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B\&K-PRECISION'S new Model 1420 is a good example of what can materialize when a company listens well: This new 15 MHz dual-trace mini-scope was designed by B\&K-PRECISION engineers from a clean sheet of paper to respond to the special needs of field engineers ... a mini-scope with lab-scope features.

So small in size ( $4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 8.5^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ ), the 1420 easily fits into a standard attache case with plenty of additional storage room for a DMM, tools and accessories. For use in any environment, the 1420 can be powered from an AC line, 10 to 16 VDC or an optional internal battery pack. Unlike some competitive mini-scopes, adding a battery pack will not add to the size of the slim 1420 .

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

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

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

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

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

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SPECIAL FEATURE 47 VIDEODISC 1981
Learn what you can expect from the first generation of videodisc players. Chester H. Lawrence

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Within a few months, three different videodisc systems will be competing in the marketplace. Each has its own advantages... and drawbacks. Find out how the systems compare with one another beginning on page 47.


INTERFACING AN IBM SELECTRIC mechanism to your computer doesn't have to be complicated. A four-IC solution begins on page 52.


ELECTRONIC SERVICING is entering a new era. Discover how a small shop can provide the services of a large organization. Story starts on page 79.

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[^0]A final surge in the last two months of the year pushed 1980 home-VCR sales to 804,663 units, up $69.3 \%$ from the 475,396 sold in 1979. Color-TV sales chalked up their second-best performance in history, totaling $10,162,276$; that's less than $1 \%$ behind 1978 's record 10,236,319. Even black-and-white sets shared in the upturn, turning in their best sales since 1973.

Autofocus obviously is going to be the magic word for home color-video cameras this year, and the feature is expected to sweep the video business within the next 12 months. Three brands have already been announced and should be available by the time you read this. Probably the most interesting is a compact unit from Akai that weighs only about five pounds, yet includes a two-speed 6:I power-zoom lens, automatic fade of both picture and sound, electronic viewfinder and a positive-negative reversal feature making it possible to make tapes from film negatives or produce special effects. With an $f 1.3$ lens, it requires only five foot-candles of light and is list-priced at $\$ 1,150$. Hitachi's autofocus model, which lists at $\$ 1,000$, also has all deluxe features, as does Toshiba's self-focuser at $\$ 1,395$.

The first combination PCM digital audio recorder and VCR is Hitachi's VHS unit, scheduled for marketing late this year. It will be priced at about $\$ 3,000$, about the same as previously introduced PCM converters that require the addition of a VCR. The lightest portable VCR that uses a standard cassette (VHS) is expected to be shown this May by RCA. The unit is made by Hitachi, and weighs less than 11 pounds. It's the lightest we know about to date but Sony and Zenith will show Betas that may also break the 11-pound barrier.

Speaking of lightweight VCR's, Technicolor has introduced a one-hour mini-cassette for its seven-pound non-standard recorder (see Radio-Electronics, November 1980 issue). The previous cassettes recorded for only 30 minutes. Technicolor also added a tuner-timer accessory (so that its little portable can record broadcast material) and a version of its recorder with a built-in $71 / 2$-inch color TV set (total weight 21 pounds). Look for more stripped-down VCR's to be marketed at low prices to compete with videodiscs. Sanyo's $\$ 695$-list unit (which sells for as low as $\$ 499$ in some places) was first, followed by somewhat more expensive units from Magnavox, Panasonic, and Quasar. The Sanyo is a single-speed unit, while the latter three are three-speed recorders but lack such features as sound dubbing.

## DISC JOCKEYING


"We can do anything better than you," said Hitachi, Sanyo, and Toshiba to RCA at the recent Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas. The three companies introduced their own versions of the RCA-developed CED player (all to be priced at the same $\$ 499.95$ as RCA's), but all claimed their own to be more compact and generally better than the RCA brand. Both Hitachi and Sanyo have two-speed forward and reverse visual scan where RCA has a single speed. Toshiba has fingertip solenoid switches and says it soon will add motorized disc insertion and reject. Hitachi has a stereo-sound output jack on the back, to accommodate a black box as soon as RCA finalizes the parameters for its stereo soundtrack. All three newcomers have audio and video outputs, that RCA's player lacks. For technical details of the RCA system see the article in this issue.

CES saw previews of more new video equipment. Fisher was the first to show a video component system in the United States (although Sony is selling one in Japan.) Fisher's unit contained modules with a 26 -inch color monitor, another with a TV tuner and optional optical videodisc player and Beta VCR, with plenty of space for audio components. Two floor-standing speakers complete the ensemble. Sansui demonstrated its version of the Japanese-developed VHD disc system, but said that it might introduce the RCA-type CED here instead. Advent proclaimed it would have a Pioneer-made LaserVision optical videodisc player and a special Sony-built Beta VCR with Dolby noise reduction and stereo sound. Korea's Samsung and Gold Star both showed prototype optical disc players. Sharp showed a VHD player but word from Japan indicates it will market CED here.

The same show saw some new projection-TV debuts. Advent demonstrated a one-piece system designed to overcome the problem of what to do with projection television when you're not watching it-the screen folds across the top of the projector to make a good-looking walnut- finish table. Fisher demonstrated a 46 -inch rear-projection set, while Fisher's parent, Sanyo, showed a one-piece front-projection 50 -inch unit. NEC entered the projection-TV market under its own name with a 60 -inch one-piece unit using Novabeam tubes made in Japan under license from Kloss Video. Mitsubishi showed a high-brightness version of its single-piece set.

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## whets news

## Computers to work with light beams?

Ohio State University reports progress on a computer that uses light beams to carry and process data. The project is being funded by NASA's Lewis Research Center, and involves scientists from Denver University as well as Ohio State.
The light computer will theoretically move information much faster than is possible with present-day techology. But the new computer will not be able to dispense with IC's altogether-they will still have a place within its complex configurations

Latest predictions are that the new computer may be ready for mass production in about five years.

## New thermographic system has color video display

An improved thermal imaging system extends the capabilities of the Hughes Probeye infrared viewer to include a color video display of the heat picture being viewed.

The thermograph, now familiar to many because of the heat pictures of Mt. St. Helens published in many magazines, is a pho-tograph-like image of an object taken by heat waves instead of light. Thus the hottest part of the picture shows up lightest (or darkest) and the shadings fall off (or get
lighter) over the cooler portions of the object thermographed

In the new Hughes TIP-1400, the video display is presented in 16 colors, each indicating a particular temperature range. The system can also display an isothermal area (a region of uniform temperature) showing one temperature level only, while cancelling out all the others.

The system is designed for use in such applications as temperature monitoring in glass, metal and ceramic production, for heat checks on heavy machinery, and to help spot insulation leaks in heating and air-conditioning systems.

Including a Probeye viewer, an imageconversion unit and the color video display, the Hughes TP-1400 thermographic system sells "for under $\$ 30,000$."

## Radar-gun accuracy

Jon Svensson, of Normal, IL, found guilty of speeding on the evidence of a K-15 radar gun, insists that had he been allowed to introduce expert witness he could have shown that a radar gun might give a wrong reading in the circumstances under which he was arrested. The judge ruled that the testimony would have been prejudicial to the jury because it was not relevant to the case.


HUGHES TIP-1400 THERMAL VIDEO SYSTEM displays a color "heat picture" of the object being viewed, in 16 colors. Each color represents a temperature range. The "picture" can be zoomed up to four times original size, or one frame can be frozen and displayed for any desired length of time.

The expert, Jay Schreiber, stated that because of the angle between Svensson's car and the police vehicle, the radar gun should have read a little less than 20 miles per hour for the $28-\mathrm{mph}$ speed at which Svensson claimed he was traveling. But, said Schreiber, the gun does not read speeds of less than 20 mph , and the result was a double-bounce effect that caused the gun to read 39 miles per hour instead of a little more than 19.

Even without the technical testimony, the jury deliberated three hours before reaching a verdict of guilty.

## New echo canceller eases satellite communications

Echo, or reflection due to impedance mismatch on wire lines, has long been a problem in telecommunications. Now, with the great distances of satellite communications, it becomes a tricky problem in radio transmission.
The echo problem has been attacked with echo suppressors-sophisticated electronic switches that compare the signals in the two directions of a transmission, decide which is the main signal, then place a high loss in the path of the reflected one. Unfortunately, when simultaneous conversion is involved, speech is often blocked or "chopped," annoying the listener or even damaging intelligibility.

The new echo canceller-developed by RCA American Communications in cooperation with COMSAT and others-inserts a reverse replica of the original echo signal into the circuit instead of a loss, thus effectively annihilating the echo while allowing the speech to pass undisturbed. Results so far have been so successful that RCA Americom plans to install echo cancellers on all private line circuits as a matter of course.

## DuPont and Philips join in audio, video fields

The DuPont Co. and N.V. Philips have announced a joint venture in the manufacture and worldwide sale of magnetic tape and cassette products. The new product is called PD Magnetics. DuPont is bringing its experience in magnetic and chemical technology, and Philips is contributing its skills in engineering and marketing consumer electronic and magnetic tape products to the new company.

The parent companies believe that combining their skills and expertise will make PD Magnetics an organization that can become a leading supplier of audio and video products - a market that may reach $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$ billion by 1985 .

Production of PD Magnetics tape products is slated for early 1981 in Oosterhout, Netherlands.

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## satellfte to news

SATELLITES GO TO THE MOVIES

Hollywood movie studios, perhaps in a spinoff of their pay-TV satellite enthusiasm, are renewing their consideration of satellite technology to send movies directly into neighborhood theaters around the country. It may be years-or decades - before such a set-up could be established, and an executive of one of the top studios admitted that the current research is just "scratching the surface." Such a move to satellite delivery would have to be accompanied by the installation of giant-screen video projectors in theaters. Nonetheless, the escalating price of movie distribution makes such alternatives appealing; studios now spend $\$ 1$ million per film just to make prints, with the cost of freight raising that expense considerably.

The idea of satellite feeds to movie theaters, of course, is not new. British theaters have experimented with such a system and several efforts have been launched here in the past. Those were mostly for special events, such as fights or concerts. Many experts predict that there will be an increasing use of satellite-to-theater technology for such activities.

America's newest communications satellite lifted off on schedule in mid-November of 1980the first satellite in the advanced communications system being established by Satellite Business Systems. SBS-1, located at $106^{\circ}$ west longitude, has 10 transponders and operates in the $14 / 12$ GHz band-and transmits all-digital data, voice, and video service. It is intended mainly to beam business communications (especially computer communications and private-line telephone calls) between branch offices of companies-but there will also be substantial video teleconferencing among the customers. The 550 -kilogram satellite has a relatively high power output- 20 watts per transponder-and a net usable bandwidth of 43 MHz . In conjunction with SBS's timedivision multiple access and demand-assignment techniques, each transponder will relay up to 48 million bits per second of information. SBS-1 is the first U.S. domestic satellite to use the Ku-band. The company (a partnership of IBM, Comsat General, and Aetna insurance) plans to launch its next satellites in April 1981 and November 1982. All the birds are built by Hughes Aircraft.

In addition, Western Union has confirmed plans to build its Westar V satellite, scheduled for launch in August 1982. The advanced satellite-with more capacity and higher power than the current Westar birds - will be located at $75^{\circ}$ west longitude.

And the Canadian government will extend its use of Anik B for another 19 months. The 14/12 GHz -capacity bird will now offer more education, health-care services, broadcasting (including DBS), and other services well into 1982. The DBS services on Anik B are run presently by TV Ontario from Toronto and by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and Canadian TV from British Columbia.

The Russians have also launched a new satellite, "Stasionat 3," now orbiting at $85^{\circ}$ east longitude. The bird, latest in the Raduga telecommunications satellite series, is believed to have about seven transponders, operating in both the $6 / 4$ and $8 / 7 \mathrm{GHz}$ bands. Although most of its services are telephone and business-related operations (including some military services, most likely), the bird also is said to transmit national TV programs to the nation's network of earth stations, which is called "Orbits."

Satellite hobbyists may find themselves peeking in on more and more curious daytime events-and there's every indication that there's still more to come from the world of "talking heads" and sales charts. Officially it's called video teleconferencing, and it is attracting immense attention from business and government executives nationwide, who are finding it ever more difficult to afford the time and money to travel to meetings. Thanks to satellites, inexpensive downlinks, and other factors, it is becoming easier to hold meetings in various cities simultaneously. People in far-flung locations can look in on the main proceedings via a video-satellite hookup.

To help such people along, there are several organizations which coordinate teleconferences. Company names like VideoNet, VideoStar, Media Sense, and others will soon become familiar network names-as they put together the one-shot satellite networks for organizations which want to get together via satellite. Many hotel chains (especially Holiday Inns and Ramada Inns) are installing earth stations to pick up the video conferences. Thus people gather for luncheons and a meeting in the hotels' conference rooms to look in on sessions taking place elsewhere in the country. It should be noted, however, that many of the companies are becoming sensitive to outsiders peeking in on their meetings-so there is a move afoot to encode satellite signals, thus making it harder for unauthorized locations to pick up the sessions.

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# Radio- <br> Electronics. 

## Non-Standard Standards

There are two videodisc systems currently being sold, and a third system is not far behind. RCA and Magnavox/Pioneer are battling it out for acceptance in retail stores across the country, while JVC has not yet released their VHD system. Unfortunately, those three systems are totally incompatible. You cannot play an RCA-format videodisc on a Magnavision player, and vice-versa. Likewise, a JVC VHD videodisc cannot be played on either of the other two players. The situation becomes worse when you realize that it is economically unfeasible to build a single player that would play all three videodisc formats.
The battleground is not limited to just three manufacturers. Many corporate giants are lining up to sign licensing agreements to produce one of the three players. The industry is bracing itself for an allout war. It is a winner-take-all situation, with the big losers being consumers.
It is not the first time that consumers have been faced with this kind of situation. Remember audio cassettes before the Philips audio cassette became the industry standard? There are several incompatible audio-cassette formats, of varied shapes and sizes, that were being touted at retail stores. One of those formats would have rendered stereo recordings incompatible with monaural players. Eventually, those formats fell by the wayside in favor of the Philips cassette format. The manufacturers of those other formats lost money, but they knowingly took a risk and lost. What about all those consumers that purchased players and prerecorded software for those formats that ceased production? They were unknowingly pawns in a war and they lost, too.
More recently, we had 4-channel sound. Here, so many different formats were brought to the marketplace that consumers threw their hands up and refused to purchase any of the systems. 4-channel sound died a sudden death. All the manufacturers lost that war; but before they did, many 4 -channel hi-fi systems and prerecorded discs were sold. If you bought a 4 -channel system, you also lost. You probably still have the system but cannot buy any new software. The competing systems only accelerated the decline into none.
It is time that our industry matured. Behind the slick state-of-thetechnology hardware there should be some thought for the future. No one benefits when the public is "conned" into buying equipment that may soon become worthless. Investing several hundreds of dollars in a videodisc system and discovering a year or so later that videodiscs were no longer being produced for that system could hurt. It would become a long-remembered loss to the consumer. It restricts the sale of new equipment: The consumer who isn't sure he's making the right choice, makes no choice and buys nothing.

It would be of benefit to all, manufacturers and end users alike, if somewhere along the line, manufacturers could agree on a standard. We did it, eventually, for audio cassette tape. We did it, eventually, for FM stereo. We will do it, eventually, with videodisc systems. But most important of all, maybe the next time, we'll do it before the customer spends any more of his money on a loser.


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# Iethers 

## THE DIGITAL SLOT MACHINE

I read the article, "Build the Digital Slot Machine" by Fred Blechman and David McDonald in the January 1980 Radio-Electronics with great interest. I built the circuit out of my junk-box parts, and it was, indeed, fun to play with-but the silence was deafening. I decided to add a sound system, and it may be of interest to any readers who constructed the circuit.
There is no change in the original circuit, and with only three more IC's, a quaint sound system is produced. The WIN logic is the same up to pin 6 of IC12-d. The circuit around IC11 is modified and IC14, IC15, and IC16 are added to the original circuit.
oscillators. When a roll is complete, the output of IC11-a is high, producing one of the enables for gates IC14-a and IC14-b.
When the output of WIN gate IC12-d is high, pin 6 is high, enabling gate IC14-a and inhibiting IC 14-b. The WIN oscillator is gated through IC15-a, because LOSE gate IC14-b output is high. Gates IC15-a and IC15-b drive LED1 and LED2, and turn them off and on at the WIN oscillator frequency. When LED2 is on, LED1 is off; and when LED1 is on, LED2 is off. Light from LED1 and LED2 illuminates phototransistors Q1 and Q2. The WIN logic also activates LED3. During WIN, IC $12-\mathrm{d}$ is high and enables IC15-c; thus LED3 is driven at the


FIG. 1

The circuit is shown in Fig. 1. IC11-a serves the same function as in the original circuit: to inhibit the win or lose logic during roll. IC11-C and IC11-d form a WIN oscillator and IC11-e and IC11-I form a LOSE oscillator. The LOSE oscillator is at a lower frequency and pulse than the WIN oscillator. IC14 forms gates for the WIN or LOSE

LOSE oscillator frequency. The off-and-on action of LED1 and LED2, plus the slower off-and-on action of LED3, produce four different tones at a rather rapid rate.
During LOSE, IC12-d is low, activating IC14-b through IC $15-\mathrm{d}$ and inhibiting IC14a. Thus, LED1 and LED2 are driven by continued on page 24

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LETTERS
continued from page 22
IC15-a and IC15-b, and turn off and on at the LOSE oscillator frequency. During LOSE, LED3 is not lit. The low-frequency, low-pulsed rate of turning LED1 and LED2 off and on produces a "Hummmm Phttt, Hummmm Phttt" sound


A dual 555 IC (IC 16) is the sound-system oscillator, and the frequencies are controlled by illumination of the phototransistors Q1 and Q2. The dark resistance is higher than the light resistance, and the changing resistance produces the various sounds. Many different sounds may be obtained by moving the position of LED1 and LED2 around the phototransistors. Place LED3 so that it is an equal distance from phototransistors Q1 and Q2. Place Q1, Q2, LED1, LED2, and LED3 near the front panel and drill a hole in that front panel near LED3. Label the hole YOU WIN, which is flashed when the WIN logic is high. Shield LED1 and LED2 to prevent their illumination getting through the YOU WIN hole during LOSE. Figure 2 shows the suggested placement for the phototransistor and lamp.
GEORGE C. GOODER
APO S.F. 96224

## HISTORY OF TELEVISION

The article, "History of Television," in the June 1980 issue brought back many memories.

In 1950, the June 11th issue of "La Patrie" (a Montreal newspaper) devoted their whole front page (and a long continuation inside) to a writeup on my success in receiving TV pictures from stations in the USA (see the August 1950 Radio-Electronics).

Six years later (1956), I was able to receive good color pictures using my old 630TS (build from a kit), a color wheel, and an NTSC decoder. I was even obtaining a 60 -inch picture using a Norelco projector, 1949-1950 vintage. That color-TV receiver and projector are still in working condition, though seldom used.

Keep up your good magazine. I especially enjoy reading Jack Darr's "Service Clinic" every month.
MAURICE DUBREUIL
Lavaltrie, Quebec

## REVERSED LED

I noticed an error in the schematic of the circuit shown in the "New Ideas!" department in the January 1981 issue. The "water needed" LED ("W') is reversed.
STEVEN M. CASH
Houston, TX
R-E

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# equiprnent reports 

## Keithley Model 130 DMM



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hit the marketplace is the model $/ 30$ manufactured by Keithley Instruments, Inc., 28775 Aurora Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44139. When one considers such factors as accuracy, portability, and ease of operation, any money spent on the model $/ 30$ will be returned with interest in a very short time. Housed in an attractive, but rugged plastic case, the unit measures $7.1 \times 3.1 \times 1.5$ inches and weighs 10 ounces. An 0.6 -inch high, $31 / 2$-digit, LCD readout is used for long battery life.

In use, the model 130 can be held in one hand conveniently, with the range selection and function switches rotated by the thumb. Five standard banana jacks are used for the test-lead connections to the front panel. Those are the common, the mA , and the volts/ohms, jacks. The remaining two jacks are used for the 10 -amp current range and are connected directly to an internal 0.01 -ohm resistor, across which the voltage drop is measured by the circuitry and displayed on the LCD readout. The use of standard jacks allows your existing test leads, and/or any special test setups you may already have in your shop, to be used with the model 130 .

According to the instructions provided with
the test model, it is anticipated that battery life will be about 100 hours with a standard 9 -volt carbon-zinc battery, or 200 hours with an alkaline battery. There is a low-battery indicator that will appear when $90 \%$ of the battery life has been expended. The battery is accessible through a small slide-out panel on the rear of the cabinet. A similar compartment at the rear provides access to a two-amp fuse that protects the current ranges. The fuse can be tested from the front panel.

With all test equipment, it is advisable that the owner read the operating instructions before use. The manual provided with the model 130 is thorough though small. The disassembly instructions contain an exploded view of the three major sections of the unit The manual also contains a pictorial of the printed-circuit board with all parts identified by their reference number, the schematic diagram, calibration procedures, specifications, and a list of available accessories.

DC voltage is measured on five ranges from 200 mV to 1,000 volts full-scale. Resolution varies from $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 1 volt depending upon the range in use with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5 \%$ of continued on page 32

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## EQUIPMENT REPORTS

cominued from page 26
reading $\pm 1$ digit. DC current is measured on five ranges from 2 mA to 10 amps full-scale with an accuracy of $\pm 1 \%$ of reading $\pm 1$ digit on the three lowest ranges. The 2 -amp and 10 -amp ranges have an accuracy of $\pm 2 \%$ of reading $\pm 1$ digit

AC voltages are also read on five ranges from 200 mV to 750 volts full-scale. Resolution varies from $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 1 volt with an accuracy of $\pm 1 \%$ of reading $\pm 5$ digits. The AC current ranges are the same as for DC current except for the accuracy, which varies from $\pm$ $2 \%$ of reading $\pm 5$ digits to $\pm 3 \%$ of reading $\pm$ 5 digits depending on the range selected.

The resistance ranges are: 200 ohms fullscale with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5 \% \pm 4$ digits; $2000,20 \mathrm{~K}$, and 200 K ohms full-scale with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5 \% \pm 1$ digit; and 20 megohms full-scale with an accuracy of $\pm 2 \% \pm 1$ digit. The maximum open-circuit voltage is 1.5 volts and the input can be subjected to 300 volts DC or RMS (maximum).
The test unit supplied included the accessory model 1304 Soft Carrying Case and Stand. The case is simulated leather with an attached belt loop and a built-in pocket for the minimanual and test leads. The DMM can be fastened into the carrying case with a largeheaded screw that threads into the bottom of the model $/ 30$ through an access hole in the carrying case. That precludes the possibility that the instrument might fall out of the case if the zipper fastener should become unzipped. The belt loop allows you to fasten the case to your belt, leaving both hands free for other chores until a measurement is required. The
stand elevates the model $/ 30$ to an angle that makes the readings easier to see when used on a bench, and it can be used with or without the case.

Other accessory items are available including a high-voltage probe, a $50-\mathrm{amp}$ shunt, an RF Probe, and a clamp-on current probe. There is even a spare-parts kit available, as well as various test-lead sets.

If you are in the market for your first DMM, getting ready to update your workbench or tool caddy, or are just in need of one or two additional meters, it will be to your advantage to investigate the Keithley model /30 Digital Multimeter. The model / 30 has a suggested retail price of \$115 and the accessory model 1304 carrying case and stand has a suggested retail price of $\$ 10$. Both are available from your local electronics distributor.

## A P Products

 Powerace 103

CIRCLE 102 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

SOLDERLESS BREADBOARDS HAVE BEEN around for quite a while now, and they keep getting better. Modularization and simplification are done with style in this new offering, a sleek breadboarding package that includes three power supplies.

The Powerace 103 (AP products, 72 Corwin Drive, Painesville, OH 44077) includes a $6 \frac{1}{2}$ $\times 41 / 2$-inch solderless breadboarding area; well-regulated +5 volts DC at $750 \mathrm{~mA},+15$ volts DC at 250 mA , and -15 volts DC at 250 mA power supplies; a zero-center (15-0-15 volts DC) edge-reading panel meter; two Dar-lington-driven, high-logic indicating LED's: two debounced momentary switches providing both true and complement 5 -volt logic-level outputs; and two more slide switches that provide 5 -volt logic-compatible high or low levels. The six separate logic outputs, two logic-indicator inputs, three power-supply outputs, and meter input are all available at panel-mounted solderless tie-point blocks.

The Powerace 103's features make it especially appropriate for those circuits that combine some analog and some digital elements, and of course it's appropriate for use with a circuit that is exclusively either type. The power supplies have proved to be adequate without exception in this reviewer's experiments to date. And they are very clean. Ripple and noise are less than 10 millivolts at full load for all outputs, line and load regulation is better than $1 \%$. Also, through the use of a 5554 regulator and associated pass transistors, the $\pm 15$ voltDC power-supply-outputs track, maintaining the necessary supply balance for critical amplifier and converter design.

The momentary switches with both true and
continued on page 34


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## EQUIPMENT REPORTS <br> continued from page 32

complement logic outputs are called "logic switches" by the manufacturer. Switch positions S3 and S4 (both the switches and their tie-points) are each labeled with Q and $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ designations. Those are actually SPDT switches that switch a ground to either the set or reset input of an R/S flip-flop made from a pair of two-input NAND gates. Since the first low will trigger the change of state, that essentially debounces the switching. Also, that configuration makes both the true and complement outputs available. Each can source 5 mA or sink 15 mA .

Switches S1 and S2 are not debounced Those are small SPDT slide switches that connect the tie point block to either +5 volts DC through a 470 ohm resistor providing a 10 mA sourcing capability, or to ground with unlimited sinking capability.

A P Products has tied together the power supply grounds, meter ground, logic ground, front panel, and the aluminum baseplate on which the solderless breadboards are mounted. That provides an ample ground plane for a prototype circuit, a definite aid when working with high-frequency, high-speed, or noise-critical circuits

The solderless breadboards themselves are two of the company's Super-Strips that can accommodate not only DIP IC's, but most active or passive, discrete or integrated components available. That is because they use indus-try-standard 0.1 -inch contact spacing. The 1,680 solderless tie points are arranged in 16 distribution buses of 25 tie points each, and two pairs of twin-rows of terminals. Each ter-
minal has 5 tie-points. There is a 0.3 -inch channel between the terminals of each pair or rows. There are 64 terminals in each row. If that arrangement seems confusing, rest assured that it is casy to understand and work with. The breadboard is well described in the application manual that accompanies the Powerace 103.

Here is a product where the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Its styling is attractive and practical. The Powerace 103 is designed with the user in mind. Components mounted on the breadboard and instrumentation on the panel are easy to see, easy to reach, and easy to work with. Even so, the Powerace 103 takes up just a $71 / 4 \times 111 / 2$-inch area on your bench.

The Powerace 103 sells for $\$ 149.95$. R-E

Heath Model VF-7401 Scanning Transceiver


CIRCLE 50 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

THE HEATH COMPANY HAS RECENTLY ANnounced the addition of the model VF-740I Two-Meter Digital Scanning Transceiver to the company's ever-popular ham radio line. Its features include the ability to scan automati-
cally any $1-\mathrm{MHz}$ portion of the two-meter band selected by the operator. There is also a priority channel activated each time the transceiver is turned on. That frequency is hardwired into the logic at the time of assembly and may be altered at any time the operator desires. The unit measores just $23 / 4 \times 71 / 4 \times$ $10^{1 / 4}$ inches and weighs five pounds.

In spite of the complexity and small size of the model VF-740I, assembly is straightforward, if one takes one's time and carefully studies the instructions provided by Heath. Assembly of the model VF-7401 should, however, only be attempted by someone with more than a minimal amount of kit-building experience. As is the case with most other kits, sometimes the steps outlined by the booklet may seem to be out of order to the builder who has considerable experience. However, the constructor is most likely to find out later on that there were very good reasons for that particular sequence of assembly.

Probably the lirst thing that comes to mind as you look over the parts provided will be that there appear to be too many PC boards to fit into the small cabinet. There are six PC boards in all: The readout and VCO boards, both quite small, and the synthesizer and receiver boards, both somewhat larger, all mount on the upper part of the transceiver chassis assembly. The transmitter board is mounted on the underside of the chassis and the power amplifier is mounted to the heat sink at the very rear of the cabinet. When the package is all assembled, you may wonder how it can be serviced if it fails to operate. As it turns out the boards can be "lifted" enough to allow access to the undersides without too much trouble. The only problem we had, in spite of all the warnings
and the thorough inspections with a magnifying glass, was a solder bridge on the receiver's oscillator injection from the synthesizer board. Otherwise, the rig operated without a hitch after it was aligned

Speaking of aligning and tuning. Heathkit provides at least two methods of aligning the receiver and transmitter sections. One thing that should not be overlooked is to preset the coil slugs as specified by the instructions. It is amazing how close the alignment of the receiver will be at that time. Heath's instructions state that the setting will be within two turns of the correct position. You can count on that fact. We attempted to align the receiver using instruments and found that it took considerably longer than the preset slug method. On the negative side of the instructions, we did find a few steps where the arrow indicating the operation was omitted or some other error was discovered. However, since our unit was probably an early model run, it is possible that those problems have been found and already corrected. Even so, it took very little effort to figure out exactly what was meant. As always, Heathkit has provided an excellent assembly manual.

Frequency selection is accomplished with three push-buttons located under the 7 -segment LED readouts on the front panel. The buttons ( $1 \mathrm{MHz}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$, and 10 kHz ) advance the frequency of the transceiver at the scan rate. If, for example, you wished to operate at 146.940 MHz , you would first place the model VF-7401 into the manual mode with the manual/scan button. You then advance the frequency by pressing the $1-\mathrm{MHz}$ bution until the first position of the three-digit display reads 6 , the $100-\mathrm{kHz}$ button until the second
position of the display reads 9 , and the $10-\mathrm{kHz}$ button until the last position of the display reads 4 . You would then be operating on the desired frequency. The unit would remain on that frequency as long as it is in the manual mode. There is an offset switch that will add a $+5-\mathrm{kHz}$ offset to the transmit and receive frequencies. II you switch into the scan mode, the transceiver will scan from 146.000 to 146.990 continuously. For repeater operation, transmit offsets of $+600 \mathrm{kHz},-600 \mathrm{kHz}$, or 1 MHz are available, in addition to simplex. If you use a repeater requiring a sub-audible tonc, there are three user-selectable frequencies for that purpose

The transmitter is rated at 15 watts output (at 13.8 volts DC input) and is adjustable over a range from 10 to 15 watts by a rear-panel control. The unit assembled and tested for this article attained a solid 14 wats at 12.8 volts DC on the lab's power meter. Modulation is adjustable from $0-7 \mathrm{kHz}$ deviation. Spurious and harmonic output is -60 dB .

Receiver specifications include a sensitivity of $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for 12 dB SINAD (or 15 dB of quieting). Image and spurious rejection is -50 dB or greater. IF rejection is greater than -80 dB . The squelch threshold is $0.3 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ or less. In lab checks we found that the receiver will respond to a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ signal but that for reliable squelch operation, a signal between $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ and $0.3 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ is needed. That agrees with the published specs. On-the-air tests indicate that several stations can be heard weakly once the squetch has been opened. Audio output is 1.5 watts with less than $10 \%$ THD ( 2 watts maximum.)

Other features include a front-panel combination relative signal strength/output power
meter and a 4 -pin DIN microphone connector The unit tested came with a standard microphone. However, a Micoder (auto-patch encoder) unit can be wired for use with the model VF-7401 that will allow the transceiver to be used for auto-patch operation. Power for the Micoder is drawn directly from the transceiver's power supply rather than from its own internal battery.

All in all, we found the Heathkit model VF 7401 Two-Meter Digital Scanning Transceiver to be enjoyable to assemble and even more fun to operate. The model VF-7401 Two-Meter Digital Scanning Transceiver sells for $\$ 339.95$ and is available from The Heath Company, Benton Harbor, MI 49022.

R-E
B\&K Precision Model 1520 20 MHz oscilloscope


MOST TECHNICIANS WILL TESTIFY THAT AN oscilliscope is among their most valuable


Always insist on Zenith exact replacement
parts, tubes and accessories.
The quality goes in before the name goes on ©

## EQUIPMENT REPORTS

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pieces of test equipment. Now there is a new breed of those instruments featuring triggered sweep. Even kit companies now produce trig-gered-sweep oscilloscopes rather than the old continuous-sweep devices. The main advantages of those new scopes are better definition and higher frequency response. The B\&K Precision model / 520 is an excellent example of that new technology.

The model /520's circuitry is built around a circular CRT that uses a brilliant blue P31 phosphor. An $8 \times 10$ centimeter graticule comes with the scope, and a replaceable vectorscope graticule is included for TV work.

The model 1520 is very compact (approximatcly $10 \times 71 / 2 \times 14$ inches), and weighs 20 pounds. Its aluminum cabinet is finished in brown and beige, with a brushed aluminum panel. An adjustable carrying handle doubles as a tilt stand. Two probes are included, each in its own zipper pouch. The probes are lowcapacitance types, permitting high-frequency use with minimum circuit loading. Switches allow you to select direct reading or $10: 1$ attenuation of test point signals.

The oscilloscope features high sensitivity (5 millivolis per division), with calibrated sweep ranges from .5 microsecond to .5 second per division. Vertical-input impedance is 1 megohm shunted by 27 pF .

Sweep response offers high resolution from DC to beyond 20 MHz . In our tests, we were able to maintain high definition through 40 MHz before distortion became apparent Overshoot is less than $3 \%(100 \mathrm{kHz}$ squarewave). A built-in $\times 10$ magnifier switch
stretches the horizontal sweep, permitting you to extend the upper-frequency limit. The magnifier also lets you examine a detailed portion of the waveform. A . 1-volt (P-P) squarewave calibrator is built in. That calibrator provides a convenient setup for making waveform measurements.
Synchronization is very stable, locking on to input waveforms and maintaining its hold through the upper limits of its frequency range. $\wedge$ minor touchup of the triggering vernier is necessary if the input waveform is changed considerably in frequency. In our test, triggering became a little touchy at the highest frequency input but it was always rock steady after adjustment. Internal or external triggering is available. A 17.5-nanosecond risetime assures a distortion-free display at high frequencies over the full viewing area of the screen.

In the dual-trace mode, the traces may be individually adjusted. Alternate sweep or 200kHz chop modes can be selected for the dualsweep display. Twelve calibrated voltage scales ( 5 millivolts to 20 volts per division) provide accurate measurements on both channels. Switch-selectable synchronization sources are channel A, channel B, line, internal, or external. Additionally, each sync source may have positive or negative polarity.

The two channels may be integrated algebraically, letting you display a single trace that is the sum of the two inputs. That capability is excellent for displaying differential voltages or distortion. The two channels may also be displayed at right angles (X-Y) for the purpose of graphic displays.

A 7 -axis input (intensity modulation) is provided for time and frequency markers.

Trace rotation may be done electrically by adjusting a front-panel control.

There are many uses for an oscilloscope as versatile as the model 1520 . Digital-logic applications allow you to design, analyze, and troubleshoot both professional and homeentertainment microprocessor and computer circuitry. For video applications, the model 1520 is useful in aligning and setting up CATV/MATV installations and television receivers. In addition, a built-in sync separator circuit is included for analyzing composite video signals.

Citizen's Band and low-band communications equipment may be analyzed directly with the model 1520. Modulation patterns, RF peaking, and IF alignment are greatly simplified with this instrument. Digital-data transmissions and single-sideband exciter alignment are made much easier with a laboratory-quality oscilloscope such as the model 1520 .

The accompanying manual is well written and will greatly assist both the beginner and the veteran service technician. The manual contains many illustrations.

We were very impressed by the quality of construction and thoughtful design of the new model $/ 520$ oscilloscope from B\&K Precision. We think you will be 100 . The model 1520 is not inexpensive, but it offers the user quite a bit for his money. If you are in the market for a quality top-of-t he-line oscilloscope, it would be worth your while to take a careful look at this one.

The model 1520 oscilloscope sells for $\$ 840$ and is available from your local electronics distributor. For further information, write B\&K Precision Dynascan Corporation, 6460 West Cortland Street, Chicago, IL 60635 . R-E


## Wilson WV-1A Four-Band Vertical Antenna

CIRCLE 104 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

SOME HAMS LIKE VERTICAL ANTENNAS. SOME don t. The argument is not clear cut, as there are many variables in operation when compared 10 horizontally-polarized antennas. Verticals do have a lower angle of radiation (good for ground wave and DX), and they take up less room, generally requiring only one support point.

Arguments against them include their vulnerability to electrical noise (which is often vertically polarized), and their lack of directivity making them susceptible to QRM (interference from other stations) from every direction. They are certainly more expensive, as they must be solidly built for self support.

They also require an elaborate ground system for efficient operation.

But we were not interested in the pro or con argument when we ordered Wilson's new WV$I A$ for evaluation. We were interested in how the new product would compare to similar antennas from competitors like Ily-Gain. Hustler, and Mosley.

## Assembly

The $W V-1, A$ is securely shipped in a heavyduty cardboard box and packed in styrofoam. Unpacking the unit, we were pleased to discover that the antenna is made of high quality taper-swaged seamless aluminum tubing of heavy enough gauge to be self-supporting without guying. The heavy-duty bracket is also as sturdy as any we have seen for a moderately priced antenna system. A SO-239 female coaxial connector (included) allows for convenient connect-disconnect to the transmission line.

All assembly hardware is packaged in a plastic bag. A parts list is provided with a check-oll procedure to verify correct factory parts count. Part numbers, quantities, measurements, and descriptions are all provided so that no mistake is made white reviewing the hardware provided, or when ordering replacement parts.

To aid in assembly, detailed illustrations are included in the assembly manual. Spacings, identification details, and assembly procedures are thoughtfully illustrated.

As with all other aluminum antenna elements, we would recommend application of anti-corrosive paste at all aluminum fittings and joints to preserve continuity. Normal weathering encourages electrolytic corrosion of most metals, especially aluminum. If you
live anywhere near the ocean, that protection is especially important. Unfortunately, antenna manufacturers no longer supply a complimentary package of that protective paste with their products. The paste will have to be ordered separately from other sources

Although it is theoretically possible to mount a vertical antenna against an actual ground (the earth), a perfect ground counterpoise is rarely (if ever) found in nature. An artificial ground plane consisting of radials is always recommended. To test that, we decided to mount the $W V-1 A$ on a ten-foot ground pipe driven into rocky, wet soil. No ground radials were used.

Since the $W V-l A$ is made of thick-walled aluminum tubing, no additional guying was necessary. The trap-loading coils are high-Q, providing sharp resonance near the band centers. Naturally, with tuned traps, bandswitching is automatic. When properly luned, the $W V-1 A$ needs no further adjustment for fourband operation.

The antenna is designed to properly match a 50 -ohm transmission line, standard for all communications equipment. Since the antenna is fed at a low impedance point, high voltage are over is not a consideration. Conductor sizes are more than adequate for full legal power limit - 2 kilowatts PEP in the amateur service. When ideally mounted and adjusted, it is possible to get a $1.1: 1$ VSWR $n$ all bands. Actually, that low reflected powe will only occur at one frequency. The high-Q coils allow the VSWR to increase to about $2: 1$ at the band edges on 40 through 15 meters, and it is significantly higher on 10 meters.

Without radia's, sharp resonance is not easicontinued on page 42

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many industrial applications. Use it to make MRO replacements right from your shelf.

So when you're working in the solid state jungle, get yourself a great guide - the 1981 RCA SK Series Replacement Guide. It definitely leads the way. Pick up your copy now from your RCA SK distributor or send a check or money order for $\$ 2.25$ to: RCA Distributor and Special Products Division, P.O. Box 597, Woodbury, N.J. 08096.

## RPת Solid State

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## EQUIPMENT REPORTS continued from page 37

ly obtained, and actual SWR values are not predictable. As previously mentioned, we mounted the $W V-/ A$ on a 10 -foot ground pipe. As expected, VSWR was high, and the antenna would not perform well.

It if is not possible to provide an effective ground plane using either a large conductive mesh or radials, the antenna should be isolated as high above ground as possible. Wilson has an optional radial kit available that consists of heavy-gauge, $t$ wisted wire with porcelain egg insulators. Cutting instructions and mounting techniques are well described in the accompanying literature. With rooftop mounting, and a carefully designed radial counterpoise, a vertical antenna gives a good accounting of itself.

We found the adage about vertically-polarized electrical interference to be a myth at our location. Our noise is mostly horizontally polarized, and the vertical was far less susceptible to electrical interference than was our horizontal dipole.

## Caveat for SWL's

The $W V-/ A$ is not a general-coverage antenna. Although it is capable of excellent performance (transmitting and receiving) on the 7 , 14,21 , and $28-\mathrm{MHz}$ amateur bands, it will not work on frequencies between those ranges. The high-Q coils present high impedance paths at frequencies far removed from the design center frequencies. Shortwave listeners will get better results from a 20 -to 50 -foot random length of wire on the non-amateur frequencies.

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We field-tested the $W V-1 A$ for about two months, observing its electrical and physical reaction to wind and rain. Overall, it has held up well. Wilson offers a one-year warranty covering performance and workmanship. The WV-IA seems to be honestly priced, and competitive with other similar vertical trap antennas available for amateur radio applications.

The $W V-/ A$ sells for $\$ 59.95$ and is available from Wilson Systems Inc., 4286 South Polaris Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89103.

R-E

## Non-Linear Systems Model MLB-1 Logic Probe



CIRCLE 105 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

SERVICING MODERN ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS is much easier when you have the latest troubleshooting methods at your disposal. Most modern equipment has some digital circuitry, and in the future there will be much more of it. Because of that, there is a growing need for special test equipment designed to test digital circuitry. One such item is a logic probe that makes digital servicing a lot easier than analog circuit tracing.

The Non-Linear Systems model MLB-/ Logic Probe is a specialized unit used in testing all types of digital circuits. It draws power from the equipment under test and will accept power supplies of up to 30 volts (maximum). The unit contains reverse-polarity protection. The input is switch-selectable and will accept DTL/TTL ( 5 volts $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ ) or CMOS/MOS (HTL at 15 volts $V_{c c}$ ) logic up to a maximum frequency of 10 MHz . Three LED indicators on the model MLB-/ will tell at a glance the logic state of the device being tested.

In normal use the model MLB-l is first connected to the power supply of the unit under test with the alligator-clip-terminated leads attached to the logic probe. In most applications all that's required to check the device will be to touch the built-in probe to a pin of the gate (or other logic device) under test. The logic state at that pin will be shown on the LED's on the top of the model MLB-l. For instance, if a pulse appears at that particular pin, the LED marked PULSE will flash and the LED that indicates the nature of the pulse will also be lit (or will be going on and off indicating that the logic level at that point is changing from a "high" to a "low"

The model MLB-I can also be used to detercontinued on page 44


EQUIPMENT REPORTS

continued from page 42
mine if a random pulse is activating some piece of equipment when it should not be doing that. When you place the memory/pulse switch on the side of the probe in the MEM position, the LED will remain on after the first pulse. That lets you connect the device to a circuit you suspect is generating a random pulse. You can do other things and need only to check the model MLB-I to see if indeed a random pulse was generated. The model MLB-I can similarly be used to see if an inactive circuit becomes active. Those examples are just a few applications for a digital logic probe.

The model MLB-I is very convenient to use. Its small size ( $11 / 8 \times 53 / 4$ inches) makes it easy to hold and the $1 / 2$-inch, partially insulated,
needle probe lets you reach test points on a crowded PC board. For high-frequency use, the model MLB-I comes with a six-inch ground lead (with an alligator clip) that may be plugged into the tip of the tester (near the probe) and connected to a ground (or common) point near the device under test.

For those of you who like to know how something is built, the model MLB-I tested is built on two tiny epoxy-glass PC boards. Construction is excellent and the device should withstand hard use. The instruction sheet supplied (both sides of a single sheet) contained a great deal of information although there was no schematic or servicing data.

If you often, or even occasionally, service digital equipment you owe it to yourself to check into the model MLB-I. The model MLB-I Logic Probe sells for $\$ 44.95$. From

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R-E

## Drake R7 General Coverage Receiver



CIRCLE 106 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
RECENTLY, there have been many new entries into the general-coverage shortwave receiver market. That is certainly good news for the hobbyist because many of those receivers reflect the sophisticated technology that was developed during the CB boom.

While the majority of those new receivers are imported, one noteable exception is the model $R 7$ from Drake. It features a six-digit LED readout with the sixth digit allowing frequency accuracy to the nearest tenth of a kilohertz ( 100 Hz ). A $25-\mathrm{kHz}$ crystal calibrator is also included in the model $R 7$.

A variety of selectivity options are available from the manufacturer. Those include 4.0 -, $1.8-, 0.5-$, and $0.3-\mathrm{kHz}$ filters that sell for $\$ 55$ each. A $2.3-\mathrm{kHz}$ filter is supplied with the receiver. All filters are 8 -pole crystal devices. Image and IF rejection are at least 80 dB down.

One feature that added to the popularity of Collins Radio equipment years ago was passband tuning. That technique allowed the user to slightly vary the IF of his receiver to remove an adjacent interfering signal. The model $R 7$ has passband tuning and it works well. A tunable IF notch filter lets you attenuate the annoying heterodyne (whistle) from a nearby station without interfering with the desired signal.

The sensitivity of the model $R 7$ is 0.5 microvolts in the SSB/CW mode on shortwave, and 2.0 -microvolts AM. At lower frequencies, sensitivity drops off somewhat: 1.0 microvoltSSB/CW and 4.0-microvolts AM below 1.5 MHz . Frequency coverage is 10 kHz to 30 MHz , continuous tuning.

The sensitivity may be improved somewhat by using the built-in preamplifier. Although the preamp is capable of $10-\mathrm{dB}$ gain, additional circuit noise restricts the useable gain to about 5 or 6 dB .

The model $R 7$ is a triple-conversion superheterodyne receiver, upconverting to its first IF at 48.05 MHz . A second IF of 5.645 MHz and a third IF of 50 kHz both help provide an ultimate selectivity of at least 100 dB

While it is relatively simple to build a highsensitivity receiver using modern IC's, stability is another matter. A receiver may drift off frequency as its components change temperature. Mechanical deformation of the chassis caused by bumping can also cause dramatic shifts in frequency. The model $R 7$ displayed neither of those shortcomings, staying right on frequency from warmup, even with the BFO turned on, and did not shift in frequency when slapped on the sides and top of its cabinet.

The RIT (Receiver Incremental Tuning) feature is not of particular value when the receiver is used alone but, when used with a continued on page 104

# Video Review knows a bright idea when it sees one. 



Video Review magazine tests a lot of sophisticated video products. They get to see virtually every make and type of color TV receiver Which makes their selection of Magnavox as their standard TV receiver pretty impressive
"We thought the Magnavox picture quality and resolution were superb."

Ever since Video Review began testing products,' says the magazine, "we've been looking for a top quality, 19 -inch TV set that might serve as a standard of reference for all of the other products we test. . .video cameras, video cassette recorders, video cassettes

We thought the Magnavox picture quality and resolution were superb, and that off-the-air sensitivity was also extremely good
"Major VHF channels were received with uniformly accurate color fidelity. This receiver produced superior color pictures
even when using its own indoor VHF and UHF antennas'
"The special tuning features and remote control capabilities of the Magnavox receiver are awesome."

The tuning system is purely elec tronic and totally digital," they continue. "There is a fine tune switch and a memory lock button. If any channel is received mistuned, the user simply fine tunes up or down in frequency by holding the button, and when perfect tuning has been achieved, the button is released and the memory lock button is depressed once.
"Nearby is Magnavoxs Videomatic feature. Depressing this button activates the electronic eye for automatic brightness adjustment, color adjustment circuits and automatic fine tune'.
"...unusually good for any receiver."
Overall, Video Review rated the Magnavox 9.5 or better (out of a
possible 10.0) on Video Quality, Reception Sensitivity, Color Fidelity, and Video Resolution and Fidelity. As they put it, ". . . unusually good for any receiver.

We can only add that once you see a Magnavox color TV at your Magnavox dealer, we think you'll agree

For Magnavox color TV specifications, write Magnavox Consumer Electronics Company, Dept. 700, P.O. Box 6950, Knoxville, Tennessee 37914
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The brightest ideas in the world are here to play.



Three ways to go... Which path is best? There are enough
facts here to help you make that decision. facts here to help you make that decision.

AFTER A LONG WAIT AND SEVERAL FALSE STARTS IT LOOKS like 1981 will really be the year of the videodisc. Back in April 1979 Radio-Electronics published the first articles that showed how the Magnavox and RCA videodisc systems really worked. At that time the Magnavox system was the only videodisc that anyone could buy. Today, it's a different story. Right now, while you are reading this article, you should be able to go out and buy a Magnavox player for optical videodiscs or a Pioneer player for those same optical videodiscs or an RCA player for their capacitance videodiscs.

By the end of this year substantial quantities of all three will be readily available and software-movies, performers, cooking lessons and a lot more will be rolling off the production lines. The revolution in home entertainment has finally arrived. Along with it arrives a mass of confusions and questions. I've tackled those in this article.

Who's confused-and why? You, the customer. There are, right now, two non-compatible systems that you can buy and a third one on the way from JVC. It's your money, and you have to decide which of these three systems is the one that's right for you. Yet none of them is compatible with any other.

## MAGNAVOX OPTICAL VIDEODISC



MAGNAVISION PLAYER WITH the lid up. The unit cannot be turned on until the lid is closed.

IT'S TWO YEARS OLD NOW. This player was first introduced to the public in Atlanta, Georgia on December 15, 1978. On that same day the handful of available equipment sold out. Today, improved versions of the
player are available along with a wide range of records (videodiscs) to play on the machine. The current price is under \$700 and reasonable numbers of these players are available now.

The disc itself looks very much like a conventional long-playing phonograph record. It's different in that it delivers video and audio signals to a standard color TV set. Since only a beam of light from a low-power solidstate laser touches the disc, it can be played again and again without wear or deterioration. A single side of one disc can deliver up to 1 hour of viewing, in color, with stereo sound. Others play for only 30 minutes on a side, but can be played frame by frame for still presentations or stop action.

The disc itself rotates at 1800 RPM
and each frame (1 or 2 to a rotation) is individually coded with normally invisible index numbers and can be selected quickly when used in players that have a random-access feature.
Right now both Magnavox and Pioneer offer optical videodiscs for sale in the US. At the winter CES Show in Las Vegas Gold Star and Kenwood both announced and demonstrated optical videodisc players.
I've had the opportunity to actually spend a lot of time with both Magnavox and Pioneer videodisc players. I can assure you that they work, work well, and are easy to use. They do deliver pictures and sound that are superior to what you currently view on "live" TV broadcasts and videotape players.
l've also found that right now (end of January 1981) discs for this system

## RCA CAPACITANCE VIDEODISC



RCA VIDEODISC PLAYER. Disc is inserted, in its case, into the player. Your hand never touches it.

JUST APPEARING ON THE MARKET is the RCA videodisc player. They have dubbed it a CED (Capacitance Electronic Disc) system. RCA tells me that this system was selected for
development after carefully researching alternative approaches. It is less expensive than the optical videodisc players at its announced, under $\$ 500$, price.

The CED system which will also be offered by Zenith in about six months, followed by Hitachi, Radio-Shack, Sony and others, uses plastic discs with spiral grooves. A pickup stylus rides the disc grooves, thus reducing the complexity of the mechanics that control stylus movement. Features such as Visual Search and Rapid Access, both in the forward and reverse directions are available on all RCA CED discs and players. Highquality picture performance, up to two hours of playing time (one hour per side) are system features.

I have not yet had the opportunity to test, in my home, the RCA player. My only personal contact with it to date has been at press conferences and the Winter Consumer Electronics Show, this past January. What I have seen indicates the capability of delivering a better than broadcastquality picture. However, the players demonstrated at the CES show all evidenced a background hash in the picture. It was not visible at normal viewing distances, but when you got up close to the screen it was there.

Remember, these may not have been production units and a show atmosphere can create interference conditions that would not occur in your home. When I have had the opportunity to check out the player in an at home environment, l'll present a more complete report.

JVC CAPACITANCE VIDEODISC

JVC-TYPE PLAYER MADE BY Panasonic is not yet available to the consumer.

NOT YET ON THE MARKET, the JVC VHD system offers a capacitance-type videodisc that does not have a groove. So far, in addition to JVC, General Electric, Matsushita Electric (Panasonic), Thorn EMI, Sansui,

Hitachi and others have said that they also will produce the unit.

The player reproduces full-color video programs with two-channel stereo sound. The player rotates the disc at 900 RPM and is capable of visual forward and reverse slow motion, forward and reverse fast motion, search or stop-action mode. Like the RCA unit it offers front loading and your hands never touch the disc.

VHD stands for Video High Density, and it offers two optical features the others systems do not. The first is a random access capability that will permit the viewer to program more than 10 separate segments for playback, in order, and at the particular speed selected for each segment. The second is a digital audio processor that when added to the basic
player provides 4-channel PCM (Pulse Code Modulated) stereo sound for audio enthusiasts.

While the VHD system uses a capacitance playback system, there is no groove to guide the stylus around the disc. Instead the diamond stylus follows invisible spiral tracks consisting of micro-pits in which both pilot and main signals are recorded and used.

The playback stylus has an electrode that detects capacitance variations between the disc and the stylus.

The VHD disc is slightly smaller than that used by the other systems. It is only 10 inches in diameter and provides the same 2-hour maximum playing time.

Disc and stylus are both subject to wear. As a result they do have to be replaced periodically. However the wear is much less than that of the


MICRO PITS IN THE SURFACE of the videodisc carry the encoded video and audio information.
are still relatively hard to come by. However, that problem seems to be easing. In fact I just received the first in a new series of "Interactive Videodiscs." The one I have lets you watch
a football game and simultaneously listen to the respective team coaches comment on the action. At the end is an interactive quiz for the viewer.
The disc is never turning when the player lid is open. At 1800 rpm , a rotating disc could become a dangerous device indeed.

The information encoded on the optical videodisc is the resultant of three FM signals. These signals are $8.1-\mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{FM}$, modulated with composite video (including chroma); 2.3MHz FM modulated with channel-1 sound; and $2.8-\mathrm{MHz}$ FM modulated with channel-2 sound. Each sound carrier has a maximum deviation of 100 kHz . The bandpass of the video carrier extends from below 4 MHz to above 12 MHz so that all necessary sidebands can be included.

Advantages of the optical videodisc include no disc wear after re-
peated playings, no stylus wear; the disc is difficult to damage and is easy to clean. Slow motion, stop motion and random access are easy to provide. The unit delivers stereo sound.

Disadvantages are a complicated servo system required to enable the laser to track the signal path on the disc and therefore a more expensive player.

I like the optical system because of the "no wear" feature. It means that once I buy a videodisc to play it can be used "forever," assuming I don't physically break the disc. I also like the random-access feature. Theoretically someone could offer a disc that contained more than 60,000 individual pictures on it ( 30,000 to a side). I could pick the ones I wanted to see and then view them, one at a time, in any order for as long as ! wanted to.


CAPACITANCE PICKUP RIDES the groove in the RCA videodisc system.

The player is simple to operate. The videodisc is stored in a protective plastic sleeve or "cåddy." The caddy and disc are inserted into the
player. The caddy insures that the disc is always correctly loaded as well as protected when the disc is not being played. When the caddy is removed the disc remains in the player.
The RCA CED videodisc can store two hours of recorded picture and stereo sound on a disc. A spiral "V" shaped groove guides the diamond pickup stylus as the disc rotates at 450 RPM. The tip of a thin metallic electrode on the flat trailing-edge of the stylus serves as a capacitance probe for the recovery of the signal. The conductive surface of the disc serves as the other plate of the capacitor. As the disc rotates, and the stylus tracks along the groove.

Advantages of the CED system include low cost for both the player and the disc (the disc is much simpler to make than the optical videodisc).

The player is extremely easy to use and relatively uncomplicated.

On the negative side, there is disc wear. Discs do wear out. The stylus does have to be replaced periodically. The player now being sold does not deliver stereo sound. Stop-motion and random access are not currently available. However, if you are going to use your player for watching motion pictures and to see your favorite singers, the lower cost can outweigh these other factors.

I have personal reservations about the CED system. When it becomes available delivering stereo sound, stop motion, and random access, I will re-evaluate my current impressions, because the newer players (today still on the drawing board), may be completely different from those now on sale.

R-E


THERE'S NO GROOVE in the JVC VHD videodisc. It too is a capacitive type disc.

RCA system. JVC's claim is 2000 hours.
Demonstrations of these players at the Consumer Electronics Show this
last January were very impressive. Video quality was excellent and all the optional features worked. The equipment is not yet available, although you may be seeing early models before the end of this year.

The video signal carrier is at 6.6 MHz and has a $1.8-\mathrm{MHz}$ frequency deviation. Luminance bandwidth is 3.1 MHz . Both audio channels have a $20-\mathrm{kHz}$ bandwidth with a 60 dB signal-to-noise ratio.

As a combination video-audio player, the VHD system appears to hold great promise. If it were available today witr all its options, I would probably like it better than either the optical videodisc or the CED system. Unfortunately, it is not available today. Further, pricing for the complete system is not known. Therefore, I would not recommend waiting for the VHD players to appear before deciding on
a videodisc system for your home.
Again, I must stress that I have not yet had the personal use of this system. My comments might favor this system even more after I do use it, or I might find it less desirable.

In the interim I must conclude that all three systems deliver great TV pictures...probably the best ones you have ever seen on the screen of any home TV set. Audio quality is also first rate. One thing is certain, Videodisc today is ready for the home. It is here, it is viable, and I for one will be buying a system for my home in the next month or two.

One last note. A videodisc system, no matter how good, is no good at all if you can't buy anything to play on it. Whichever way you decide, do make sure that software is available. Otherwise you could end up with an expensive electronic paperweight. R-E

FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME WE WERE able to get our hands on a "CONFIDENTIAL" copy of the technical manual for the RCA STF 100 VideoDisc Player. It is very complete and comprehensive. As a result, this article, describing all of the important technical features and operation of the RCA CED-type players, became possible.

Figure 1, a block diagram, gives you a complete overview of all of the operating circuitry of the player. Most of these elements clearly divide into two basic categories-system control and
signal processing circuits. The system control electronics are supervised by an on-board microprocessor. It receives inputs from user controls and uses that information to oversee player operation.

This microprocessor is also responsible for decoding the Digital Auxiliary Information (DAXI) code supplied by the videodisc that permits the player to determine time indications. Most of the system control electronics are mounted on a single circuit board that is physically positioned above the disc player's turntable, hidden inside the case.


FIG. 1-BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE VIDEODISC player. This diagram shows all of the elements that retrieve the signal from the disc.


FIG. 2-THIS DRAWING SHOWS HOW THE FUNCTION SWITCH controls the player's operations.

The signal-processing circuits together with some processing circuits located in the arm assembly, detect the video information on the disc, demodulate this information, process it through a comb filter and then use it to modulate the output of a Channel 3 or 4 modulator. This signal is then coupled to a standard color TV receiver.

Six integrated circuits do the job. They comprise almost the entire signal processing circuitry.

## Mechanical operation

When the machine is put into use the operator uses the FUNCTION lever, a front-panel switch. This is actually the visible portion of a mechanical linkage connected through cams to operate four switches and to raise the turntable to the play position. You can see the details of this arrangement. in Fig. 2.
The switches are the AC POWER switch, the aC PLAY switch, the dC PLAY switch and the antenna switch.

When the FUNCTION switch is moved to the LOAD position, the mechanical system lowers the turntable to allow the caddy housing the videodisc to be inserted into the player. When the lever is placed into the play position, after the disc caddy has been removed from the player, the turntable is raised to support and rotate the videodisc.
The function lever also controls, as mentioned a moment ago, the ANTENNA switch. When the player is in its off mode, the antenna switch connects the external antenna to the TV set through the disc player's RF output jack. In the PLAY and LOAD positions the ANTENNA switch is activated by the linkage to disconnect the external antenna and to connect the output from the internal RF modulator to the RF output jack.

As you can see in Fig. 2, the function lever is connected to a tapered slider cam that is mounted directly under the center of the turntable. The turntable center shaft, or follower, rests on this slider cam. In the play mode, the slider cam raises the turntable until it contacts the disc that has been inserted into the player

## Videodisc signal retrieval

As you probably already know, the RCA player uses the CED, capacitive pick-up system. In this system FM modulated carrier signals are stored on a conductive plastic disc by varying the depth of the grooves. The FM TV signal is retrieved by detecting changing capacitance between a metallized electrode on the stylus and the conduc-

## .. A Technical Overview

tive disc. Figure 3 is an enlarged diagram showing this process.

The varying capacitance that results is then coupled to a $910-\mathrm{MHz}$ tuned line in the resonator assembly that is driven by a $915-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator. The changing capacitance from the stylus modulates the resonant frequency of the $910-\mathrm{MHz}$ tuned line, thus changing the operating point of the $915-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator energy on the tuned line. This in turn amplitude modulates the $915-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator signal (see Fig. 4). The modulated 915MHz signal is then applied to a peak detector circuit.

The signal recovered by peak-detecting the oscillator signal is an electrical replication of the information in the grooves of the videodisc.

## Stylus operation

The diamond stylus recovers the signal from the disc. This stylus has a thin metalization on the trailing edge. This metalization is typically 2500 angstroms thick (. 0000098 inches). The typical depth of the modulation on the video disc is approximately 850 angstroms (. 0000033 inches) (see Fig. 5).

As the videodisc groove passes by the metalization on the diamond stylus, the effective capacitance between the metalized electrode on the stylus and the disc varies at the same rate as the distance between the tip of the electrode and the disc surface. Therefore, a signal recorded on the videodisc. a $5-\mathrm{MHz}$ sinewave for instance, causes the capacitance between the electrode and the disc to vary at a $5-\mathrm{MHz}$ rate.

Note that the diamond stylus is used only as a holding mechanism for the metalized electrode on the back of the stylus. The stylus itself does not pick up the video signal from the disc. Nor is it absolutely necessary for the stylus tip to be in mechanical contact with the disc. Signal is retrieved even if the stylus leaves the disc surface momentarily.


The stylus electrode and its flylead (conductive shank) are connected to one end of a tuned line in the resonator cavity. This tuned line is connected through a small capacitance to the cathode of a varactor diode that controls the frequency of the $915-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator.

The resonant frequency of the stylus flylead tuned line is controlled by an AFT voltage that is coupled back from the PW 900 preamplifier circuit. The DC voltage from the AFT circuit is applied to the cathode of the varactor diode thus changing the tuned line center frequency. This ensures that the $915-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator is always operating at the midpoint of the trailing slope of the $910-\mathrm{MHz}$ tuned line. As a result, the amplitude modulation of the 915 MHz oscillator will be linear in both positive and negative directions. This prevents the tuned line center frequency from shifting due to changes in stray capacitance at the stylus. thus causing a nonlinear amplitude modulated signal at the output of the detector.

Now that you have a general picture


FIG. 4-VIDEO SIGNAL IS RETRIEVED FROM THE DISC by modulating a 915-MHz oscillator.


FIG. 5-DEPTH OF MODULATION on the videodisc (RCA's CED version) is approximately . 0000033 inch. The stylus (right) rides the groove with a mere .065 grams of force tracking.

## E. G. BROONER

THE IBM SELECTRIC TYPEWRITER/TERminal, with its famous "bouncing ball" typing element, is perhaps one of the best and most successful printing devices ever made. There are many versions and imitations of the Selectric, most including someone else's electronics built around the IBM mechanism, and all have achieved a good reputation. As used Selectric terminals come on the market, advertised as microcomputer printers, there is naturally a lively interest in them.
Many articles have been written about the conversion of these terminals to ASCII and their use with small computers. Most of those articles deal with mating one particular model of Selectric to one particular type of computer. This one will describe the conversion of what is advertised as the "Datel" Selec-tric-but it will also deal with generalities that should help the experimenter in working with various other versions
tion is not necessary if the printer is used only with your own computer. You can make up your own, and the way to do that will be explained later.

## Characters

The Selectric handles two kinds of characters, printable and control. The control characters each operate from a single solenoid and therefore use only one bit of the data word. The control characters are: LINE FEED (called INDEX by IBM), Carriage return. space. BACK-SPACE, TAB and SHIFT. The correct bit for each can be determined easily by experiment. In a Selectric printer there will normally be about a dozen control lines going to the solenoids; we are concerned with six control lines plus those needed for printable characters. A logic "low" is usually required to operate the solenoid driver. That can be confirmed by a voltmeter or logic probe and handled accordingly, depending on


FIG: 1-TILT AND ROTATE positions for IBM Selectric "golf ball." Use a chart like this to record functions and characters for your machine.
cal typing ball, which may be thought of as a $4 \times 11$ matrix.

The lower left corner of that "map" may be thought of as a "home"' position. If the striking mechanism is operated at this position, that particular character will print. If, however, a tilt I and rotate one signal are applied at the same time, the printed character will be that located at 1,1 on Fig. 1. Any of the 44 positions can be ad-
dressed by some combination of tilt and rotate signals.

Now for upper case: A shift signal turns the ball 180 degrees, and on the "back" side of the ball, the upper-case characters equivalent to those of the "front," are found in the corresponding position. Shift and tilt/rotate signals use a total of seven bits. The one remaining operates the cycle clutch. That last bit controls the actual printing, by causing the ball to strike the paper.

## Ball deciphering

The question now arises: How can we tell which line is ROTATE 2 , for example, and which activates some other function? One method would be to place a signal on each line and see what it does. A simpler approach is just to transmit a number to the machine and see what character results. (That will be covered in more detail after we consider the interfacing techniques that can be used.) For now, just accept the fact that translation betwen ASCII and your printer is not going to be any problem. Be assured, also, that the same data bits can be used for both printable and control characters, as you will only be transmitting a single kind of character at any one time. The cycle clutch line is the key to that "multiplexing." It

operates only for letters, and is inoperative for control functions. Its signal tells the machine how the bits are to be interpreted.

## Hardware

Now we can consider, briefly, the actual hardware interface. The surplus printer will have had some kind of interface in its previous life. That may still be present, in modified or unmodified form. It may or may not work, and there may or may not be documentation for it. It will probably be better to just rip it out and build your own.

As an example, we once obtained some machines that had been part of a time-sharing network. The interfaces were supposed to work, but didn't last long, and the documentation was no help. Those particular models used nearly 100 IC's to convert data from serial to parallel form, and to control the solenoid lines. We eventually used the machines as parallel devices, with a four-IC interface of our own design. They could easily have been made to operate as serial by the addition of a UART and a few more support IC's.

## Typefaces

Some IBM type-balls contain the corner brackets used in BASIC pro-
grams to indicate "greater-than" and "less-than." They also have the caret, or up-arrow, used to indicate exponentiation, and the backslash that is so useful in CBASIC. It is, therefore, a good idea to order that sort of ball from IBM if the printer is to be used for listing programs. If it is to be used only for word processing, you may want some other special type font. That point is mentioned because the used machines sometimes come equipped with a ball that is worn or otherwise unsuitable, and may have to be replaced anyway. (IBM will need to know the type and model number of the Selectric mechanism your printer contains.)

## The conversion

With the printer at hand, and working properly from the keyboard, it's time for conversion for use with your computer. It should be noted that it has to be in top mechanical shape for computer use. A sticky carriage return, or tab key, can be tolerated in manual use, since you can always hit the key a second time. The computer, though, will just go on whether or not it worked the first time. Some of the mechanical problems we encountered, strangely enough, were the result of over-zealous lubrication by whoever "refurbished"
our machines before putting them on the market! Removing a thick layer of "axle grease," and replacing it with just a touch of WD-40, took care of most problems.
An inspection-and adjustment, if necessary-is money well spent at this point, especially if you don't fancy yourself a typewriter mechanic. IBM service reps are happy to work on anything IBM ever made if it has not been mutilated or severely modified, and to say that they are perfectionists is an understatement.

The first step in the conversion is the identification of the wiring associated with the solenoid operation, and with the keys, if they were wired. If the machine was used for both send and receive, the keys will have been configured to close switches. In the Datels (and presumably in any typewriter intended for I/O) there is a fairly large cable harness going from front to rear (see Fig. 2). There is also a small PC board "up front," containing the transistors that operate the solenoids. That rather bulky cable carries all the incoming and outgoing TTL-level send/ receive pulses, and also the power for the transistors and the solenoids.

In the models we converted, the cable terminates in a large plug and


FIG. 2-BOTTOM VIEW of Selectric mechanism showing solenoid-driver board. Note thick cable assembly running from board.
socket near the rear of the machine. Disconnecting the cable at this point separates the mechanical from the electrical functions and makes troubleshooting a lot easier when it is required.

Try to have documentation, if any is available, as it simplifies identifying the cable wiring. If none is available, the wires carrying power can be identified with a meter. If the machine was used for input, as well as for output, the keys will operate switches. Each key will close one or more contacts, briefly, each time it is struck. The pulses generated are too short to show on a meter, but can be "caught" by a logic probe.

While repeatedly striking a key, (for example, lower-case "a"), use a logic probe to find which tilt and rotate outputs are being keyed. Continue that process for every lower-case character. Keep notes!

The control-character lines are even easier to identify. Placing a "low" (in some models it may be a high) on the correct line will cause the function to take place. You simply activate one line at a time and note which ones operate which function. In this context, the SHIFT function can be considered a control character. Its operation will cause the ball to rotate 180 degrees. SPACE will advance the mechanism one space, and so on. The only line with a "repeat" function is the cycle clutch. It can be identified by the method just discussed and will respond with a rapid series of responses when the line is activated. For each response, the ball will be driven against the platen and will print whatever character is located at the ball's "home" position.

## The interface hardware

At this point let's discuss the hardware interface. Although it is theoretically possible to perform the entire transformation by means of either hardware or software, we chose to use a combination of the two. Operating the solenoids is the only function this interface has to perform; the translation from ASCII is done by software. The other critical part of the printing process, time-delay generation, is also much easier to do in software than it


FIG. 3-FUNCTIONS PERFORMED by each IC section are clearly indicated. Bar over function description represents a logic-"low" output.
would be in hardware. That latter fact accounts for the relative simplicity of the hardware part of the conversion.

The hardware interface is easily constructed on perforated construction board using wire-wrap techniques and consists of 122 -input NAND gates, (in this case, three type-7400 TTL IC's) and a single NOR gate, one section of a 7402. The operational theory will be described briefly, making reference to the schematic diagram shown in Fig. 3.

The NOR gate is used only for shifting between upper and lower case. In the unmodified unit, the shift is electrical, even when operated from the keyboard. In the conversion, therefore, provision must be made to operate the shift magnet from either the keyboard switch or the computer-hence the two-input gate, in which a "low" at either input will place a "low" on the magnet driver.

The Nand gates all operate with one input for signal and one for an enable pulse. A bank of five gates, all enabled at the same time, control the non-printing (control) characters, such as SPACE and carriage return. The remaining seven gates are also all enabled at the same time; the schematic shows that either the seven printable-character
gates or the five non-printing-character gates are enabled at any one time, but never both sets at the same time. Thus, we can use each data line, if necessary, for two different purposes. Data line $\emptyset$. (zero), for example, is connected to both the ROTATE-1 gate and the BaCKSTAGE gate. Which of those recognized by the printer is determined by the output of the CyCle-clutch gate. If the cycleclutch signal is present, meaning that a printable character is intended, then the gate's output is "low." A "low" at that point engages the clutch and disables all the gates for non-printing characters, (control functions). The same philosophy holds true for each control function or print-enabling signal on the data bus. If printing is intended, the CYCLEClutch signal will be present and if a control function is to be executed, the gates for tilt and rotate are disabled and the gates for control characters are enabled. The only remaining feature of the print cycle, still to be established, is the timing, and this will be accomplished by the software to be described in Part 2 of this article.

## The power supply

Another part of the conversion is the modification of the power supply. In

## PARTS LIST-INTERFACE BOARD

Resistors, $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$
R1-R8-390 ohms.
Capacitors
C1-22 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 15$ volts, electrolytic
$\mathrm{C} 2-0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, ceramic disc
Semiconductors
IC1-IC3-7400 quad 2-input NAND gate IC4-7402 quad 2-input NoR gate
Miscellaneous: perforated construction board, four 14-pin wire-wrap IC sockets, wire-wrap materials.

## PARTS LIST—POWER SUPPLY

## Capacitors

C3- $2200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25$ volts, electrolytic
$\mathrm{C} 4-0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, ceramic disc
Semiconductors
1C5-7805 five-volt regulator
D1-D4-1N4001
T1- 6.3 volts, 600 mA or greater
Miscellaneous: perforated construction board, wire, mounting hardware.


FIG. 4-NEW INTERFACE BOARD compared with old. Capacitor C2 is mounted on wiringside of board
our printer, there was a five-volt supply that powered nearly 100 TTL IC's-see Fig. 4. Removing that load, and replacing it with only four IC's. resulted in a tendency for that supply to output a higher voltage than was required. There are several solutions to that kind of


FIG. 5-THIS POWER SUPPLY can easily meet the demands of the new interface board.
problem-keeping the old load or dividing the output with heavy resistors are two possibilities. We chose the latter

It might be just as easy to install a new, small, transformer for the five-volt supply. A six-volt filament transformer, bridge rectifier, capacitor and threeterminal regulator (7805) would provide a cheap but adequate supply for the four IC's. A schematic for such a supply is shown in Fig. 5. In the models we converted, the five-volts also drove some small transistors that were part of the magnet-driven arrangement. The current drain for that is negligible.

## Troubleshooting the hardware

When you are reasonably sure that the hardware conversion is complete, and that the typewriter is in working order, some tests can be made. By placing a signal on each data line, one at a time, the control functions can be tested; you can also verify that each line will activate one tilt or ROTATE operation if the cycle clutch is activated at the same time. Unless you are using a method that allows you to control the pulse timing, the functions may repeat.

That is normal.
If the cycle clutch is energized by itself the machine should repeatedly print the "home" character-in most cases a "minus" sign. If the cycle clutch, plus one or more TILT/ROTATE lines are pulsed, a different printable character should be generated. Following the schematic, and the map of the ball. it can be determined whether or not the interface is working properly

If the right combinations do not produce the right results, look for trouble in your interface wiring first of all. Then check the magnet-driver board (or its equivalent in a different model typewriter) and, finally, make sure that no solenoids are sticking open or closed for mechanical reasons.

At this time you might also wish to try transmitting one or more characters from the computer, by means of the out instruction. Using out without time delays, will cause each character to repeat until the next one is sent. At this point it is probably better to just get on with the software, which will be presented in both 8080 machine code and a TRS-80 BASIC program in Part 2.

R-E

## What's Newus

## Electronic credit card makes debut in France

Ten banks in three French cities are testing use of a "smart card" in banking. That type of card, which has already been used experimentally by the Italian telephone system, is an electronic credit card with its own memory - a microprocessor IC - built in.
When the card is put into a payment machine or terminal and a personal code entered, the memory identifies the bearer, indicates the current money value of the card, and automatically dates and records the transaction that has taken place.
in the three-city trial, the French banks are using smart cards instead of cash. The cardholder deposits a sum into an account, from which he can then draw with the help of his card. It is expected that in the near future, he can pay bills, receive cash, or obtain his bank statement or other information, simply by inserting his card in a terminal. Such information will be displayed on a home terminal by inserting the card in an add-on card reader.


INSERTING THE SMART CARD in the reader to the right of the display terminal shows the cardholder his bank baiance. It also supplies any other information for which the system may be programmed, or may transfer funds according to his instructions.

# 1-IC PROGRAMMABLE 

## Need to control music or sound effects from software without overtaxing your computer? Here are two new IC's that make it possible.

BONAVENTURA ANTONY PATURZO

REALISM IS ONE OF THE MAIN ATTRACtions of the microprocessor-based games (handheld and video) that have become so popular in recent years. That realism is enhanced by the ingenious sound effects that are an important part of most of those games.

Hobbyists and experimenters also want realism in their projects. but duplicating those sound effects is not that easy. A microprocessor can create
sounds with just a speaker, but considering the processor time required to sustain even a single note, it would be incapable of doing much else.

General Instruments has developed two LSI circuits that have solved that problem. The AY-3-8910 and AY-3-8912 PSG's (Programmable Sound Generator) are designed to work with a microprocessor/microcomputer to produce complex sounds under software
control. The AY-3-8910 has two 8-bit parallel ports and comes in a 40 -lead DIP package. The AY-3-8912 has one port and 28 leads.

The PSG's have a wide range of applications. Those devices can create a simple noise such as a gunshot or explosion for use with an electronic game. or they can create complex musical notes and chords for use with even high-end electronic instruments. You


FIG. 1-THE AY-3-8910 programmable sound generator from General Instruments. The two I/O ports connect the host computer with the outside worid.

# SOUND GENERATOR 

may even want to use one of the PSG's to generate sound effects for the Unicorn-1 robot. (Note: If you come up with a sound effects circuit for the Unicorn-I, send it to us at: Editorial Department, Radio-Electronics, 200 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10003. We'll pass the better ones along to our readers-Editor.)

To generate sounds, the host processor gives the PSG instructions as to what sound is to be produced by writing to specific registers within the PSG. Once done, the processor is free to do other chores while the PSG generates the desired sounds.

## The PSG

The AY-3-8910/AY-3-8912 contain the following sound generating blocks (Fig. 1):

Tone generators - three square-
wave generators which, depending on the clock frequency used can produce tones from sub-audible to supra-audible in frequency.
Noise generator - produces a fre-quency-modulated pseudo-random pulse-width squarewave output.
Mixers - combine the outputs of the tone generators and the noise generator (there's one mixer for each channel).
Amplitude control - provides the internal D/A (Digital to Analog) converters with either a fixed or variable amplitude pattern. The fixed amplitude pattern is under control of the CPU, while the variable amplitude pattern comes from use of the envelope generator.
Envelope generator - provides amplitude modulation of the output from each mixer. Both shape and cycle of the envelope can be set by the user.
D/A converters - the three converters each produce an output signal of up to 16 levels as determined by the amplitude control.
Additionally, the I/O ports can be used to interface the host processor and the outside world. (Refer to Fig. 2 for a pin-out diagram of the PSG).

Sixteen registers control the soundgenerating blocks and I/O ports of the PSG. Those registers are memorymapped and appear to the processor as a 16 -word block out of 1024 possible addresses. The four low-order data/


FIG. 2-PINOUT for the AY-3-8910 and the AY- 3-8912 programmable sound generators.

## TABLE 1

PSG FUNCTION
INACTIVE - the PSG DA7-DAD are in a high impedance state.

READ FROM PSG - causes contents of currently addressed register to appear on DA7-DA0.

WRITE TO PSG - latch data on DA7-DAD into currently addressed register.

LATCH ADDRESS - the PSG DA7-DA0 contain a register address (select the register whose address appears on DA7-DAØ).
address bits on the PSG (D $)$-DA3) select one of the 16 registers. Data/ address bits DA4-DA7 must be low, pin A8 must be high, and pin $\overline{\mathrm{A} 9}$ must be low when selecting a register. After the desired register has been selected, DA $\emptyset$-DA7 are used for either a readfrom. or write-to, PSG operation. The bus direction input (BDIR-pin 18), BCl (pin 20), and BC2 (pin 19) are used to select whether to latch an address into the PSG, perform a write-to or readfrom PSG, or go into the inactive state.

Table I summarizes the operations.
Before going into the different operations of the PSG, it is necessary to understand the proper sequence of signals to and from the devices. During a register-addressing sequence, the bus controls (see Table 1) should assume an "inactive" state and then a "latch address" state; the address is then placed on the bus, followed by an "inactive ${ }^{*}$ state. A write-to-PSG sequence would involve sending "inactive", placing the data on the bus, sending a


FIG. 3-DETAIL of the read/write control resister array shown in Fig. 1. Note registers R16 and R17 that restore the parallel port taken up by the PSG and, in the case of the AY-3-8910, add another.
"write-to PSG" signal, and finally sending an "inactive" signal. A read-from-PSG sequence involves sending "inactive", then a "read-from-PSG" signal, reading the data on the bus, and finally sending an "inactive" signal. Note that the read/write data sequences normally (though not necessarily) follow the register-addressing operation. That allows for multiple reads and writes of the same register without readdressing.

## Operation

Figure 3 shows the various register arrays contained within the PSG and their corresponding functions. Bits $\mathrm{B} 7-$ $\mathrm{B} \emptyset$ correspond to DA7-DA $\emptyset$ once the specific register has been selected.

As seen in Fig. 3, registers R $\emptyset$-R5 conirol the frequencies of the three tone generators. Note that each channel (the PSG has 3 independently-programmable analog output channels) has an eight-bit fine-tune and four-bit coarse-tune register. The equations for the tone frequency output are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. } \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{T}}=\frac{\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CLOCK}}}{16 \mathrm{TP} P_{10}} \\
& \text { 2. } \mathrm{TP}_{10}=256 \mathrm{CT}_{10}+\mathrm{FT}_{10} \\
& \text { Where: } \quad \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{T}}=\begin{array}{l}
\text { desired tone fre- } \\
\text { quency }
\end{array} \\
& \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CLOCK}}=\begin{array}{l}
\text { input clock fre- } \\
\text { quency }
\end{array} \\
& \mathrm{TP}_{10}=\begin{array}{l}
\text { decimal equiva- } \\
\text { lent of the tone } \\
\text { period bits } \mathrm{TP} 11- \\
\text { TP0. }
\end{array} \\
& \mathrm{CT}_{10}=\begin{array}{l}
\text { decimal equiva- } \\
\text { lent of the coarse- } \\
\text { tune register bits } \\
\text { B3- B0 (TP11- }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
\text { TP8) }
\end{array} \\
& \mathrm{FT}_{10}=\begin{array}{l}
\text { decimal equiva- } \\
\text { lent of the fine- }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

```
tune register bits
B7-B0 (TP7-
TP0)
```

Note that TP is the 12 -bit combination of the coarse- and fine-tune registers. Equation 2 breaks TP into its component parts. Rearranging the equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a. } T P_{10}=\frac{{ }^{f} C L O C K}{16 f_{T}} \\
& \text { b. } C T_{10}+\frac{F T_{10}}{256}=\frac{T P_{10}}{256}
\end{aligned}
$$

The following examples should help clarify the math involved:

## Example 1:

$$
f_{\mathrm{T}}=1 \mathrm{kHz}
$$

${ }^{\prime}$ CLOCK $=2 \mathrm{MHz}$
$T P_{10}=\frac{2 \times 10^{6}}{16\left(1 \times 10^{3}\right)}=125$
Substituting this result in equation (b)
$\mathrm{CT}_{10}+\frac{\mathrm{FT}_{10}}{256}=\frac{125}{256}$
$C T_{10}=0=000(\mathrm{~B} 3-\mathrm{B} 0)$
$\mathrm{FT}_{10}=125_{10}=01111101(\mathrm{~B} 7-\mathrm{B} 0)$
Example 2:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{T}} & =100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\
\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CLOCK}} & =2 \mathrm{MHz}
\end{aligned}
$$

$T P_{10}=\frac{2 \times 10^{6}}{16\left(1 \times 10^{2}\right)}=1250$
Substituting this result in equa-
tion (b):
$\mathrm{CT}_{10}+\frac{\mathrm{FT}_{10}}{256}=\frac{1250}{256}=4+\frac{226}{256}$
$\mathrm{CT}_{10}=4_{10}=0100(\mathrm{B3}-\mathrm{B} 0)$
$\mathrm{FT}_{10}=226_{10}=11100010(\mathrm{~B} 7-\mathrm{B} 0)$
Register R6 controls the noise-generator frequency. The equation for determining the noise frequency is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f_{N}=\frac{f_{\text {CLOCK }}}{16 N P_{10}} \\
& \text { Where: } \quad f_{N}=\begin{array}{l}
\text { desired noise fre- } \\
\text { quency }
\end{array} \\
& f_{C L O C K}=\begin{array}{l}
\text { input clock fre- } \\
\text { quency }
\end{array} \\
& N P_{10}=\begin{array}{l}
\text { decimal equiva- } \\
\text { lent of the noise } \\
\text { period register } \\
\text { bits } B 4-\mathrm{B} \emptyset .
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Rearranging the equation:

$$
N P_{10}=\frac{f_{C L O C K}}{16 f_{N}}
$$

Using that second equation, you can solve directly for the required value of NP for a specific noise frequency.

Register 7 controls the three noise/ tone mixers and the two I/O ports (one I/O port in the 8912 IC ). Bits $\mathrm{B}(\emptyset-\mathrm{B} 2$ control whether or not a tone is enabled and bits B3-B5 enable/disable the noise on each analog output channel. Two of the truth tables shown in Table 2 summarize the enable/disable conditions. Bits B6 and B7 control the status of the I/O ports as shown in the third truth table in Table 2.

Simply disabling the noise and tone generators does not turn off an analog output channel. Turning a channel off is done by writing all zeroes into the channel's amplitude-control register.

The outputs of the three mixers are sent to three D/A converters. Each D/A converter's output amplitude is either set to a user-specified level or modulated by the PSG's internal envelope gen-

## TABLE 2

| NOISE ENABLE <br> R7 Bits |  |  | RUTH TABLE: Noise Enabled on Channel |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B5 | 84 | B3 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | C | B | A |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | C | B | - |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | C | - | A |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | C | - |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | - | B | A |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | - | B | - |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | - | - | A |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |

## TONE ENABLE TRUTH TABLE:

## R7 Bits

B2 B1 B0

| 0 | 0 | 0 | $C$ | $B$ | $A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | $C$ | B | A |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | $C$ | - | A |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | $C$ | - | - |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | - | B | A |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | - | B | A |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | - | - | - |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |  |

I/O PORT TRUTH TABLE:

| R7 | Bits | I/O Port Status |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B7 | B6 |  | IOB | IOA |
| 0 | 0 |  | Input | Input |
| 0 | 1 |  | Input | Output |
| 1 | 0 |  | Output | Input |
| 1 | 1 |  | Output | Output |

erator. Registers 10, 11, and 12 control the amplitudes of channels $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, and C , respectively. If the amplitude-mode bit, $B 4$, is set to logic $\emptyset$, then the user can control the output amplitude by supplying a 4 -bit code to $\mathrm{B} \emptyset$-B3. Figure 4 shows the output levels for all possible values of $B \emptyset$ - $B 3$. As previously mentioned, writing all zeroes on bits $\mathrm{B} \emptyset-\mathrm{B} 3$ turns a channel off.


FIG. 4-OUTPUT LEVELS for all possible combinations of bits B0-B3. Writing 0000 on bits B0B3 turns a channel off.

When the amplitude-mode bit of a channel's amplitude-control register is set high, then that channel's output amplitude is varied by the PSG's internal envelope generator. The envelope's frequency, shape, and cycle pattern can be varied, allowing quite complex envelope patterns.

Registers R13 and R14 control the period of one envelope cycle; R14 is the coarse-tune register while R13 is the fine-tune register. The envelope frequency equations are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f_{E}=\frac{f_{C L O C K}}{256 E P_{10}} \\
& E P_{10}=256 C T_{10}+F T_{10} \\
& \text { Where: } f_{E}=\text { desired envelope } \\
& \text { frequency } \\
& { }^{\text {f CLOCK }}=\text { input clock } \text { fre- } \\
& \text { quency } \\
& E P_{10}=\text { decimal equiva- } \\
& \text { lent of the enve- } \\
& \text { lope-period bits } \\
& C T_{10}=\text { decimal equiva- } \\
& \text { lent of the coarse- } \\
& \text { tune register bits } \\
& \text { B7—B } 0 \\
& \mathrm{FT}_{10}=\text { decimal equiva- } \\
& \text { lent of the fine- } \\
& \text { tune register bits } \\
& \text { B7-B0 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Rearranging the equations:
a.) $E P_{10}=\frac{f_{\mathrm{CLOCK}}}{256 \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{E}}}$
b.) $\mathrm{CT} T_{10}+\frac{\overline{\mathrm{F}}}{10} 125 P_{10}$


FIG. 5-THE ENVELOPE is determined by the R15 bits. The $X$ 's denote a don't-care condition.

An example, using the above equations:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathfrak{f}_{\mathrm{E}}=0.5 \mathrm{~Hz} \\
\mathfrak{f}_{\mathrm{CLOCK}}=2 \mathrm{MHz} \\
E P_{10}=\frac{2 \times 10^{6}}{256(0.5)}=15.625
\end{gathered}
$$

Substituting this result in equation (b).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{CT}_{10}+\frac{\mathrm{FT}_{10}}{256}=\frac{15,625}{256}=61+\frac{9}{256} \\
& \mathrm{CT}_{10}=61_{10}=00111101(\mathrm{B7}-\mathrm{B} 0) \\
& \mathrm{FT}_{10}=9_{10}=00001001(\mathrm{~B} 7-\mathrm{B} 0)
\end{aligned}
$$

As shown in Fig. 3, register R15 provides control of the envelope shape and cycle pattern. Bit $\emptyset$ is "hold", bit 1 is "alternate", bit 2 is "attack", and bit 3 is "continue". Figure 5 provides a graphical presentation of the patterns that can be generated, using the above functions (note: " X '' in Fig. 5 indicates a don't-care condition-the bit can be either $\emptyset$ or 1 ).

## Interfacing

Figure 6 shows an economical circuit (using a color-burst crystal) that provides not only the clock for the PSG, but also the system clock for the microprocessor that controls the PSG.


FIG. 6-A COLOR-BURST CRYSTAL is used in this circuit that provides a clock for the host microcomputer as well as for the PSG.


FIG. 7-THIS circit sums the PSG's three analog channels, amplifies them, and drives a speaker.

The circuit shown in Fig. 7 sums the three analog channel outputs and amplifies the sum with a standard lowvoltage IC amplifier. The advantage of using that IC is obvious-you can tap the five-volt supply for the IC's biasing. Position all components as close to the IC as possible, especially the decoupling components

To access the PSG's registers and to read-from and write-to those registers, the microprocessor must interface with the eight data/address lines (DA $\emptyset$-DA7) of the PSG plus the bus control lines. BDIR, BC2, and BC1. Since BC2 can be left high (see Table 1), the bus-control lines needed can be reduced to two. The PSG's eight data/address lines can


FIG. 8-A PIA (Peripheral Interface Adapter) is needed it a $\mathbf{6 8 0 0}$ or $\mathbf{6 5 0 2}$ microprocessor is used.
be tied directly to the microprocessor's data lines if decoding is provided to place the PSG in its "inactive" mode (see Table 1) when the PSG is not being accessed.

The PSG's can be interfaced to the 6800 and 6502 microprocessors very easily, as shown in Fig. 8. A PIA ( $P \mathrm{e}$ ripheral Interface Adapter) IC is used between the microprocessor and the PSG. (See Radio-Electronics, Nov. 1980 issue.) The setup for the 6800 is shown. For the 6502 , a 6520 would be used as the PIA. Both of those microprocessors treat I/O and memory the same so that immediate control of the PSG would consist of "load accumulator" and "store accumulator at" instructions.

Figure 9 shows a typical S-100 bus interface. That design provides for read-ing-from and writing-to the PSG using only an 8080 in or out instruction to the proper address. The proper address is the memory location where the PSG resides, set by the switches going to the 7485's. Table 3 provides software routines written in 8080 assembly language.


FIG. 9-TYPICAL INTERFACE for the S-100 bus. This design requires only an 8080 in or out instruction to read-from or write-to the PSG.

TABLE 3
LATCH ADDRESS ROUTINE
PORTADDR EQU 80 H ; ADDRESS TRANSFER PORT ADDRESS PORTDATA EQU 81 H ;DATA TRANSFER PORT ADDRESS
;THIS ROUTINE WILL TRANSFER THE CONTENTS OF ;8080 REGISTER C TO THE PSG ADDRESS REGISTER PSGBAR MOV A,C;GET C IN AFOR OUT

OUT PORTBAR ;SEND TO ADDRESS PORT RET

## WRITE DATA ROUTINE



READ DATA ROUTINE
;ROUTINE TO READ THE PSG REGISTER SPECIFIED ;BY THE 8080 REGISTER C AND RETURN THE DATA ;IN 8080 REGISTER B

| PSGREAD | CALL | PSGBAR |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | IN | PORTDATA ;GET REGISTER DATA |
|  | MOV | B,A ;GET IN TRANSFER REGISTER |
|  | RET |  |

TABLE 4

| GUNSHOT SOUND EFFECT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Register \# Any not specified | Load Value 000 | - Explanation |
| R6 | 017 | Set Noise period to mid-value. |
| R7 | 007 | Enable Noise only on Channels A, B, C. |
| R10 | 0201 |  |
| R11 | 020 | control of Envelope Generator. |
| R12 R14 | 0201 | Set Envelope period to 0.586 seconds. |
| R15 | 000 | Select Envelope 'decay', one cycle only |

## TABLE 5

|  | EXPLOSION SOUND EFFECT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Register \# <br> Octal | Explanation |  |
| Any not specified | Load Value <br> R6 |  |
| R7 | 000 | Set Noise period to max. value. |
| R10 | 007 | Enable Noise only, on Channels A, B, C. |
| R11 | 020 |  |
| R12 | 020 |  |
| R14 | 020 | Select full amplitude range under direct |
| R15 | 070 | control of Envelope Generator. |
|  | 000 | Set Envelope period to 2.05 seconds. |
|  |  | Select Envelope "decay", one cycle only. |

TABLE 6

## LASER SOUND EFFECT

| LASER SOUND EFFECT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| gister \# | Octal Load Value | Explanation |
| Any not specified | 000 | Explanation |
| R7 | 076 | Enable Tone only on Channel A only. |
| R10 | 017 | Select maximum amplitude on Channel A. |
| R0 |  | (Sweep effect for Channel A Tone period via a processor loop with approximately |
| R 0 | 160 (end) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { via a processor } \\ 3 \mathrm{mS} \text { wait time between each step from }\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  | to $160(0.429 \mathrm{mS} / 2330 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to $1.0 \mathrm{~ms} / 1000 \mathrm{~Hz})$. |
| R10 | 000 | Turn off Channel A to end sound effect. |

## Application examples

Many computer programs, most obviously game programs, could be livened up by using appropriate sound effects. The PSG can generate a wide variety of sounds. The gunshot and explosion sound effects (Tables 4 and 5) consist of pure noise, modified by a decaying envelope. Table 6 shows a laser sound that uses a frequency-sweeping effect. Other sounds that can be created using that effect include a racing car sound, a wolf whistle, and a whistling bomb. The PSG can also produce simple tone sound effects.

Although not shown in Tables 4, 5, and 6 , care must be taken to observe the proper sequence of bus-control signals to the PSG, as explained earlier in this article.

Sound effects do not have to be limited to game programs. They can signal you at the end of a long computation (if you have better things to do than watch a CRT screen for an answer); they can serve as a debugging tool, indicating audibly which direction a program is taking; and they can create a loud sound to wake you in the morning, just before the coffee pot is switched on.

There are eight full octaves of notes that the PSG can provide. Since the PSG has three channels, three note chords can also be played. Use of the various envelope patterns together with variable noise will allow the simulation of musical instruments to a certain degree. Because the tone frequency as well as output amplitude can be controlled by the microprocessor, effects such as vibrato and tremolo are possible.

Musical applications for the PSG seem endless. They will provide envelopes for an external musical instrument (such as a synthesizer). They can provide backup rhythm; with them you can easily transpose music to match your vocal range or "play" a composition you haven't yet mastered yourself. They will provide different instrumental sounds for your own compositions. And they will even give that automated coffee pot a musical tongue.

At first glance the PSG's may seem complicated to use and understand. That's because there is a wide variety of musical sounds and effects that can be generated by those devices and each of those sounds can be produced and controlled to a sometimes astonishing degree. So, although the PSG's may seem complex, that is only because of the versatility of those devices. For more information on the AY-3-8910/ 8912. consult General Instrument's excellent data manual. You can write to General Instrument Corporation, 600 West John St., Hicksville, NY 11802.

R-E


A new generation of SWL and ham accessories makes listening to Morse and radioteletype communications easier than ever.

IF YOU HAVE EVER TUNED A SHORTWAVE receiver to the frequencies outside the broadcast bands, you probably wondered what those unintelligible squeals, squawks, and tones were all about. You may have recognized some signals as Morse code but the rest sounded more like invaders from space. In either case, there seemed to be no way you could decipher those transmissions.

Veteran shortwave listeners (SWL's) who specialize in eavesdropping on international aircraft, ship-to-shore, and overseas telephone communications have long found the "utility" bands a fascinating alternative to the daily broadcast fare. But until recently, even those utility DX'ers, as they are called, had to pass over a veritable treasure chest of information-filled non-voice communications: Morse code and radioteletype (Baudot code).

Now, with the help of the microprocessor and other low-cost integrated circuits, several Morse and Baudot (pronounced baw-doh) decoders let you copy those signals off the air electronically, without requiring great technical expertise (like learning Morse code or knowing how to maintain a complicated teleprinter) and, in many cases, without spending a lot of money. Some are as easy to hook up as plugging in a cable to the receiver headphone jack; others convert your personal computer to a receiver video terminal.

There are, to be sure, several other non-voice modes in use on the bands. Facsimile and codes of many kinds are frequently used. However, there are enough Morse and standard Baudot transmissions to keep the novice and experienced utility DX'er alike glued to the receiver. Here are some examples of what awaits the casual listener:

Amateur Radio. In addition to the normal two-way ham conversations (QSO's) on Morse (abbreviated CW, for "continuous wave") and radioteletype (abbreviated RTTY), the American Radio Relay League transmits daily bulletins on all amateur bands about new FCC regulations, weather-satellite tracking data, and radio-propagation conditions forecasts. The CW and RTTY bulletins usually come through the crowded amateur bands much better than the League's phone (SSB) transmissions.
News Wires. Dozens of news agencies (including United Press International and Associated Press) transmit RTTY dispatches to their subscribers all over the world. Tass (USSR) and Xinhua (China) are two examples of Englishlanguage foreign news wires you can receive. Subscribers (newspapers, radio stations, etc.) pay a fee to receive each service and are thereby authorized to use this information received over the wire for rebroadcast or reprinting. Private individuals receiving and de-
coding the wires as non-subscribers cannot reuse or disseminate the information for any purpose.

Third-party Traffic. Predominatly CW, this category of transmissions includes messages sent from passengers and crews on ocean vessels to friend or relatives back home and other one-way communications (cablegrams, telegrams, etc.) over long distances. Many believe that satellite and cable links carry all the international word traffic. Such is not the case. There are very few circuits open in the existing transponders and cables compared with the demand for them. Consequently, a large percentage of international third-party traffic is still handled on CW or RTTY in the $3-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ (hf) region of the spectrum.

Embassy/Government Communications. Surprisingly, there are many transmissions by government agencies and other international organizations (United Nations, Interpol, etc.) that do not further encode their CW and RTTY transmissions to discourage the "passerby" from listening to the contents. For example, you can copy bulletins to American embassies and consulates which clearly state that the material is intended for internal use only.

Weather Bulletins. Aircraft, ships, and ground stations rely heavily on detailed weather reports transmitted on RTTY and CW all over the world. During the
hurricane season, for instance, you can track the extact latitude and longitude of various storms from the bulletins.

As in the case of the news wires, the Communications Act of 1934 forbids the retransmission or reprinting of the content of any utility broadcast picked up by your receiver. The prohibition, rather than being a deterrent, adds excitement to that facet of shortwave listening, in that it gives you the feeling of eavesdropping on the behind-thescenes events of the world. It's like listening to a worldwide public-serviceband radio.

## The signals you hear

Morse and Baudot are codes in that each character we know in our common language (letters, numerals, and punctuation) is represented by a corresponding Morse or Baudot character.

A Morse code character is created by keying a transmitter to send a series of short ("dit") and long ("dah") carrier bursts (See Fig. 1-a). A character can be as brief as a single dit (the letter " $E$ ") or considerably longer, like dah-dah-dit-dit-dah-dah (a comma)

The job of the operator at the receiving end is to recognize that a dit, followed by a short space is an " $E$ " or that a dah-dah-dit with a space is a " $G$ '" and instantaneously convert the tones in his ear to a hand-printed or typewritten character.

A longer gap between letters indicates a space between words. He must rely on the sender to properly encode a written copy to dits and dahs on his telegraph key, as well as insert adequate spaces between letters and words. As you can see, at least until the proliferation of electronic keyboard send-receive equipment, Morse required human skills in the encoding and deciphering of the code.

With radioteletype, however, all translation from our alphabet, numerals, and punctuation is performed mechanically or electronically. While the RTTY signal characteristics are more complex than that of CW , its ease of operation permit just about anyone (who knows how to type) to send, and requires no attendant at all to receive.
The RTTY signal is actually sent on two different frequencies, though the signal appears on only one frequency at a time (See Fig. 1-b). The keying circuitry at the transmitter literally shifts the frequency on the transmitter slightly to form a series of high and low signals. A similar system, called audio-frequency shift keying, sends the highs and lows as audible tones over a single sideband or FM signal.

This is where the "code" part comes into play. Each character's code consists of a specific sequence of high and low tones (called "space" and "mark" bits, respectively). Unlike CW, the RTTY characters are all the same length: 5 bits long, plus both a start

FIG. 1-CONTINUOUS WAVE (Morse) and radioteletype (Baudot) transmitting systems. The waveform in a shows the absence or presence of a signal and the waveform in $b$ shows a change in frequency.

(space) and step (mark) bit to aid synchronization on the receiving end. In the transmit mode, the RTTY frequency shift keyer keeps the transmitter on the space frequency as a steady carrier signal. When the operator presses a key on the typewriter-like keyboard, the keyer shifts the frequency in the correct code sequence representing that character, plus the start and stop bits. That all happens very quickly, taking only 163 milliseconds per character, even at the slowest conventional speed of 60 words per minute.

The amount of actual frequency shift is controlled by the keyer. Three frequency shifts are in common use on the utility bands: narrow shift ( 170 Hz ), medium shift ( 425 Hz ), and wide shift $(850 \mathrm{~Hz})$. RTTY sent in those shifts can appear at various speeds, though most systems adhere to 60,66 or 100 wpm .

In contrast to CW , very little of what you hear in commercial RTTY is being sent by an operator at a keyboard at the same time you hear it. Often, a punched paper tape of the message is prepared


MACROTRONICS model M-80 Interface and software for the TRS-80 personal computer.
at say a 45 wpm , a comfortable typing speed for an operator. The tape can then be put through a reader at much higher speeds at specified times (as in bulletins). Even hams, who type most of their messages in "real time," often have "brag" tapes which describe the equipment set-up, details of the ham's family or community, and even RTTY art, pictures formed by line after line of carefully placed characters giving a mosaic effect.

Before the microprocessor revolution, printing RTTY messages was possible only with a noisy (for the home, at least) and bulky mechanical teleprinter that needed constant maintenance, or a technical knowledge of the mechanism to keep it running smoothly. They are still in wide use today. A receiver
demodulator converts the mark and space signals to on/off currents which mechanically activate the right keys on the printer.

## Receiver requirements

Regardless of the decoding system you choose, a good receiving station is essential for utility DX'ing. Since most of the stations broadcasting CW and RTTY are at much lower powers than the shortwave broadcasters, your receiver needs to be as sensitive as possible, with the best possible antenna. Many transmitters operate at power levels much like ham radio rigs (around 1000 watts), so you will want to be sure you can hear the weak ones from afar. You may only need to add a preselector or tuned preamplifier to your existing receiver to make it "hot" enough to pull in the exciting DX.
To receive CW and RTTY, your receiver will also need a BFO (Beat Frequency $O$ scillator), which gives the carrier signal a tone you can hear. Tuning across the bands without a•BFO, you may think that you don't need it because you can hear audible tones. What you are hearing, however, are tones beating against adjacent signals-total gibberish to the input of a decoder. The BFO provides a constant signal to beat against the desired signal, ensuring stable tone-generation.

Most important of all is the stability of the receiver and BFO. The tones generated by the received signal must be tuned to within a small range of audio frequencies for the decoders to "hear" them. The decoders have that narrow passband built into their input circuits to help reject adjacent signal interference, allowing only the desired signal to pass through to the decoding sections. An unstable receiver will require constant retuning to keep the tones in the passband of the decoder, causing gaps in the copy and considerable inconvenience.

Lastly, a digital frequency readout is strongly recommended. You will probably want to keep a logbook with a listing of frequencies, times. dates, information content, and types of stations heard. You may also want to recheck several stations periodically to


FIG. 2-THREE common systems for decoding Morse and Baudot transmissions electronically. A demodulator or terminal unit is often required in system $b$.
see what they are transmitting on a given day. A digital readout will let you retune to the exact spot where you first heard the station, thus saving time in searching around for the one you want to hear. And, like listening to publicservice stations on a VHF/UHF scanner, many stations transmit intermittently, so you will want to be sure you're on the exact frequency when their signal comes on the air

## Decoding systems

The three basic choices in decoding systems are a dedicated CW and/or RTTY unit with built-in LED display, a dedicated decoder with video output, and personal computer peripherals. Most systems have ASCII code capability. Though that seven-bit code is the


THE INFO-TECH model M200-F video converter does not require a terminal unit.

TABLE 1
FREQUENCY
$7000-7150 \mathrm{kHz}$
$7300-8200 \mathrm{kHz}$
$8200-8800 \mathrm{kHz}$
$10,100-11,175 \mathrm{kHz}$
$12,000-12,330 \mathrm{kHz}$
$12,330-13,200 \mathrm{kHz}$
$13,360-14,000 \mathrm{kHz}$
$14,000-14,100 \mathrm{kHz}$
$14,080 \mathrm{kHz}$
$14,850-14,990 \mathrm{kHz}$
$15,450-16,460 \mathrm{kHz}$

FREQUENCY
7000-7150 kHz
$7300-8200 \mathrm{kHz}$
$10,100-11,175 \mathrm{kHz}$ $12,000-12,330 \mathrm{kHz}$
$12,330-13,200 \mathrm{kHz}$ $13,360-14,000 \mathrm{kHz}$
$14,080 \mathrm{kHz}$ 14,850-14,990 kHz $15,450-16,460 \mathrm{kHz}$

## SERVICE

Amateur Radio
Fixed Service Maritime Mobile
Fixed Service
Fixed Service
Maritime Mobile
Fixed Service
Amateur Radio
Ham RTTY calling frequency
Fixed Service
Fixed Service
common language of computers, very little of it appears over the air. Hams have recently been authorized to use ASCII, so expect some signals to show up on the amateur bands.

The dedicated CW and/or RTTY unit with built-in display is the most compact, coming usually in a convenient desk-top size. It is also the simplest system to set up, requiring only a connection from the audio output of the receiver to the unit, and one from the unit to the nearest wall socket (See Fig. 2-a).

With the help of a tuning indicator on the unit, you carefully tune the receiver so the desired signal falls within the passband of the decoder. On CW, that means getting the indicator to flicker in step with the incoming signal. For RTTY, a two-light indicator is preferred with one light each for the mark and space frequencies. They will flicker alternately, as the received signal shifts in frequency. If the shift (narrow, medium, wide) is unknown, you can use the indicators to help you select the correct one as both LED's will flicker only when the demodulator is on the right shift.

From there, you try the different combinations of speed (usually 60,66 , or 100 wpm ) and normal or reverse shift until intelligible copy appears on the alphanumeric LED display. At first. the $100-\mathrm{wpm}$ speed seems to race by almost too quickly to read, but with a little practice, it is easily mastered.

Microcraft Corporation offers a lowcost model for CW, the Morse-A-Word $I I$, and for Baudot, the RTTY Reader. Both are available factory assembled or in kit form. Kantronics combines both RTTY and CW decoders in its Field Day II reader, which also comes in a continued on page 98

## JAMES A. GUPTON, JR.

TO COMPLETE CONVERTING YOUR ROBOT to radio control, using the method outlined previously, three more circuits have to be added. They are: a Touch-Tone encoder board, a decoder board, and a latch board. Those, together with the boards constructed earlier, will allow the robot to be controlled remotely.

## Encoder board

The Touch-Tone encoder board is designed for use with a 16-key Touch-Tone keypad. In addition to the numbers zero through nine and the "\#" and "*" signs, that pad also has keys labeled "A" through "D."

The keys are arranged in an array of four rows by four columns. Each row and column has a particular tone frequency assigned to it, as shown in Table 1. Pressing any key causes a unique tone pair to be generated. Those tone pairs are generated by the encoder board, whose schematic is shown in Fig. 72.

The encoder IC, a 7206.JPE, is designed to take a "row" input and a "column" input and to output the appropriate tone pair, deriving those tones by dividing down the output of a $3.579545-\mathrm{MHz}$ TV color-burst crystal. The tone pair appears at pin 15 of the IC.

An LED is included in the circuit to indicate visually that tones are being generated. Similarly, Q1, a medium-gain NPN transistor, can be used to drive a speaker so the tones can be heard. The speaker can be eliminated if desired, or, as shown in the schematic, you can insert a resistor in the circuit to reduce the volume of the audio output.

The signal fed to the FM transmitter described in the previous part of this series is taken from the base of Q1. A dropping resistor (whose value may range from several hundred kilohms to several megohms) may be necessary between this point and the transmitter input to avoid overdriving the transmitter.

A 9 -volt battery operates the encoder very nicely. If the encoder and transmitter are packaged together, use a separate battery for each one.

The foil pattern for the small, singlesided, encoder board is in Fig. 73. Component placement is in Fig. 74.

| TABLE 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| ROW | 1 | 697 Hz |  |
| $"$ | 2 | 770 Hz |  |
| $"$ | 3 | 852 Hz |  |
| COLUMN | 4 | 941 Hz |  |
| $"$ | 1209 Hz |  |  |
| $"$ | 2 | 1336 Hz |  |
| $"$ | 3 | 1477 Hz |  |
|  | 4 | 1633 Hz |  |

# UNICORN-1 ROBOT 

Part 9—This installment of the Unicorn-1 series finishes equipping the robot for remote-control operation with tone-encoder, tone-decoder and latch boards.

## Decoder board

The transmitted tones are picked up at the robot-end of the radio link by a standard portable FM receiver. It can be mounted inside the robot's body with a whip antenna mounted externally.

Output to drive the decoder board can be taken from the radio's earphone jack or, if you want the tones to be heard coming from the robot, from the speaker terminals. The audio can also be fed to the robot's on-board amplifier. Again, a dropping resistor may be required.

Figure 75 is the schematic of the decoder. The tone pair is fed to resistor R9, the level control, and from there to eight 567 PLL tone-decoders. Each 567 is set to respond to one of the eight tones that can be produced by the encoder board. Each tone pair causes the output lines (pin 8) of two of the 567's - one for each of the two tones-to go 10 a logic-low state.

Those outputs are NOR'd by IC9 through IC12, producing a logic-high at the IC output-pin corresponding to the key pressed.
Because of its complexity, that circuit is designed around a double-sided PC board. Figure 76 shows the "foil" side of the pattern, while Fig. 77 shows the pattern for the "component" side of the
board. (For those who do not have the facilities to make double-sided boards, sources have been provided - see the note at the end of the parts list.) Parts placement is shown in Fig. 78 and an assembled board in Fig. 79.
The board requires a well-regulated


FIG. 72-HEART OF THE Touch-Tone encoder is the ICM7206JPE IC that converts "row" and "column" inputs into tone pairs. Speaker shown is optional.


FIG. 73-ACTUAL-SIZE PC board foil pattern for Touch-Tone encoder. Eight pads at right are for connection to keypad.


FIG. 74-WHEN CONNECTING encoder board to FM transmitter, make sure that battery polarities agree.



## PARTS LIST-DTMF ENCODER BOARD

## All resistors $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$

R1- 100 ohms
R2-47,000 ohms
R3-1000 ohms

## Capacitors

$\mathrm{C} 1-0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, ceramic disc
C2-0.0022 $\mu$ F, Mylar
C3-39 $\mu$ F, tantalum
Semiconductors
IC1-7206JPE DTMF tone generator Q1-MPSA- 13 or equivalent NPN-type LED1-jumbo red LED
XTAL1-3.579545 MHz TV color-burst crystal
S1-SPDT push button switch
Miscellaneous: PC board, IC socket, 8ohm speaker, 16-key keypad (Digitran KL0049 or equivalent), cabinet, battery clip, etc.

FIGS. 76 \& 77-DE CODER BOARD is double-sided. Pattern at left is for bottom; pattern at right for top (component side). If you make your own board, holes that go to foil traces on both sides must either be plated through, or jumpers run from one side of board to the other.



FIG. 78-THE DTMF DECODER BOARD has all signals brought out to edge connector and also available on the board itself.


FIG. 79-WHEN MOUNTING POTENTIOMETERS make certain to allow clearance between them and IC sockets for screwdriver adjustment.

We've been receiving a lot of correspondence from readers who are building-or contemplating build-ing-their own versions of Unicorn-1. We'd like to see more, along with nice sharp photographs, so we can publish a segment showing ofl those robots and presenting some of the innovations that youve come up with. Write to Radio-Electronics, 200 Park Avenue South, New York. NY 10003 and mark your envelope "ROBOT UPDATE."


FIG. 80-LATCH BOARD takes output of decoder board and "remembers" commands until second output disables latches. This feature allows commands sent out sequentially to be carried out simultaneously,


FIG. 81-IF "DROP-DEAD" feature is desired, "double-donut" pads must be jumpered together.

PARTS LIST-LATCH BOARD

## Capacitors

C1-C4-0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, ceramic disc
Semiconductors
IC1-IC8-7474 dual "D" edge-triggered flip-Ilop
Miscellaneous: PC board, IC sockets, ribbon cable, etc.
The following are available from: Hal-
Tronix, PO Box 1101, Southgate, MI 48195,
Tel. (313) 285-1782: encoder kit, including case (ECD-16DL), \$39.95; encoder kit less case (ECD-16K), \$29.00; PC board only (ECD-16PC), \$8.00. Decoder kit (no case) (567-16K), \$69.95; double-sided, platedthrough PC board only (567-16PC), \$21.00. Latch board kit (LB-16K), \$18.95; PC board only (LB-16PC), \$11.95. Also available from the same source: ICM7206JPE IC, $\$ 8.95$; 16-key keypad, $\$ 11.95$. Please add $\$ 2.00$ shipping \& handling on orders under $\$ 20.00$. Visa and MC accepted. Boards and kits are also available from: The Robot Mart, Room 1113, 19 W. 34th St., New York, NY 10001 (catalog $\$ 3.00$ ).


FIG. 82-LATCH BOARD SIGNALS are not brought out to edge connector. Connections must be made to pads on board. The use of multicolored ribbon cable is suggested.
five-volt supply to operate properly. Alignment is simple: Starting with IC1, connect a frequency counter to pin 5 of the 567 (no signal input is necessary). Adjust the l0K potentiometer associated with the IC until the frequency indicated on the schematic for that $I C$ is obtained.

Proper tone-decoding can be verified by applying a tone pair to the input of the board and checking for a logic-high at the corresponding output pin of the 7402 NOR gates with a logic probe.

If the probe's High LED does not stay on steadily, it indicates that one or both of the 567's associated with that tone pair is not quite on frequency and needs a slight adjusiment. If you have to make such an adjustment, proceed carefully-remember, each 567 is responsible for four individual outputs and you must check them

## all.

## Latch board

While it is possible to operate the robot without the latch board, there are two important reasons why it should be included

Firstly, it eliminates the need 10 keep a function key depressed. With the latch board, the key is pressed once to initiate the function desired, and pressed again to stop it. Not only does that save wear and tear on the batteries (and fingers) but it also brings us to the other reason for using the latch board.

Without it, only one function at a time could be carried out by the robot. With it, however, as many functions as desired can be operated at the same time and they can be switched on and ofl at will.

## PARTS LIST—DTMF DECODER BOARD

All resistors $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$ unless otherwise specified
R1-R9-10,000 ohms, ten-turn trimmer potentiometer (Bourns 3006P or equivalent)
R10-R17, R32-4700 ohms
R18-R25, R33-2200 ohms
R26, R27-8200 ohms
R28-R30-6800 ohms
R31-5600 ohms
Capacitors
C1-0.47 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, tantalum, or ceramic disc $\mathrm{C} 2-\mathrm{C} 9-0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, Mylar or monolithic
C10-C17-2.2 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, tantalum or aluminum electrolytic
C18-C25-1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, tantalum or aluminum electrolytic
C26, C27-200 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, electrolytic
Semiconductors
IC1-IC8-NE567 PLL tone decoder
IC9-IC 12-7402 quad NOR gate
D1-5.1 volts, 1 watt, Zener
Miscellaneous: double-sided, platedthrough PC board, IC sockets, ribbon cable, etc.

The latch board (Fig. 80) uses cight 7474 dual D, edge-triggered, flip-flop IC's to form 16 latches. The latching action is handled by cross-coupling each gate's inverting output (pin 6 or 8 ) to the "D" input (pin 2 or 12) of the IC. The status of the " $D$ " input determines the status of the outputs. If it is "high," the normal (non-inverting) output (pin 5 or 9) is also "high," and the inverting output is "low." If it is "low," the status of the outputs is reversed

The 7474 triggers on a "low" to "high" transition of the input (clock) signal (pin 3 or 11). When a signal from the decoder board is applied, a "high" to "low" transition lakes place and the normal (noninverting) output of the gate goes "high" and stays "high." Simultancously, the inverting output goes "low." That forces the "D" input "low," which means that the next "high" to "low" transition at the input will cause the output to go "low," and so on.

That means that the first time a function key is pressed, a function will be called into play. The next time it is pressed, that function will stop. And since, once the latch has been set, the function continues, another key can be pressed and another function called up while the first is running.

The clear inputs of the IC's (pins 1 and 13) are also brought out to the board (the double donut pads in Fig. 81-if used they should be jumpered together) for future use. If the clear inputs are grounded, the latches immediately go to a "low" state. That feature can be used as a "drop dead" switch to completely disable the robot by pushing a single key, if it becomes necessary.

The "drop dead" feature could also be continued on page 88

In the first part of this article (March 1981 issue of Radio-Electronics) we discussed in general terms how the expander and noise-reduction sections of the ASRU (Audio Signal Restoration Unit) work. We'll now cover those circuits in more detail.

## Expander-circuit description

Figure 10 is a schematic of the right channel and control circuits of the expander portion of the ASRU. The signal is applied through R301 to IC6-a, a digital logic gate acting as a voltagecontrolled resistor. Figure 11 shows the circuit of one of the six inverters that comprise the CD4049 IC and will help explain that unusual, but very effective and economical, circuit. The CD4049 CMOS hex inverter differs from most CMOS IC's because protection diode $D_{Z}$ is intentionally omitted to allow driving the input from 10 -volt logic signals while using a 5 -volt power supply. In the ASRU, the "+" supply is connected to ground. That insures that the P-channel FET's. $Q_{A}$, are always off. That leaves us with $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{B}}$ active. As a result, we are left with six matched (see Fig. 11) N-Channel FET's because they are all fabricated on the same chip. The FET's are en-hancement-mode devices, which means that after applying about 1.5 -volts to the gate, the FET begins to turn on and the resistance between the source and drain decreases as the gate voltage is increased.

That causes IC6-a and R301 to form a voltage-controlled attenuator. The resistance of IC6-a varies between 55 and 90 ohms. At higher input levels, the gate voltage is reduced by the control
circuits to reduce the attenuation. The output of the attenuator goes through C302 to operational amplifiers IC4 and IC5. Section IC6-f and its associated circuitry vary the amount of feedback around that op-amp combination and thus control the gain. Resistor R302 and capacitors C301 and C302, along with other parts in the feedback path, make sure that, at low audio frequencies, the signal does not go through the attenuators and is not expanded (see Fig. 6) of Part 1

High attenuation in the early stages of the circuit reduces distortion by reducing signal levels, but makes noise a potential problem. The high gain and low noise required make the double opamp combination (IC5-a and IC4-b) necessary. The front-end of that, opamp IC5. is exceptionally quiet ( $4 / \mathrm{n} V \sqrt{\mathrm{~Hz}}$ ) and is used as an inputdifferential pair of transistors.

Integrated circuit IC7-b serves to add 1.2 times the drain voltages onto the gates of IC6's FET's in a compensation scheme that further reduces distortion. The net result is an expansion block that is both quiet and undistorted. To derive the control signal, the two channels are summed by resistors R501 and R502. The gain of the control channel is varied with sensitivity control R503. Capacitors C506 and C502 reduce the low-frequency gain, and C501 rolls off the higher frequencies to obtain the curve shown in Fig. 3 of Part 1. The gain-stage of that filter is IC11-d. That IC and its associated components form a full-wave rectifier, such that the sum of the current through R509 and R510 is proportional to the absolute value of the filtered waveform. That makes the ex-
pansion polarity-independent so that all signals are expanded properly, regardless of their phase.

The currents in R509 and R510 and a bias current through R511 are converted by ICII-b, R512-R514, and D503-D505 to a voltage that is approximately proportional to the logarithm of the current. It is the non-linear impedance of the re-sistor-diode network that forms the gradual slope shown in Fig. 2 of Part 1. A rapid upward change in signal level causes D507 and D508 to turn on, and C504 and C505 can be rapidly charged. A slower rise will turn on only D507, so that C505 is charged more slowly through R517; that dual-mode reduces distortion for steady-state signals. For falling signal amplitudes, C504 and C505 must discharge slowly through R515 and R517.

The voltage on C505 is amplified by IC11-a. If the control voltage (IC11, pin 3 ) is below 4 volts, D5 15 is off and the signal is attenuated by R525-R527, to control FET gate-voltage deriver IC7d. Figure 12 shows a block diagram of the gate-voltage deriver. Varying either the input voltage or drain current $\left(I_{D}\right)$ will cause the op-amp to change the FET gate-voltage so that $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}} \times$ $\mathrm{R}_{\text {FET. }}$. In that case, increasing signal levels will increase $V_{1 N}$ and thus $R_{\text {FET }}$. Since IC7-d drives the gates of both IC6-a and $b$, their resistances will track its output

In summary, increased signal levels will increase the control voltage. and thus the resistance of IC6-a, reducing the attenuation. As the control voltage gets even higher, diode D515 turns on, and the increasing current from R525 flows into the drain of IC6-c. That


FIG. 10-RIGHT CHANNEL and control circuits of the expander portion. To find lett-channel part numbers, add 100 to right-channel part numbers.


FIG. 11-ONE OF SIX inverters on the CD4049. Only the $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{B}}$ sections-six matched $\mathbf{N}$-channel FET's-are used in the ASRU.
causes the IC7-c gate-voltage deriver to reduce the resistance of IC6-c and IC6-f, increasing the gain of the op-amp combination, IC4-IC5.

The op-amps driving LED501 ( -6 dB ) and LED502 ( +1 dB ) are used as comparators and absorb the current from Q501 through their respective LED's if the gain is either less than -6 dB or more than +1 dB . Transistors Q501 and 502 act as a constant 12 mA current source that is used for the display of the
noise filter part of the ASRU. Zener diode D514 makes sure that the current source can still operate when both LED501 and LED502 are off.

Even the power supply (Fig. 13) is unusual. To maintain the exceptional signal-to-noise ratio desirable in a noisereduction accessory, without requiring extensive magnetic shielding or coaxial wiring, the transformer is of the wallplug type, and is physically separate from the ASRU. This type of transformer has a single, untapped secondary. To get both plus- and minus-12-volt


FIG. 13-POWER SUPPLY of the ASRU uses a separate wall-plug transformer, eliminating a potential source of hum.


FIG. 12-GATE-VOLTAGE DERIVER, IC7-d, is used to control gain of op-amps IC4 and IC5.
supplies using economical positive voltage regulators, the circuit operates as follows. On positive half-cycles of the transformer output, C601 is charged up through D601 and D602. A standard IC regulator, IC12, is used. On negative half-cycles D603 and D604 charge up C602, which powers regulator IC 13 , except in this case, the regulator's output is grounded, and the terminal that is normally grounded supplies -12 -volts.

## Noise-reduction circuit description

The noise-reduction-section schematic is shown in Fig. 14. One of the variable integrators is formed by resistor R6, IC2-a, C1, R8 and IC3-b. With just R6 as an input resistor, and Cl as a feedback capacitor, IC2-a would be a fixed-gain integrator. The attenuatorconsisting of R8 and IC3-b-in the feedback loop allows the gain to that integrator to be varied.

Capacitor C2 provides AC coupling to prevent DC errors (such as voltageoffsets) from causing "thumps" when
the resistance of IC3-b changes. Resistor R7 provides bandwith compensation for the op-amp.

Capacitor C3 and resistor R9 do two things: They filter the control signal to keep it from acting too quickly and also feed back drain voltage to the gate of this section of the IC to cancel some of the FET's distortion.

The summing network (see Fig. 7 in Part 1) is made up of IC1-b and R2-R5. The reason there are two "-" inputs and one " + " input is because the design of the integrators causes the signal to be inverted. The input impedance is kept high by using ICl-a as an input buffer. The output buffer, IC10-d, acts to keep the output impedance low. Resistor R16 is used to vary the amount of noise reduction.

The highpass and bandpass signals are added by R14 and R114, and by R15 and R115, respectively. Two $19-\mathrm{kHz}$ filters to remove any residual pilot tone from FM multiplex signals-preventing interference with the action of the noise filter-are made up of C201 and L201, and C204 and L202.

It is important that strong fundamental tones below 1 kHz and nonmusical signals above 25 kHz not be allowed to affect the control-voltagedetermining circuits. High sensitivity, though, is necessary to allow the filter to respond to low-level, high-frequency signals such as those produced by triangles (the percussion instrument that goes "ding"). The A739-IC8provides that high sensitivity at a very low noise figure.

That IC is run in an open loop configuration (without feedback) at the frequencies where most musical activity
takes place. Resistors R206 and R207, and capacitors C210 and C211 provide feedback to control the biasing of the op-amp and to roll off the low-frequency gain. Resistors R204 and R205 reduce the open-loop gain, and capacitors C206-C209, along with C203, roll off the high-frequency gain. Low-frequency gain is also rolled-off by C202, C205, C212 and C213.

Capacitors C212 and C213 also couple the highpass and bandpass signals into precision rectifiers IC9-b and IC9-c. The combined gain of those two IC's is about 2000. By obtaining that gain through two stages-IC8, whose output is a current, and IC9 (together with R208 and R209), that changes that current to a voltage-it is possible to get a gain with rectification that is normally very difficult to obtain due to stray capacitive feedback.

The weighted-difference blocks (Fig. 8, Part 1) are made from resistors R212R214. they subtract, rather than add, because IC9-c is a positive-output rectifier, while IC9-b has a negative output. The bandpass channel is clamped by diode D205 that turns on at about three volts, allowing the energy in the highpass section to push the bandwidth all the way out at high levels. The action of the bandpass channel is slowed by C214. That helps cause filter corner-frequency overshoot during transients.

The fast-attack/slow-decay circuit consists of IC9-d and its associated components. The attack time is 4 mS ; the decay time 80 mS . Low-impedance drive for the exponential curve-shaping and display network, R224-R228 and Q204-Q206, is provided by IC9-a. When low-level control voltages are present at C216, all the transistors are off, and the resistors act as a simple voltage divider.

As the voltage at the capacitor increases to a few tenths of a volt, Q202 turns off, Q201 turns on, and LED201 goes out. At higher voltages, Q204 turns on, and LED202 goes out. Since the base-emitter voltage of Q204 cannot be much greater than 0.6 volt, $R 224$ is eliminated from the voltage divider, increasing its output dramatically. In turn, Q205 and Q206 turn on with the same effect. As the voltage on R228 approaches 1.2 volts, D210 and Q203 turn on and clamp the voltage at C216 in a feedback path to prevent driving the voltage-controlled filter too hard. Thus, until the limit is reached, attenuation constantly declines exponentially.

The voltage on R228 is offset slightly by R230 so that, even with no input signal, the filter bandwidth can never go below 1.2 kHz . As was explained previously, IC4-a, IC3-c and IC3-d, together with their associated parts, form a gate-voltage deriving circuit.

Control-circuit gain is varied by R202 and R203. That sensitivity control
$\stackrel{\text { 岂 }}{3}$

dISPLAY, CURVE SHAPING
FIG. 14-NOISE REDUCTION portion of the ASRU. Note that part of the circuit is on the front PC board
and part is on the rear board.
determines the ASRU's response to transients. Resistor R210, the THRESH OLD control, supplies a bias current to the attack/decay circuit; if there is enough noise to change the $1.2-\mathrm{kHz}$ quiescent corner frequency, that current can keep that from happening.

## Construction

Because of the complexity of this project, the use of PC boards is recommended. A single foil pattern, Fig. 15, can be etched on one piece of copperclad material that can then be cut in two to provide both the front and rear singlesided ASRU boards.
mended. Install those first, followed, in sequence, by the resistors, diodes, capacitors, transistors, and other components. Make sure that all 24 jumpers (12 on each board) are accounted for.

In the prototype (Fig. 18), the LED's were mounted in a 16 -pin IC socket that had been cut in half, lengthwise. That allowed them to protrude far enough forward to reach the holes in the front panel.

The front and the rear boards are mounted back to back. Use two short pieces of 12 -conductor ribbon cable to connect the two boards by means of the holes located at the ends of the boards.


FIG. 15-FOIL PATTERN for the front and rear PC boards. Both patterns can be etched on a single copper-clad board (as shown) if you wish.
tubes until you need them. Before handling them ground both yourself and the PC board to discharge any static electricity that may be present.

The two power-supply capacitors, C601 and C602, are mounted on the back (foil side) of the rear board and secured with plastic cable clamps. The clamps are attached through a spacer to the hole between jacks Jl and J6.

Make sure, of course, that every polarized component is correctly oriented.

The two PC boards are supported by wooden end-panels and a metal cover may be added for appearance's sake and to protect the boards. Since the power transformer is of the wall-plug type and is isolated by distance from the ASRU, hum is not a problem.

## Installation

Like most other signal processors, the ASRU is connected to a receiver or amplifier using the tape-monitor loop. Its input is connected to the TAPE RECORDER or TAPE OUTPUT jacks, and the output to the TAPE MONITOR, TAPE PLAY or TAPE IN jacks.

Used that way, the TAPE MONITOR switch can be used to bypass the ASRU or to bring it into the circuit. (The ExPANDER and NOISE REDUCTION controls, if turned to the off position, will also take the ASRU out of the circuit, and the TAPE MONITOR switch can always be left in the ON position.)

A tape deck can be connected to the ASRU just as it had been connected to your receiver or amplifier before the ASRU took over that unit's tape-monitor jacks.


FIG. 16-PARTS PLACEMENT guide for the front PC board. The use of IC sockets is recommended.

Parts-placement diagrams for the front and rear boards are shown in Figs. 16 and 17. Use those, together with Fig. 18, to help you in stuffing the boards.

The use of IC sockets is recom-

Hole 1 on the rear board is connected to hole 1 on the front board, hole 2 to hole 2, etc.

Be particularly careful when installing IC3 and IC6-they're static-sensitive. Keep them in their protective foam or

## Operation

It takes some effort to learn how to set up and use the ASRU properly at first. Things become easier with practice, though. The LED's give you an idea of what's happening in the system, and the controls are not very critical (because of the spectral-tracking loop continued on page 104


LEN FELDMAN
CONTRIBUTING HI-FI EDITOR

Here's a look at an ultra-small speaker system that has good sound quality and delivers $95 d B$ of sound-pressure level. Dynamic equalization makes it possible.

AVID FOLLOWERS OF WHATS NEW IN audio (and particularly in loudspeaker development) have no doubt heard about a series of ultra-small speaker systems recently introduced by KLH. The smallest of those "computer controlled speaker systems" is the model KLH-3 and although its volume is a mere 0.25 cubic feet the speaker can deliver up to 95 dB of sound-pressure level with a cut-off frequency of 40 Hz (its -3 dB point). Each pair of speakers is sold with KLH's Analog Bass Computer. It would more aptly be described as a dynamic equalizer that constantly senses an electrical replica of the woofer cone motion and adjusts the electrical frequency response and gain of the equalizer whenever the transducer or loudspeaker signals would be likely to exceed a safe level.

Although I have heard those speakers and been impressed with their small size and unusual bass-output capability on more than one occasion, it was not until I attended the Audio Engineering Society Convention, in London, England, that I was offered a full explanation of how the equalized loudspeakers work. That explanation was provided by the engineer who helped KLH with the design of the speakers, Daniel R. von Recklinghausen. At the AES con-
vention, Dan von Recklinghausen presented a technical paper, titled "Dynamic Equalization for Loudspeakers," that finally clarified the subject.

As has been stated many times, one of the most important limitations on smoothness of response of a given loudspeaker system is the interface between that speaker and the room in which it is installed. Reflections from boundary walls and excitation of room modes can easily cause as much as a $\pm 20 \mathrm{~dB}$ variation in sound-pressure level reaching the listener. That is true even for a speaker that would show totally flat response to within a dB or two, if measured in an anechoic chamber.

Many manufacturers encourage their customers to experiment with loudspeaker location and listening position until best results are obtained. Unfortunately, when you are dealing with the "real world" of large-speaker enclosures, fixed room decor, and limitations imposed by room dimensions, wallsurface openings, windows, and the like, finding the best speaker position and listener position is not easy. That is one reason why trying to make loudspeakers smaller has always seemed like a good idea. Other obvious benefits are lower cost and consumer acceptance.

In an earlier article about speakersystem enclosure design I pointed out that all loudspeaker systems, regardless of enclosure type, have a number of inter-related parameters such as smallsignal low-frequency limit, enclosure cubic volume, and efficiency. Once you choose the type of enclosure (closed, vented, etc.), the choice of two of those parameters automatically determines the third. Once the type of enclosure is chosen, an extension of low-frequency response by one full octave would require either an increase in enclosure size by a factor of $8: 1$ or a drop in efficiency of 9 dB , or a combination of both.
A vented enclosure will have a lower low-frequency cutoff than a sealed box, if both systems have been designed for the best flat response down to their cutoff frequencies. And a flat vented enclosure with two-pole equalization results in a still lower low-frequency cutoff. Further extension of the low-frequency limit of a loudspeaker system involves several other criteria which may dictate the actual limit possible. For example, changing over to a loudspeaker that uses fixed electrical equalization may cause amplifier or speaker overload. Reducing the possibility of that overload is one of the purposes of


FIG. 1-THE DYNAMIC EQUALIZATION CIRCUITS ARE CONNECTED between the preamplifier and the amplifier of the sound system.


FIG. 2-SIMPLIFIED DYNAMIC EQUALIZER CONSISTS OF A TWO-CHANNEL TRANSDUCER analogcircuit, a common threshold circuit, and a two-channel signal-modifier circuit.


FIG. 3-EACH ANALOG CIRCUTT REPRODUCES A DIFFERENT DRIVER CHARACTERISTIC. The output from those circults control the appropriate signal-modifier circuits.


FIG. 4-SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC OF A CONE-DISPLACEMENT ANALOG-CIRCUIT. The fiter output is proportional to the cone displacement and vent air velocity.
dynamic equalization and is an important feature of that form of equalization when compared with fixed equalization, provided by some loudspeaker manufacturers as part of their systems.

## How dynamic equalization works

As can be seen from Fig. 1, in a loudspeaker system equipped with a dynamic equalizer, the equalizer senses
an electrical equivalent of the speaker cone's motion. The equalizer adjusts its own electrical frequency response and gain whenever the loudspeaker signals exceed a previously determined safe level. The amplifying and equalizing circuits are connected between the preamplifier and the power amplifier of the system. If the equalizer is to be used with an all-in-one receiver or an in-
tegrated amplifier, it may be placed in the signal path by using the tape monitor loop.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of one form of dynamic equalizer or controller. It consists of three sections: a twochannel transducer analog circuit, a common threshold circuit, and a twochannel signal modifying circuit that operates from the common control of the analog and threshold circuits. As a first attempt at dynamic equalization, you might attach various sensors to the loudspeaker, each one detecting various characteristics of the driver such as cone motion, temperature, etc. However, if the loudspeaker is a known entity and its characteristics are stable from unit to unit, the driving signal applied to the speaker (that is, the amplifier's outut signal) may be processed in a number of different ways to produce signals that are proportional to the driver characteristics that are of concern (cone displacement, temperature rise, etc.).
Figure 3, a more detailed block diagram of a dynamic equalizer/protector circuit, shows several two-channel analog circuits connected in parallel. Each of those produce separate output signals that in turn control separate twochannel signal-modifying circuits connected in series. There are separate threshold circuits for each function.

Figure 4 shows a simplified version of the cone-displacement analog circuit. Cone displacement in a vented enclosure, like the ones used in the KLH designs, show maximum displacement at very low frequencies, where suspension stiffness controls the cone motion. Displacement reaches a minimum at the resonant frequency determined by the vent/cabinet combination and then rises to second maximum level (lower than the first) and eventually falls, approaching -12 dB per octave in the mass-con-
trolled region.
Since the designers felt it desirable to limit the maximum air velocity in the vent, all of those effects can be combined into a simple second-order lowpass filter having a Q of 0.45 and a corner frequency near 60 Hz . The filter transforms the driving signal derived from the associated amplifier's output terminals into a signal proportional to the combination of cone displacement and vent-air velocity.
The output of each lowpass filter is rectified by a full-wave bridge. The highest peak is compared with a threshold voltage and is used to control the signal-modifier circuit. The peak voltage is reached just before the peak cone displacement.

## Signal-modifier circuitry

The combined low-frequency equalization and cone-displacement signalmodifier circuitry is shown in Fig. 5. A


FIG. 5-COMBINED LOW-FREQUENCY EQUALIZATION and cone-displacement signal-modifier circuits.


FIG. 6-FREQUENCY RESPONSE of the lowfrequency equalizer/protector used in the KLH-3.


FIG. 7-OVERALL FREQUENCY RESPONSE of the equalized loudspeaker system.
two-section R-C highpass filter connected between the input of the control circuit and the non-inverting input of an operational amplifier has positive feedback applied to it from a voltage divider fed by the inverting or feedback terminal of the operational amplifier. That circuit is the equivalent of a two-pole highpass filter. By choosing components properly, both the cut-off frequency and the Q can be controlled, independent of the operational amplifier that only needs to have high loop gain. A fieldeffect transistor, connected in parallel with the grounded end of the attenuator, controls the Q and the cut-off frequency
in the circuit.
The control voltage causes the gain at 40 Hz to vary over a range of more than 30 dB while varying the effective cut-off frequency over a range of more than 4:1. Signals below the minimum frequency are attenuated in all cases. At zero control voltage, the electrical response of the equalizer complements the frequency response of the loudspeaker system without equalization. That achieves the wildest "flat" frequency response possible. Similar designs are used in the signal-modifier circuits that sense and control temperature rise and driver fatigue.

Figure 6 is a graph of the measured frequency response of the low-frequency equalizer/protector used in the $\mathrm{KLH}-3$ system. When no control voltage is developed, the response curve marked " 0 "' is obtained. At the maximum control voltage, no peak is obtained and the system has the highest cut-off frequency.

Figure 7 shows the overall frequency response of the equalized loudspeaker system, again beginning with " 0 " control voltage and extending to maximum control. The -3 dB cut-off point in the response varies from 40 Hz to 160 Hz , depending upon the control voltage, and has only a few dB of amplitude variation above cut-off. When listening to music, response is curtailed only when large, low-frequency signals occur. Most of the time the widest frequency response is maintained, since, for most musical signals reproduced at moderate to high loudness levels, there is likely to be little or no control voltage developed.

According to the inventors and designers of the system, the four main purposes of the electronic equalizer/ protector module, or Analog Bass Computer, as they prefer to call it, are:

1. To provide steep-cut highpass filtering, removing frequency comoonents of the signal below the loudspeaker cut-off (in this case 40 Hz ).
2. To provide a frequency compensated output in conjunction with the acoustical alignment used in the loudspeakers so that flat re-
sponse is obtained above the cut off frequency.
3. To provide an "analog" frequency/level sensitive controlsignal that drives the frequencycompensating circuits.
4. To compensate for any mid-band irregularities in sound energy output caused by placing the system too near to, or too far from, a solid surface.

Interestingly, the system works in such a way that although substantial equalization is used to reproduce lowlevel signals, maximum amplifier output is reduced at low frequencies and high levels, minimizing possible amplifier overload problems. In other words, the amplifier is not called on to work into the load if useful output from the loudspeaker is not obtained. As most readers will appreciate, that situation differs from what occurs with fixed, static equalizers sold with some speaker systems for the sole purpose of trying to "lift"' the speaker's sagging low-end response.

According to KLH, the greatest benefit of such small speakers is the freedom to place them where they sound best. The biggest difference between a large concert hall and the average living room is size, and therefore smooth response at long wavelengths. Adjusting the ratio of direct to reflected sound, or rigorously specifying the location of the loudspeakers can not overcome those response variations. Letting the listener make the best of his or her room is the major reason for making speakers small. And if the small speakers are able to produce good sound quality from an unobtrusive source (as these little KLH units seem able to do) so much the better. R-E

"That siren was a test. We wanted to determine whether you are awake and watching our program."

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## GLOBAL SPECIALTIES CORPORATION



RICHARD W. LAY*

## Franchising the consumer electronic industry

## What it can do for electronic service in the 1980's

A NEW COMPANY - TRONICS 2000 - OPENED its first franchised electronics repair center in Bloomington, IN about 12 months ago.
Today, operating in four areas-central Florida, Louisville, KY, Cincinnati, OH , and the northern environs of Chi-cago-the company expects within the next 12 months to expand operations to an electronics servicing network comprised of about 400 serviceshops.

And, according to President David J. Hagelin, that's just the beginning. It's all part of Hagelin's franchising plan for the $\$ 3.5$ billion a year independent con-sumer-electronics service industry. If successful, Hagelin says, the effort will result in thousands of existing shops carrying the Tronics 2000 name by 1985.

In the process, he says, the program would:
-Help an industry populated with many one- and two-man companies suffering from the same problems facing all small businesses, and ill-equipped to handle the repair end of the revolution in microelectronics.
-Give consumers a trustworthy name they can rely on-similar to the Cen-tury-2l concept in real estate-and foster consumer education in a field that few consumers know anything about.
-Make it easier for electronics manufacturers to educate both the service industry and the public about their

[^1]latest electronic products.
"We're just seeing the tip of the iceberg as far as the impact of electronics on the consumer is concerned. It's fine and dandy for the manufacturers to build all of the electronics products, but somewhere along the line someone's going to have to fix them. There really is a serious consumer backlash building if the industry does not address its service problems immediately," according to Hagelin.

## Does it really work?

Do any of those functions performed by the franchisor really work. Let's take a look at just one-identity through an analogy.

Whether or not you like hamburgers, it is about a 99 -to-1 shot your kids do. While that is not surprising, the fact remains that when they get into a car to go out to eat it always seems to be,
"Let's go to McDonalds'," not, "Let's go for hamburgers."

That illustrates a real identity problem. An identity problem, that is, if you happen to be looking for "Joe's Hamburger Shop." But, an identity plıs for McDonalds".

Using that analogy on the number of currently existing consumer-electronics serviceshops-around 35.000 -you can draw a rather vivid picture of the present state of the service industry. Out of approximately 35,000 serviceshops you might be able to identify perhaps 300 throughout the United States that would be considered truly large in scope.

From surveys on the consumer-ser-
vice market, we know that well over half of the remaining 34,700-about $60 \%$-are definitely in the "Joe's Hamburger'" class, with the remaining shops floating somewhere in between those two extremes.

The small operator, probably doing between $\$ 60,000$ and $\$ 150,000$ a year in service-business volume, is plagued by: the technological complexity of the microprocessor age; an avalanche of products for the American home never before dreamed possible; and the unavailability of qualified, experienced technicians-they've been drained off by industry. In addition, he's saddled with a workload which dictates that instead of managing his shop, his head is stuck in the back end of a broken television set.

## How Tronics 2000 operates

"The operating philosophy of Tronics 2000," Hagelin says, "is to construct consumer-service 'networks' within a given geographical area-a group of service centers that would be able to handle all of the complex electronics headed for the American home during the coming decade. Everything from video, to audio, to home security, to appliances and computer systems."
"The theory is that if one of our shops can't handle a specific type of product-say digital audio-another one of our shops within that area would. What that means to the consumer is that he is no longer saddled with searching for service-either calling, or carrying his broken unit around to three or four service shops only to be told to


SHOP MANAGER LARRY SULLIVAN inside University Electronics.
"The major factor was the assistance. Everything from management, to promotional packages, to inventory control.

That's the way Larry Sullivan, the manager of the first Tronics-2000 franchise operation-University Electronics in Bloomington, IN-characterized the impact on his business since Tronics 2000 began working with his shop on a continuing basis.
"One important factor is name recognition. I actually had one of our new accounts call me up to ask if we would do his service simply because he had heard of the name. He didn't really know me from Santa Claus," Sullivan said. This new customer, incidentally, managed a large retail sales outlet and was dissatisfied with his current service arrangement.
"But the biggest factor to our success is the overall increase in efficiency of our shop and technicians. It's really picked up and I can see it in the profit and loss statement." One important contribution here was the new inven-tory-control system Sullivan placed into operation with the aid of Tronics2000 consultation.
"There's no question in my mind that the Tronics 2000 has made me a better businessman," Sullivan said. "They showed me how to be aggressive and acquire new accounts. In the past few months we've gone into video servicing and already we are one of the largest service outlets for videodisc, large-screen video, and VCRs in southern Indiana.

As to the future, Sullivan says he sees problems-but problems stemming from growth. "We're gaining new business so fast I can foresee in the not too distant future where I will be outgrowing my 3,300 square foot shop. It is really a question now of how to cope with expansion.


THE FIRST FRANCHISEE-University Electronics in Bloomington.
"Really, it was inevitable. You can take a look at just about every other retail industry in this country and see that franchising really was in fact the salvaging influence for the independent business community.'

Those thoughts were expressed by Robert P. Neal، owner of Able Electronics, Waukegan, IL, a veteran of 19 years in the electronic-service business and one of the largest servicers in northern Illinois outside of Chicago.

Neal's Able Electronics became a Tronics 2000 shop officially last Dec. 20. But in addition, Neal, along with several partners, purchased the lllinois territory of Lake, McHenry, and Boone counties and will act as the territorial developer for that area.
"The consumer-electronics service industry has been the whipping boy of consumer electronics since it began," Neal says. "The business we're in has a negative image from the start. When you deal with the public it's because someone has a problem. When you deal with the manufacturer, it's because one of his products broke down and he's not happy. When you deal with the suppliers, you face parts problems and out-of-stocks. On top of that, you're left to fend for yourself in keeping your technicians up to date on high-technology microelectronics.


ROBERT P. NEAL, owner of Able Electronics.
"Finally, I feel that with Tronics 2000 and the national organization it portends, l've finally got a business partner who's on my side and who has a real stock in my success or failure.
"Without such an organization in place and working by 1985 at the latest, the American public would face the largest crisis in service ever to hit us.
"It's simply an idea whose time has come.
take it somewhere else. As far as the consumer is concerned, he makes one stop. If our service center can't handle it, he arranges to have that unit fixed through the Tronics -2000 outlet in his area that is equipped to handle the job professionally.'
Tronics 2000 operates under a twotiered franchising system. The corporation, based in Bloomington, IN, offers franchises to "territorial" franchisees who purchase a defined developmental territory for an initial fee of $\$ 10,000$. That territory is based on a minimum population of 600.000 . The franchisee can further subdivide his territory into up to ten small franchises. Those small franchises would he available for $\$ 5000$ ) each. That is one way for the franchisee to recoup his original investment, as he would retain $50 \%$ of the selling price.

## Current programs

Programs that Tronics 2000 currently offers members, and which are expressly designed to impact most every aspect of a franchise business, are: volume-purchase programs for trucks, cars, and other shop vehicles: groupinsurance benefits in health, life, liability, and retirement: volume-buying programs for electronic test equipment; computerized shop analysis, where members are assisted in identifying "weak" spots in purchasing, inventory, or technician productivity; and buying programs on forms, stationery, and signage. Contract-sales programs where
members are assisted in pricing and marketing service contracts will also be available at a later date

A specific example of just one area is insurance. In that case a Tronics 2000 franchise was able to realize a savings of $27 \%$ a year on liability insurance while upgrading that same coverage. And. for eight employees, the same franchise saved $44 \%$ a year on health coverages. For that particular member, it means a dollar savings of $\$ 470$ per month-or $\$ 5,640$ a year. That saving amounts to more than the initial $\$ 5,000$ entry fee.

## What about the public?

But what about the public: What is, or should be, the impact of a franchise on the public?
"Right or wrong," Hagelin says, "in the eyes of the consumer, bigness, high quality, and value often go hand in hand. That is the great advantage that the national-chain type of operation enjoys over the small, independent, and basically isolated operator. When it comes to consumer-electronics service, the public is even more confused than ever."
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## Lower or raise the volume on your TV set, or anything else, by remote control. EARL "DOC" SAVAGE, K4SDS, HOBBY EDITOR

here is a simple little trick you can use to change the volume of an amplifier by remote control. It may be a TV, radio, stereo, or whatever. It may be because of the telephone, the doorbell, or objectionable loud commercials. The point is that there are times when you would like to reduce the volume temporarily without making two trips to the set. There even may be times when you would like to increase the volume. Increasing the volume is just as simple as decreasing it.

There are a number of ways to attack the problem of changing the volume of an audio amplifier by remote control. Several are more practical than throwing your shoe across the room. We'll look at two points of attack and two methods, then you can pick the combination that best suits your equipment and your junk-box.
going through each resistor.
The amount of signal going through each resistor depends upon their values. For example, if R1 and R2 are equal, half of the signal will go through each one. In that case, adding R2 has cut the signal in RI by one-half. Therefore, we can change the amount of signal going through R 1 from full to half and back again anytime we wish by switching R2 in or out of the circuit (Fig. 2-c).

If that doesn't give you any ideas, take a look at Fig. 3. Resistor R1 is shown as the volume control in $3-\mathrm{a}$ and as the speaker in 3-b. Turning the switch on in either case "sidetracks" part of the audio signal and that results in decreased audio output.

Let's pause and consider the value of the added resistor, R2. No specific values


The block diagram in Fig. 1 shows two points in any amplifier where the audio signal is readily accessible. One is the vol-
put to the speaker (B). For our purposes, we'll consider points $A$ and $B$ to be the same.
Now, look at Fig. 2 for a quick review of how parallel resistors affect a circuit. In 2-a, all of the input signal goes through R1. In 2-b, resistor R2 has been added and the signal will be split, with some of it
can be given because they depend upon the value of the particular R1 with which it is used and the amount of volume change desired. However, there are some general guidelines that can help you find a specific value.

A good beginning is to choose R 2 so that it is the same value as R1. Typically volume controls are in the range of 5 K to 25 K ohms. Controls used in transistor amplifiers have values in the lower part of that range, while controls used in tube
amplifiers have values in the higher part. Speaker impedances are generally 3 or 4 ohms-though they may be higher, especially in transistor amps.
If you cannot find the actual value for the control or speaker in your amp, tacksolder or clip a resistor (R2) of one of the above values across the control or speaker and listen to the change. Replace it with a higher-value resistor if the change is too great and with a smaller-value one if the change is too small.


So far so good-we have changed the volume. However a switch on the amplifer doesn't solve the original problem and it is often unsatisfactory to run long audio lines around a room. That means that we must find some way to operate the switch by remote control.

The obvious choices are to use a relay or a transistor for the switch. Either can be controlled remotely. Figure 4 shows how a relay would be placed in the circuit. I recommend a relay over a transistor in this case because it will be quite difficult to make a transistor work properly in some types of amplifiers. In either case, the operating voltage can be taken from the amplifier, making a separate power supply unnecessary.

If a relay is used, it should have a lowcontinued on page 84

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HOBBY CORNER
continued from page 82
voltage coil. A latching-type relay would complicate matters a bit, but it would not have to be powered all the time that you want the volume low.

The pair of lines labeled "remote switch" in Fig. 4 can go through a long pair of wires across the room to a SPST or a momentary switch located by the telephone, your chair, or wherever.

There are a variety of means you can use to achieve a no-wires-control over the relay or transistor. A flashlight beam can operate a phototransistor or a cadmiumsulfide photoresistor. Surplus "sound switches" are available at very low prices. Of course, you can get quite fancy with radio control

Up to this point, we have been discussing how to decrease the volume of an amplifier. You can just as casily decrease it to zero. In Fig. 5-a, the audio signal is cut off when the relay is energized.


FIG. 5

Increasing the volume only takes some minor changes in the circuit of Fig. 4. The relay connection is shown in Fig. 5-b. In this case, the volume is set at normal with R2 in the circuit. Energizing the relay removes R 2 from the circuit and the full signal goes to the volume control and out.

You will have noticed of course, that no component values have been given. One circuit will not work in all amplifiers because there are too many variables. Enough information has been provided however, so that you should be able to work one out with little if any difficulty.

Now, get busy and remote the volume on your TV. You will not only save yourself time and trouble but your rug will last much longer!


# UNIVOIT'S DT810 digital multimeter 

## The unique space age digital multimeter with transistor gain (hFE) measurement capability should be the only multimeter you own.

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## OTHER FEATURES

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## ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE.

The only two accessories available are: UP11. hFE probe with special plug and 3 color codes alligator clip, and the UP-12 I.C. clip adaptor, which will help you hook your multimeter to any I.C. pins. (You can buy both probes for only $\$ 6.00$, but orly when you purchase the UniVolt DT-810 now.)

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## UNICORN-1 ROBOT

continued from page 69
tied into the FM receiver. Now, if the carrier from the transmitter were lost, the robot would immediately stop function-ing-a nice safety feature for long-range work.

This board also requires a good fivevolt power supply. Connect it directly to the board-the fingers at the edge are intended for mounting purposes (there aren't enough of them on a single-sided board for all the inputs and outputs).

The connections are called out in Fig. 82. Use ribbon cable to connect the
decoder and latch boards and to connect the latch board to jacks J1 and $\mathbf{J} 2$ on the relay-driver board.

With these three boards installed, the conversion to radio control is complete. In the next installment we'll discuss what would be involved in interfacing the robot to a computer.

R-E

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| MODEL | DCV | DCA | ACV | ACA | $\Omega$ | DCV | DCA | ACV | ACA | $\Omega$ |
| 130 | $0.5 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| 131 | $0.25 \%$ | 0.75 | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ | $100_{\mu \mathrm{V}}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| 135 | $0.05 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ | $10 \mu_{\mu} \mathrm{V}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100_{\mu} \mathrm{V}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |

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continued from page 86
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R-E

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ports.
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Keypad/Display.
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## Those popular cordless telephones. Here's a look at what they're all about. HERB FRIEDMAN, COMMUNICATIONS EDITOR

MANUFACTURERS AND INDUSTRY GROUPS occasionally conduct surveys to determine the products consumers prefer. But one of the best survey methods is to simply observe which "free gift" consumers want most when their neighborhood bank runs a "free gift to new depositors" program.

One of the gifts that almost precipitated a riot in my area was something called a "cordless telephone." A bank near me offered that device as a gift and the line stretched three times around the block with people actually fearful that the supply of phones would run out. When I saw that my immediate reaction was: "That's going to be a hot item in the stores, too." It turned out to be a top seller all right, and probably will be for quite some time.

The cordless telephone is simply a duplex (simultaneous receive and transmit) radiotelephone in the shape of an ordinary telephone handset or miniature walkie-talkie that can be clipped on the belt. If you're working out back, in the shop. or helping a next-door neighbor, you don't have to worry about missing an important phone call. If someone calls. you can answer the call with the handset right where you are.

Some models also permit the user to dial out through a standard Touch-Tone key pad. It has a working range of about 300 feet.

The hardware necessary for a cordless telephone would have cost about $\$ 1000$ in the days of vacuum tubes and $\$ 300-\$ 500$ in the early days of solidstate. Today, a cordless phone costs from about $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$, depending on its features. As you might have guessed, it involves rather sophisticated circuitry.
A cordless telephone is actually two devices: a base-station transponder and the wireless phone, called a handset. The transponder uses 117 volts AC and features a plug-in charger compartment that trickle-charges the handset's nickelcadmium battery pack when the handset is not in use. The transponder also contains a $1.7-\mathrm{MHz}$ carrier-current (carrier-current uses power-line wiring to propagate an RF signal) transmitter that is coupled to the AC power-line wiring through the power cord, a 49 MHz receiver with a small telescopic antenna, and the hardware to connect to the telephone line-including a protective module and an electronic pulsedialer.


The handset contains a $1.7-\mathrm{MHz}$ receiver with an internal rod antenna. a $49-\mathrm{MHz}$ transmitter with a small telescopic (or optional "rubber ducky") antenna, a continuous $5.3-\mathrm{kHz}$ pilottone oscillator, a function switch, and a Touch-Tone pad if the handset permits dialing out.

## How it works.

The transponder, which is connected to your phone line through a modular plug or 4-terminal adaptor, is always on. When someone dials your phone, the 48 -volt, $20-\mathrm{Hz}$, ringing signal activates the transponder's $1.7-\mathrm{MHz}$ transmitter. A bell-tone oscillator modulates the transmitter. The signal is radiated through the powerline and it is received by the handset. (The handset must be on to receive a signal.) The detected tone is demodulated and used to release the audio squelch. That permits the bell tone to be heard over the handset's speaker.
To answer a call. the handset's selector is set to talk. That simultaneously turns on the $49-\mathrm{MHz}$ transmitter and a $5.3-\mathrm{kHz}$ continuous pilot tone. The transponder receives the $49-\mathrm{MHz}$ signal and the pilot tone through a tone decoder IC. That causes a relay to connect the transponder to the telephone line. The connection is maintained as long as the transponder receives the pilot tone.
We now have two-way simultaneous (duplex) communications. Everything said into the handset modulates the 49 MHz transmitter. The signal is received and demodulated by the transponder and fed into the phone line through a hybrid repeat coil. (Hybrid coils, or transformers, are used to prevent selfoscillation and we'll cover their theory in a future column.) The signal from the telephone line passes through the same hybrid coil and modulates the transponder's $1.7-\mathrm{MHz}$ transmitter. The signal is received by the handset.

You hang up by setting the handset's selector switch to ON or OFF. That turns off the $49-\mathrm{MHz}$ transmitter. Since the transponder no longer receives the pilot tone, the relay that connects the transponder to the telephone line opens, disconnecting the line.
To originate a call from the handset, the selector is set to TAI.K. turning on the transmitter and the pilot tone. That continued on page 92

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MODEL 7010A 600 MHz

| MODEL | RANGE (From 10 Hz ) | 10 MHz TIME BASE |  |  | AVG. SENSITIVITY |  | GATE TIMES | RESOLUTION |  |  | EXT. CLOCK INPUTIOUTPUT | SENSITIVITY CONTROL | NI-CAD BATTERY PAC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | STABILITY | AGING | DESIGN | 10 Hz 10500 MHz | 500 MHz to 1.1 GHz |  | 12 MHz | 60 MHz | Max, Freq. |  |  |  |
| $\frac{7010 \mathrm{~m}}{7010.1 \mathrm{~A}}$ | $500 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm \overline{T P P M} \\ \pm & 0 . \overline{\mathrm{PPM}} \end{aligned}$ | <1 PPM/YR | TEXO. | 13 nv | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 13 \mathrm{t} \\ 11.10 \mathrm{sec} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{9} \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $1 \mathrm{~Hz}_{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 1600 \mathrm{WHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ ES OPTIONAL | NO | VES <br> OPT ONAL |
| $\frac{8 C 104}{3010.14}$ | 1.1 GHz | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1 \mathrm{PPM} \\ & \pm 0.9 \mathrm{PPM} \end{aligned}$ | - 1 DPMIYR | TCxO | 15mb | 30 mV |  | 1 Hz | 1 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ (11 \mathrm{GHz}) \end{gathered}$ | YES <br> STANDARD | YES | YES OPTRONAL |
| 801005 A |  | $\pm .05 \mathrm{PPM}$ |  | OCXO\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80131 | 3.3 GHz | $\begin{aligned} & =0.1 \mathrm{PPM} \\ & \pm .05 \mathrm{PPM} \end{aligned}$ | 1 PPMIYR | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TCXO } \\ & 0 \mathrm{OCXO} \end{aligned}$ | 15 mv | 30 mv | (4)! <br> 101, 1. 1.510 sec | Hz | 1 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ (153 \mathrm{GHz}) \end{gathered}$ | YES <br> STA VCARD | $Y \equiv S$ | YES OPTIONAL |

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COMMUNICATIONS CORNER continued from page 90
causes the transponder's relay to connect to the telephone line. Pressing a button on the keypad causes a keypulser IC to interrupt the pilot tone a number of times equal to the number marked on that key. The pilot tone drops in and out causing the hook relay to pulse open and closed, thereby dialing the desired phone number. The dial pulses are generated at a given speed and make-break ratio. Some cordless telephone models provide for two make-break ratios, though that is rarely, if ever, required in the U.S.

Because Touch-Tone circuits accept pulse dialing but pulse circuits do not accept Touch-Tone, all cordless telephones use pulse dialing.

Since the transmissions are FM, there is very little noise pickup in either direction. Although different operating frequencies are used, it is possible for you and your neighbor to wind up on the same one. On most models, such as the Electra Bearcat Freedom Phone (Fig. 1), some degree of privacy can be achieved by keeping the handset in the transponder's charging compartment when not in use. When that is done, a switch locks out the connection to the telephone line. Although some units come with a separate charger so you
can hide the transponder in a basement or attic, those chargers do not automatically disconnect the transponder from the phone line. If someone in the house wants to let the handset user know that there is a call, the handset can be paged by pressing a Call button on the transponder

The handset weighs about eight ounces, so when it is clipped to your belt, you may even forget you're carrying it. That is, of course, until that important phone call. It's no wonder that those cordless telephones became so popular, so quickly.

R-E

'OK-That's one businessman's lunch, one WK7Q3's lunch, and one WL74K's lunch.'

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Simply plug in The Controller ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ and the BSR System X-10'modules, and control lights and appliances anywhere in the house by pressing a few buttons. So it's easy to take control.

## There's no end to all of the control you've got.

You can turn on the TV, radio or stereo in the morning to help you wake up without getting up from bed. Or at night, turn on the lights before going downstairs so you don't have to fumble in the dark. Turn off unnecessary lights and help get your electric bill under control. Or, dim the lights and save energy, too.

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## The Controller is designed to control every room in the house.

By pressing the buttons on the Command Console keyboard, command signals are transmitted over
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No special wiring is needed. Simply plug The Controller Command Console into any wall outlet in any room of the house. Then plug your lamps and appliances into the appropriate modules. Plug in

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model
SA-7010, is a tri-band yagi beam in kit form. The 4 -element 20, 15, and 10-meter SA-7010 features three active elements on each band and has a separate reflector for correct monoband spacing on 10 meters. The antenna is said to provide 8.3 dB gain over a dipole and to have a front-to-back ratio of 25 dB . VSWR is less than 1.5:1 at reso-


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nance on each band. The boom length of this tri-bander is 16 feet, with the longest element being 31 feet. Turning radius is 17 feet, 5 inches, and wind surface area is 5.8 square feet. The beam is rated for full legal power. Mail order price of the SA-7010 is $\$ 219.95$, FOB Benton Har-bor.-Heath Company, Benton Harbor, MI 49022.
the Clearchannel Logic Trunked Radio ( $L T R$ ), is a two-way FM system that eliminates the waiting time for channel access caused by frequency congestion. It uses a method of trunked channel assignment, whereby combining subaudible data transmissions with voice, every unit is constantly updated as to system status and channel availability. The Clearchannel LTR is a five-channel trunked system, but a digital syn-


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thesizer allows expansion up to 20 channels and results in a channel-access time of $3 / 10$ of a second. The system also provides increased privacy for operators with a microprocessor that functions to exclude other user groups in the system. It also features dual-diversity antenna switching. The receiver automatically selects the antenna with the highest signal level, thereby reducing the effects of multipath, fading, and dead spots. Suggested retail price is $\$ 1833$ and up, depending
upon what options are purchased.-E.F. Johnson Co., 299 10th Ave., S.W., Waseca, MN 56093.
model 444D,
for amateur radio applications, is similar to the model 444, but offers added features. It has an impedance-selector switch located on the bottom of the base that allows selecting either high or low output impedance and a slide switch for switching between normal or VOX operation. The model 444D also has a momentary or locking push-totalk bar, which turns on the microphone and an


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external relay or control circuit by fingertip action. Other features are a coiled cable, availability of a personalized nameplate with the amateur's station call letters, and a wiring guide with instructions for wiring the mike to major brands of ham equipment. Suggested retail price is \$55.50-Shure Brothers, Inc., 222 Hartrey Ave., Evanston. IL 60204.

TRANSCEIVEF, the model 580 Delta, covers 160 through 10 meters and has the present six highfrequency bands plus $10-, 18-$, and $24.5-\mathrm{MHz}$ bands. Features include a low-noise double-conversion receiver with $0.3 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ sensitivity, 85-dB dynamic range plus switchable $20-\mathrm{dB}$ attenuator,


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standard 8-pole monolithic SSB filter with a 2.4 kHz bandwidth, optional $200-\mathrm{Hz}$ and $500-\mathrm{Hz} 6-$ pole CW filters, offset tuning, and WWV recepcontinued on page 96
 Any set you tell your customer about has a chance of failing sometime.

But though we're not saying we're perfect, we'd like you to recommend RCA. Because we're sure your customer will love its picture performance.

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RADIO PRODUCTS<br>continued from page 94

tion. The model 580 Delta has a power input of 200 watts on all channels and also features adjustable-threshold ALC and drive with LED indicator, adjustable sidetone level and pitch, vernier tuning, and an optional noise blanker. The model 580 Delta has black and bronze color styling with a two-piece aluminum case and tilt-up bail. Price is $\$ 849$.-TEN-TEC, Inc., Highway 411 East, Sevierville, TN 37862.

ALL-BAND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER, model DX-302 features quartz-controlled fre-quency-synthesized tuning for accurate coverage of 10 kHz to 30 MHz in thirty tunable ranges; five 7 -segment LED's in a large digital frequency display indicate the exact frequency tuned
A two-position IF bandwidth control selects either a six- or nine-element ceramic filter for
wide or narrow selectivity. All silicon solid-state circuitry is used throughout for maximum efficiency with minimum noise. Emergency operation


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is automatic, switching over to a battery back-up if the AC power fails.

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| MG215 | 15 MHz | 10 mV to $\mathrm{SOV} / \mathrm{drv}$ 12 Ranges | 0.145 Sec 100.5 sec 21 Ranges |
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Non-Linear Systems' trio of miniscopes are accurate, affordable, portable. And there's one to match nearly every budget and need. Standard features on all models include an input impedance of 1 megohm with 50 pF ; maximum input voltage of 350 V ; trigger modes in auto, internal, external and line; slope that's + or - selectable; graticule ( $4 \times 5$ division of $0.25^{\prime \prime}$ each); dual power sources operating either internally from rechargeable lead acid batteries or externally from 115 VAC or 230 VAC ( $50-60$ Hz ) via plug-in transformer; handy size ( $2.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 6.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 8.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ ) and weighs just 3 lbs.*

Check the chart below for details of model features and specifications.


The remarkable Touch Test 20 DMM. With the Touch Test 20 Non-Linear Systems introduces the 2 lb .4 oz . test lab. Now, with 20 key test functions at your fingertips (plus the ability to measure 10 electrical parameters and 44 ranges), you can take one lab to the field instead of a cumbersome collection of individual testers
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- AC Voltage ( $200 \mathrm{MV}-1000 \mathrm{~V}$ )
- DC Current (200 $\mu \mathrm{A}-10 \mathrm{~A}$ )
- AC current ( $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}-10 \mathrm{~A}$ )
- Resistance ( $200 \Omega-20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ )
- Diode Test

Also included are a key jack that allows Morse code practice by plugging in an optional code key, a tape-output jack for off-air taping, built-in speaker, external speaker jack, RF gain control, combination signal strength/battery meter, sixband RF preselector with calibrated tuning dial BFO pitch adjustment, and signal-attenuator switch. The model DX-302 can receive AM, upper and lower sidebands, and CW (code) signals. It will operate from 120 VAC, and 12 VDC or from eight self-contained " $C$ " cells.
The model DX-302 is priced at $\$ 399.95$.Radio Shack, 1300 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

CB ANTENNA, the MR480, is designed for owners of fiberglass RV's and other vehicles with non-metallic roofs. The MR480 is only 53 inches high, thus reducing overhead obstruction clearance to a minimum. It combines a base-loading coil encased in high-impact with plastic with a white fiberglass whip. The antenna also uses a slim heavy-duty stainless steel shock spring. The mounting base is a standard roof-type requiring a $3 / 8$-inch diameter hole, and is designed to mount


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on fiberglass roofs up to $3 / 8$-inches thick. Comes with 24 feet of coax cable plus connector. Suggested list price is $\$ 45.50$.-The Antenna Specialists Co., Consumer Products Div., 12435 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44106.

RECEIVER PREAMPLIFIERS, models P-305 and $P$-308, are continuously tunable and cover the shortwave bands from 1.8 to 54 MHz . They provide 20 dB gain with a dual-gate FET for low noise figure. The gain and the low noise figure improve reception on most receivers, particularly on the higher-frequency bands; added selectivity reduces image and spurious response.


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Gain is continuously variable to prevent overloading the receiver. A step attenuator is also provided, along with a selector switch for two antennas.
The model P-305 operates from a 9 -volt battery and is priced at \$77.95. Model P-308 has' a built-in 115 -volt AC power supply, and is priced at \$87.95.-Palomar Engineers, PO Box 455 1520-G Industrial Avenue, Escondido, CA 92025.

## Save on Scanners! NEW Rebates!

Communications Electronics," the world's largest distributor of radio scanners, celebrates Father's Day early with big savings on Bearcat scanners. Electra Company, the manufacturers of Bearcat scanners is offering consumer rebates on their great line of scanners, when purchased between April 1 and May 15, 1981.

With a scanner, you can monitor the exciting two-way radio conversations of police and fire departments, intelligence agencies, mobile telephones, energy/oil exploration crews, and more. Some scanners can even monitor aircraft transmissions! You can actually hear the news before it's news. If you do not own a scanner yourself, now's the time to buy your scanner from Communications Electronics. Choose the scanner that's right for you, then call our toll-free number to place your order with your Visa or Master Charge.

We give you excellent service because CE distributes more scanners worldwide than anyone else. Our warehouse facilities are equipped to process thousands of scanner orders every week. We also export scanners to over 300 countries and military installations. Almost all items are in stock for quick shipment, so if you're a person who prefers fact to fantasy and who needs to know what's really happening around you, order your scanner today from CE!

## NEW! Bearcat ${ }^{\oplus} 350$

## The Ultimate Synthesized Scanner!

Allow 120-240 days for delivery after receipt of order due to the high demand for this product. List price $\$ 599.95 /$ CE price $\$ 419.00$ 4-Band, 50 Channel © Alpha-Numeric - Nocrystal scanner • AM Aircraft and Public Service bands. - Priority Channel © AC/DC Bands: 30-50, 118-136 AM, 144-174, 421-512 MHz. The new Bearcat 350 introduces an incredible breakthrough in synthesized scanning: AlphaNumeric Display. Push a button-and the Vacuum Fluorescent Display switches from "numeric" to word descriptions of what's being monitored. 50 channels in 5 banks. Plus, Auto \& Manual Search, Search Direction, Limit \& Count. Direct Channel Access. Selective Scan Delay. Dual Scan Speeds. Automatic Lockout. Automatic Squelch. Non-Volatile Memon: Resesen your Beaccat 350 tooax

## Bearcat 300

List price $\$ 549.95 /$ CE price $\$ 349.00 / \$ 25.00$ rebate Your final cost is a low $\$ 324.00$
4-Eand, 50 Channel - Service Search - Nocrystal scanner - AM Aircraft and Public Service bands. Priority Channel AC/DC Bands: 32-50,118-136 AM, 144-174, 421-512 MHz. The Bearcat 300 is the most advanced automatic The Bearcat 300 is the most advanced automatic
scanning radio that has ever been offered to the public. The Bearcat 300 uses a bright green fluorescent digital display, so it's ideal for mobile applications. The Bearcat 300 now has these added features: Service Search, Display Intensity Control, Hold Search and Resume Search keys, Separate Band keys to permit lock-in/lock-out of any band for Band keys to permit lock-in/lock
more efficient service search.


## NEW! Bearcat ${ }^{\text {® }} 160$ <br> List price s2999.55/CE brice s s1999.00/820.00 rebate

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Delay and Auxiliary. All this performance in sleek, Delay and Auxiliary. All this performance in sleek,
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## Bearcat ${ }^{\oplus} 5$

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8 Crystal Channels - 3 Bands AC only
Frequency range: $33-50,146-174,450-508 \mathrm{MHz}$.
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 ${ }^{\circ}$ Four-Six ThinScan

 List price $\$ 189.95 /$ CE price $\$ 124.00 / \$ 10.00$ rebate Your final cost is a low $\$ 114.00$Frequency range: $33-47,152-164,450-508 \mathrm{MHz}$. The incredible, 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 $23 / 4 \times 61 / 4 \times 1$.' Includes rubber ducky antenna. Order crystals for each channel. Made in Japan.

## TEST ANY SCANNER

Test any scanner purchased from Communications Electronics" for 31 days before you decide to keep it. If for original condition with all parts in 31 days, for a prompt refund (less shipping/handling charges and rebate credits).

Fanon Slimline 6.HLU

## List price $\$ 169.95 / \mathrm{CE}$ price $\$ 109.00$

Low cost 6-channel, 3-band scanner!
The Fanon Slimline 6-HLU gives you six channels of crystal controlled excitement. Unique Automatic Peak Tuning Circuit adjusts the receiver front end for maximum sensitivity across the entire UHF band. Individual channel lockout switches. Frequency range 30-50, 146-175 and 450-512 MHz . Size $2^{3 / 4} \times 61 / 4 \times 1$." Includes rubber ducky antenna

## Order crystal certificates for each channel. Made in Japan

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List price $\$ 149.95 /$ CE price $\$ 99.00$
6-Channel performance at 4 -channel costl
Frequency range: $30-50,146-175 \mathrm{MH}$
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## VISA



## MORSE \& RTTY DECODERS continued from page 64

special SWL model with extra shielding to prevent the microprocessor hash from getting into your receiver's circuits. That is particularly important, because hash is a common occurrence in microprocessor-based equipment, even personal computers.

The second kind of system utilizes a group of circuits that convert the decoded CW and RTTY signals to a video signal for display on a video monitor (See Fig. 2-b). A video display can make for easier understanding of the signals being monitored, especially when compared to LED displays. First of all, you don't have to watch the unit constantly to see the message. With a video unit, the screen fills up with up to 25 lines of text so you can let several lines accumulate while attending to something else, then read the text before it moves off the top of the screen.

Second, under different signal conditions (fading, severe adjacent signal interference, atmospheric static, etc.), having several lines of text in front of you helps you fill in the characters or words that may become garbled in the decoding process. The more data you can see at one time from an unknown
station, the quicker you will be able to identify it and determine the kind of messages it is sending. And, seeing RTTY messages in their original "page" format, with indentations, line spaces, and columns can help you decipher the transmission.

Some video decoders require a separate demodulator between the receiver audio output and the decoder input. While there are many demodulators on the market, most are targeted for amateur radio use, as part of a complete terminal unit containing a frequency shift keyer for transmitting. Because hams send RTTY mostly in 170Hz -and sometimes in $850-\mathrm{Hz}$-shifts, many terminal units have only two shift selections from the front panel (though they may be adjusted to different shifts internally).

For utility DX'ing, however, you will want to have all three common shifts readily available for trial-and-error tuning. Therefore, if you choose a system requiring a terminal unit, make sure it has all three shifts selectable from the front panel, as on the HAL Communications ST-6K kit of ST-6000 units.

If you prefer to avoid a terminal-unitbased system, the Info-Tech model

## SOME PRODUCT SOURCES

For more information, circle the corresponding number on the free information card in the back of this issue.

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CIRCLE 99 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

M-200F video converter has a threeshift demodulator and many other features built into its desk top cabinet. The only connections required are to the receiver's audio output and to the input of a video monitor. The $M-200 F$ also has outputs cabable of driving an RS-232 serially-interfaced printer. A hard copy of a transmission may be of value in evaluating the text. But be careful to retain it for your own information only.

If you own a personal computer (TRS-80, Apple, PET, Sorcerer, etc.), you already have a major portion of the third kind of CW/RTTY decoder, computer peripherals (see Fig. 2-c). That group is made up of plug-in hardware additions to your computer, and programs (normally on cassette). Sources for this type of equipment include Xitex (hardware only) and Macrotronics (hardware and software). Because those systems were designed primarily for amateur radio use, the hardware and software is capable of producing electronically generated CW and RTTY for a ham transmitter. That is something to keep in mind if you have your eye on a ham ticket. For utility DX'ing, however, you will also need a receiver demodulator to make sure that all three RTTY shifts can be copied.

## Valuable guide books

No CW/RTTY DX'er should be without two books available from Gilfer Shortwave. The Confidential Frequency List (\$6.95) lists thousands of loggings and International Telecommunications Union registrations of CW and voice utility stations. Arranged by frequency, the list provides each station's call sign, location, transmitting power, and the nature of the transmissions.

The Guide To RTTY Frequencies (\$8.95) lists the same data for RTTY stations (yes, there is a bookful of them). The guide begins with an excellent introduction to RTTY DX'ing and a discussion of the other codes in use on the bands by veteran DX'er Webb Linzmayer. Both volumes are invaluable aids in identifying stations by frequency.

Utility monitoring, in any mode, is fun, and gives shortwave listeners a different perspective on the use of available spectrum. After listening for only a short while, and hearing how much of the world's communications takes place in the hf bands, you will see why frequency allocations were guarded jealously at the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference. Because of the wide diversity of CW and RTTY communications in process 24 hours a day, hunting through the bands for "unlisted" and "secret" stations is a thrill we can all enjoy.

R-E


The Albia Model DM-7, 8 Digit High Frequency Counter is easy to use, switch selectable time base input by a single BNC, nothing to build - nothing more to buy!
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## service alinio

## Phase-controlled regulators. How they work and how to service them. <br> JACK DARR, SERVICE EDITOR

I've had several questions about the phase-controlled regulator circuit used in the RCA CTC- 58 and similar RCA chassis. The most common question is, "What do they mean, phase-controlled?" It's an appropriate name and if we look at some older circuits, it's easy to see how they work. Older voltage-regulator circuits frequently use SCR's triggered by a pulse at various points in the cycle. The circuit is turned on by a pulse from an erroramplifier and turned off by feeding the SCR rectified AC. When each AC pulse reaches zero, the SCR turns off. That's used in $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ circuits.

The RCA circuit works in exactly the same way, but it works on the horizontalscan frequency. The circuit is turned on by a pulse from an error-amplifier, but since the SCR is fed DC, it needs a turnoff pulse. That pulse is taken from a special winding of the flyback and is nega-tive-going at the SCR anode.

What the circuit does is regulate the DC voltage supply to the horizontal-output stage. That type of circuit can react much faster than the $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ type due to its higher operating frequency. One thing common to all solid-state horizontal-output circuits is this: If the DC-voltage sup-

ply is held constant at all times, all of the outputs (high voltage, sweep, boost, and the flyback-derived low-voltage DC supplies for the rest of the set) are held at the correct level.

The SCR controls the charging of a capacitor that is shunted by a small winding on the flyback. The SCR charges the capacitor at various points during the scan. At the end of scan the SCR is turned off by a negative pulse that is developed during retrace. So, it actually regulates the DC voltage supply for each horizontal line of scan.

At start of scan, the SCR is off. It's turned on by a pulse from the pulse transformer. That transformer is fed by an "oscillator switch" (actually a Schmitt trigger). The Schmitt trigger in turn is controlled by a frequency control stage that, in turn, is controlled by the voltage sensed from the +110 -volt supply line to the horizontal output transistor. Figure 1 shows a partial schematic of that circuit. The voltage sensor reads the DC voltage at the start of each scan line. When it has dropped far enough (very little!) it turns the SCR on. That discharges the capacitor into the supply circuit and pulls the voltage up to normal. The winding on the flyback and the capacitor form a parallelresonant circuit, probably at the horizontal frequency.

Note that the SCR "switch" is in series with the flyback-winding. While the SCR


FIG. 2
is turned off, the capacitor charges from the +150 -volt line. The switch "closes" and discharges the capacitor into the +110 -volt line. Backtracking a bit, the longer the switch is open, the more energy is fed to the capacitor; shorter off-time means less energy in the capacitor, and reduced output voltage.

Where would you start to service that circuit, with a dead-set condition (nothing working)?

The best thing to do is to make all the stock tests. See if the +150 -volts DC is present at the output of the bridge rectifier. That is not isolated from the AC line so an isolation transformer is necessary for testing all of those sets. If the $+150-$ volts is there, but the set still does not work, check the horizontal oscillator. That circuit must be running. Remember that the voltage regulator is controlled by horizontal-sync pulses and those must come from the oscillator to begin with

If the oscillator isn't running, check the DC-voltage supplies to that module. The CTC-58 (and several other RCA chassis) uses a "start-up" circuit. That is in the low-voltage DC power supply. It is actually another pulse-operated circuit. When power is applied, current flows from the rectifiers, through the primary of the start-up transformer T201 (see Fig. 2, adapted from the RCA schematic), and charges filter capacitor C304 ( $800 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). That causes a pulse of current in the secondary of T201. The current pulse is rectified by the start-up diodes. The resulting DC is fed to the horizontal-oscillator stage, giving it enough voltage to start. The oscillator starts instantly and keeps running for a few cycles.

That is enough time to get the hori-zontal-output stage going, and the flyback develops the normal operating voltage for the oscillator. Blocking diodes are used to keep the operating voltage out of the start-up circuit.

To check problems in the start-up circuit, hook a DC voltmeter to the +27 volt DC source for the start-up circuit. With the set cool and C304 discharged, turn the set on. You should see a momentary kick of the meter needle. (Use an analog meter for that.) If that kick doesn't appear, check the three start-up diodes: CR 302 for +22 volts; CR 303 and CR305 for +27 volts; and the blocking diodes, CR301 and CR304. Check reservoir capacitor C303 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) to see if it is open or shorted.

For testing, the oscillator circuit may be started, with the power on, by applying an external voltage ( $22-27$-volts DC) to the +27 -volt start up point. That is terminal 6 on the MDL-001 module, and it is accessible from the back. Be sure to put the negative lead of the external voltage source to the "cold" main-chassis ground and not to the non-isolated ground of the input power supply! Note the dual grounds shown in the schematic; the triangles indicate the non-isolated hot
grounds, and the three-horizontal-line symbol is the cold or chassis ground. All DC voltages on the chassis must be referenced to the chassis ground. If the problem is in the start-up circuits, when the external power pulse is applied, the set will start up and keep working.

Possible problems in the horizontaloutput stage can be checked by pulling the yoke plug, which is interlocked to the $B+$. Doing that opens the $B+$ supply to this stage. Take some resistance readings. The resistance from the case of the hori-zontal-output transistor to chassis ground must be at least 50 K ohms. If it's lower, replace the horizontal output transistor and repeat the test. If it's still low, check the damper diode.

If the +150 -volts DC isn't present, check fusible resistor RF201 ( 3.9 ohms) in the input to the bridge. If that is open, check all the diodes in the bridge, and the filter capacitors, for shorts. Everything here is referenced to the hot ground.

The MDR-001 regulator module contains the error-amplifier, frequency-control stage, and the shutdown stage. There are several very critical components used here, especially in the voltage-sensing circuit, and RCA recommends that the module be replaced rather than repaired.
Actually, there isn't anything really new in the phase-controlled regulator cir-cuit-only the frequency and application differ. It does work very well, as long as all of the parts are good! If you run into what seems to be an unusual problem, sit back and think, then start testing to narrow down the number of possible causes for any fault you see. That works for a lot of other problems, too!

R-E

## service questions

## GREEN PICTURE

When this Magnavox T-995 is turned on the picture is OK. After only a short time, it turns green. Controls have no effect. On my test jig, it works very well. Back in cabinet, same thing. Why?-F.K., Pittsburgh, PA.
The crystal ball says that you have a heater-cathode short in the green gun of the set's picture tube. That is evidently a hot short which does not show up when the tube is tested cold. (If it works on the jig, there is nothing wrong on the chassis!) Try this: get a picture tube brightener of the isolating type. Set it to isolatenot brighten-install it. That can help, and it is about the only thing that will, aside from a new picture tube.

## NO COLOR

I've got a problem. This is a hotel-motel GE, and the number seems to be CBR630 or EN-609. No color, but good black-andwhite picture. No DC voltage on grid of


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the 6M11 burst-gate fube. Should be - 120 volts. Where does it come from?R. K., Marina, CA.

My GE index shows that a "CBR630" is a KD chassis. The "EN-609" is a run number, and not significant otherwise. Bias voltage on burst-gate; I finally remembered a quirk in the KD's. The gating pulse to the 6M11 is fed through a neon lamp! If this lamp is bad, no burst, and no color. The lamp is on top of the chassis, near the 6 M 11 , and must glow when the set's working. If the bulb is blackened, replace it. Shown as NE-85/ 35 AH but I have used plain old NE-2's here with good results. You can do that by clipping the leads to the old one close to the glass, and then tacking the new one in. Caution: Some of those do not use the neon lamp; if so, trace gating pulse back to flyback winding.

## BURNING DIODE

You hit the nail on the head with a problem in this Sears 528.4196; it was diode D773. I replaced it with a fast-recovery type and the set worked perfectly. (Sears had changed the part number!) (Edifor's note-That happens! In many cases, such diodes are not identified as fast-recovery types. In all of those circuits, all diodes MUST be fast-recovery.) Now, I've got a similar problem on the same chassis! Diode D774 (shaping diode on horizontaloutput collector) burnt up and the hori-
zonfal-output fransisfor shorted. I replaced it along with C782, C710, and C779. Now the new 0774 burns up in a few seconds. Can you rub the crystal ball?-J.P., Hollywood, FL.

As mentioned above, Sears often is confused on those diodes. It sounds as if the replacement you got was a plain diode. Try using one that you know is the right type; RCA has a whole page of them in the RCA $S K$ Series Replacement Guide. Just for luck, you might try using a new type that RCA has just developed. That is a "special high-voltage diode", part number 142569. A friend of mine found retrace diodes burning up in one RCA. Finally got hold of that highvoltage diode and it held up. If it'll stand up there, it should in your application.

## PICTURE TUBE BURNOUT

I've got a problem; this Panasonic black-and-white T125A has burned out two picture tubes in less than three years. Ifigured that something should be wrong, at that rate! Tube gets gradually weaker then is exhausted. What's causing it?K.W., New Carrofton, MD.

Well, that is an unusual problem. In older sets, the picture-tube heater voltage was from a transformer, and couldn't go too high. However, in some of the late sets, the heater of the CRT is fed from a winding on the flyback. So: If the DC voltage regulator isn't working properly,
that could easily be putting much too high a voltage on the tube and causing the short life.

From some of the DC voltages you included, I suspect that that is what has happened. Go through that whole volt-age-regulator circuit and find ou: why it won't hold the voltages down to the normal level. Likely suspects would be leaky transistors, drifted resistors, etc.

## NO PIX, NO SOUND

There's no pix and no sound in this Sears 528:42000400 chassis. Cusfomer says it started as small picture with no sound. I replaced the power-supply module. Now I get a heavy hum and 1101 gets very hot, but still no picfure or sound. Need help!-F.K., Pt. Hope, MI.

L101 is a choke in the +114 -volt output. If it's heating with those symptoms, something is loading it very heavily. Note one thing: The 1.5 -amp fuse in that line does not blow out. If the short were in the loads, it would; so, something's happening before the DC gets that far.

There is a $1400-\mu \mathrm{F}$ electrolytic capacitor, C103. That is not on the power supply board; it is on the output side of L101 and before the fuse. From the symptoms, I'd say that that capacitor is shorted very badly. Check it.

## HOT RESISTOR

I asked about a hot resistor in a Magna-

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| Measurement Comparison Chart |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Sine Wave | 0.707 V | 0.707 V | 0.707 V |
| Full Wave Rectified Sino Wave 0 <br>  | 0.298 V | 0.707 V | 0.707 V |
| Half Wave Rectified Sine Wave | 0.382 V | 0.500 V | 0.500 V |
| Square Wave | 1.110 V | 1.000 V | 1.000 V |
| Triangular Sawtooth Wave ${ }_{0} N M M M N M$ | 0.545 V | 0.577 V | 0.577 V |

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vox T-940. It was R302 on Sams Photofact No. 1144. You suggested that an open capacitor on the load side might be allowing a high pulse-current through it. The DC current load was normal. I checked C107 and it was OK. However, there was a very high $120-\mathrm{Hz}$ ripple on the $\mathrm{B}+$. The input-filter-capacitor C105A was found to be open.-K.W. Yost, Marysville, MI.

## ARCING

I asked you about arcing in a Zenith 25DC56. You said to space off the metal shield near the ultor button. That didn't help. You also mentioned a possible open shunt-capacitor on the horizontal-output stage. There were two of those capacitors and one of them was open! Replacing those, the high-voltage went down to normal and the arcing stopped. Thanks for the help.--James Grillo, San Francisco, CA.

R-E

## EQUIPMENT REPORTS

continued from page 44
matching transmitter, it is handy during transceive functions. The model R7 RIT circuit permits excursions $\pm 3 \mathrm{kHz}$ without touching the main tuning knob. Preselector tuning is never required in any mode.

Another feature of the model $R 7$ is a "store" function. Drake calls that feature a "visual scratch pad" as it lets you store your operating frequency and then tune elsewhere in search of a signal. If you wish to return to your original frequency, it can be displayed on the readout allowing you to retune with a minimum of guesswork. That feature is particularly useful for network operation where stations of ten move off frequency for a short time.

The model $R 7$ tunes through its ranges in $500-\mathrm{kHz}$ increments. The frequency is selectable both by a rotating switch and by pushbutton UP and DOWN commands. For users who desire fixed-frequency (crystal-controlled) reception, an auxiliary control board ( $A U X-7$ ) is available at extra cost

Designed for flexibility, a six-position antenna switch lets you interconnect converters, antennas, or an external receiver.

Up to eight fixed frequencies may be switchselected from the front panel when you use the optional auxiliary frequency boards. Four AGC release times $(0,0.075,0.4$, and 2 sec onds) can be pushbutton-selected.

Without an antenna at tached, a few spurious signals were detected but they were all low enough in level to pose little threat to effective reception. The spurious signals were especially noticeable below the standard broadcast band and were apparently caused by the rectifier circuit. A good antenna however, should provide adequate signa! levels to override these low-level phantom signals.

Our overall estimate of the receiver is positive. With manufacturing costs spiraling upward, it is a real challenge for manufacturers to provide an outstanding piece of equipment at a reasonable cost. Drake seems to have managed with their model $R 7$ receiver. The model $R 7$ sells for $\$ 1449$ from R.L. Drake Co., 540 Richard St., Miamisburg, OH 45342. , R-E

## HI FI NOISE FILTER

continued from page 74


FIG. 17-PARTS PLACEMENT guide for the rear PC board. Capacitors C601 and 602 are mounted on the foll side of the board.
noise filter and shallow-slope expander) once they are set for your system.
The noise-filter sensitivity should be adjusted so that there is an adequate change in bandwidth during musical transients. That is the most difficult part; you should experiment by watching the display and listening carefully with the NOISE REDUCTION control at its maximum setting and the THRESHOLD control at its minimum setting. If you set the sensitivity too high, you will hear noise come and go during "unspectacular" musical passages-a sign that the ASRU is working too hard.
If the sensitivity is set too low, you'll hear normal signals being rolled off too much. Don't be fooled by the apparent lack of treble-it's there, but people who habitually listen to recorded music often feel it's reduced when listening to a system with noise reduction.

It's possible to set the sensitivity of


FIG. 18-COMPONENT SIDE of the front and rear PC boards. The two boards are connected by 12 -conductor ribbon cable.
the unit high enough to make the noise in the signal cause the bandwidth to open up too easily. If that happens, advance the THRESHOLD control until, during a silent passage, the lowest LED of the display flickers occasionally.

The NOISE REDUCTION control setting is largely a matter of personal taste. Start with it turned about three-quarters
of the way up, and listen carefully when the bandwidth is reduced.
The expander's SENSITIVITY control should be set so that the right-hand (highest) LED flickers during peaks.

After everything has been adjusted, you may still have to reset the expander's sensitivity from time to time for use with different sources (e.g., if the tuner's output level is higher than the phono's). The THRESHOLD setting may also have to be changed, depending on the amount of noise in your program material. For very noisy material, reduce the noise-filter sensitivity and increase the noise reduction to maximum.

You now have a top-notch signal processor that will greatly enhance your listening pleasure. Use it well!

## Acknowledgement

The concept of the spectral-tracking loop for noise reduction was invented by Fred Ives of Hewlett-Packard Company while at MIT. Pat Bosshart of MIT also worked on the concept and introduced it to me.

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Range: $\quad 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 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 $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED
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Optional Micro-power oven-0.1 $\mathrm{ppm} 20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $8-15$ VAC @ 250 ma

## 7 DIGITS 525 MHz \$99 $\frac{95}{\text { w }}$

## SPECIFICATIONS:

Range: $\quad 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 525 MHz Sensitivity: Less than 50 MV to 150 MHz Less than 150 MV to 500 MHz
Resolution: $\quad 1.0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ( 5 MHz range) 10.0 Hz ( 50 MHz range) 100.0 Hz ( 500 MHz range)

Display: $\quad 7$ digits $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED
Time base: $\quad 1.0 \mathrm{ppm}$ TCXO $20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
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BP-1 Nicad pack + AC adapter/charger

## $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}1+20 \\ -20\end{array}\right.$ 7 DIGITS 500 MHz

Here's a handy, general purpose counter that provides most counter functions at an unbelievable price. The MINL-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.

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## 8 DIGITS 600 MHz \$159 $\frac{95}{\text { w }}$

SPECIFICATIONS:

Range: $\quad 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 600 MHz Sensitivity:

Resolution:
Display
Display.
Time base:
Power.

Less than 25 mv to 150 MHz Less than 150 mv to 600 MHz 1.0 Hz ( 60 MHz range) 10.0 Hz ( 600 MHz range) 8 digits $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED $2.0 \mathrm{ppm} 20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 110 VAC or 12 VDC

The CT-50 is a versatile lab bench counter that will measure up 10600 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 CT-50 Kit, 90 day parts RA- 1 wired and pre-programmed (send copy of receiver schematic)
SPECIFICATIONS:

Range: $\quad 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 500 MHzSensitivity: Less than 25 MVResolution: 100 Hz (slow gate)Display: $\quad 1.0 \mathrm{KHz}$ (fast gate)Time base: $\quad$ digits, $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED| Power | $\quad 5 \mathrm{VDP}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
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PRICES:
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## SPECIFICATIONS:

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TA- 1000 KIT
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$\$ 59.50$ per kit

## WHISTLE ACTIVATED

 SWITCH BOARDAll boards are pre-assembled and tested. Your whistle to its FET condenser microphone from a dislance, as far as 30 feet away (sensitivity can be easily adjusted) will turn the switch on. then latched you whistle to it again then It turns off. Ideal for remote control toys, electrical appliance such as lights, coffee pots. TV. Hi-Fi, radio or other projects. Unit works on $9 V$ D.C

Model 968
$\$ 4.50$ each

## SUB MINI SIZE FET

 CONDENSER MICROPHONE
## Specification

Sensitivity: $-65 \mathrm{~dB}=3 \mathrm{db}$ FEO. Response: $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \quad 8 \mathrm{KHz}$ Output Impedance: 1 K orm KHz Polar Pattern: Omni-directional Power Supply: $1.5 \mathrm{~V} \quad 10 \mathrm{~V}$ D. C Sound Pressure Level: Max. 120 dB EM4RP $\$ 2.50$ ea. or 2 for $\$ 4.50$


## LED VU

Stereo level indicator kit with arc-shape display panei!!! This Mark III LED level indicator is a new design PC board with an are-shape 4 colors LED display (change color from red, yellow, green and the peak output indicated by rose). The power range is very arge, from -30 dB to +5 dB . The Mark 111 in dicator is applicable to 1 watt - 200 watts amplifier operating voltage is $3 \mathrm{~V}-9 \mathrm{~V} D \mathrm{C}$ at $\max 400 \mathrm{MA}$. 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

## MARK IV 15 STEPS LED POWER LEVEL INDICATOR KIT

This new stereo level indicator kit consists of 364 color LED ( 15 per channel) to indicate the sound level output of your amplifier from $-36 \mathrm{~dB} \sim+3 \mathrm{~dB}$. Comes with a well-designed silk screen printed plastic panel and has a selector switch to allow floating or gradual output indicating. Power supply is $6 \sim$ 12V D.C. with THG on board input sensitivity controls. This unit can work with any amplifiter from iw 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 $\$ 31.50$

MARKV 15 STEPS LED POWER OUTPUT INDICATOR KIT

All funcions same as Markiv but this is with heavy duty aluminum front plate and case. Can be easily slot into the front panel of your aulo, truck or boat. Operates on 12V DC

\$41.50 EACH KIT

## BATTERY POWERED

 FLUORESCENT LANTERNMODEL 888 R 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. $9^{\prime \prime} 6 \mathrm{~W}$ cool/daylight miniature fluorescent tube.
$8 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ UM-1 (size D) dry cell battery. Easy sliding door for changing batteries. Stainless reflector with wide angle in-
creasing lumination of the fantern.

## \$10.50 EA

30W + 30W STEREO
HYBRID AMPLIFIER KIT

## It works in 12V OC 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 controiPre assembled units. All you need is to hook up the speaker and the volume control. Supply voltage from $9 \sim$ 15V D.C. measures only $2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, making it good for portable or discrete applications. Comes with hook up data.

BUY 2 FOR $\$ 4.99$
sink for hybrid power sink for hybrid. Power ranstormer not included. It produces ultra hi-fi output up to 60 watts (30 watts per channel) yet gives out ess than $0.1 \%$ total harmonic distortion between 100 Mz and 10 KHz
5W AUDIO AMP KIT
? Lumil Power Suply 6 Volume 18 V DC

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$\stackrel{T}{T y D E}$ MU-52E All meters white face with black

ALARM CLOCK MODULE

## ASSEMBLEO! NOT A KIT

Features: - 4 digits $0.5^{\prime \prime}$ LED Displays - 12 hours real time format - 24 hours alarm audio outpu - 59 min. countdown timer - 10 min. snooze control


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We also have transformer, capacitors set, resistors
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## LCD CLOCK MODULE!

- $0.5^{\prime \prime}$ LCD 4 digits display • X'tal controlled cir cuits - D.C. powered ( 1.5 V battery) - 12 hr . or 24 hr . display $\cdot 24 \mathrm{hr}$. alarm set - 60 min . countdown timer - On board dual back-up lights • Dual time zone dis play. Stop watch function.
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NIC2400 24 hr ) $\$ 26.50 \mathrm{EA}$.



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Tuning voltage $+1 \mathrm{~V} \sim+28 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{C}$. Input impedance 75 OHM. I.F. band width $7 \sim 16 \mathrm{MHZ}$. Noise figure 11.5 dB MAX Size $25 /{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 11_{4}^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. Supply vottage 15 V D.C Sound I.F. $=58.0 \mathrm{MHZ}$. Video I.F. $=62.5 \mathrm{MHZ}$


All units are brand new from Sanyo.
MODEL 115-B-405A
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Super Buy band with (KF $1 \% \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB})$. Volt
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ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT
CONDENSER TYPE
Touch On Touch Off
uses 7473 I.C. and
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1 WATT AUDIO AMP
All parts are pre-assembled on a
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