assorted semis of all types, Untested material, (#3300)	2.99	400 for	$3
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☐ 4-TAPE HEADS, record/play, stereo & mono, w/plugs, 11" leads, (#5973)	2.99	8 for	$3
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☐ 10-QUAD PHONO JACKS, 4 RCA jacks on 2 x 1½" Bakelite strip, (#6249)	2.99	20 for	$3
☐ 25-RCA PHONO PLUGS, popular audio/speaker plugs, 100% material, (#3293)	2.99	50 for	$3
☐ 15-MINI PLUG & CABLE SETS, 3.5mm plug, 6' insulated 2 cond. leads, (#6269)	2.99	30 for	$3
☐ 25-MAGNETIC DISCS, Plastalloy 13/16 dia. x 1/8" disc, (#6294)	2.99	50 for	$3
☐ 200-PRE-FORMED DISCS, caps w/leads for PC use, mixed values, (#2605)	2.99	400 for	$3
☐ 25-PLASTIC POWERS, 25 watt, npn & pnp, 50-200 bvcbo, TO-220, (#6237)	2.99	50 for	$3
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☐ 24-LM-340T VOLTAGE REGULATORS, untested TO-220, may incl. 5-24V, (#2635)	2.99	48 for	$3
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☐ 100-COILS & CHOKES, asst. RF,-OSC, IF, and peaking types. (#6283)	2.99	200 for	$3
☐ 50-POWER TAB TRANSISTORS, plastic NPN, TO-220, asst. types, untested, (#2425)	2.99	100 for	$3
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☐ 75-LONG LEAD DISCS, prime, marked caps, assorted material, (#2598)	2.99	150 for	$3
☐ 50-TTLs, 7400 series, incl. gates, flip-flops, etc. untested, (#6226)	2.99	100 for	$3
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☐ 250-MOLEX SOCKETS, "on-a-strip", make your own pc sockets, (#6255)	2.99	500 for	$3
☐ 50-MINI POTS, pc style, single turn, assorted values, (#3345)	2.99	100 for	$3
☐ 15-JUMBO RED LEDS, 3V 10 mA, 100% good material, red dome lens, (#3369)	2.99	30 for	$3
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☐ 75-CABLE TIES, 4" non-slip white plastic, like Ty-wrap, (#3218)	2.99	150 for	$3
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☐ 175-¼ WATT RESISTORS, assrtd. carbons, carbo-films, some 5%ers, (#5797A)	2.99	350 for	$3
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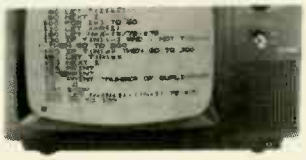

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) unique l valuable nponents of the MicroAce

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e unique versatile BASIC interpreter offers rkable programming advantages:

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Jnique syntax check. Only lines with correct yntax are accepted into programs. A cursor dentifies errors immediately. This prevents ntry of long and complicated programs with aults only discovered when you try to run hem.

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Jp to 26 single dimension arrays.

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/ariable names of any length.

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The MicroAce owes its remarkable low price to its remarkable design: the whole system is packed on to fewer, newer, more powerful and advanced LSI chips. A single SUPER ROM, for instance, contains the BASIC interpreter, the character set, operating system, and monitor. And the MicroAce 1K byte RAM (expandable to 2K on board) is roughly equivalent to 4K bytes in a conventional computer — typically storing 100 lines of BASIC. (Key words occupy only a single byte.)

The display shows 32 characters by 24 lines.

And Benchmark tests show that the MicroAce is faster than all other personal computers.

No other personal computer offers this unique combination of high capability and low price.

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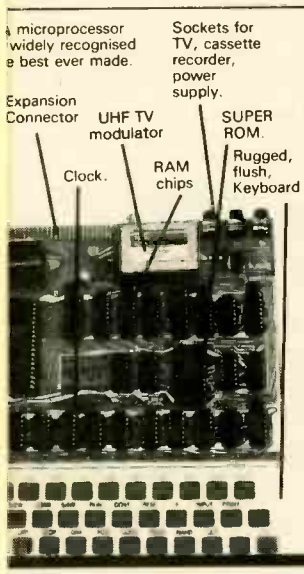
If the features of the BASIC interpreter mean little to you-don't worry. They're all explained in the specially-written book *free* with every kit! The book makes learning easy, exciting and enjoyable, and represents a complete course in BASIC programming-from first principles to complex programs. (Available separately-purchase price refunded if you buy a MicroAce later.)

A hardware manual is also included with every kit.

The MicroAce Kit: $149.00 with IK COMPLETE $169.00 with 2K

Demand for the MicroAce is very high: use the coupon to order today for the earliest possible delivery. All orders will be despatched in strict rotation. If you are unsuccessful in constructing your kit, we will repair it for a fee of $20.00, post and packing FREE. Of course, you may return your MicroAce as received within 14 days for a full refund. We want you to be satisfied beyond all doubt — and we have no doubt that you will be.



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9 DIGITS 600 MHz $129.95 WIRED

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 10mHz 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 Micro-power high stability crystal oven time base are available. The CT-90, performance you can count on!

SPECIFICATIONS:

Range:	20 Hz to 600 MHz
Sensitivity:	Less than 10 MV to 150 MHz Less than 50 MV to 500 MHz
Resolution:	0.1 Hz (10 MHz range) 1.0 Hz (60 MHz range) 10.0 Hz (600 MHz range)
Display:	9 digits 0.4" LED
Time base:	Standard-10.000 mHz, 1.0 ppm 20-40°C. Optional Micro-power oven-0.1 ppm 20-40°C
Power:	8-15 VAC @ 250 ma

PRICES

CT-90 wired, 1 year warranty	$129.95
CT-90 Kit, 90 day parts warranty	109.95
AC-1 AC adapter	3.95
BP-1 Nicad pack +AC Adapter/Charger	12.95
OV-1, Micro-power Oven time base	49.95
External time base input	14.95

DIGITS 525 MHz $99.95 WIRED

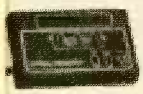
CIFICATIONS:

ge:	20 Hz to 525 MHz
itivity:	Less than 50 MV to 150 MHz Less than 150 MV to 500 MHz
olution:	1.0 Hz (5 MHz range) 10.0 Hz (50 MHz range) 100.0 Hz (500 MHz range)
play:	7 digits 0.4" LED
e base:	1.0 ppm TCXO 20-40°C
er:	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 pre-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	84.95
AC-1 AC adapter	3.95
BP-1 Nicad pack + AC adapter/charger	12.95



7 DIGITS 500 MHz $79.95 WIRED

ICES:

NI-100 wired, 1 year ranty	$79.95
NI-100 Kit, 90 day part ranty	59.95
Z Ac adapter for MINI-	3.95
Z Nicad pack and AC pter/charger	12.95

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:	1 MHz to 500 MHz
Sensitivity:	Less than 25 MV
Resolution:	100 Hz (slow gate) 1.0 KHz (fast gate)
Display:	7 digits, 0.4" LED
Time base:	2.0 ppm 20-40°C
Power:	5 VDC @ 200 ma

8 DIGITS 600 MHz $159.95 WIRED

NEW READ RECEIVER FREQUENCY!

SPECIFICATIONS:

Range:	20 Hz to 600 MHz
Sensitivity:	Less than 25 mv to 150 MHz Less than 150 mv to 600 MHz
Resolution:	1.0 Hz (60 MHz range) 10.0 Hz (600 MHz range)
Display:	8 digits 0.4" LED
Time base:	2.0 ppm 20-40°C
Power:	110 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	119.95
RA-1, receiver adapter kit	14.95
RA-1 wired and pre-programmed (send copy of receiver schematic)	29.95

DIGITAL MULTIMETER $99.95 WIRED

RICES:

M-700 wired, 1 year warranty	$99.95
M-700 Kit, 90 day parts rranty	79.95
C-1, AC adaptor	3.95
P-3, Nicad pack +AC apter/charger	19.95
P-1, Probe kit	2.95

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 3½ digit, ½ 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:	100uV to 1 KV, 5 ranges
DC/AC current	0.1uA to 2.0 Amps, 5 ranges
Resistance:	0.1 ohms to 20 Megohms, 6 ranges
Input impedance:	10 Megohms, DC/AC volts
Accuracy:	10.1% basic DC volts
Power:	4 'C' cells

AUDIO SCALER

or high resolution audio measurements, multiplies P in frequency.

- Great for PL tones
- Multiplies by 10 or 100
- 0.01 Hz resolution!

$29.95 Kit $39.95 Wired

ACCESSORIES

Telescopic whip antenna - BNC plug	$ 7.95
High impedance probe, light loading	15.95
Low pass probe, for audio measurements	15.95
Direct probe, general purpose usage	12.95
Tilt bail, for CT 70, 90, MINI-100	3.95
Color burst calibration unit, calibrates counter against color TV signal	14.95

COUNTER PREAMP

For measuring extremely weak signals from 10 to 1,000 MHz. Small size, powered by plug transformer-included.

- Flat 25 db gain
- BNC Connectors
- Great for sniffing RF with pick-up loop

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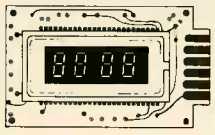
National Semiconductor Clock Modules



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Features: Bright 0.3" green display. Internal crystal time-base, ±0.5 sec./day accur. Auto. display brightness control logic. Display color filterable to blue, blue-green, green & yellow. Complete—just add switches and lens.

MA1003 Module $16.95

MA1023 .7" Low Cost Digital LED Clock Module	8.95
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National Semiconductor

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MM5290J-2 (MK4116/UPD416) . . . $6.95 each
16K DYNAMIC RAM (150NS)
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4K STATIC RAM (300NS)
(8 EACH $43.95) (100 EACH $450.00/lot)

MM2114L-3 ..... $6.25 each
4K STATIC RAM (LOW POWER 300NS)
(8 EACH $44.95) (100 EACH $475.00/lot)

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- Erases 2708, 2716, 1702A, 5203Q, 5204Q, etc.
- Erases up to 4 chips within 20 minutes.
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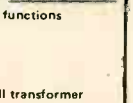
- Complete with holding tray for 4 chips.

UVS-11E $79.50

Jumbo 6-Digit Clock Kit



- Four .630"ht. and two .300"ht. common anode displays
- Uses MM5314 clock chip
- Switches for hours, minutes and hold functions
- Hours easily viewable to 30 feet
- Simulated walnut case
- 115VAC operation
- 12 or 24 hour operation
- Includes all components, case and wall transformer
- Size: 6¾" x 3-1/8" x 1¾"

JE747 ..... $29.95

6-Digit Clock Kit

- Bright .300 ht. comm. cathode display
- Uses MM5314 clock chip
- Switches for hours, minutes and hold modes
- Hrs. easily viewable to 20 ft.
- Simulated walnut case
- 115 VAC operation
- 12 or 24 hr. operation
- Incl. all components, case & wall transformer
- Size: 6¾" x 3-1/8" x 1¾"

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Regulated Power Supply

Uses LM309K. Heat sink provided. PC board construction. Provides a solid 1 amp @ 5 volts. Can supply up to ±5V, ±9V and ±12V with JE205 Adapter. Includes components, hardware and instructions. Size: 3½" x 5" x 2"H

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ADAPTER BOARD —Adapts to JE200— ±5V, ±9V and ±12V

DC/DC converter with +5V input. Toriodal hi-speed switching XMFR. Short circuit protection. PC board construction. Piggy-back to JE 200 board. Size: 3½" x 2" x 9/16"H

JE205 ..... $12.95

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DP8308	8-Bit Bi-Directional Receiver	3.95

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MM503H	Dual 50-Bit Dynamic	.50
MM506H	Dual 100-Bit Static	.50
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MM1402	256-Bit Dynamic	3.95
MM5013	1024-Bit Dynamic/Accumulator	1.95
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MM5035N	Octal 80-Bit	9.95
2504V(1404A)	1024-Bit Dynamic	3.95
2518N	Hex 32-Bit Static	4.95
2522V	Dual 132-Bit Static	2.95
2524V	512-Bit Dynamic	.99
2526V	1024-Bit Dynamic	2.95
2527V	Dual 256-Bit Static	2.95
2528V	Dual 250-Bit Static	4.00
2529V	Dual 240-Bit Static	4.00
2532N	Quad 80-Bit Static	2.95
3341PC	Fifo (Dual 80)	6.95

DATA ACQUISITION

AF100-1CN	Universal Active Filter 2.5%	5.95
AF121-1CJ	Touch Tone Low Pass Filter	19.95
AF122-1CJ	Touch Tone Low Pass Filter	19.95
LM308AH	Super Gain Op Amp	1.00
LM334Z	Constant Current Source	1.30
LM335Z	Temperature Transducer	1.40
LF356N	JFET Input Op Amp	1.10
LF398N	Sample & Hold Amplifiers	3.95
LM399H	Temp. Comp. Prec. Ref. (5ppm/C°)	4.95
ADC0804LCN	8-Bit A/D Converter (1 LSB)	4.95
DAC0808LCN	8-Bit D/A Converter (0.78% Lin.)	2.25

DATA ACQUISITION (CONTINUED)

ADC0809CCN	8-Bit A/D Converter (8-Ch. Multi.)	5.25
ADC0817CCN	8-Bit A/D Converter (16-Ch. Multi.)	10.95
DAC1000LCN	10-Bit D/A Conv. Micro. Comp. (0.05%)	13.95
DAC1008LCN	10-Bit D/A Conv. Micro. Comp. (0.20%)	8.95
DAC1020LCN	10-Bit D/A Converter (0.05% Lin.)	8.49
DAC1022LCN	10-Bit D/A Converter (0.20% Lin.)	5.95
DAC1222LCN	12-Bit D/A Converter (0.20% Lin.)	9.95
CD4051N	8-Channel Multiplexer	1.19
AY-5-1013	30K BAUD UART	5.98

RAM'S

1101	256x1 Static	1.49
1103	1024x1 Dynamic	.99
2101 (8101)	256x4 Static	3.95
2102	1024x1 Static	1.75
21L02	1024x1 Static	1.95
2111 (8111)	256x4 Static	3.95
2112	256x4 Static MOS	4.95
2114	1024x4 Static 450ns	5.95
2114L	1024x4 Static 450ns Low Power	6.95
2114-3	1024x4 Static 300ns	7.49
2114L-3	1024x4 Static 300ns Low Power	8.95
2117	16,384x1 Dynamic 350ns (housemarked)	4.95
MM2147J	4096x1 Fast 70ns	19.95
8101	256x4 Static	7.95
MM5261	1024x1 Dynamic Fully Decoded	.99
MM5262	2Kx1 Dynamic	.25
MM5280/2107	4096x1 Dynamic	4.95
MM5290J-2(4116)	16K Dynamic 250ns (UPD416)	6.95
MM5298J-3A	8K Dyn. 200ns (lower ½ of MM5290J)	4.95
7489	16x4 Static	1.75
UPD414/MK4027	4K Dynamic 16-pin	4.95
TMS4044-45NL	4K Static	14.95
TMS4045	1024x4 Static	14.95

PROMS/EPROMS

1702A	2K UV Erasable PROM	5.95
2708	8K EPROM	9.95
TMS2716	16K EPROM (+5V, +5V, +12V)	19.95
2716(Intel(2516) T1	16K EPROM (Single +5V)	17.95
2732Intel(2532) T1	32K EPROM	49.95
2758	8K EPROM (450ns) (Single +5V)	7.95
5203	2048 PROM	14.95
82S23(74S188)	32x8 PROM (Open Collector)	4.95
82S115	4096 Bipolar PROM	19.95
82S123(74S288)	32x8 Tri-State Bipolar PROM	4.95
82S185	8K PROM	29.95

ROM'S

2513(2140)	Character Generator (Upper Case)	9.95
2513(3021)	Character Generator (Lower Case)	9.95
2516N	Character Generator	10.95
MM5230N	2048-Bit Read Only Memory	1.95

NMOS READ ONLY MEMORIES

MCM66710P	128x9x7 ASCII Shifted w/Greek	13.50
MCM66740P	128x9x7 Math Symbol & Pictures	13.50
MCM66750P	128x9x7 Alpha, Control Char. Gen.	13.50

MICROPROCESSOR MANUALS

M-Z80	User Manual	7.50
M-CDP1802	User Manual	7.50
M-2650	User Manual	5.00

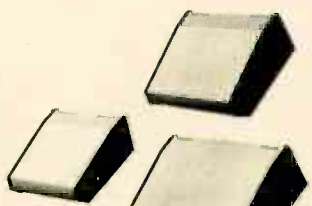
SPECIAL FUNCTION

DS0025CN	Dual MOS Clock Driver (SMZ)	3.50
DS0026CN	Dual MOS Clock Driver (SMZ)	1.95
INS8177N-1	Floppy Disc Controller	24.95
INS2651N	Communication Chip	19.95
MM5837N	Microprocessor Real Time Clock	8.98
MM5841NN	Microprocessor Compatible Clock	11.95
COP402N	Microcontroller with 64-Digit RAM and Direct LED Drive	6.95
COP402MN	Microcontroller with 64-Digit RAM & Direct LED Drive w/N Buss Int.	7.49
COP470N	32-Seg.VAC Fluor. Driver (20-pin pkg.)	3.25

TELEPHONE/KEYBOARD CHIPS

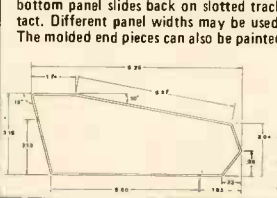
AY-5-9100	Push Button Telephone Dialer	14.95
AY-5-9200	Repertory Dialer	14.95
AY-5-9500	CMOS Clock Generator	4.95
AY-5-2376	Keyboard Encoder (88 keys)	11.95
HD0165-5	Keyboard Encoder (16 keys)	7.95
74C922	Keyboard Encoder (36 keys)	5.49
74C923	Keyboard Encoder (20 keys)	5.75
MM53190N	Push Button Pulse Dialer	7.95
MM57499N	96/144-Key Serial Keyboard Encoder	8.95

DESIGNERS' SERIES
Blank Desk-Top Electronic Enclosures



- High strength epoxy molded end pieces in mocha brown finish.
- Sliding rear/bottom panel for service and component accessibility.
- Top/bottom panels .080 thk alum. Alodine type 1200 finish (gold tint color) for best paint adhesion after modification.
- Vented top and bottom panels for cooling efficiency.
- Rigid construction provides unlimited applications.

CONSTRUCTION:
The "DTE" Blank Desk Top Electronic Enclosures are designed to blend and complement today's modern computer equipment and can be used in both industrial and home. The end pieces are precision molded with an internal slot (all around) to accept both top and bottom panels. The panels are then fastened to ¼" thick tabs inside the end pieces to provide maximum rigidity to the enclosure. For ease of equipment servicing, the rear/bottom panel slides back on slotted tracks while the rest of the enclosure remains intact. Different panel widths may be used while maintaining a common profile outline. The molded end pieces can also be painted to match any panel color scheme.



Enclosure Model No.	Panel Width	PRICE
DTE-8	8.00"	$29.95
DTE-11	10.65"	$32.95
DTE-14	14.00"	$34.95

$10.00 Min. Order — U.S. Funds Only
Calif. Residents Add 6% Sales Tax
Postage—Add 5% plus $1 Insurance

Spec Sheets — 25¢
1981 Catalog Available — Send 41¢ stamp

NEW 1981 CATALOG

Jameco ELECTRONICS

PHONE ORDERS WELCOME
(415) 592-8097

MAIL ORDER ELECTRONICS — WORLDWIDE
1355 SHOREWAY ROAD, BELMONT, CA 94002
PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

12/80

COMPUTER CUBE T.M.

NEW!

COMPUTER CRT MONITOR & ACCESSORY CASE
- One piece heavy duty molded construction
- Painted to match Apple II & III (Lt. beige, textured finish)
- Smoke colored acrylic front cover (removable)
- Built-in shelf holds CRT and allows room for 2 Apple disk drives below shelf
- Three 2½" holes provided in bottom of case for addition of fan if needed.
- Fan hole positioned above Apple motherboard location.
- Hookup cables can be run through other 2 holes.
- Case accommodates most B&W and Color uncased CRT monitors made by Motorola, Ball Bros., Zenith, Sanyo, Panasonic, Hitachi, etc. or any monitor that will fit into 10-3/8"H x 14½"W x 13¾"D space.
- Size: 15" x 15" x 15" O.D., 14½"H x 14½"W x 13¾" I.D.
- Weight: approximately 12 lbs.
- CRT monitor fan and disk drives not included.

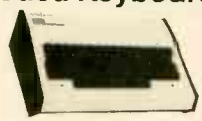
CUBE-1 ..... $99.95

TRS-80 16K Conversion Kit

Expand your 4K TRS-80 System to 16K.
Kit comes complete with:
* 8 each MM5290-2 (UPD416) (16K Dynamic Rams) (250NS or less)
* Documentation for conversion

TRS-16K $49.95

JE610 ASCII Encoded Keyboard Kit



The JE610 ASCII Keyboard Kit can be interfaced into most any computer system. The kit comes complete with an industrial grade keyboard switch assembly (62-keys), IC's, sockets, connector, electronic components and a double-sided printed wiring board. The keyboard assembly requires +5V @ 150mA and −12V @ 10 mA for operation. Features: 60 keys generate the 126 characters, upper and lower case ASCII set. Fully buffered. Two user-define keys provided for custom applications. Caps lock for upper-case-only alpha characters. Utilizes a 2376 (40 pin) encoder read-only memory chip. Outputs directly compatible with TTL/DTL or MOS logic arrays. Easy interfacing with a 16-pin dip or 18 pin edge connector.

JE610 (Case not included) $79.95
K62 (Keyboard only) $34.95

Desk-Top Enclosure for JE610 ASCII Encoded Keyboard Kit

Compact desk-top enclosure: Color-coordinated designer's case with light tan aluminum panels and molded end pieces in mocha brown. Includes mounting hardware. Size: 3½"H x 14½"W x 8¾"D.

DTE-AK $49.95

SPECIAL: JE610/DTE-AK PURCHASED TOGETHER (Value $129.90) $124.95

JE600 Hexadecimal Encoder Kit

FULL 8-BIT LATCHED OUTPUT 19-KEY KEYBOARD

The JE600 Encoder Keyboard Kit provides two separate hexadecimal digits produced from sequential key entries to allow direct programming for 8-bit microprocessor or 8-bit memory circuits. Three additional keys are provided for user operations with one having a bistable output available. The outputs are latched and monitored with 9 LED readouts. Also included is a key entry strobe. Features: Full 8-bit latched output for microprocessor use. Three user-define keys with one being bistable operation. Debounce circuit provided for all 19 keys. 9 LED readouts to verify entries. Easy interfacing with standard 16-pin IC connector. Only +5VDC required for operation.

JE600 (Case not included) $59.95
K19 (Keyboard only) $14.95

Desk-Top Enclosure for JE600 Hexadecimal Keyboard Kit

Compact desk-top enclosure: Color-coordinated designer's case with light tan aluminum panels and molded end pieces in mocha brown. Includes mounting hardware. Size: 3½"H x 8¾"W x 8¾"D.

DTE-HK $44.95

SPECIAL: JE600/DTE-HK PURCHASED TOGETHER (Value $104.90) $99.95

CIRCLE 13 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

7400

1N	.20	SN7472N	.29
2N	.25	SN7473N	.35
3N	.25	SN7474N	.35
4N	.25	SN7475N	.49
5N	.29	SN7476N	.35
6N	.35	SN7480N	.50
7N	.35	SN7482N	.99
8N	.29	SN7483N	.69
9N	.29	SN7485N	.89
0N	.25	SN7486N	.35
1N	.29	SN7489N	1.75
2N	.35	SN7490N	.49
3N	.40	SN7491N	.59
4N	.69	SN7492N	.45
6N	.29	SN7493N	.45
7N	.29	SN74107N	.35
9N	.39	SN74109N	.39
0N	.25	SN74116N	1.95
2N	.29	SN74121N	.39
7N	.25	SN74122N	.55
8N	.40	SN74123N	.59
9N	.25	SN74125N	.49
0N	.20	SN74126N	.49
1N	.89	SN74132N	.75
2N	.59	SN74136N	.75
3N	1.10	SN74141N	.99
4N	1.10	SN74142N	3.25
5N	.89	SN74143N	3.49
6N	.79	SN74144N	3.49
7N	.69	SN74145N	.79
8N	.79	SN74147N	1.95
0N	.20	SN74148N	1.29
1N	.20	SN74150N	1.25
3N	.20	SN74151N	.69
4N	.20	SN74152N	.69
9A	.25	SN74153N	.79
0N	.20	SN74154N	1.25
0N	.29	SN74155N	.79
		SN74156N	.79
		SN74157N	.69
		SN74160N	.89
		SN74161N	.89
		SN74162N	.89
		SN74163N	.89
		SN74164N	.89
		SN74165N	.89
		SN74166N	1.25
		SN74167N	2.79
		SN74170N	1.95
		SN74172N	4.95
		SN74173N	1.39
		SN74174N	.99
		SN74175N	.89
		SN74176N	.79
		SN74177N	.79
		SN74179N	1.49
		SN74180N	.79
		SN74181N	2.25
		SN74182N	.79
		SN74184N	2.49
		SN74185N	2.49
		SN74190N	1.25
		SN74191N	1.25
		SN74192N	.89
		SN74193N	.89
		SN74194N	.89
		SN74195N	.69
		SN74196N	.89
		SN74197N	.89
		SN74198N	1.49
		SN74199N	1.49
		SN74221N	1.25
		SN74251N	.99
		SN74276N	1.95
		SN74279N	.79
		SN74283N	1.49
		SN74284N	3.95
		SN74285N	3.95
		SN74365N	.69
		SN74366N	.69
		SN74367N	.69
		SN74368N	.69
		SN74390N	1.49
		SN74393N	1.49

74LS

0	.29	74LS92	.75
1	.29	74LS93	.75
2	.29	74LS95	.99
3	.35	74LS96	1.15
4	.29	74LS107	.45
5	.35	74LS109	.45
6	.29	74LS112	.45
7	.75	74LS113	.49
8	.35	74LS114	.49
9	.59	74LS122	.89
0	.99	74LS123	1.25
1	.35	74LS125	.89
2	.29	74LS126	.55
3	.35	74LS132	.99
4	.35	74LS133	.89
5	.35	74LS136	.49
7	.35	74LS138	.89
8	.35	74LS139	.89
0	.29	74LS151	.89
2	.35	74LS153	.89
3	.59	74LS154	1.75
7	.45	74LS155	1.19
8	.49	74LS156	1.19
0	.35	74LS157	.89
2	.89	74LS158	.99
7	.89	74LS160	1.15
8	1.15	74LS161	1.15
9	1.15	74LS162	1.15
1	.29	74LS163	1.15
4	.29	74LS164	1.25
5	.29	74LS165	1.25
3	.45	74LS168	1.19
4	.45	74LS169	1.19
5	.59	74LS170	2.49
6	.45	74LS173	1.39
8	.49	74LS174	.99
3	.89	74LS175	.99
5	1.25	74LS181	2.95
6	.45	74LS190	1.25
0	.59	74LS191	1.25

74S

	.50	74S133	.55
	.50	74S134	.69
	.55	74S135	1.19
	.55	74S136	1.75
	.50	74S138	1.35
	.50	74S139	1.35
	.50	74S140	1.15
	.50	74S151	1.35
	.50	74S153	1.35
	.50	74S157	1.35
	.50	74S158	1.35
	.55	74S174	1.59
	.55	74S175	1.59
	.50	74S188	4.95
	.50	74S194	1.95
	.50	74S195	1.95
	.79	74S196	3.95
	.79	74S240	2.95
2	.79	74S241	2.95
3	.79	74S242	3.25
4	.79	74S243	3.25

LIMITED AVAILABILITY ON THESE PROMS

013H	2.15	74S244	3.25
023H	3.25	74S251	1.45
039H	1.35	74S253	1.45
046N	1.30	74S257	1.35
059N	3.25	74S258	1.35
060N	3.25	74S260	.79
080H	1.25	74S280	2.95
		74S287*	4.95
		74S288*	4.95
		74S373	3.49
		74S374	3.49
		74S387*	5.95
		74S471*	19.95
		74S472*	19.95
		74S473*	19.95
		74S474*	21.95
		74S475*	21.95
		74S570*	7.95
		74S571*	7.95
		74S572*	19.95
		74S573*	19.95
		74S940	3.15
		74S941	3.15

CA—LINEAR

		CA3089N	3.75
		CA3096N	3.95
		CA3130H	1.39
		CA3140H	1.25
		CA3160H	1.25
		CA3401N	.59
		CA3600N	3.50
3000	.39	CA3081N	2.00
4001	.39	CA3082N	2.00
4002	.39	CA3083N	1.60
4006	1.19	CA3086N	.85

CD—CMOS

4007	.25	CD4041	1.49
4009	.49	CD4042	.99
4010	.49	CD4043	.89
4011	.39	CD4044	.89
4012	.25	CD4046	1.79
4013	.49	CD4047	2.50
4014	1.39	CD4048	1.35
4015	1.19	CD4049	.49
4016	.59	CD4050	.69
4017	1.19	CD4051	1.19
4018	.99	CD4052	1.19
4019	.49	CD4053	1.19
4020	1.19	CD4056	2.95
4021	1.39	CD4059	9.95
4022	1.19	CD4060	1.49
4023	.29	CD4066	.79
4024	.79	CD4068	.39
4025	.23	CD4069	.45
4026	2.95	CD4070	.55
4027	.69	CD4071	.49
4028	.89	CD4072	.49
4029	1.49	CD4073	.39
4030	.49	CD4075	.39
4035	.99	CD4076	1.39
4040	1.49	CD4081	.39
		CD4082	.39
		CD4093	.99
		CD4098	2.49
		CD4506	.75
		CD4507	.99
		CD4508	3.95
		CD4510	1.39
		CD4511	1.29
		CD4514	3.95
		CD4515	2.95
		CD4516	1.49
		CD4518	1.79
		CD4519	.89
		CD4520	1.29
		CD4526	1.79
		CD4528	1.79
		CD4529	1.95
		CD4543	2.79
		CD4562	11.95
		CD4566	2.79
		CD4583	2.49
		CD4723	1.95
		CD4724	1.95
		MC14409	14.95
		MC14410	14.95
		MC14411	14.95
		MC14412	11.95
		MC14419	4.95
		MC14433	13.95

JE608 PROGRAMMER
2708 EPROM PROGRAMMER

- 3 separate Display Registers: 8 LED's for Hex Key entries, 10 LED's (2^20) for Address Register and 8 LED's for Data Memory Register. The Data Memory Register displays the content of the RAM's from the EPROM Chips.
- Development of microprocessor systems by means of a ribbon cable from the programmer panel test socket to the EPROM socket on the microprocessor board.
- Rapid checking verification of programmed data changes.
- User may move data from a master to RAM's or write into RAM's with keyboard entries.
- Allows manual stepping manipulation (up and down) at any address location.
- Stand alone EPROM Programmer consisting of: A 19 key Hexadecimal Keyboard assembly, Programmer Board assembly with 6 power supplies and a LED/Test Socket Panel Board assembly. The Test Socket is zero force insertion type. Power requirements: 115VAC, 60Hz, 6W.
- Compact desk top enclosure: Color coordinated designer's case with light tan panels and molded end pieces in mocha brown. Size: 3¼"H x 11"W x 8½"D. Weight: 5 lbs.

The JE608 EPROM Programmer is a completely self-contained unit which is independent of computer control and requires no additional systems for its operations. The EPROM can be programmed from the Hexadecimal Keyboard or from a pre-programmed EPROM. The JE608 Programmer can emulate a programmed EPROM by the use of its internal RAM circuits. This will allow the user to test or pretest a program, for a system, prior to programming a chip. Any changes in the program can be entered directly into the memory circuits with the Hexadecimal Keyboard so that rewriting the entire program will not be necessary. The JE608 Programmer contains a Programmer/Board with 25 IC's and including power supplies of: -5V, +5V, +12V and +26V. The Hexadecimal Keyboard and LED/Test Socket Panel Board are separate assemblies within the system.

JE608K KIT $399.95
JE608A Assembled and tested $499.95

DISCRETE LEDS

XC556R	.200"	red	5/$1	MV50	.085"	red	6/$1	XC111R	.190" red 5/$1
XC556G	.200"	green	4/$1	XC209R	.125"	red	5/$1	XC111G	.190" green 4/$1
XC556Y	.200"	yellow	4/$1	XC209G	.125"	green	4/$1	XC111Y	.190" yellow 4/$1
XC556C	.200"	clear	4/$1	XC209Y	.125"	yellow	4/$1	XC111C	.190" clear 4/$1
XC22R	.200"	red	5/$1	XC526R	.185"	red	5/$1		
XC22G	.200"	green	4/$1	XC526G	.185"	green	4/$1		
XC22Y	.200"	yellow	4/$1	XC526Y	.185"	yellow	4/$1		
MV10B	.170"	red	4/$1	XC526C	.185"	clear	4/$1		

INFRA-RED LED
¼"x¼"x1/16" flat
IRL — 5/$1

DISPLAY LEDS

C.A. — Common Anode C.C. — Common Cathode

Type	Polarity	Ht	Price	Type	Polarity	Ht	Price
MAN 1	C.A.—red	.270	2.95	DL741	C.A.—red	.600	1.25
MAN 2	5x7 D.M.—red	.300	4.95	DL746	C.A.—red ± 1	.630	1.49
MAN 3	C.C.—red	.125	.25	DL747	C.A.—red	.600	1.49
MAN 52	C.A.—green	.300	1.25	DL750	C.C.—red	.600	1.49
MAN 54	C.C.—green	.300	1.25	DL33B	C.C.—red	.110	.35
MAN 71	C.A.—red	.300	.75	FND70	C.C.	.250	.69
MAN 72	C.A.—red	.300	.75	FND358	C.C. ± 1	.357	.99
MAN 74	C.C.—red	.300	1.25	FND359	C.C.	.357	.75
MAN 82	C.A.—yellow	.300	.49	FND503	C.C. (FND500)	.500	.99
MAN 84	C.C.—yellow	.300	.99	FND507	C.A. (FND510)	.500	.99
MAN 3620	C.A.—orange	.300	.49	HDSP-3401	C.A.—red	.800	1.50
MAN 3630	C.A.—orange ± 1	.300	.99	HDSP-3403	C.C.—red	.800	1.50
MAN 3640	C.C.—orange	.300	.99	5082-7613	C.C.,R.H.D.—red	.300	1.25
MAN 4610	C.A.—orange	.400	.99	5082-7620	C.A.,L.H.D.—yel.	.300	1.25
MAN 6610	C.A.—orange—DD	.560	.99	5082-7623	C.C.,R.H.D.—yel.	.300	1.25
MAN 6630	C.A.—orange ± 1	.560	.99	5082-7730	C.A.,L.H.D.—red	.300	.99
MAN 6640	C.C.—orange—DD	.560	.99	5082-7731	C.A.,R.H.D.—red	.300	1.25
MAN 6650	C.C.—orange ± 1	.560	.99	5082-7750	C.A.,L.H.D.—red	.430	1.75
MAN 6660	C.A.—orange	.560	.99	5082-7751	C.A.,R.H.D.—red	.430	1.25
MAN 6710	C.A.—red—DD	.560	.99	5082-7760	C.C.,R.H.D.—red	.430	1.75
MAN 6750	C.C.—red ± 1	.560	.99	5082-7300	4x7 sgl. dig. RHD	.600	22.00
MAN 6780	C.C.—red	.560	.99	5082-7302	4x7 sgl. dig. LHD	.600	22.00
DL704	C.C.—red	.300	1.25	5082-7304	Overnge. char. (±1)	.600	19.95
DL707	C.A.—red	.300	1.25	LIT-1	Photo Xsistor Opto-Isol.	.69	
DL728	C.C.—red	.500	1.49	MOC3010	Optically Isol.Triac Driver	1.25	

RADIO CONTROL CIRCUITS

Ideal for remote control systems which use pulse amplitude modulation (toy cars, boats, tanks, etc.) Features: five function control, adjustable steering angle, suitable for 27 and 47MHz bands and low power consumption.

KB-4428 TRANSMITTER $4.25
Abs. max. rating (TA@25°C). Supply volt.: Vcci 12VDC. Power Dissip.: PD: 300mW; Temp. range: Oper. 0-+50°C — Storage -30— +125° C. Rec. oper. volt.: 7-11V. Crystal or CR Oscillation circuits acceptable.

KB-4429 RECEIVER $5.95
Abs. max. rating (TA@25°C). Supply volt.: Vcci: 11V. Vcc2: 7.5V. Power Dissip.: 600mW. Temp. range: Oper. 0 ± 50°C. Rec. oper. volt.: VOP1 7-11v — VOP2 3-6V.

LOW PROFILE (TIN) SOCKETS

	1-24	25-49	50-100
8 pin LP	.17	.16	.15
14 pin LP	.20	.19	.18
16 pin LP	.22	.21	.20
18 pin LP	.29	.28	.27
20 pin LP	.34	.32	.30
22 pin LP	.37	.36	.35
24 pin LP	.38	.37	.36
28 pin LP	.45	.44	.43
36 pin LP	.60	.59	.58
40 pin LP	.63	.62	.61

SOLDERTAIL STANDARD (TIN)

	1-24	25-49	50-100
14 pin ST	.27	.25	.24
16 pin ST	.30	.27	.25
18 pin ST	.35	.32	.30
24 pin ST	.49	.45	.42
28 pin ST	.99	.90	.81
36 pin ST	1.39	1.26	1.15
40 pin ST	1.59	1.45	1.30

SOLDERTAIL (GOLD) STANDARD

	1-24	25-49	50-100
8 pin SG	.39	.35	.31
14 pin SG	.49	.45	.41
16 pin SG	.54	.49	.44
18 pin SG	.59	.53	.48
24 pin SG	.79	.75	.69
28 pin SG	1.10	1.00	.90
36 pin SG	1.55	1.40	1.26
40 pin SG	1.75	1.59	1.45

WIRE WRAP SOCKETS (GOLD) LEVEL #3

	1-24	25-49	50-100
8 pin WW	.59	.54	.49
10 pin WW	.69	.63	.58
14 pin WW	.79	.73	.67
16 pin WW	.85	.77	.70
18 pin WW	.99	.90	.81
20 pin WW	1.19	1.08	.99
22 pin WW	1.49	1.35	1.23
24 pin WW	1.39	1.26	1.14
28 pin WW	1.69	1.53	1.38
36 pin WW	2.19	1.99	1.79
40 pin WW	2.29	2.09	1.89

1/4 WATT RESISTOR ASSORTMENTS – 5%

ASST. 1	5 ea.	10 Ohm 12 Ohm 15 Ohm 18 Ohm 22 Ohm 27 Ohm 33 Ohm 39 Ohm 47 Ohm 56 Ohm	50 pcs.	$1.95
ASST. 2	5 ea.	68 Ohm 82 Ohm 100 Ohm 120 Ohm 150 Ohm 180 Ohm 220 Ohm 270 Ohm 330 Ohm 390 Ohm	50 pcs.	$1.95
ASST. 3	5 ea.	470 Ohm 560 Ohm 680 Ohm 820 Ohm 1K 1.2K 1.5K 1.8K 2.2K 2.7K	50 pcs.	$1.95
ASST. 4	5 ea.	3.3K 3.9K 4.7K 5.6K 6.8K 8.2K 10K 12K 15K 18K	50 pcs.	$1.95
ASST. 5	5 ea.	22K 27K 33K 39K 47K 56K 68K 82K 100K 120K	50 pcs.	$1.95
ASST. 6	5 ea.	150K 180K 220K 270K 330K 390K 470K 560K 680K 820K	50 pcs.	$1.95
ASST. 7	5 ea.	1M 1.2M 1.5M 1.8M 2.2M 2.7M 3.3M 3.9M 4.7M 5.6M	50 pcs.	$1.95
ASST. 8R		Includes Resistor Assts. 1-7 (350 pcs.)		$10.95 ea.

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7045EV/Kit*	Stopwatch Chip, XTL	22.95
7106CPL	3½ Digit A/D (LCD Drive)	16.95
7106EV/Kit*	IC, Circuit Board, Display	34.95
7107CPL	3½ Digit A/D (LED Drive)	15.95
7107EV/Kit*	IC, Circuit Board, Display	28.95
7116CPL	3½ Digit A/D LCD Dis. HLD.	18.95
7117CPL	3½ Digit A/D LED Dis. HLD.	17.95
7201IDR	Low Battery Volt Indicator	2.25
7205IPG	CMOS LED Stopwatch/Timer	12.95
7205EV/Kit*	Stopwatch Chip, XTL	19.95
7206CPE	Tone Generator	5.15
7206CEV/Kit*	Tone Generator Chip, XTL	9.95
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7207AEV/Kit*	Freq. Counter Chip, XTL	11.10
7208IPI	Seven Decade Counter	17.95
7209IPA	Clock Generator	3.95
7215IPG	4 Func. CMOS Stopwatch CKT	13.95
7215EV/Kit*	4 Func. Stopwatch Chip, XTL	19.95
7216AIJI	8-Digit Univ. Counter C.A.	32.00
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7218CIJI	8-Digit Univ. LED Drive	10.95
7224IPL	LCD 4½ Digit Up Counter ORI	11.25
7226AIJL	8-Digit Univ. Counter	31.95
7226AEV/Kit*	5 Function Counter Chip, XTL	74.95
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7242IJA	CMOS Divide-by-256 RC Timer	2.05
7250IJE	CMOS BCD Prog. Timer/Counter	6.00
7260IJE	CMOS BCD Prog. Timer/Counter	5.25
7555IPA	CMOS 555 Timer (8 pin)	1.45
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7611BCPA	CMOS Op Amp Comparator 5MV	2.25
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7631CCPE	CMOS Tri Op Amp Comp. 10MV	5.35
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74C20	.39	74C161	1.60
74C30	.39	74C162	1.49
74C42	1.39	74C163	1.69
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74C90	1.29		
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74C903	1.15
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74C925	7.50
74C926	7.50
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LH0002CN	6.85	NE570N	4.95
LM10CLH	4.50	LM702H	.79
LM11CLH	4.75	LM703CN	.89
LH0070-0H	6.05	LM709N	.29
TL071CP	.79	LM710N	.79
TL072CP	1.39	LM711N	.79
TL074CN	2.49	LM723N	.69
LH0082CD	35.80	LM733N	1.00
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TL084CN	2.19	LM741CN	.35
LH0094CD	36.80	LM741SCG	3.00
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LM309H	1.95	LM1496N	1.95
LM309K	1.25	LM1556V	1.75
LM310CN	1.75	LM1800N	2.95
LM311H	.90	LM1877N-9	3.25
LM312H	2.49	LM1889N	3.20
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LM317T	1.75	LM2002T	1.49
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LM320K-12	1.35	LM3900N	.69
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LM320T-5	1.25	LM3909N	1.15
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LM340K-12	1.35	75450N	.89
LM340K-15	1.35	75451CN	.39

LINEAR

LM340T-5	1.25		
LM340T-12	1.25		
LM340T-15	1.25		
LM341P-5	.75		
LM341P-12	.75		
LM341P-15	.75		
LM342P-5	.69		
LM342P-12	.69		
LM342P-15	.69		
LM348N	1.25		
LM350K	5.75		
LF351N	.60		
LF353N	1.00		
LF355N	1.10		
LF356N	1.10		
LM358N	1.00		
LM359N	1.79		
LM370N	4.49		
LM373N	3.25		
LM377N	2.95		
LM380N	1.25		
LM381N	1.95		
LM382N	1.79		
LM384N	1.95		
LM386N-3	1.29		
LM387N	1.45		
LM389N	1.35		
LM392N	.69		
LF398N	4.00		
LM399H	5.00		
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TL496CP	1.75		
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NE529A	4.95		
NE531H	3.95		
NE536H	6.00		
NE540H	6.00		
NE544N	4.95		
NE550A	1.30		
NE555V	.39		
LM556N	.99		
NE564N	3.95		
LM565N	1.25		
LM566CN	1.95		
LM567V	1.25		

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50 VOLT CERAMIC DISC CAPACITORS

Value	1-9	10-99	100+
10 pf	.08	.06	.05
22 pf	.08	.06	.05
47 pf	.08	.06	.05
100 pf	.08	.06	.05
220 pf	.08	.06	.05
470 pf	.08	.06	.05

Value	1-9	10-99	100+
.001µF	.08	.06	.05
.0047µF	.08	.06	.05
.01µF	.08	.06	.05
.022µF	.09	.07	.06
.047µF	.09	.07	.06
.1µF	.15	.12	.10

100 VOLT MYLAR FILM CAPACITORS

.001mf	.12	.10	.07	.022mf	.13	.11	.08
.0022mf	.12	.10	.07	.047mf	.21	.17	.13
.0047mf	.12	.10	.07	.1mf	.27	.23	.17
.01mf	.12	.10	.07	.22mf	.33	.27	.22

+20% DIPPED TANTALUMS (Solid) CAPACITORS

.1/35V	.39	.34	.29	1.5/35V	.41	.37	.29
.15/50V	.39	.34	.29	2.2/35V	.51	.45	.34
.22/35V	.39	.34	.29	3.3/25V	.53	.47	.37
.33/35V	.39	.34	.29	4.7/25V	.63	.56	.45
.47/35V	.39	.34	.29	6.8/25V	.79	.69	.55
.68/35V	.39	.34	.29	15/25V	1.39	1.25	.95
1.0/35V	.39	.34	.29	22/6V	.79	.69	.55

MINI. ALUMINUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS

Axial Lead				Radial Lead			
.47/50V	.16	.14	.10	.47/25V	.15	.13	.12
1.0/50V	.19	.16	.12	.47/50V	.16	.14	.12
3.3/50V	.17	.15	.11	1.0/16V	.15	.13	.12
4.7/25V	.18	.15	.11	1.0/25V	.16	.14	.13
10/25V	.18	.15	.11	1.0/50V	.17	.15	.14
10/50V	.19	.16	.12	4.7/16V	.15	.13	.12
22/25V	.19	.16	.12	4.7/25V	.16	.14	.13
22/50V	.24	.20	.18	4.7/50V	.17	.15	.14
47/25V	.25	.21	.19	10/16V	.15	.13	.12
47/50V	.29	.25	.23	10/25V	.16	.14	.13
100/25V	.28	.24	.22	10/50V	.17	.15	.14
100/50V	.41	.37	.34	47/50V	.25	.21	.19
220/25V	.39	.34	.33	100/16V	.21	.17	.14
220/50V	.49	.45	.41	100/25V	.25	.23	.21
470/25V	.54	.49	.46	100/50V	.37	.34	.31
1000/16V	.79	.69	.61	220/16V	.25	.21	.19
2200/16V	.89	.79	.69	470/25V	.35	.31	.27

BULLET ELECTRONICS

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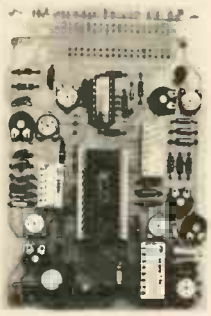
Sound Effects Kit $18.50



The SE-01 is a complete kit that contains all the parts to build a programmable sound effects generator. Designed around the new **Texas Instruments SN76477 Sound Chip**, the board provides banks of MINI DIP switches and pots to program the various combinations of the SLF Oscillator, VCO, Noise, One Shot, and Envelope Controls. A Quad Op Amp IC is used to implement an Adjustable Pulse Generator, Level Comparator and Multiplex Oscillator for even more versatility. The 3¼" x 5" PC Board features a prototype area to allow for user added circuitry. Easily programmed to duplicate **Explosions, Phasor Guns, Steam Trains**, or almost an infinite number of **other sounds**. The unit has a multiple of applications. The low price includes all parts, assembly manual, programming charts, and detailed 76477 chip specifications. It runs on a 9V battery (not included). On board 100MW amp will drive a small speaker directly, or the unit can be connected to your stereo with incredible results! (Speaker not included). **76477 is included.** Available separately for $3.15 each.

BANKRUPT Game Manufacturer Dumps Computer Backgammon Game

The Engineers designed this one too good, making it too costly to be competitive. Result . . . Chapter XI. We bought all the parts and can offer the unit as a kit for over 60% off retail!

You get:
Double sided glass PC Board
Powerful 8035 Micro Processor Chip
Two 2716 style mask ROMS
RAM Chips, LED readouts, Keyboard, Instructions
AC Plug transformer

8035 and program ROMS only with schematics. **$12.00**

$39.95
Includes Case
Does not include player pieces

The Greatest Breakthrough In Electronic Music Ever!

New! **The Super Music Maker**
$23.50
(Basic Kit)
Does not include speaker switches or 2708 ROM.

Forget Electronic Music Kits that are a nightmare of numerous IC's . . . that use hard to find bi-polar PROM's or are limited to just a few notes! The new **per Music Maker Kit** from **Bullet** features a **single microprocessor IC** that is **factory programmed with 20 short songs**. With the addition of an optional 2708 ROM, it **will play up to 1,000 more notes**. Unique addressing scheme allows up to 250 notes per song; **up to 100 different songs per ROM** (total notes less than 1,000). Quality PC board is designed to make assembly easy. If you can program your own 2708's we give complete instructions. **Pre-programmed PROM Albums are available with hundreds of song selections For only $15.00 each.** Lists available.

- ★Operates on +12VDC or 12VAC (transformer required)
- ★On board 7W power amp drives 8 ohm load
- ★Envelope control gives decay to notes

"Next tune" switch allows sequential playing of all songs.

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★ 8 position and 5 position DIP switches: **Add $2.50**
★ 2708 (unprogrammed) **$9.60**

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2N3055 115W NPN POWER TRANSISTOR TO-3
Most popular transistor for power supplies, audio amps, switching, etc.
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PARTS

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1N5360	25V 5W Zener	.20
.4mz6.2	6.2V 400MW Zener	.08
1N3890	100V 12A High Speed Diode	1.38
40430	400V 6A Triac TO-66	.75
CD4046	PLL CMOS	.99
LM339/3302	Quad Comparator	.99
MPS A20	NPN Gen Pur TO-92	6/1.00
2SC1849	High Frequency NPN TO-92	6/1.00
CD4511	BCD to 7 Seg Decoder/Latch	.85
CD4026	Decade Counter w/7 Seg Out	1.80
CD4016	Quad Analog Switch	.50

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- LIGHT WEIGHT • SMALL SIZE (10"x5.8"x2")

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Bandwidth DC to 10MHz ±3dB at 1 div
Coupling Switchable DC AC or ground AC coupling −3bd at 2Hz
Sensitivity 10mV/div to 50V/div in 12 ranges. Calibration accuracy ±3%
Input impedance 1MΩ in parallel with 47pF
HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION (X Input)
Bandwidth DC to 2MHz ±6dB
Sensitivity Approximately 0.5 volts div
Input impedance 1MΩ in parallel with 10pF

TIMEBASE
Sweep times 0.1μsecs/div to 0.5 secs div in 21 ranges. Calibration accuracy ±3% for 0.2μsecs div ranges. ±10% for 0.1μsecs div.
TRIGGERING CIRCUIT
Source Internal or external switchable
Coupling AC DC TV Frame or TV Line filtering
POWER REQUIREMENTS
4V to 10V DC via disposable cells rechargeable cells or AC adaptor
PHYSICAL DETAILS
Dimensions 10"x5.8"x2" (255x148x51mm)
Weight 2 lbs (900gms)

SC110 . . . . . Only $369.00

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- b10 Hz - 200MHz (Resolution 1 ppm Across Measurement Range)
- 5 Selectable Gate Times
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- ½ 8-Digit LCD Display
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- Totalise Mode for Frequencies Up to 20MHz
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- Indicates Units Being Measured (KHz or ms)

TF200 . . . . . ONLY $394.00

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- Pulse Width Range 100ns - 100ms
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- TTL Output Capable of Driving 20 Standard TTL Loads
- Can Be Operated in Triggered, Gated, Manual One-Shot or Manual Gated Modes
- Complement Switch Inverts Both Outputs

TG105 . . . . . ONLY $219.00

Intersil LED or LCD 3½ DIGIT PANEL METER KITS

BUILD A WORKING DPM IN ½ HOUR WITH THESE COMPLETE EVALUATION KITS

Test these new parts for yourself with Intersil's low cost prototyping kits, complete with A/D converter and LCD display (7106) or LED display (7107). Kits provide all materials, incl PC board, for a functioning panel meter.
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* Note: One Transformer can power two audio amplifiers

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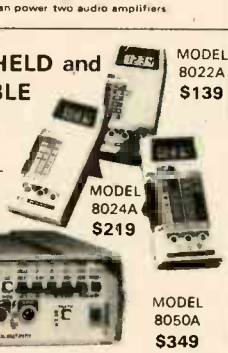

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MC78L12CP	.57	MC857L	2.46	MC3360P	2.10	MDA920-A3	3.02
MC78L15CP	.57	MC857P	1.50	MC3408L	3.55	MDA920-A4	3.60
MC78L24CP	.57	MC862L	2.27	MC3416L	31.42	MDA920-A6	3.84
MC78M05CT	1.75	MC958L	4.43	MC3423P1	1.66	MDA920-A7	5.00
MC78M06CT	1.75	MC10113P	3.10	MC3438L	4.33	MDA920-A8	5.52
MC78M08CT	1.75	MC1330A1P	2.20	MC4016P	10.10	MDA920A9	$ 6.55
MC78M12CT	1.75	MC1349	1.72	MC4024P	11.42	MOA1200	7.75
MC78M15CT	1.75	MC1350P	1.44	MC4026P	3.05	MDA1201	8.10
MC78M18CT	1.75	MC1355P	2.10	MC4044P	5.75	MDA1202	8.87
MC78M24CT	1.75	MC1358P	1.91	MC4558NCP1	3.16	MDA1204	10.06
MC79L05CP	1.12	MC1364P	2.01	MC7805CT	1.75	MDA1208	11.86
MC79L12CP	1.12	MC1372P	6.48	MC7812CT	1.75	MDA2500	4.06
MC79L15CP	1.12	MC1373P	5.19	MC7902CT	$ 2.35	MDA2501	4.19
MC79L24CP	1.12	MC1391P	1.44	MC7905CT	2.35	MDA2502	4.32
MC663P	1.91	MC1403AU	11.07	MC7906CT	2.35	MDA2504	4.58
MC664P	3.20	MC1408L8	3.84	MC8311P	3.50	MDA3500	4.46
MC665P	1.91	MC1408L7	4.75	MC9819P	2.73	MDA3501	4.58
MC667P	3.20	MC1408LB	6.55	MC14490VP	4.24	MDA3502	4.71
MC668P	1.91	MC1439L	4.62	MCM6674P	11.17	MDA3504	4.83
MC680P	2.05	MC1439P1	$ 3.97	MCR103	.79	MDA3506	6.62
MC684P	5.10	MC1455P1	.84	MQA100A	1.65	MDA3508	7.88
MC830L	2.27	MC1456P1	.94	MDA104A	2.03	MDA3510	10.06
MC832L	2.27	MC1488L	1.93	MDA108A	2.67	MJE340	1.57
MC833P	$ 1.36	MC1489L	1.89	MOA200	1.77	MJE3055T	1.29
MC835L	2.46	MC1489AL	1.89	MDA202	2.03	MJE3439	1.32
MC836P	1.50	MC1494L	8.53	MDA204	2.17	MOC3010	2.71
MC839L	5.88	MC1496G	2.07	MDA210	3.30	MOC3011	2.86
MC839P	3.56	MC1560P	4.60	MDA800	7.82	MOC3020	3.15
		MC1808P	7.36	MDA801	8.66	MOC3021	3.52
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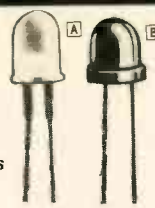

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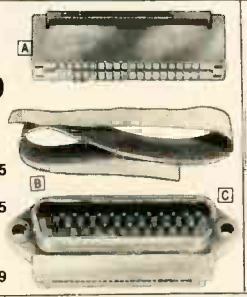

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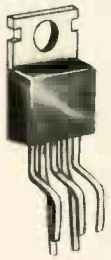

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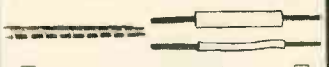

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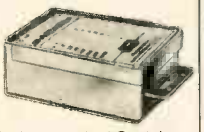

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62N	.49	SN74285N	3.90
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64N	.65	SN74298N	.95
65N	.72	SN74365N	.68
66N	3.10	SN74366N	.68
67N	.99	SN74367N	.79
68N	.32	SN74368N	.79
69N	.53	SN74390N	1.90
70N	1.95	SN74393N	1.90
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72N	.39		

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74LS00N	.35	74LS164N	1.19
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74LS05N	.28	74LS170N	1.99
74LS08N	.39	74LS173N	.89
74LS09N	.39	74LS174N	.99
74LS10N	.28	74LS175N	.99
74LS11N	.39	74LS181N	2.20
74LS12N	.39	74LS190N	1.15
74LS13N	.47	74LS191N	1.15
74LS14N	1.25	74LS192N	.98
74LS15N	.39	74LS193N	.98
74LS20N	.26	74LS194N	1.15
74LS21N	.38	74LS195N	.95
74LS22N	.38	74LS196N	.89
74LS26N	.39	74LS197N	.89
74LS27N	.39	74LS221N	1.49
74LS28N	.39	74LS240N	1.95
74LS30N	.26	74LS241N	1.90
74LS32N	.39	74LS242N	1.95
74LS37N	.79	74LS243N	1.95
74LS38N	.39	74LS244N	1.95
74LS40N	.26	74LS245N	4.95
74LS42N	.79	74LS247N	1.10
74LS47N	.79	74LS248N	1.10
74LS48N	.79	74LS249N	1.69
74LS51N	.26	74LS251N	1.79
74LS54N	.35	74LS253N	.98
74LS55N	.35	74LS257N	.98
74LS73N	.45	74LS258N	.98
74LS74N	.59	74LS259N	2.95
74LS75N	.68	74LS260N	.69
74LS76N	.45	74LS261N	2.49
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74LS83AN	.99	74LS273N	1.75
74LS85N	1.19	74LS275N	4.40
74LS86N	.45	74LS279N	.59
74LS90N	.75	74LS283N	1.10
74LS92N	.75	74LS290N	1.29
74LS93N	.75	74LS293N	1.95
74LS95N	.88	74LS295N	1.10
74LS96N	.98	74LS298N	1.29
74LS107N	.45	74LS324N	1.75
74LS109N	.45	74LS347N	1.95
74LS112N	.49	74LS348N	1.95
74LS113N	.49	74LS352N	1.65
74LS114N	.55	74LS353N	1.65
74LS122N	.55	74LS363N	1.49
74LS123N	1.19	74LS365N	.99
74LS124N	1.35	74LS366N	.99
74LS125N	.89	74LS367N	.73
74LS126N	.89	74LS368N	.73
74LS132N	.79	74LS373N	2.75
74LS136N	.59	74LS374N	2.75
74LS138N	.89	74LS375N	.69
74LS139N	.89	74LS377N	1.95
74LS145N	1.25	74LS385N	1.95
74LS148N	1.49	74LS386N	.65
74LS151N	.79	74LS390N	1.95
74LS153N	.79	74LS393N	1.95
74LS154N	2.49	74LS395N	1.70
74LS155N	1.19	74LS399N	2.95
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4027	.65	CD4520	1.39
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4031	3.25	74C00	.39
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4035	.95	74C08	.49
4037	1.95	74C10	.49
4040	1.29	74C14	1.65
4041	1.25	74C20	.39
4042	.95	74C30	.39
4043	.85	74C32	.99
4044	.85	74C42	1.85
4046	1.75	74C48	2.39
4047	1.25	74C73	.85
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4049	.69	74C85	2.49
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4068	.35	74C161	2.30
4070	.49	74C163	2.39
4071	.35	74C164	2.39
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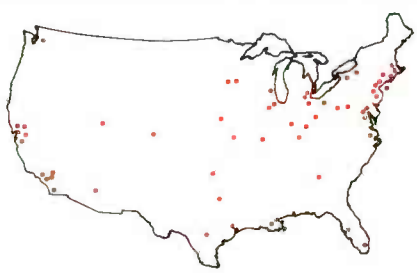

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