

COMPUTERS - VIDEO - STEREO - TECHNOLOGY - SERVICE

## Build linis

## D.CHAT ICTHSTM:

## tor your worktemed

How to

## HICH PC BOARIDS

## at home

Bach to school series OPrimps
How to properarly use diem

# Xcelite. 

(ix


If you use a generál purpose oscilloscope for troubleshooting we can cut your present service time in half with the SC61 Waveform Analyzer. That claim may sound a little bold, but SC61 customers around the country tell us it's happening every day in service shops just like yours. That's why, in less than one year, the SC61 Waveform Analyzer has become the biggest selling instrument in our 31 year history.

It's ten times faster-ten times more accurate: The SC61 is the first and only instrument to integrate the speed and accuracy of a digital readout with the viewing capability of a high performance 60 MHz scope. Connect only one probe and you can view any waveform to 60 MHz . Then, just push a button to read DCV, PPV, frequency and time.

There are no graticules to count or calculations to make so every measurement is 10 to 100 times faster than before.

The digital readout is 10 to 10,000 times more accurate than conventional scopes for measurements you can trust in today's high precision circuits.

Plus having everything you want to know about a test point, at the push of a button, eliminates guesswork and backtracking which speeds troubleshooting tremendously.

A special Delta function even lets you intensify any part of a waveform and digitally measure the PPV, time or frequency for just that waveform section. This really speeds VCR alignment and calibration procedures.

And it's neat: What's it worth to permanently clean up your work bench? No more tangled leads, piles of probes or dangling cords. The SC61 is an entire bench in one unit. You can't get neater than that.


## Gúaranteed to cut your service

 time in half: When we say the SC61 will double your productivity, we're being conservative. We've seen cases of three, four, even ten time increases in productivity with this first-of-its-kind, automated oscilloscope. Every situation is different, however, so try an SC61 and judge for yourself. Here's our offer.30 day money back guarantee: If the SC61 does not at least double your productivity during the first thirty days, you may return it for a full refund, including freight both ways.

Call today. The SC61 is truly a breakthrough in conventional scope design. Get the entire SC61 Waveform Analyzer story. Call toll-free today, and ask for our eight page color brochure. It could be the most productive call you make this year!
Sencore, 3200 Sencore Drive, Sioux Falls, SD 57107
(605) 339-0100 TWX: 910-660-0300 Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and SD call collect at (605) 339-0100

## E—NOCF

Phone Toll-Free: 800-843-3338

# Why use other computer media when you could be using Scotch 

high quality error free media?
Get Scotch Diskettes Directly From Communications Electronics There's a lot of valuable data stored on the diskettes in your computer or word processing system. In 1981, a diskette manufacturer calculated that the "true cost of a diskette" was $\$ 186.50$ after data loading. With inflation, the actual cost is well over $\$ 200.00$ today. That is why you don't want to use just any diskette, you want the high reliability and quality of Scotch diskettes. You can trust Scotch diskettes to deliver that accuracy because each diskette is tested before it leaves the factory and is certified error-free. That means fewer errors and less lost data. Flexible discs may look alike, but they don't all perform alike. Scotch diskettes can deliver all the performance you'll ever need. The low abrasivity of Scotch diskettes, 32\% below industry average, saves wear and tear on your read/write heads, which means fewer service calls due to head problems. Longer and more reliable service is yours when you buy Scotch diskettes since they far exceed the industry standard durability tests. Finally, your Scotch diskettes are packaged in units of 10 , complete with color-coded labels (except bulk product) to make your filing easier.

## Flexible Disc Quantity Discounts Available

 Scotch diskettes are packed 10 discs to a carton and five cartons to a case. Please order only in increments of 100 units for quantity 100 pricing. We are also willing to accommodate your smaller orders. Quantities less than 100 units are available in increments of 10 units at a 10\% surcharge. Quantity discounts are also available. Order 500 or more discs at the same time and deduct $1 \% ; 1,000$ or more saves you $2 \% ; 2,000$ or more saves you $3 \% ; 5,000$ or more saves you $4 \% ; 10,000$ or more saves you $5 \%$; 25,000 or more saves you $6 \% ; 50,000$ or more saves you $7 \%$ and 100,000 or more discs earns you an $8 \%$ discount off our super low quantity 100 price. Almost all Scotch diskettes are immediately available from CE. Our warehouse facilities are equipped to help us get you the quality product you need, when you need it. If you need further assistance to find the flexible disc that's right for you, call the $3 \mathrm{M} /$ Scotch flexible disc compatibility hotline. Dial tollfree 800-328-1300 and ask for the Data Recording Products Division. In Minnesota or outside the United States dial 612-736-9625 between 9 AM to 4 PM Central Time.SAVE ON SCOTCH FLEXIBLE DISCS

Product Description $\quad$ Part \# | CEquant. |
| :---: |
| 100 price |
| per disc (S) |

SSSD = Single Sided Single Density; SSDD = Single Sided Double Density: DSDD = Double Sided Double Density; SSQD = Single Sided Quad Density; DSQD $=$ Double Sided Quad Density; $T P I=$ Tracks per inch.

Save on Scotch Static Control Floor Mats
Scotch Velostat Electrically Conductive Floor Mats, drain static charge before it can cause serious problems with computer or word processing equipment. Order number 1853 is a black $4^{\prime} \times 5^{\prime}$ size mat with lip. Cost is $\$ 170.00$ each. Order number 9453 is the same mat, but the color is earthtone brown, which is designed to blend with any office decor Cost on the 9453 mat is $\$ 259.00$ each. All Velostat mats come complete with 15 feet of ground cord. All mats are shipped freight collect.

## Save on Scotch Data Cartridges

Scotch Data Cartridges are available from CE in three different configurations. The DC100A data cartridge is a small version of the DC300A data cartridge. The DC100A contains 140 feet of $0.150^{\prime \prime}$ tape in a package measuring $2.4 \times 3.2 \times 0.5$ inches. Cost is $\$ 14.00$ each. The DC300A is a pre-loaded tape cartridge containing 300 feet of one mil thick by $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ computer tape. The DC300A costs $\$ 18.00$ each. The DC300 XL is an extra length data cartridge with 450 feet of tape. It is the same size and interchangeable with the DC300A. The DC300XL provides a total storage capacity of 34.5 million bits at 1600 BPI . The cost of the DC300XL is $\$ 22.00$ each.
Scotch Head Cleaning Diskettes - Helps Cut Downtime When the read/write heads on information processing machines are dirty, that can cause you a lot of grief. Now... with Scotch brand head cleaning diskettes, you can clean the read/write heads on the diskette drives yourself in just 30 seconds and as often as they need it. Simply apply the cleaning solution to the special white cleaning fabric. Insert the cleaning diskette into the drive and access the heads for 30 seconds. That's all there is to it. Regular use of the head cleaning diskettes can save you much of the grief caused by dirty heads. We recommend you use them once a week, or more often if your system gets heavy use. Each kit contains two he ad cleaning diskettes, and enough solution for 30 cleanings. Order \# 5-CLE is for $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ drives and order \# 8-CLE is for $8^{\prime \prime}$ drives. Only $\$ 25.00$ each plus $\$ 3.00$ shipping per kit.

## Buy with Confidence

To get the fastest delivery from CE of your Scotch computer products, send or phone your order directly to our Computer Products Division. Be sure to calculate your price using the CE prices in this ad. Michigan residents please add 4\% sales tax or supply your tax I.D. number Written purchase orders are accepted from approved government agencies and most well rated firms at a 30\% surcharge for net 30 billing. All sales are subject to availability, acceptance and verification All sales are final. Prices, terms and specifications are subject to change without notice. All prices are in U.S. dollars. Out of stock items will be placed on backorder automatically unless CE is instructed differently. Minimum prepaid order $\$ 50.00$. Minimum purchase order $\$ 200.00$. international orders are invited with a $\$ 20.00$ surcharge for special handling in addition to shipping charges. All shipments are F.O.B. Ann Arbor, Michigan. No COD's please. Non-certified and foreign checks require bank clearance.
For shipping charges add $\$ 8.00$ per 100 diskettes and/or any fraction of 1008 -inch diskettes, or $\$ 6.00$ per 100 diskettes and/or any fraction of $1005^{1 / 4}$-inch mini-discs. For cleaning kits, add $\$ 3.00$ perkit. For tape data cartridges, add $\$ 1.00$ per cartridge, for U.P.S. ground shipping and handling in the continental United States.

Mail orders to: Communications Electronics, Box 1002, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 U.S.A. If you have a Master Card or Visa card, you may call and place a credit card order. Order toll-free in the U.S. Dial 800-521-4414. If you are outside the U.S. or in Michigan, dial 313-994-4444. Order your Scotch computer products from Communications Electronics today. Copyright ${ }^{-1982}$ Communications Electronics" Ad \#120182


In Michigan (313) 994-4444


TM
COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS ${ }^{\text {m }}$

| BUILD THIS | 39 47 | PROGRAMMA III DIGITAL IC TESTER <br> A versatile device that puts IC's through their paces and indicates how they function. Gary McClellan <br> LOW-BAND CONVERTER <br> There are lots of interesting things going on on the frequencies below the AM broadcast-band. Build this converter and find out for yourself what they are. Stan Gibilisco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TECHNOLOGY | 4 | VIDEO ELECTRONICS <br> Tomorrow's news and technology in this quickly changing industry. David Lachenbruch |
|  | 12 | SATELLITE/TELETEXT NEWS <br> The latest happenings in communications technology Gary H. Arlen |
|  | 44 | ALL ABOUT PAGERS <br> How those ubiquitous "beepers" work. Pete DeHaan |
|  | 55 | FASTER THAN LIGHT <br> Is it possible that electrical impulses can travel faster than the speed of light? Harold W. Milnes, Ph.D |
|  | 90 | state of solid state <br> A new digital-lock circuit. Robert F. Scott |

51 ETCH YOUR OWN PC BOARDS
Preparing the photo artwork. Robert Grossblatt
63 HOW TO DESIGN ANALOG CIRCUITS
An introduction to the most popular analog IC, the operational amplifier. Mannie Horowitz

85 HOBBY CORNER
Battery-backup for digitat clocks. Earl "Doc" Savage, K4SDS
92 NEW IDEAS
Budget sound-effects generator.

| VIDEO | 72 | SERVICE CLINIC <br> Which way does the current flow? Jack Darr |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RADIO | 72SERVICE QUESTIONS <br> R-E's Service Editor solves technicians' problems. Jack Darr |  |
| COMPUTERS | 59COMMUNICATIONS CORNER <br> Encoding communications for privacy. Herb Friedman <br> INTERFACING MICROPROCESSORS <br> How to use 8-bit CPU's to respond to and controf the oufside <br> world. William Barden, Jr. |  |
| 82COMPUTER CORNER <br> Preparing for office computerization. Les Spindle |  |  |

## EQUIPMENT <br> REPORTS

24 Heath Model 1O-3220 20-MHz Dual Trace Portable Oscilloscope
27 Data Precision Model 945 DMM
28 Advanced Tool Technology, inc. Hand Tools
30 Radio Shack TRS-80 PC-2 Pocket Computer

## DEPARTMENTS

| 136 | Advertising Index | 106 | Market Place |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 8 | Advertising and Sales Offices | 100 | New Books |
| 8 | Editorial | 104 | New Literature |
| 137 | Free Information Card | 94 | New Products |
| 14 | Letters | 6 | What's News |

## ON THE COVER

The plug-programmable Programma III allows you to perform static and dynamic testing of all TTL and CMOS digital IC's, and presents you with a graphic visual indication of the logic state at each pin of the IC under test. Instructions for building this valuable addition to your test equipment begin on page 39 .

## ANNUAL INDEX JANUARY-DECEMBER

## 1982

To present the maximum number of articles to our readers, we have not published the Annual Index as part of this issue. A 4-page brochure containing this index is available for those who need one. To get your free copy, send a stamped self-addressed envelope (legal size) to:

> Radio-Electronics
> Annual Index
> 45 East 17th Street
> New York, NY 10003

Any requests postmarked on or before April 30 are free. After that date there is a 50 c fee. Questions and comments about anything other than the Index that are included with your request cannot be handled. Send them separately to our Editorial Offices.

Because of space restrictions, the second part of the "Automatic Commercial Editor" will not appear in this issue. It will appear next month.

[^0]
# VIDEO ELECTRONICS 

DAVID LACHENBRUCH<br>CONTRIBUTING EDITOF

KODAK'S VIDEOPLAYER

At the recent Photokina exposition in Cologne, Germany, Eastman Kodak demonstrated a prototype of a home-video product that it may be planning to produce-and it turned out to be very similar to the possible Kodak product described in this space last February. It's an accessory that permits the viewing of Kodak's Disc camera pictures on the home-TV screen. It permits "electronic cropping," or the ability to zoom in on any portion of the picture so it fills the screen. Those cropping instructions are automatically recorded on a magnetic stripe on the film disc, so that the same portion of the photo shows up every time it's projected on the TV screen after the first cropping. The instructions placed on the magnetic stripe by the user can also be used by photo processors' automated equiment to produce custom prints or enlargements. Kodak employs a CCD solid-state imager in its videoplayer, with a definition of 350,000 picture elements-almost twice as much as the first solid-state color TV cameras from Japan. Any segment of the picture can be enlarged by as much as four times.

Members of the EIA subcommittee exploring multichannel sound for TV (including stereo) have gone back to their drawing boards, despite the FCC's attitude that it won't wait for a recommendation before proposing to permit multi-audio with television (see RadioElectronics, December 1982). The industry-wide committee, composed of engineers from TV stations and networks, receiver manufacturers, and cable-TV interests, is re-testing two proposed systems that have been modified since tests were started nearly four years ago. It will also determine what modifications will be necessary in cable-TV equipment for accommodating multichannel sound, and will test various companding systems, such as CX , Dolby, dbx, and Telefunken.

The subcommittee now has a goal: completing the tests, and recommending one multichannel system and one companding system by May, which probably would make stereo telecasting possible early in 1984. The FCC is expected to go ahead simultaneously with its proposal for multichannel TV without specifying any standard. The subcommittee is seeking legal opinions on whether it can complete its work after the Commission starts deliberating on the issue. Some members feel that that could be interpreted as an antitrust-law violation and may resign from the standards group unless they can get some assurance that they won't be prosecuted for that activity.

## TV-CABLE INTERFACE


#### Abstract

Another standards-setting group, this one jointly sponsored by EIA and National Cable TV Association (NCTA), is tackling the problem of compatibility between CATV systems and television receivers to eliminate the cable converter box and make TV sets truly "cableready." The first issue considered by the committee was standardizing cable channels and their identification. Although details are still to be worked out, there was general agreement that the cable channels should be numbered-perhaps from 1. to 99-rather than using the current informal lettering scheme.

The tougher problem of interface is expected to be solved by recommending that future TV receivers be built with a "port" or receptacle to accommodate a circuit board that would interface the specific cable system with the set. The card could contain pay-TV or pay-perview decoders as well as various converters or connectors for the standard "non-pay" cable channels. Each port would be flexible enough to accommodate a wide variety of plug-in cards for various cable systems or services. In addition, the TV ports might also be designed for interface with other video equipment, such as computers, VCR's and videodisc players. Although there is general agreement on the two approaches-numbering channels and the provision for an interface port-working out details is expected to be a time-consuming process.


# Tek's most successful scope series ever: At \$1200-\$1450, it's easy to see why! 



In 30 years of Tektronix oscilloscope leadership, no other scopes have recorded the immediate popular appeal of the Tek 2200 Series. The Tek 2213 and 2215 are unapproachable for the performance and reliability they offer at a surprisingly affordable price.

There's no compromise with Tektronix quality: The low cost is the result of a new design concept that cut mechanical parts by $65 \%$. Cut cabling by $90 \%$. Virtually eliminated board electrical connectors. And eliminated the need for a cooling fan.

Yet performance is written all over the front panels. There's the bandwidth for digital and analog circuits. The sensitivity for low signal measurements. The sweep speeds for fast logic families. And delayed sweep for fast, accurate timing measurements.

The cost: \$1200^ for the 2213. $\$ 1450^{\star}$ for the dual time base 2215. You can order, or obtain more information, through the Tektronix National Marketing Center, where technical personnel can answer your questions and expedite delivery. Your direct order includes
probes, operating manuals, 15day return policy and full Tektronix warranty.

For quantity purchases, please contact your local Tektronix sales representative.

## Order toll free: <br> 1-800-426-2200 <br> Extension 33

In Oregon call collect:
(503) 627-9000 Ext. 33

[^1]
## WHAT'S NEWS

## Rooftop terminals to

 take over by 1990 ?More than 15 million rooftop dishes for direct-broadcast satellite reception will be installed on U.S. homes by 1990 , states a 187 page report by International Resource Development Co., a Norwalk, CT, research firm. The report also predicts that the rooftop terminals, intended for Ku-band frequencies (between 15 and 17 GHz approximately) will render present backyard terminals all but obsolete. Those terminals operate on C-band frequencies, around 4 to 6 GHz . One exception will be the cable networks and operators, already firmly established with heavy investments on the $C$ band.

## Record industry wants <br> to tax tapes, recorders

In two separate bills, one in the House of Representatives and the other in the Senate, audio interests propose an indirect tax on home recording. That move appears to have been inspired by the proposal of some video interests to tax home-video recording. Until the in-
troduction of those bills, private audio recording had been accepted without challenge for several decades
The bills (H.R. 5705 and Senate Amendment 1331) are careful to provide that no tax shall impose a direct liability on the individual who uses recording devices or media in the home for private purposes. (The clause comes immediately after a statement that such home recording constitutes infringement of copyright.)
The bills, instead, propose a tax on all recorders and blank recording media (tapes, etc.) at point of import or manufacture. The proceeds would be distributed by a Copyright Royalty Tribunal among copyright owners whose works might be copies with the machines and tapes.
The proposed tax, while called a "royalty," would be imposed equally on all equipment whether or not the equipment would be used for personal recording purposes or for copying a friend's album or a radio program. The manufacturer or importer would be free of the tax for as much of his sales that a "fair estimate" would

GENERAL ELECTRIC EXPANDS RESEARCH CENTER


NEW ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE LABORATORIES, among the world's most advanced, are seen in the foreground. Midway along the span is a new two-story office building, and at the end of the span structure a fivestory commons/services building. All are part of the General Electric Research Center's expansion program, which has increased the size of the Center by 50 percent over the past three years, with an investment of more than $\$ 130$ million.
show to be used for purposes other than home recording

Difficulties loom (should such a law be passed) in distribution of the "royalties." The Tribunal is supposed to "determine fair compensation to copyright owners," but provides for "proceedings" in case of disagreement between and among royalty claimants.

In view of the technical difficulties of enforcement, the likely unconstitutionality of such a law, and the probable effect on the tape and tape recording industry the tax might have (if it were large enough to guarantee what copyright owners might consider "fair compensation") the passage of the bills seems doubtful.

## Security by cable Installed in St. Louis

Warner Amex Cable Communications introduced security service in the St. Louis area early in September, making St. Louis the sixth major city where 24 -hour fire, burglary, and medical alert services are provided by Warner Amex. The others are Pittsburgh, PA; Cincinnati and Columbus, OH ; and Dallas and Houston, TX.

The new service will be available to 25 communities in the metropoli$\tan \mathrm{St}$. Louis area. It can be made available to all residents in the area, including non-cable TV families and businesses.

To demonstrate the new service, Mr. Miklos B. Korodi of Warner Amex tripped a burglar alarm before a group of guests that included mayors, police and fire chiefs, and other civic dignitaries from the 26 communities. The alarm was received immediately by the Warner Amex security center and flashed to police headquarters. Control units arrived less than five minutes after the alarm.

## Typesetting service <br> for computer users

Two prominent companies, Type Share and CompuServe, have joined forces to offer a lowcost, high-quality typesetting service to users of micro- (and other) computers. Users need to have only a computer and an editor or word-processor program that can produce sequential ASCII files and store them on either a tape or disc.

Also needed are a modem and
transmission software that can communicate as a terminal and transmit the previously stored material over the phone. A Type Share manual that provides easy-to-follow instructions-with extensive examples-for every step in the typesetting process is also required.

Users, says Steve Westmorland of Type Share, have the full capability of a commercial typesetting establishment at their fingertips. Their files are processed on modern computerized phototypesetting equipment that produces head lines and body copy in a wide assortment of styles and sizes. The cost is as little as $\$ 4: 00$ per foot on 4 -inch wide paper or $\$ 6.00$ per foot on 8 -inch wide paper.

The user simply enters the material into a computer, along with the easy-to-use codes (according to the instructions in the Type Share manual) to specify style, size, column width, etc. As jobs are completed, they are saved on disk or tape. Then, at his convenience, the user dials a local phone number and transmits the work to CompuServe. Users receive-usually within two days-the same kind of galleys they would get from a commercial typesetter.
Type Share is a typesetting service that specializes in producing typeset material from user files. CompuServe is a leading computer-services company and information network. "Marrying these two services," says Westmorland, "has made nationwide time-shared typesetting a reality for the first time.'

## AM stereo broadcasts begin in Atlanta

WQXI, Atlanta, GA, signed on last August 6 with its first stereobroadcast program. The equipment, supplied by Harris Broadcast Division, was installed the day before, when Harris Corp. was granted FCC type acceptance for the STX-1 AM stereo Exciter. The STX-1 was installed at WQXI in about four hours.

WQXI operates on 790 kHz with 5,000 watts. During the daylight hours, the transmitting pattern is nondirectional-at night a directional array is used.

R-E

## To all Radio-Electronics Readers:



## for making 1982 another banner year for Radio-Electronics!

For expressing your continuing contidence in our editorial authority in the most tangible manner possible: with your readership... we express our gratitude.

And for expressing your continuing support of our advertisers in the most tangible manner possible: with your prolific purchasing...we express our deepfelt appreciation. Thanks to your responsiveness, these marketers of electronic products and equipment ran more pages of advertising in RADIO-ELECTRONICS again in 1982 than in any other publication in our field for the fourteenth consecutive year!

During the past year, your magazine, RADIOELECTRONICS, posted a tremendous total of 1,023 pages of advertising...representing a huge linage gain of $23 \%$ over 1981. This is one of the largest increases reported by any publication. It ranks RADIOELECTRONICS among an elite group of supremely successful publications in the media marketplace, for which we are both proud and grateful.

And these added advertising pages you helped us get brought additional editorial pages for you! We invested substantially and ran 120 more pages of exciting articles and features throughout 1982...for an average of 10 extra editorial pages per issue!

As we close 1982 and reflect upon our leadership position in electronics publishing, we acknowledge in full our responsibilities to you, our readers. We pledge to strive even harder to provide the most incisive editorial at the cutting edge of the field. We will exert every effort possible to continue to earn your esteem, justify your faith in us and enhance your enjoyment of electronics.

Season's Greetings from all of us at RADIOELECTRONICS and best wishes for health, happiness and prosperity for the coming year.

The Staff of


## Committing suicide-FCC style

I'm sure that many of you are wondering about the recent rash of aparently absurd decisions that has been coming forth from the FCC. I know that I have. Well, FCC Chairman Mark Fowler has let the cat out of the bag. Chairman Fowler has proposed a sweeping deregulation of the broadcasting industry, including an end to licensing requirements.

In Chairman Fowler's mind, the regulations that apply to radio and TV stations should be "indistinguishable" from newspapers. Chairman Fowler feels that the broadcasters "... should be as free from regulation as the newspapers you share the press table with and compete with for advertisers."
"No license-renewal filings, no ascertainment exercises, no content regulation, no ownership restrictions beyond those that apply to the media generally, free resale of properties, no petitions to deny, no brownie points for doing this right, no finger wagging for doing that wrong," Fowler said.

Those statements certainly put an end to any questions regarding the FCC's sanity. It's no longer a question! I could explain at this point why the FCC was born in the first place and explain its purpose for existing; but if Chairman Fowler doesn't already understand that, I can see no purpose it would serve. Instead, I will await the day that I can build my own broadcast transmitter out of junkbox parts and play DJ for a day. I will await the day that I will finally find out what is it really like to tag a 1 kilowatt linear to the output of my CB. Then I will crawl away and hide because there will be 200 million other people in this country finding out the very same things.


ART KLEIMAN

## Padio <br> Enetronics

Hugo Gernsback (1884-1967) founder
M. Harvey Gernsback, editor-in-chief

Larry Steckler, CET, publisher
Arthur Kleiman, editor
Josef Bernard, K2HUF, technical editor
Carl Laron, WB2SLR, associate editor
Brian C. Fenton, assistant editor
Jack Darr, CET, service editor
Robert F. Scott, semiconductor editor
Herb Friedman, communications editor
Gary H. Arlen, contributing editor
David Lachenbruch, contributing editor Earl "Doc" Savage, K4SDS, hobby editor
Dan Rosenbloom, production manager
Robert A. W. Lowndes, production associate
Stefanie A. Mas, production assistant Joan Roman, circulation director
Arline R. Fishman, advertising coordinator

## Cover photo by Robert Lewis

Radio-Electronics is indexed inApplied Science \& Technology Index and Readers Guide to Periodical Literature .

## Gernsback Publications, Inc

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

## EAST

Stanley Levitan
Radio-Electronics
200 Park Ave. South
New York, NY 10003
212-777-6400

## MIDWEST/Texas/Arkansas/Okla.

Ralph Bergen
The Ralph Bergen Co., Inc.
540 Frontage Road-Suite 325
Northfield, Illinois 60093
312-446-1444
PACIFIC COAST
Mountain States
Marvin Green
Radio-Electronics
413 So. La Brea Ave.
Los Angeles. Ca 90036
213-938-0166-7

## SOUTHEAST

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


The second edition of TCG's Master Replacement Guide is bigger and better than ever! Electronic technicians across the nation have already made it their standard semiconductor cross reference book, and it's no wonder. With more than 2,600 quality TCG parts, cross referenced to over 210,000 part numbers, this guide has more replacement line numbers than G.E. or RCA!

## LOOK FOR THE FULL LINE OF QUALITY TCG REPLACEMENT PARTS:

- Transistors - Microprocessors and
- Thyristors
- Integrated Circuits
- Rectifiers and Diodes
- High Voltage Multipliers and Dividers
- Optoelectronic Devices
- Zeners
- Selenium Rectifiers

TCG parts perform equal to or better than any other parts on the market, and come backed by an exclusive, full two-year warranty to prove it. You're assured of consistent quality because TCG parts are tested on state-of-the-art computerized equipment.
So be sure to ask your distributor for quality TCG replacement semiconductors in the bright green poly-bags and cartons that list device type, rating limits, diagrams and competitive equivalents right on the package! For your own copy of the cross reference guide that technicians are raving about, see your TCG distributor,


NEW-TONE ELECTRONICS 44 FARRAND STREET

## imaoducing the sophisticeted



# worid's firse teachina robat... 

## gingerey the most important microprocessor-controlled device since the introduction of the microcomputer:

Your new robot will move. See. Hear. Speak. and learn whatever you teach it.

HERO 1 is a completely self-contained, electro-mechanical robot capable of interacting with its environment. Controlled by an on-board, programmable computer, it has electronic sensors to detect light, sound; motion and obstructions in its path.

The remarkable HERO 1 robot is in production now, ready for you. Buy assembled or build it from a kit. Either way, it is the only teaching robot in the world capable of demonstrating and performing every major function in robotics.

It is also remarkably inexpensive, with the complete kit available at $\$ 1,500$ and the assembled robot at \$2,500.

Capable of seven axes of motion, the robot can be programmed to pick up small objects with its arm. It will also speak in complete sentences, using its voice synthesizer.

With its own on-board computer, HERO 1 can function free of any external control - traveling over a predetermined course and performing specific functions you have programmed.

Remarkable though the robot is, its companion Robotics Educafion Course is an even more significant "first." It provides a thorough understanding of robot technologies, including robotics programming.

Consisting of a 1,200-
 page text divided into eleven learning units, this course is the most complete introduction to robotics available today.

The robot brings the learning process to life with hands-on reinforcement of the principles as you learn them. You quickly get a practical grasp of industrial electronics, mechanics, computer theory and programming as applied to robots by putting them into action.

Essentially, HERO 1 is a computer on wheels. You teach it. It teaches you. HERO 1's only limitations are your imagination and ingenuity in programming, as you challenge its capabilities:

## Heathkit <br> Heathkit/2entit Educational Systems

Its onboard processor can take it through complex maneuvers. The programming process is straightforward with provision for step-by-step debugging, enhancement and other corrections.

HERO 1 senses include: sounc detection (frequency range $200-5000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ); light detection; ultrasonic ranging (range resolution $1 / 4$ inch to 8 feet); ultrasonic motion defection; speech synthesis; and real-time, four year calendar clock.
A complefely mobile platform robot, HERO 1 motion abilities permit head rotation and arm rotation of 350, shoulder rotation of 150 , arm extension of 5 inches wrist pivot ol $180^{\circ}$ and wrist rotation of 350 . Gripper will open to a maximum of $31 / 2$ inches and rotate $90^{\circ}$ at extreme extension. Payload capacity of arm is 80 . at maximum extension and 16 oz . at normal.
HERO 1 」ses a 6808 micropro-
cessor that controls 13 functions and sense boards. Programmable through keypad, teaching pendant or cassette interface, the robot features multiple operating modes including program, repeat, learn, manual and sleep. Complete information on HERO 1 robot and course is now available in the January Heathkit Cafalog. If you are not presently receiving a catalog, fill out and mail the coupon below. Or pick one up at your local Heathkit Electronic Center:*


# SATELUTE/TELETEXT NEWS 

GARY ARLEN<br>CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

The ever-increasing number of cable/satellite programming networks are emphasizing original shows, rather than relying on a dwindling supply of Hollywood movies and other program sources. Home Box Office, Showtime, the cultural, sports, and special-interest channels have all revealed extensive plans for innovative schedules of newly-created shows.

For example, HBO is working with Muppets creator Jim Henson to develop a weekly series called "Fraggle Rock" that will feature a whole new breed of Muppets. HBO's upcoming line-up also includes a new series of "short story" programs, plus an original National Geographic Society series. Showtime will offer a few soap-opera-type series, plus a hefty roster of flashy stage performances. ESPN has made a deal with the new United States Football League to telecast two prime-time games per week during the USFL season, which begins in March, 1983.

In addition, the recently launched Cable Health Network includes 25 original series, ranging from science and health news to healthcare advice and fitness programs. And entirely new channels-including UTV and Satellite News Channels-add to the viewing options. Moreover, there are new strategies for packaging satellite programs. For example, TeleCommunications Inc., one of the largest national cable-TV companies, is grouping a number of existing satellite program channels as a standard package of shows which it will offer on all of its cable systems.

Channel Master has introduced a new generation of satellite-reception equipment, including redesigned devices from dishes to LNA's. The new CM earth stations are available in 8 different models; each system includes a 10 - or 12 -foot dish, polar mount, $100^{\circ}$ or $120^{\circ}$ low-noise amplifiers, scaler feed with automatic polarizer, and 24 -channel receiverdownconverter. The prime focus feed-assembly and downconverter are supported above the dish by aluminum struts. Correct polarity is automatically chosen by a special integral polarizer according to the channel selected by the receiver. Several of CM's new packages start in price under $\$ 4500$. (Channel Master, Ellenville, NY 12428.)

Pico-Savac has introduced a $100 \%$ reflective RF metal film which can be applied to existing and installed satellite antennas to improve contrast and gain. The company says the film covering will also increase noise rejection. The film, in effect, "remetalizes" the exposed surfaces on casted antennas, which often have bumps and other surface imperfections affecting reception. The RF films are available in 25 -foot rolls, and Pico-Savac says that a 10 -foot antenna can be remetalized in an hour at a cost of less than $\$ 90$. (Pico-Savac, 7165 30th Avenue N, St. Petersburg, FL 33710. )

MORE TEXT
SIGNALS ON THE AIRWAYS

KPIX-TV, Channel 5 in San Francisco, has launched its DirectVision teletext experiment, using conventional Antiope technology to transmit a package of three different "magazines" of text and graphics. KPIX, owned by Group W Broadcasting, is testing the service until early 1983, at which time it will consider going ahead with a commercial service-possibly using the enhanced North American Broadcast Teletext Standard. For the test, DirectVision offers a group of electronic ads, a section of fast-breaking news, sports, business, and weather information, plus a section with classified ad listings supplied by a local newspaper chain. For the service, KPIX has introduced a section called DirectVision Extra Messages. Whenever a program or commercial appears which has a text supplement, teletext receivers automatically flash DV in the comer of the screen; viewers can then switch from the TV show to DirectVision for additional pertinent information.

Meanwhile, public-TV stations are delving deeper into text services-in this case specialinterest data for farmers and ranchers. Public Broadcasting Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are testing a farm-news service using closed captioning facilities, and transmitted via PBS stations in Denver, Tampa, Fresno, Springfield, MO, and Fargo, ND. If the one-year test is successful, PBS may eventually distribute the farm-data service via satellite to public-TV stations nationwide; for this year's test, data travels via phone lines from USDA to participating PBS stations via satellite. To view the timely data, farmers, commodity brokers, and others in the agribusiness must buy a Sears TeleCaption decoder for their TV sets in order to pick up the signal.

R-E

## "When will someone introduce high-performance scopes without the high prices?"

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$595 | \$695 | \$799 | $\$ 945$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| \$949 | \$1,195 | \$1,650 | \$1,980 | © HITACH HEARD YOU.

Ask no longer. Hitachi has just answered your question with 8 new portable oscilloscopes. In fact, they're the highest-quality scopes around for the money.

We call them our F series. They range from 15 MHz to 100 MHz and can he used for all types of bench and field work. There are dual-trace and quadtrace models. Several have delayed sweep. All are lightweight. Compact. And feature functionally grouped operating controls and bright, easy-to read CRTs. Heres a closer look at each model:
V-152F. A 15 MHz , dual-trace scope, sensitive to $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 7 MHz . It has a $5^{\prime \prime}$ CRT. $\mathbf{\$ 5 9 5}$.
V-202F. A 20 MHz , dual-trace scope, sensitive to $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 7 MHz . It has a $5.5^{\prime \prime}$ CRT. $\$ 695$.
V-302F. A 30 MHz dual-trace scope, sensitive to $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 7 MHz . It features signal delay and a $5^{\prime \prime}$ CRT $\$ 799$.
V-353F. A 35 MHz , dual-trace delayed sweep scope, sensitive to $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 7 MHz . It features a $5.5 "$ square CRT. $\mathbf{\$ 9 4 9 .}$

V-209. A 20 MHz , dual trace, mini-portable scope, sensitive to $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 5 MHz . It features $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ operation and has a $3.5 "$ CRT, and weighs only 10 lbs. Battery included. $\mathbf{\$ 9 4 5}$.
V-650F. a 60 MHz , dual -trace scope, sensitive to $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 10 MHz . It features delayed sweep and a $6^{\prime \prime}$ CRT. $\$ 1,195$.
V-509. A 50 MHz , dual-trace, mini-portable scope with optional battery pack, sensitive to $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 10 MHz . It features delayed sweep and a $6^{\prime \prime}$ CRT, and weighs 11 lbs. $\$ \mathbf{1 , 6 5 0}$.
$\mathbf{V}-\mathbf{1 0 5 0 F}$. A 100 MHz , quad-trace scope, sensitive to $0.5 \mathrm{mV} /$ div at 5 MHz . It features delayed sweep and a $6^{\prime \prime}$ CRT. $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 9 8 0}$.

There they are. High-performance scopes without the high prices. And all are backed by Hitachis reputation for quality. To learn more, write or call us today. Hitachi Denshi America, Ltd., 175 Crossways Park West, Woodbury, NY 11797. Phone: (516) 921-7200. Offices also in Atlanta, Chicago and Los Angeles.

## LETTERS

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

## AGREEMENT

Just had to send you a little note after reading Mr. Paul T. Kelly's letter in the September 1982 Radio-Electronics. Audio Amateur and Radio-Electronics are the only magazines in their field worth subscribing to. There may be an occasion to pick up another publisher's magazine for a specific article, but the aforementioned periodicals are the only ones to read on a constant basis. GARY A. NACHMAN
Oak Park, MI

## ROAD-INFORMATION SYSTEM

The letter by Mr. Charles Koontz titled Road-Information System" (RadioElectronics, July, page 22) states: "...due to the wrong transmitting-antenna design, the reliable fringe reception of FM stations beyond 65 miles is almost a thing of the past.' The implication is that the coverage was bet-
ter at some other time in the past. That statement is clearly incorrect and may mislead your readers.
The far-distant normal reception from an FM station is a function of transmitted power and antenna height above the terrain Weather conditions affecting refraction also play a part in the signal level beyond about 35 miles from the transmitter. Since the mid60's, FM stations have been converting to circularly polarized (CP) antennas; that has vastly improved the signal level of FM stations received in automobiles. As one holding a patent on CP antennas presently manufactured for use by FM stations, I could not let that statement go unchallenged. Ninetynine percent of the U.S. FM stations use CP transmitting antennas!

Mr. Koontz also states that FM transmitters using his KQ2 system " . . . will be broadcasting high detail full-color pictures over FM stations
broadcasting on mono, stereo, and quad raphonic, with and without SCA." That is simply not true, unless Mr. Koontz has discovered a new law of physics! As is wel known, TV picture definition is simply a function of bandwidth. FM broadcasting bandwidth is limited by FCC allocations to $\pm 100$ kHz . Our 525 -line TV video requires an RF bandwidth of 4.5 mHz . Koontz simply cannot squeeze that into 200 kHz !

On another subject, Mr. Koontz feels that the older tube FM exciters and transmitters were much better in technical response than the current state-of-the-art solid-state exciters and RF drivers with singe-tube $1,5,10$ kW final RF amplifiers. I suggest that he read the specifications of any current FM transmitting equipment available from the manufacturers. He will learn that such current equipment is at least two orders of magnitude
continued on page 20

| We accepi VISA MC. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

(9) HITACHI



Non-Linear Syatems

VIZ nän

## HICKOK

WESTON


## FLபKE <br> FLـLK

MODEL 8060A


## MULTIMETERS

- Frequency measurements to 200 KHz
- dB measurements
- Relative measurements
- True RMS
- High-speed Beeper
$\$ 349^{\circ 0}$
- . $05 \%$ accuracy
- True RMS
- 30 KHz bandwidth
- Relative measurements
- Beeper
$\$ 279^{00}$


## BKGPAECISION: $\begin{gathered}30 \mathrm{MHz} \text { TRIGGERED } \\ \text { SCOPE }\end{gathered}$

EMUPRECISION
70 MHz . Dual Time BASE SCOPE

BK paEcISION
Simpson

# LEADER 

tRIPLETT

- Built-in signal delay line permits view of leading edge of high frequency pulse rise time.
- Triggers on signals up to 50 MHz
- Rectangular CRT with P31 phosphor
- Mode automatically shifts between CHOP and ALTERNATE

$\$ 995^{\circ 0}$
WAS $\$ 1570$

to 70 MHz
- $500 \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{division}$ cascade sensitivity
- Four-input operation provides trigger view on 4 separate inputs.
- Alternate time base operation
- Switching power supply delivers best efficiency and regulation at lowest weight
price does not include probes
PRICE DOES NOT INCLUDE PROBES
FUNCTION GENERATORS


## BRAPRECISION

MODEL 3010
$\$ 179^{95}{ }^{5}$ was 522.

SWEEP FUNCTION MODEL 3020
$\$ 299^{95}$ was 537

- Four instruments in one package sweep generator, function generator, pulse generator, tone-burst generator - Covers $0.02 \mathrm{~Hz}-2 \mathrm{MHz}$
- 1000:1 tuning range
- Low-distortion high-accuracy outputs
- Sine, square and triangle output
- Variable and fixed TTL outputs
- 0.1 Hz to 1 MHz in six ranges
- Push button range and function selection

Typical sine wave distortion under $0.5 \%$ from 1 Hz to 100 kHz
35 MHz
DUAL TRACE
W/DELAY


MODEL 352
HIGH PERFOR-
MANCE LAB SCOPE.
A MINUS B INPUT

Simpson


- Sine, square and triangle output
- Variable and fixed TTL outputs

ORDERING INFORMATION

- All prices plus shipping charges. Please call for appropriate charges. Use our toll free number.
- New York State residents add appropriate sales tax. - PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. Quantities are limited Offer ends Jan 31, 1983


## New from NRI... Industrial Electronics with color computer.

Get a head start in the emerging technologies


Here's the training that gets you into the heart of American industry's rebirth. Over $\$ 5$ billion a year will be spent in automation alone ... $\$ 2.3$ billion in computerized control systems... $\$ 600$ million in industrial robots and robotics is only just getting underway! To help meet the soaring demand for people to operate, maintain, repair, and design these control systems, NRI has created the only complete training in Industrial Electronics for Instrumentation and Control Technicians. Learn on Your Own Computer
NRI training is more than lessons...it's experiences. You learn by doing, using the TRS-80TM color computer to learn about control systems, programming, and troubleshooting. It comes with special computer-aided instruction programs to speed learning, is expandable for business and personal computing, and is yours to keep. And that's just the beginning.

NRI's exclusive Discovery Lab ${ }^{68}$ is designed to interface with your computer and special breadboarding card so you build demonstration circuitry, "see" inside your computer, and follow its operation. You also get profes-

TKS so is a trademark of the Kadio Shack division of Tandy Corp.)

make the most of the big demand for control and instrumentation technicians.

## Send for Free Catalog

Send the postage-paid card for NRI's big electronic careers catalog. There's no cost or obligation, and no salesman will call. In it, you'll find complete lesson plans, equipment descriptions, and career opportunities in this exciting field. You'll also get information on almost a dozen other electronic courses including Microcomputers, Electronic Design, TV/ Audio/Video Servicing, Digital Electronics, and more. Act today and get on with your future. If card has been used, write to us.

Your training includes the TRS-80 color computer, the NRI Discovery Lab, interfacing breadboard, digital multimeter, frequency counter, computer-assisted training programs, audio instruction tape, and 46 profusely illustrated lessons.
sional quality instruments, including your own digital multimeter and CMOS frequency counter. You'll use them during your hands-on training, keep them to use in your work.

## No Experience Needed

Your NRI training is thorough and complete. Starts you with the fundamentals, builds step-by-step up to the most advanced concepts. You learn about automatic control and feedback systems, control motors, numerical control systems, lasers and optoelectronics, robotics, microprocessors, instrumentation, computer peripherals, and much more. NRI keeps you up with technology to

| LETTERS |
| :---: |
| continued from page 14 |

better than the ones manufactured in the 50 's and mid-60's, when comparing improvements in distortion, AM and FM noise levels, stereo separation, and also intermod distortion.
PETER K. ONNIGIAN
Sacramento. CA 95822

## ENERGY MISER

There were some errors in the editing of my article, "Energy Miser" in the August RadioElectronics.
The following information may be helpful to your readers
Temperature Fahrenheit $=1.8 \times$ temperature Kelvin - $459.67^{\circ}$
The output of ICI2 (555) terminal no. 3 will go low when the voltage at terminal no. 6 is $2 / 3$ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or 4 volts.
The output will go high when the voltage at terminal no. 2 is $1 / 3 V_{C C}$ or 2 volts.
Relay RY1 contacts must be normally open.

A 1000 -ohm resistor must be inserted in series with the base of Q1 (276-2017) and connected to D9 (IN1202). Without that resistor in the circuit, LED1 will not function.
Also, in the interest of ease of construction, perforated board was used for power-supply construction, and Radio Shack \#276-170 PC boards for the IC circuitry. Multi-furn potentiometers were used for R1, R3, R6, R9, R11, R27, and R34 (PC type).
ROLAND GIBSON


FIG. 1
an earlier version of the circuit, because they serve no apparent function.
BILL STRUVE,
Memphis, Tenn.

## ON NIKOLA TESLA

It is fascinating that there have been so many readers commenting on Nikola Tesla's work in the last few months. Alfred C. Powell and most recently George de Lucenay, come to mind. Something needs to be done here to revive and re-examine some of the amazing work that Tesla did
l'd be willing to act as a collection point for information and comments on Tesla's work as uncovered by your readers. Perhaps I could afford to print a "newsletter" type of publication occasionally, covering such things as little-known facts about Tesla's work and reviews of books relating to his life and accomplishments.
If I receive enough interesting items, may-

be even a magazine column or two might be produced.

Here are a few of the more interesting items about Nikola Tesla that I have encountered over the years:

1. Supposedly, a re-creation of Tesla's biggest coil has been observed to create ball lightning from time to time. That obviously needs further investigation.
2. When a child, I saw the mushroomshaped tower that Tesla used for an antenna. That antenna was said to be able to transmit a usable amount of power to a boat out in the Atlantic Ocean.
3. Tesla apparently had at least an intuitive knowledge of the ionosphere and its importance in his radio-power experiments. He even suggested that one might derive power from atmospheric ionization-an idea that is fascinating even now.
Let's hear about whatever other littleknown facts or insights anybody may have. l'll make every effort to reply to all who write to me at the address below.
PETER LEFFERTS,
1640 Decker Ave.,
San Martin, CA 95046

## TV ANTENNAS

I have just finished reading "How To Select The Best TV Antenna," by Gary J. Arnold, in the August 1982 Radio-Electronics. Although lagree with most of the points in this article. I want to point out to you a glaring error, which appears on page 85 .
Mr. Arnold stated, "...generally, every ten feet of height, starting from forty feet from
ground level will actually double the signal strength of weak, distant signals.

I believe that if Mr. Arnold will consult a qualified antenna or frequency-transmission expert, he will find that he is in error. I believe that the generally accepted theory states that your signal-level will increase approximately 3 dB each time you double your height above the ground, starting at approximately the 30 foot level. That means that if your signal-level 30 feet off the ground is 0 dBmv , then at 60 feet your signal would be approximately +3 dBmv ; at 120 feet it would then be +6 dBmv , and at 240 feet it would be +9 dBmv , etc. MELVIN SHANK,
President, Master Antenna Systems, Inc., Orange, CT

## UHF-TV RECEPTION

I think that your UHF-TV reception articles are the best that you have run during the past year. In fact, they are the main reason why I subscribed to your magazine.
Nevertheless, I find a glaring neglect of the specifics of the lead-in wire. I live in a valley, which leaves me 700 feet from a decent antenna site. For that reason, line-losses form a major part of my problem. I have installed slotted twin-lead for its low insertion loss, but | do lose all UHF signals during wet weather. In dry weather, the line does carry enough UHF signal to get a fine picture on at least one channel. To get that signal, I am using a 5 -foot parabolic antenna and the Radio Shack preamp mentioned in your July 1981 article. That article gave me the nerve to try this system, and I thank you for it.

When I was planning my system, I could
have used a lot more information about wet dry attenuation vs. price for various types of lead-in. All of your authors have presumed that their readers have short down-leads! How about some articles for those of us who must use long stretches of cable?
DAVID CUSICK
Huntington, WV

## MAIL-ORDER SOURCE

I wish to bring to your attention the omission of the Sintec Company from your list of mail-order sources following the article on the subject in the November 1982 RadioElectronics (pages 51, 53).
We have been an advertiser in RadioElectronics for some time, and Sintec has been supplying many of your readers with quality electronics parts by mail through your ads and our free catalog. Please let your readers know that our free catalog is available by writing to: SINTEC CO., Drawer Q, Milford, NJ 08848.
FRANK FOLMSBEE, President

## THE CASIO COMPUTER

I just purchased your October 1982 issue and noticed that you missed one in the section titled Your Own Computer-92-page Buyer's Guide. Missing is Casio's model FX9000 personal computer.

I sell those computers and I feel that they are excellent-quality machines. The Casio computer is not often recognized in surveys such as yours.

The Casio model FX-9000 features (1) an Option Board OP-1. The board attaches to the lower rear part of the main frame and

# Bult for field service. Tough enough for the road. 

The 2300 Series is unassailable proof that sensitive instruments needn't be delicate. No other scopes are so immune to abuse and to day-to-day wear and tear. They feature 50Gs shock resistance, our highest electromagnetic compatibility, and high-performance

measurement-all in an ultra-durable 17-Ib. package.

Bottom line: the lowest life cycle costs of any high performance portable. Thanks to fewer componen-s. Easier access to internal parts. Plus less downtime and fewer back-up instruments re-
quired, as proven by the toughest reliability testing we know ofour own.
All that, and Tek performance too! Select dc to 100 MHz with 5 ns horizontal sweep. 2 mV /div vertical sensitivity. Bullt-in delta time and DMM. This time, get the scopes
> that can handle the hard knocks of your business wherever the business takes you. Order today -or ask for the full Tek 2300 story! Call toll free:
> Order toll free: 1-800-426-2200 Extension 21
> In Oregon call coliect: (503) 627-9000 Ext. 21

## small <br> PACKAGE



- Video output for all VCR, CCTV and Monitor Applications + 1 volt into 75 』 load
- RF output: CH 2, 3, 4
- Scope trigger output for V or H sync
- 10 step gray-scale staircase signal for video circuit analysis
- 10 bar and 3 bar gated rainbow pattern
- 8 other dot, bar and line patterns
- Operates from 2 std 9 V batteries or 115VAC
- Single slide switch control
- Complete with test leads, protective cover, AC adapter, comprehensive instruction manual

PRICED UNDER \$200.
THE 240 DOES SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE!!


THE HICKDK ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. 10514 Dupont Avenue - Cleveland. Ohic $44 \uparrow 08$ (216) 541-8060 . TWX 810-421-8286
contains a graphic-printer interface, a character-printer interface, a cassette-tape interface, and a clock, alarm, and calendar logic with power backup; and (2) an Option Box-2. That contains 2 single-sided doubledensity floppy disk drives (including operating-system software) and RS-232C interface together in a single unit that connects to the OP-1 with a cable (that last unit is available now!)

Casio will have more computers coming out the first of the year.
MICHAEL VAUGHAN
Knoxville, TN

## CAN ANYONE HELP?

Perhaps you can help me. I have a telephone-answering set that needs repair. I also need an owner's instruction manual for the operation of the set.

The trade name of the set is Zegna; it was manufactured by Hung Nien Electronics, Ltd., Hong Kong. I would appreciate the name and address of the company that distributes them in the United States.
H. L. GRAY

114 Elmwood Drive,
Lafayette, LA 70503
We are giving Mr. Gray's full address so that any reader who knows the address he is seeking can write to him directly.-Editor

## 8-BITS VS, 16-BITS

The article " 8 -Bits Vs. 16 -Bits" in the October 1982 Radio-Electronics contained a few misconceptions that l'd like to straighten out.

The article described the 8088 (the microprocessor used in the IBM personal computers) as a 16-bit processor; the error appears elsewhere in the issue, and l've seen it in other publications. The Intel 8088 is an 8 -bit device; the Intel 8086 is a 16 -bit device. Both processors execute an identical instruction set, and have the same internal register structure. When the 8088 wants to get a 16bit memory word, however, it has to fetch two 8 -bit bytes. In the time it takes to fetch one of those bytes, the 8086 can fetch the entire word.

The misconception presumably arises because the 8088's internal architecture is 16 bits wide. There's some justice in the idea, but to be consistent the honor could be extended to other 8-bit processors with elements of 16 -bit architecture. The Motorola 6809 is an example.

I hasten to note that a significant achievement of the $8086 / 8088$ design is the independence of instruction fetching as opposed to execution (program instructions are obtained before the processor actually needs them-during "spare time"), so that the 8088's performance, in this respect, should be as good as the 8086's in many cases. (The fetching of operands-data-is another story.) The 8088, however, is still an 8-bit processor, at least if we're referring to the width of the data path, which would seem to be the only reasonable use of the term.

The article also asserts that 16 -bit processors can address more memory than 8-bit processors. While that is true of most of the actual products available in the marketplace (which is probably what the author had in mind), it is not a universal truth and is related to marketing factors rather than to anything
dictated by digital logic.
In a similar confusion, it is suggested in the next paragraph or so that the larger address space is one factor responsible for the increased speed of 16 -bit processors over 8 -bit processors. That is not a direct relationship; a wider address bus means that the processor can deal with more memory, which might in some cases make a particular computer running a particular program taster, but in other cases might have no such effect at all. The major inherent speed advantage of a 16-bit computer over an 8-bit computer is in the width of the data path: the 16 -bit computer can move twice as much data in the same time as an 8 -bit computer. (16-bit processors usually have more powerful instruction sets and architectures than 8 -bit processors, which also tends to improve speed; but that, like mernory-addressing capability, is a marketing/historical phenomenon.)
J.G. OWEN

Port Jefferson Station, NY

## AM STEREO

I would like to see in your magazine an article (or series of articles) on AM stereo-a project for coriverting your current FM stereo, AM mono tuner into an AM stereo/FM stereo I realize that the IC's tor such a project might not yet be available, but I would like to see an article on the subject as soon as possible. Station CKLW-Detroit, MI, has just gone to AM stereo, as has Station WLS, Chicago.

I would also like to see articles on telephone projects-hold buttons, extension lights, etc.

Keep up the good work on your very fine magazine.
JOHN PAVLICA, JR
Toldeo, OH

## EASE OFF COMPUTER ARTICLES

I am a loyal reader and subscriber, and I most enjoy your "Build This" features and the video sections.

Please ease off the computer anticles. You don't need them. I am not a diehard or an oldtimer; I tix the 32-bit long monsters for a living. But there are enough sources of computer information already.

You probably would do a good job of covering both component-level electronics and computers, but I doubt that you could better the great job you're doing now.
JOSEPH W. MILLER
Reading, PA

## UHF PREAMP

Just a quick riote to tell you that I built the UHF preamp from your May, 1982 issue. That is one project which was well worth the money. I live in the Smokie Mountains of North Carolina, about 45 miles west of Asheville, with the Education Channel \#17 translator hidden behind a mountain about nine miles as the crow flies. I first installed a new UHF antenna from Radio Shack. Used Channel Master RG-59 foam with aluminum foil.

I can say truthfully that my signal improved on a scale of 1 to $100-95 \%$. No snow, color excellent, better than my former best channel, which was CBS. Also, I am using a 12 inch Sony.

Thank you for a good project that worked. I got my kit from Quest Electronics PDQ. BURRELL M. RHODES, K4BVJ Whittier, NC

# Part for part. more turn-ons than ever before. 

## The new ECG ${ }^{\circledR}$ Master Guide is here with even more Sylvania semiconductors.

It's called the Master because it's far and away the industry's most comprehensive source for getting the parts you need, when you need them. In its $500+$ pages, you'll find over 200,000 original parts which can be crossreferenced to $3000+$ replacement products. Since the last Master, those replacements include more than 700 new types, and most hard-to-find foreign parts. Replace your old guide with the new, bigger and better Master today. It's as easy as calling 1-800-225-8326 tollfree (in Massachusetts, call 1-617-890-6107) for the name and number of your nearest distributor. Or just send $\$ 3.25$ to: Philips ECG, Inc., 70 Empire Drive, West Seneca, New York 14224.

## If it's ECG,it fits. And it works.

## PhilipsECG

## EQUIPMENT REPORTS

## Heath Model 10-3220 $20-\mathrm{MHz}$ Dual Trace Portable Oscilloscope



CIRCLE 101 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

THL HEATH COMPANY'S (BENTON HARbor, MI 49022) tïrst electronics kit was an
oscilloscope (its very first kit was an airplane). With the model $10-322020-\mathrm{MHz}$
dual-trace portable oscilloscope, Heath continues its tradition of supplying quality test equipment in kit form.

The scope, smatler than standard bench units (it measures $51 / 2 \times 13 \times 18$ inches and weighs about 22 pounds with its optional battery pack), is intended primarily for use in the field. Its size even allows it to fit under an airplane scat.

With portability a prime consideration, Heath has made the $1 O-3220$ extremely flexible in its power requirements. It will operate from standard 50 or $60-\mathrm{Hz} \mathrm{AC}$ line current over a range of 105 to 270 volts. The unit also operates from a variety of DC sources. A rechargeable 12 volt battery pack is available; it fits into a compartment inside the scope. The batteries are recharged from the scope's power supply, and LED's are provided on the front of the unit to indicate that charg-



List $\$ 19.95$


1467
J.ist $\$ 16.95$


1396
List $\$ 13.95$


List $\$ 13.95$


1138


1288
List $\$ 14.9$


List $\$ 17.95$


List \$15.95



List \$15.95 (paper)


1218
List $\$ 16.95$


1340


List \$10.95


Lisit \$12.9


I ist $\$ 16.95$


I ist $\$ 129.95$


1486
List $\$ 17.95$
RROBOT駺


List \$16.95


List $\$ 17.95$


## 7 very good reasons to try Electronics Book Club Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214

- Reduced Member Prices. Save $\mathbf{2 0} \%$ to $\mathbf{7 5} \%$ on books sure to increase your know-how
- Satisfaction Guaranteed. All books returnable within 10 days without obligation
- Club News Bulletins. All about current selections-mains, alternates, extras-plus bonus offers. Comes 13 times a year with dozens of up-to-the-minute titles you can pick from - "Automatic Order." Do nothing, and the Main selection will be shipped automatically! But . . . if you want an Alternate selection-or no books at all-we'll follow the instructions you give on the reply form provided with every News Bulletin
- Continuing Benefits. Get a Dividend Certificate with every book purchased after fulfilling membership obligation, and qualify for discounts on many other volumes
- Bonus Specials. Take advantage of sales, events, and added-value promotions
- Exceptional Quality. All books are first-rate publisher's editions, filled with useful, up-to-the-minute information

ing is taking place. and also to show when the battery charge is getting low. A minimum of two hours of operation is provided by a set of fully charged batteries.

Recharging (and trickle charging) are automatic when the scope is operated from an AC supply. The unit can also be operated from any external 11-24-voltDC source. Power-supply options are switch selectable from the rear panel. Power consumption is approximately 34 watts.

## Features

The dual-trace scope has a DC bandwidth of from DC to $20 \mathrm{MHz}(-3 \mathrm{~dB})$ and an $A C$ bandwidth ranging fron 3 Hz to $20 \mathrm{MHz}(-3 \mathrm{~dB})$. Sensitivity is given as $2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$, and the maximum permissible input is 400 volts. Vertical rise time is on the order of 18 ns-a necessity when troubleshooting many of today's digital circuits.

Each channel has 12 calibrated voltage-ranges. from two millivolts/ division to 10 volts/division. An algebraic-add function is available, which combines the values of signals fed to the scope's two inputs into one waveform. In addition, the second input can be inverted so that, when in the ADD mode, the scope can display the difference between two signals.
Timebase ranges go from 0.1 second/
division to 100 nanoseconds/division in 19 steps, and are switched in a 1-2-5 sequence. Any sweep speed can be expanded by a factor of five. The 3 -inch (diagonal) CRT offers a high-brightness display, and has an $8 \times 10$-division builtin graticule

Switches for trigger select and LEVEL allow precise triggering of the timebase at any point along the positive or negative slope of the trigger signal. Various trigger signals can be selected. Trigger-input bandpass can also be selected to cut off unwanted DC signals and trigger only on fast AC signals. $A$ baseline can be automatically displayed, even when there is no trigger signal.

Other features of the $I O-3220$ include a Z-axis input on the rear panel that varies the brightness of the trace over an input range of $0-5$-volts. A one-volt $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P}$ squarewave is available at a front-panel connector for calibration purposes.

The probes for the kit come with a variety of tips and are switch-selectable for $\times 1$ or $\times 10$ operation. Capacitance compensation is adjustable over a range of 15 to 50 picofarads. A pouch to hold the probes can be attached to the oscilloscope's case.

Finally, a front-panel dust cover is provided to protect against dirt (and worse!) and the carrying handle also functions as a multi-position stand.

## Construction

Building the $1 O-3220$ is not for the beginner, but it is not likely to be a beginner`s lirst project
As usual, Heath supplies an extremely detailed construction manual. Because of the complexity of the kit-it uses eight circuit boards-a separate book of assembly diagrams is provided to supplement those in the main manual. And, in addition to that manual, two more smaller ones also come with the kit. The first of those covers calibration and applications of the scope; the second provides illustrations for the other.

The kit features a multitude of calibration adjustments and, to do the job properly, a precision source of squarewaves, such as Heath's /G-4505 oscilloscope calibrator will be required.

The design and construction of the $I O$ 3220 make for a rugged device, and it should be able to take the kind of abuse, and deliver the performance, it was intended for. To use Heath's words, it reatly is "...a versatile tool for the hobbyist, professional, or service technician."

The $I O-3220$ is $\$ 689.95$ in kit form and $\$ 995.00$ for the assembled, tested, and calibrated version. The IOA-3220-I probe and pouch set sells for $\$ 59.95$, the IOA-3220-2 rechargeable battery pack for $\$ 44.95$, and the $/ G-4505$ calibrator for $\$ 57.95$.


WE VE OHNED SEVERAL DIGITAL MULIImeters that came from Data Precision (Electronics Ave., Danvers, MA 01923) and have always found them to be highlyaccurate, sturdy little meters. The latest model, the 945, is no exception

That flat, oblong meter is designed for one-handed operation. The LCD readout is at the top, and all of the range- and function-selection switches are in a row down the left-hand side. The case is compact enough to fit comfortably in the palm of your hand; just curl your fingers around it and then you can switch to any desired
range or wanted function instantly.
The DMM measures AC and DC volts, and AC and DC current, over tive ranges; and resistance over six ranges. What's really impressive here, however, is the resolution that the meter is capable ot. Differences of as little as $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{nA}$, and 10 milliohms can be read. Such readings are possible because the meter uses a $41 / 2$-digit readout instead of the more-orless standard $31 / 2$-digit one. Thus on the lowest ranges, readings of 199.99 rather than 199.9 are possible

Polarity switching is automatic on all

DC ranges and is indicated on the display by a plus sign for voltages positive with respect to the common test-lead, and minus sign for those that are negative. An out-of-range reading is indicated by a blinking 0000 display. A Io-BAT annunciator on the display is used to indicate a low-battery condition (less than $20 \%$ of useful life remaining). We checked that out by installing a weak battery and found that the annunciator worked, but what was interesting was that the meter readings remained accurate despite that weak battery

I like the design of this meter. The switches are spaced far enough apart so that a human finger can get at only one at a lime. Regrettably, a large number of instruments I've seen use tiny buttons that are spaced so closely together that hitting just one at a time is difficult. The test leads plug into "safety" jacks at the bottom of the panel so that no bare metal is exposed. The whole instrument meets UL's safety standards, with panel markings to indicate shock hazards. etc.

The DMM uses a 9 -volt rectangulartype battery for power. An AC adaptor, the model $B E-9$ is also available for the meter; it plugs into the right side of the case. The instrument comes with sturdy test leads with slip-on atligator clips, an instruction manual, and a battery.

The panel markings are very readable, and for the resistance ranges, the actual

Get organized with RCA's new flameproof metal resistor kit. 289 of our most popular resistors in a neat cabinet designed especially for resistors.

Use RCA flameproof metal resistors to replace most other types in entertainment and industrial TV, and computer, business, factory, design-lab electronics.

Kit contains $1 / 2,1$, and 2 watt resistors from 10 to 820,000 ohms - all $\pm 2 \%$ tolerance. Sturdy
*Price is optional with RCA Distributors.
 The complete 199125 kit - with cabinet is priced below the total price of unit resistors if they were bought separately.
nonmetallic cabinet, single-piece molded drawers with 60 compartments. Preprinted labels, mounting feet included. Stackable.

Available now through your RCA Distributor. For further information, write to RCA Distributor and Special Products Division, 2000 Clements Bridge Road, Deptford, NJ 08096, Attention: Sales Promotion Services.

## RB/

Flameproof Metal Resistors

## HOLIDAY SPECIALS

FROM


## SPECIAL PRICING

 OOOD UNTIL 1/31/83TRITON MARKETING cIRP
$\qquad$

## EARTM STATION BONANZA



TELECOM TX-2440 RECEIVER featuring Remote dual converstion down convarter in a weatherproot houing, horiz ontal/varticel polmization owitch, tunable sualo with solectable bandwhh, conthruous video tuntige atummum cabinat, AFC, A $Q C$ and a 1 yoar worranty.
SATELLITE SYSTEMS $10^{\prime}$ PARABOLIC
4 ploce therglaat conatruction, 40 dB gain, reftector
woloht approx. 100 Lbe, pole polar mount, menac crentr
adjuatment, LNA mount and rotator, ecater teed horn
AVANTEK $120^{\circ} \mathrm{K}-50 \mathrm{~dB}$ gain LNA.
all cable, connectors, hardware and wstructions.

ALL FOR THE INCREDIBLE PRICE OF $\$ 1985.00$

| 124 | GILLASPIE 7600A <br> The Recolver tor <br> the Discriminating videophlie |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

LARGER REFLECTOR SURFACES, LOWER LNA NOISE TEMP, ROOF MOUNTED ANTENNAS
MICROWAVE TV SPECIALS


DCV - 100

- Ideal for medium Slgnal Aroas
- 48 de Systom Gain
- 1.9-2.7 aHz
- Bull in A/8 swlich
- All Cable a Hardwaro
$=\$ 109.95=$


MDC - 23 D

- Commerclar stying
- 2 Microwave Stege:

63 de Syatom Gain

- 2.1-2.6 GHz
- Built In A/B Switch
- All Cable Hardware
$=\$ 149.95=$


MDC - 23P

- 3.75 aq. It. Paraboltc
- 2 Microwave stages.
- 57 dB syatem Gain
- 2.1-2.6 aHz
- Bultt in A/8 Switch
- All Cable $a$ Hardware
$=\$ 169.95=$


## WE CARAY A COMPTIE LILE OF GABLE TY CONVERTERS \& DECODERS

TRITON MARKETING CORD.
679 REMSEN AYENUE
BROOKEYN, N.Y. 11236

TOLL FREE HOT LINE
1-800-221-6535
1-212-345-8000

We Accept Mastercard and Visa
current used by the meter for the tests is shown. Incidently, on the higher resistance ranges, the current supplied can be used to test semiconductor junctions, while on the lower ranges. the current is low enough to allow you to test semiconductor circuits without turning on the junctions. Also, the positioning of the wo function switches is plainly indicated.
The AC rejection on DC -voltage ranges is very good. On the 200 -volt DC range, for instance, plugging the test prods into a 117-volt AC outlet produced no reading at all! Some of the early digital meters had problems in that area.
The instruction manual is very complete. It covers fully the setup and operation of the meter. Recalibration data is included in case it's ever needed. The manual also provides complete diagrams and a parts list, as well as very clear explanations of how each function works.

In summary, this is a high-quality, very-accurate, and easy-to-use little meter. The accuracy is good enough for lah work or for use on a shop bench, and yet it can fit in your shirt pocket. The 9.45 lists for $\$ 265.00$; the optional $B E-9 \mathrm{AC}$ adaptor lists for $\$ 20.00$. They are available from your local distributor. R-E


IF YOU DO ANY AMOUNT OF ELECTRONICS work, either professionally or as a hobby, you're proably aware of the importance of

# One-Stop Component Center ${ }^{\text {© }}$ 

- Quality Components - Over 650 Items Available From Our 700
- Competitive Prices Authorized JIM-PAK Distributors

1355 SHOREWAY ROAD BELMONT, CA 94002

- Send Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope for 1983 Catalog and Distributor List


BUG TRAY ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ - Stores in Bug Cage • Molded plastic - Three styles: Open ( 1 compartment); Ver tical (5 compartments); and horizontal (8 compar - Color: Black - Size: $3.55^{\prime \prime} \times 5.05^{\prime \prime} \times .6^{\prime \prime}$

Part No. Description
BTH-002 Horizontal Tray (2) . . $\$ 3.89$
Price

BTV-002 Vertical Tray (2
Open Tray (2)
DATA BOOKS

| Part No. | Description | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30001 | National CMOS | \$ 7.95 |
| 30003 | National Linear | 12.95 |
| 30005 | National TTL Logic | 10.95 |
| 30008 | National Memory | 7.95 |
| 30009 | Intersil Data. | 10.95 |
| 30013 | Zilog Miero | 8.95 |
| 10400 | Intel Data | 15.95 |

## CONNECTORS

Part No. Description
DEEP
9 Pin Plug
DEOS
DE9S 9 Pin Socket
DA15P 15 Pin Plug
DB25P 25 Pin Plug (Meets RS232)
DB25S 25 Pin Socket (Meets RS232)
0C37P $\quad 37$ Pin Plug
DC37S 37 Pin Socket
D050P 50 Pin Plug
DD50S 50 Pin Socket
Accessories
DE-9H Hood for DE-9 Series Connectors
DE-15H Hood Ior DA-15 Series Connectors
DE25H Hood for D825 Series Connectors
D837H Hood for DC37 Series Confectors
DO50H Hood for 0050 Series Connectors ........ 1.79


BUG CAGETM - 6 locations store Bug Boxes, Big Bug Boxes or Bug Trays * Modular \& interiock ing Cage size: $5-1 / 8^{\circ} \times 5^{" \times 3} 7 / 8^{\circ} \cdot$ Color: Blue Part No

Price
BGC.001B
$\$ 5.95$
LSI BIG BUG BOXTM - Designed to store large IC's, Resistors, Capacitors and Diodes • Three vertical and three horizontal dividers included - Color: Blue - Size: $4.9^{\prime \prime} \times 3.3^{\prime \prime} \times .6$

Part No.
Price
BLX-002B (2 Boxes)
$\$ 6.55$
BLX-002BAS (2 Boxes)
$\$ 8.49$

## JE224 <br> Adjustable Switching

Power Supply Kit 4.24VDC REGULATED, UP TO 5AMP


Anti-Theff Auto Alarm Systom - Autuble hoor is activated when door of trunk is
 oit by secere 3-digit oode. Wrie cutho with not

 sels of sensors: one audibie horn 8 witing (incl one 10 A fuse)
CA-06 auto alarm
$\$ 59.95$

## Stereo

## Cassette Player

 with FM Stereo Tuner Pack- Lightweight Headphones
- Cr02/Metal/Normal Tape Selector
- Anti-Rolling Mechanism


FEATURES: - Blue carrying case, shoulder strap, belt st*ap, ightweight headphones, FM stereo tuner pack \& insiruction mar ual - Talkline - Tone selector - Cro2/Metal/Normal tape selector - LED operation indicator - Built-in microphone. Stop/eject, pay, rewind/review, fast forward/cue, tape/radio selector functions - \%ol. control • Ext. power input jack • Headphone jazk - Auto-stop mechanism (shuts off player when tape ends) - Anti-roling mechanism (prevents sound from quivering when walking, jogg ing, etc.) - Weight: 13 oz . Requires 4 AA batteries (not included) • Size: $6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{L} \times 4$ "W x $1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$
Model TWF-802
$\$ 69.95$

the tools you use. The quality of those tools, as well as how appropriate they are for the task at hand, often mean the difference between success and failure. At the very least, the use of a high-quality tool can make a job considerably easier.

With that in mind, let's take a look at one of the nicest lines of hand tools we've ever used. Those tools, known as the 3000 line, are manufactured by Advanced Tool Technology, Inc. (18217 Parthenia St., Northridge, CA 91325); they are not inexpensive, but they are most certainly worth their price.

What is it that sets those tools apart? For one thing, they are almost totally hand-made out of drop-forged steel and
thus are extremely durable. But what is even more important is their use of box joints. Most tools use scissors-type joints in which the two halves of the tool are mounted next to each other on a pivot. In box joints. the two halves of the tool are still mounted on a pivot, but one half passes completely through the other. That greatly increases the cost of manufacturing the tool, but offers several inportant advantages. For one thing. the tool is much more resistant to breakage. In addition, box joints help eliminate the jaw misalignment and wobble that almost all tools sufter after prolonged use. In other words, those tools should be usable long after most others must be thrown

"Our tests show that the Shure V15 Type V not only lives up to the claims made for it, but in virtually every respect OUTPERFORMS the best cartridges we have previously tested. ...It is hard to imagine how the V15 Type $V$ could be improved significantly. It offers the MOST PER-
FORMANCE in the most areas, plus the most convenience and safety in installation and operation." - Julian Hirsch,
Stereo Review, June, 1982
(The V15 Type V) is definitely the FINEST pickup Shure has ever made, which makes it one of the finest ever made, period." - High Fidelity, July, 1982 ". . . In a world of audiophile discs with demanding tracking requirements, the Shure V15 Type VKEEPS AHEAD of the times." -
Rich Warren, Chicago Sun-Times, June 4, 1982
"(The V15 Type V) REDEFINES its maker as a pioneer in cartridge
design not only from the beginnings of microgroove technology but well into the future of the LP disc." - FM Guide (Canada), June, 1982 It may be safe to say that this cartridge's excellent tracking ability is NUMBER ONE in the worid. Provides exquisite and elaborate sound."-
Swing Journal (Japan), May, 1982
Find out why the critics are so excited: Send for free fact-filled brochure Al694A.

away.
Another important thing about the tools is their size. Designed for use by production-line workers, especially for the imanufacturing of PC-board circuits, the tools are sized to fit comfortably in the palm of your hand to minimize fatigue. That's important for the hobbyist, too, as anyone who's ever built a larger project, such as a stereo amplifier, is sure to know. Some of the tools' other features include adjustable tension springs and cushioned, insulated handles.
Included in the line are a variety of pliers and cutters. Among those are flatnose. bent flat-nose. long-nose, curved needle-nose, round-nose and bent round-nose pliers. and diagonal, slantedge. angle and angled flush cutters. We found the angle cutters to be particularly nice. Designed again for use on a production line, that tool is great for quick, close clipping of leads or wires on a PC-board, even on tightly packed boards.

All-in-all, we like the tools. They have a quality feel to them that's hard to describe. Suggested list prices for them range from $\$ 22.50$ to $\$ 30.00$. Certainly not the least expensive on the market. but not that bad either. And you definitely get what you pay for.

R-E

## Radio Shack TRS-80 PC-2 Pocket Computer



FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, IF SOMLONE HAD told you it would one day be possible to slip a powerful computer into your jacket pocker you probably would have laughed at him. After all, the introduction of handheld calculators was still a couple of years away, and even the smallest computers couldn't be considered portable, let alone pocket sized.

All of that has changed dramatically in the time since, and nearly two years ago the first "pocket-sized" computers were introduced. Yes, there were some computer-like, programmable calcula-

# TM 500: Now one call gets it all! 

Introducing a direct order line to the complete line of TM 500 plug-ins and mainframes. That's right. Just get on the phone to get your hands on the world's most accepted modular general purpose test instruments.

One phone call to the Tektronix National Marketing Center gets you everything you need. Fast answers from experts about applications, product selection and accessories. Pricing and ordering information

Now these multipurpose instruments are as easy to order as they are to interface and use!
TM 500 made configurability famous. For years electronic engineers have been depending on TM 500 for performance that's totally reliable, totally Tektronix. Create your own personalized test system
from over 35 different plug-in instruments: DMMs, Counters, Pulse Generators, Function Generators; Amplifiers, Oscillators, Power Supplies, Oscilloscopes, Calibration Instruments, Special Purpose Plug-Ins, even Blank Plug-In Kits.

Plus a choice of six mainframes to house plug-ins: bench, rackmount and portable versions, each with built-in power supply.

Our new TM 500 Selection Guide covers the full line. Get your copy plus a complete price list by contacting your local Tektronix Sales Engineer or by calling toll free


Call the Tektronix National Marketing Center today! You'll be
 talking with technical personnel who can answer your questions, accept your order and expedite delivery. Direct orders include operating manuals, 15-day return policy, full Tektronix warranty and worldwide service back-up.

## Order toll free: 1-800-426-2200 Extension 12

In Oregon call collect: (503) 32 7-9000 Ext. 12

The Answer By Any Measure
tors on the market before that, but they were meant for arithmetic calculations and couldn't make use of a true programming language such as BASIC.

The first pocket computers were offered by Radio Shack and Sharp, although Panasonic and Quasar were soon offering their own models. Those early machines were fairly simple, and while they could be programmed in BASIC, the version of the language used was very limited. Also, the early pocket computers were driven by relatively slow four-bit microprocessors and offered only limited memory capacity.

That also has been changed, however, with the introduction of a new generation
of pocket computers, including the Radio Shack (One Tandy Center, Ft. Worth, TX 76102) PC-2. That unit is driven by a proprietary eight-bit CMOS microprocessor and is quite powerful even in its most basic configuration. The CPU is more than capable of handling all functions, including the keyboard and display I/O. In the earlier Radio Shack pocket computer, two CPU's were requiredone to handle the actual computations and another to handle the BASIC interpreter and key in.

The computer itself, without peripherals, weighs about one pound and measures $11 / 16 \times 711 / 16 \times 33 / 8$ inches. It features a $65-$ key keyboard that is laid out

## COMPLETE DIGITAL PROTOTYPING LAB FOR UNDER \$150.



The POWERACE 102 All-Circuit Evaluator is just that, and at a remarkably low price. And its pulse detection with memory plus logic indicators constitute a built-in logic probe.

POWERACE 102 breadboarding elements have 1680 solderless, plug-in tie points and will hold up to 18 14-pin DIP's. And they also accept transistors, and discrete
components with leads up to .032" dia. Breadboard elements are mounted on ground planes ideal for high-frequency and highspeed/low noise circuits.

- Regulated power supply with 5 VDC @ 1 amp. - 3 logic indicators - 2 logic switches - 4 data switches - Clock generator - One-shot pulse generator


## Call Toll Free 800-321-9668 for the name of the distributor nearest you. In Ohio, call collect (216) 354-2101.

Check out the rest of the POWERACE family: POWERACE 101 General-purpose model for prototyping all types of circuits. Variable 5 to 15 VDC.

## POWERACE 103

Triple-output power supply for prototyping both linear and digital circuits. 5 VDC and

A P PRODUCTS INCORPORATED


9450 Pineneedle Drive P.O. Box 603

Mentor, Ohio 44060
[216] 354-2101
TWX: 810-425-2250
In Europe, contact A P PRODUCTS GmbH In Europe, contact A PRRODUCTS GmbH
Beeumlesweg 21 • D-7031 Weil $1 \cdot \mathrm{~W}$. Germany $\pm 15 \mathrm{VDC}$.


Now there's a new breed of Beckman hand-held DMMs tough enough to withstand accidental drops, input overloads and destructive environments.

The new HD100 and HD110 DMMs are drop-proof, packed with overload protection and sealed against contamination. You won't find more rugged meters than the Beckman HDs. Inside or out.


common 9 V transistor battery. You can run in-circuit diode tests and check continuity. You even get

## Drop Proof

Constructed of double-thick thermoplastics, the HD100 series DMMs resist damage even after repeated falls. All components are heavy-duty and shock mounted.

## Contamination Proof

The HD series meters are designed to keep working even around dirt, heavy grime, water and oil. The special o-ring seals, ultrasonically-welded display window and sealed input jacks protect the internal electronics of the HD meters. The oops-proof meters are sealed so tightly, they even float in water.

## Accidental Overload Protection

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

## More Meter for Your Money

For starters you can get 2000 hours of continuous use from a

# If you have put off learning more electronics for any of these reasons, act now! 

## $\square$ I don't have the time.

$\square$ High school was hard for me and electronics sounds like it may be hard to learn.
$\square$ I can’t afford any more education.
$\square$ I have a family now.
$\square$ I'm here. You're there. I've never learned that way before. I'm not sure it will work for me.

Read the opposite page and see how you can get started today!

Be honest with yourself. Are the reasons really excuses? You already know enough about electronics to be interested in reading this magazine. So why not learn more? If you need encouragement, read on and see how excuses can be turned into results.
You don't have the time. Be realistic. All you have in life is a period of time. Use it. Try to know more tomorrow than you do today. That's the proven way to success. CIE studies require just about 12 hours of your time a week, two hours a day. You probably do have the time.
Electronics sounds like it may be hard to learn. You already know something about electronics or you wouldn't be reading this. Now, build on that. CIE Auto-Programmed ${ }^{\otimes}$ Lessons help you learn. Topics are presented in simple, logical sequence. All text is clear and concise for quick, easy understanding. You learn step by step, at your own pace. No classes to attend. Nobody pressures you. You can learn.
You can't afford any more education. Actually, you can't afford NOT to gain the skills that can put you ahead of the others. You know what inflation is doing to you now. Education-learning a skill-is an inflation-fighter that can be yours. If you are not able to pay full tuition now, CIE will lend you funds on a monthly payment plan.
You have a family now. All the more reason why you have the responsibility to advance yourself. For the sake of your family. Do you want them to have what you had or have more than you had? The choice is yours. Electronics is a rewarding career choice. CIE can help you to get started on that career.
You're there. We're here. How does CIE help you learn? First, we want you to succeed. You may study at home, but you are not alone. When you have a question about a lesson, a postage stamp gets you your answer fast. You may find this even better than having a classroom teacher. CIE understands people need to learn at their own pace. When CIE receives your completed lesson before noon any day of the week, it will be graded and mailed back the same day with appropriate instructional help. Your satisfaction with your progress comes by return mail. That's how CIE helps you learn.

## NOW, IF YOU AGREE CIE TRAINING CAN WORK FOR YOU, HOW ELSE CAN CIE HELP YOU?

Cleveland Institute of Electronics is the largest independent home study school in the world that specializes exclusively in electronics. Although "big" does not always mean "best,' it is evidence that CIE is a strong, successful institution with the people and resources to help you succeed.


Step-by-step learning includes
'hands-on" training.
The kind of professional you want to be needs more than theory. That's why some of our courses include the Personal Training Laboratory, which helps you put lesson theory into actual practice. Other courses train you to use tools of the trade such as a 5 MHz triggered-sweep, solid-state oscilloscope you build yourself-and use to practice troubleshooting. Or a Digital Learning Laboratory to let you apply the digital theory that's essential today for anyone who wants to keep pace with electronics in the eighties.


## Your FCC License can impress employers.

For some electronics jobs, you must have your FCC License. For others, employers usually consider it a mark in your favor. Either way, your License is government-certified proof of your knowledge and skills. More than half of CIE's courses prepare you to pass this exam. Surveys show that some $80 \%$ of CIE graduates who take the exam are successful.

Find out more!
Today. Now.
There's a card with this ad. Fill it in and return. If some other ambitious person has already removed it, use the coupon.

You'll get a copy of CIE's free school catalog, along with a complete package of personal home study information.

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

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

This could be the best decision you've made all year.

## Associate Degree

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

## 'If you're going to learn electronics, you might as well learn it right:'

John Cunningham Senior Technical Director


$\square$ Cleveland Institute
1776 East 17th Street. Cleveland. Ohio 44114
Accredited Member National Home Study Council
YES...I want to learn from the specialists in electronics-CIE. Send me my FREE CIE school catalog...including details about the Associate Degree program... plus my FREE package of home study information.



## REDUCE SHOCK HAZARD. NEW, VARIABLE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER, ONLY \$157.75

Here's extra safety for personnelprotection for equipment. Absolutely necessary for servicing or testing any transformerless equipment-industry, lab, school or field.
New WP-29 ISO-V-AC lets you set isolated output voltage to precise
value you need. Monitor either isolated output or direct input voltage on panel meter. It's the most versatile isolation transformer you can buy!
Two isolated outputs: polarized standard two-wire socket and banana
jacks (so isolated AC may be applied directly to circuit points). Completely portable. Thermal overload protection of transformer and output protected by $2-a m p$. circuit breaker. Output leads supplied.

## VIZ Isotap ${ }^{\text {® }}$ isolation transformers



WP-26A Isotap
400 VA isolated. 500 VA direct. Outputs at 105.120 and 135 V . $\$ 85.00$


WP-27A Isotap II 400 VA isolated only. Outputs 25 to 150 V AC in 5 V steps. \$89.95


WP-28 Porta-Isotap
150 VA isolated. 500 VA direct. Output 105-130V. TV adapaters supplied. Carrying strap. $\$ 65.00$

## VIZ RELIABILITY.

VIZ is a 50 year-old company. Our instruments are fully warranted, parts and labor, for a year. All units tested to NBS standards.
We offer service and parts availability for a minimum of ten years. Over 15 repair depots in U.S.A.

AC Leakage Tester


For satety
For safety
Detects AC leakage in appliances and equipment Calibrated at 0.5 and 0.75 mA . \$39.75

Want full technical details and a demonstration? Call toll-free, 1-800-523-3696, for the VIZ distributor near you.

## Look to VIZ for value, quality and availability. Over 70 instruments in the line.

VIZ Mfg. Co., 335 E. Price St., Philadelphia, PA 19144

# BUILD) TIHIS 

Diefital


## Need totidentify unmarked IC's? Check out "defective" ones? Learn how digital-logic circuits work? The Programma III, which you can build for about $\$ 100$, will do all that and more.

UNTLL RECENTLY, IC TESTERS HAVE BEEN a rarity in electronics labs, and that is unfortunate because they can be so helpful-in identifying unmarked IC's. in checking for defective ones, as training devices, etc. Sad to say, they are frequently expensive, and often require other test equipment to perform their functions. But meet the Programma III digital-IC tester! It allows you to check IC's at a breakthrough low cost, and replaces several pieces of test equipmentall in one neat package
The device was originally designed for use in identifying unknown IC's, but it seems as if every day a new use pops up for it. For example, a cable was made up using a 16-pin IC test-clip and DIP header. The header is plugged into the test socket on the IC tester, and the clip snapped over a suspect IC in another piece of equipment. The result is a low cost "logic anayzer," or a device that will display many logic states at once. That can speed up troubleshooting immeasurably in many cases. Commercial logic analyzers cost thousands of dollars, while ours costs a tiny fraction of that. More on applications later!

The Programma III has many novel features that help to make it versatile as well as low-cost. A "zero insertion force" (ZIF) test-socket is used so that components can be easily inserted and removed without bending or breaking leads. That's important-you know how easy it is to break a pin.

Connections to each pin of the test socket are made via an array of jacks. For each pin there is a jack that can be connected either to ground, a pulse signal, or +5 volts. Standard miniature phoneplugs, similar to those used on transistor radios, are plugged into the jacks, applying the desired signal or voltage, or shorting the IC-pin to ground. As a bonus, components may be wired to the plugs, allowing you to build up actual circuits for testing parts. (Good examples would be the NE555 timer, and any one-shot.) The pulse signal just mentioned can be
used to increment counters or registers. It is produced by pressing the pulse button.

Finally, the logic-level display is unique. It uses tri-color LED's to show the status of each IC pin, with red indicating a logic-high, yellow indicating a pulse condition, and green indicating a logiclow. Those features combine to make the Programma III a device that is invaluable in your work with digital IC's.

The construction of the Programma III is something special. The front panel is a PC board! That gives you a finished proj-
ect that looks just like the one shown in the photographs, and there is no tedious lettering of the jacks required. In addition, the lettering on the board resists wear far better than any transfer-type lettering can. The "panel-board" concept makes project building easier, and the final result looks first rate. Inside, the panel-board greatly simplifies the wiring, as all wire connections are made directly to the jacks

The display electronics are also something special. You'll be surprised to dis-

cover that there are only seven IC's in the whole unit! They are all standard, lowcost parts, which makes them easy to find. In addition, this is probably one of the first projects you've seen that uses a VMOS power FET. It does a superior job in the pulse-generator section, and allows pulses to swing the full five-volt range. The display electronics mount on a separate PC board, and simply plug into the panel-board, further simplifying construction.

## How it works

The Programma III owes its unique features to some clever applications of standard IC's. Let's look at the circuit before starting construction.

The device is built on two PC boards, which we'll call the panel board and the display board. The larger board, which contains the IC test-socket and the jacks, is the panel board; the smaller board, which contains the LED's and IC's, is the display board. Be sure to keep those distinctions in mind as you read the circuit theory and assemble the project

## Display board

This is the smaller board, but since it contains the active circuitry, it will be discussed first. Refer to Fig. 1, and the schematic in Fig. 2, for details as you read about it. The display board contains a power supply, pulse generator, and a set of comparators. Figure I shows that circuitry in its basic form, but note that the IC socket, jacks, and switches are all on the panel board. You'll be surprised to discover that the display-board isn't much more complicated than its block diagram!

The power supply is simple, but has a clever twist. The IC tester may be powered by an unregulated $12-18$-volts-DC source. That voltage runs the comparators and an IC audio amplitier, IC6. Now you may be wondering what a power amplifier is doing in a power supplyespecially since nothing is connected to its input! But that IC has what the manufacturer calls a "self-centering output stage." That means it will effectively divide the power supply voltage by two, providing the LED's with the proper voltage. That neat little problem-solver replaces two power transistors and an opamp, reducing the parts count... and cost.

Power for a standard five-volt regulator, IC5, is supplied through a resistor. The IC supplies regulated power for the pulse-generator circuit and for the IC being tested. Since it is possible to short the five-volt supply with a bad IC, or by misusing the tester, overload protection is built in; that's the job of the series resistor. You can draw up to 100 mA without affecting the five-volt power, but exceed that by muçh and the output voltage drops quickly. That voltage drop protects the unit from damage by overloads and the overload LED lights up to indicate that


FIG. 1-SHORTING PLUGS inserted in jacks (shown at top) determine whether a logic-high, logic-low, or pulse is applied to each IC pin.
there's a problem
Finally, the five-volt output is tapped to provide two reference voltages; those drive the comparators, which will be discussed shortly. The voltages correspond to the thresholds for TTL ( 0.8 volt) and CMOS ( 2.0 volts) devices. We want to know when the outputs from the IC being tested go above or below those values; if they don't, the part is defective

The pulse-generator circuit is simple, and also a bit unusual. Refer to the schematic for details. It consists of NavD gates IC7-a and IC7-b, and Q1. The gates are wired as a 'bounceless pushbutton'-a circuit that generates a single pulse each time the pulse button is pressed. That's necessary because switch bounce can cause many pulses when the switch is pressed, and that makes checking flip-flops, counters, and registers impossible! The output from one of the gates switches a new device-type called a VMOS power FET, which features high input-impedance and high outputcurrent. It is used to advantage in the circuit because it can bring the pulse line to within a few millivolts of ground. That insures more reliable switching of the IC under test, as conventional transistors may come as only close as 0.6 volt of ground.

The comparator circuit is as simple as the block diagram makes it out to be. It contains sixteen op-amp comparators, and each is driven by an IC test-socket pin. Type LM324 s-with four comparators in each IC-are used, so the circuitry is contained in just four packages. The $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$ input goes to all comparators.

## PARTS LIST-DISPLAY BOARD

All resistors $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$, unless otherwise noted
R1, R2--10,000 ohms
R3-470 ohms
R4-R19- 100,000 ohms
R20-R35, R40-1000 ohms
R36-68 ohms, 1 watt
R37-8200 ohms
R38-3300 ohms
R39-2200 ohms

## Capacitors

C1-1000 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 25$ volts, axial-lead electrolyic
C2-C7-0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 25$ volts, ceramic disc

## Semiconductors

IC1-IC4-LM324N quad op-amp
IC5-MC7805 5-volt regulator
IC6-LM380N audio amplifier (14-pin package)
IC7-CA4011 quad CMOS NAND gate
Q1-VN10KM (Siliconix) VMOS power FET (Radio Shack 276-2070)
LED1-LED16-tri-color LED (see text) SO1-16-pin IC socket

Miscellaneous: PC boards, 14-pin IC socket, solder, etc.

The following is available from Technico Services, PO Box 20 HC , Orangehurst, Fullerton, CA 92633: set of two etched \& drilled PC boards (IC-1), $\$ 30.00$. Available from ABC Electronics, 2033 W. La Habra Boulevard, La Habra, CA 90631 is a set of all parts, excluding PC boards (IC-1P), $\$ 85.00$. CA residents please add sales tax; foreign orders please add $\$ 3.00$ for postage \& handling.

That voltage is equal to the IC thresholdvoltage, and comes from resistors connected across the five-volt power supply.

In operation, the comparators compare the voltages on the IC pins to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$. If the IC-pin voltage is greater, the output of the comparator will snap high. That connects the LED (through a current-limiting resistor) to +15 volts. causing the red diode in the package to glow. On the other hand, if the IC-pin voltage is less than $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$, the comparator output snaps to ground, causing the green diode in the package to glow. Just think of the comparator output as an SPDT switch; all it does is to switch one side of the LED to ground, or to +15 volts. The other side of the LED stays at 7.5 volts. If the IC pin is pulsed rapidly, the two diodes in the LED package will turn on and off in turn and the colors blend to form yellow. A simple, but neat and elegant way to indicate logic levels, don't you think?

## Panel board

The panel-board circuitry is restricted to just a few components. They include a switching matrix made up out of jacks, and a few switches. The arrangement for pin 1 is shown in Fig. 1. The wiring for the other pins from the IC socket are arranged in the same manner, with jacks from the HIGH , pULSE, and low lines connecting to it. Although it looks like quite a bit of wiring, the PC board simplifies things considerably. Furthermore, the connections to the display board are made using just two connectors. That makes construction, testing, and troubleshooting simple.

## Assembly

We 'll assemble the display board first. It isn't difficult, but it is important to follow instructions. The LED's. for example, must be installed last. They mount a fixed distance off the display board, and
if you install them incorrectly, you won't be able to install the panel board! If you follow the directions, there should be no problem with assembly.

The first step is to obtain the parts. Since the display board is double sided, and tough to make, you may want to buy it from the source in the Parts List. Of course you may make your own using the artwork provided in Figs. 3 and 4. (The same goes for the panel board, which will be shown in the next part of this article.)

The IC's should be no problem, but be sure to use first-quality parts. If you scrounge the IC's from the junkbox, be sure to test them in an active circuit to make sure they are good. It's embarassing to build an IC checker and discover it won't work due to a bad IC! Actually, since the IC's this project uses are so inexpensive, I can't imagine why you wouldn't use factory-fresh IC's anyway. The extra cost of new parts is a lot less


FIG. 2-VMOS POWER FET, Q1, permits test voltages to appıoach ideal TTL or CMOS logic levels.


FIG. 3-THIS SIDE OFIC TESTER's display board is the one on which most components are mounted.


FIG. 4-"FOIL-SIDE" of display board. Note that, white board is double-sided, holes need not be plated-through.
bother than troubleshooting later on
The LED's are important, too. There are several types of tri-color LED's on the market. The Programma III uses the kind with the two diodes in parallel, and as a result, the package has two leads. Another type of tri-color LED has the diodes in series, and the package has three leads. Stay away from that one; you want the two-leaded device. If you want to save money, you can substitute standard red LED's for the ones called for. The display won't look as elegant, because logic-low states won't be indicated, but you'll still get the information you need, and that's what counts.

Keep those tips in mind when shopping for parts. Since it is important to control costs today, keep them low by reading the ads in this magazine, comparing prices, and then buying from the best suppliers.

Once you have the boards and parts,
it's time to get started. Refer to Figs. 5 and 6 for details for this phase of construction. Study Fig. 5 for a moment, and orient your board so it faces the same way. Note that the parts-placement diagrams show the board from the side on which the components are mounted but that the foil pattern you see in the diagrams is on the other side of the board. Now you are all set to install the parts, which consist of IC's, jumpers, resistors, and capacitors. The LED's LED 1-LED16-and the wires to SOI won't be installed yet: don't rush and put them in first!

Begin with the IC's and insert an LM324 at ICI. Normally I would recommend using sockets for the IC's, but since the some of the IC pins have to be soldered on both sides of the board, it's better to solder the IC's directly to the board. Use gentle heat, and don't cook
anything. Press the IC in place with your fingers, then flip the board over and solder all 14 leads to the foil. Then return to the component side of the board and carefully solder pins $2,5,6,9,19$ and 13 to the foil. Use solder sparingly. and watch out for shorts. If you accidently create a solder bridge between two terminals, heat it, and push away the solder with a toothpick or X-ACTO knife.

Continue by installing another LM324 at the IC2 position. Solder it in as you did with the first IC. After that, install two more LM324's at the IC3 and IC4 positions. When you're done, check for missed connections and shorts, and correct any errors before going farther.

Moving to the left of the board, install an LM380 at IC6. (You may use a socket for this device, if you like.) Orient it as shown in Fig. 5 and solder the pins to the foil on the reverse side of the board. Move


FIG. 5-PARTS PLACEMENT on "component-side" of display board. Note that foil pattern shown is on side of boardopposite the one on which components are mounted.
to the right of the board and install a CD4011 at IC7. Press it in place with your finger, then turn the board over and solder the pins to the foil. Flip back to the component-side of the board and carefully solder pins 1,6 , and 8 to the foil on that side of the board. Be careful not to bridge pin 6 and pin 7; they are close together because of the foil trace nearby. That takes care of the IC's. Check your work again for shorts and errors, fix any problems, and you can continue.

There are three jumpers, and they come next. They are by IC1, IC2, and IC3, as indicated in Fig. 5. You can make the jumpers from short pieces of hookup wire, or short lengths of resistor lead. Install the first jumper to the left of IC 1 and solder the leads to the foil on the other side of the board. Move across IC2, and install another jumper to the left of IC3. Position it so that it can't touch the foil that runs nearby-in fact, you should slip
a piece of insulated tubing over the jumper if you used bare wire. Move to pin ! of IC3, and install the third jumper. Note that it runs between the two IC's, and paratlel to them.

The resistors come next. Note that these are all 1 K units except for R3 ( 470 ohms), which is off in a corner by itself and which should be installed first. Solder its leads to the foil on the other side of the board. Move to the left of the LM324's and start installing the 1 K resistors-note that there are 16 of them-as shown in Fig. 5. Then turn the board over and solder the leads to the foil. Be sure to clip off the excess lead lengths

Now for the capacitors. Note that they are all of the same value- $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Either ceramic disc or Mylar types may be used. Starting at the far left of the board, install $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ discs at $\mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{C} 5$, and C 4 . Solder the leads on the other side of the board, and clip off the excess. Position the capa-
citor bodies so that they stand straight up. Then move along the bottom of the board, and install C3. Press its body flat against the board before soldering the leads; we don't want this part to stand up in the air. Clip off the excess leads, and you are finished with the capacitors.

For the time being, the last part to be installed on the component side of the board is Q1, the VMOS power FET. It goes in the bottom right corner, next to the 470 -ohm resistor. Install the device as shown, with the flat in the case pointing toward the right edge of the board. Solder the leads on the other side of the board, and clip off the excess. That completes the component installation on this side of the board for now, though we still have to install the LED's and wire SOI.

Next time we'll complete the display board and wire it to the panel board. We'll also finish up construction and put the IC tester into operation.

R-E


FIG. 6-PARTS PLACEMENT on "foil-side" of display board. Resistor R2 (at right) is soldered to pads on opposite sides of board.

YOU'RE IN A CROWDED RESTAURANT, there's talk and laughter all around you, when suddenly a $B E E P, B E E P, B E E P$ fills the room. The roar subsides as curious heads turn to find the source. ''Mr. Jones,'" says a disembodied voice, "please call your office."
As Mr. Jones gets up and heads toward a phone, the talk at your table turns to the merits of pocket pagers-beepers. as they are sometimes called. You start to add your opinion, when you stop short. What exactly is a pager, anyuay?

If you look about you, you're sure to spot them-carried by doctors. salespeople, maintenance crews, computer technicians, and others. Even your favorite TV crime-fighter may "pack" a pager on occasion. Let's examine how pagers work.

Basically, a pager is an FM receiver with a tone decoder and audio amplifier. In order to activate or set off a pager, some additional equipment is needed: a transmitter to signal the pager, a controller to turn on the transmitter and encode the signaling information, and a means for input to the transmitter. Before we discuss paging equipment, let's take a


Pocket pagers keep you from missing important calls, even when you're miles away from your phone. Here's a look at how pagers and paging systems operate.

## PETE DeHAAN

fast look at the radio frequencies used by paging services.

## Frequencies used

The FCC (Federal Communications Commission) permits paging within several bands of frequencies in the RF spectrum. Those bands, however, are used for other purposes in addition to
paging. The bands are divided and allocated by the FCC for such diverse functions as public safety, industrial communications, land transportation, public radio, etc

One group of frequencies where paging is permitted is in the VHF (Very High $F$ requency) range and is commonly referred to as "low band," it covers 30 to 50 MHz . Also in the VHF area is the "high band," with a range of 147 to 175 MHz . Farther up the frequency spectrum are the UHF ( Ultra $H$ igh $F$ requency) band segments allocated for for paging: 406 to 420 MHz .450 to 512 MHz , and areas in the $800-\mathrm{MHz}$ band. Also being considered for paging are frequencies in the $900-\mathrm{MHz}$ range. Again, those bands are not used exclusively for paging; many other types of transmissions are FCCauthorized for those frequencies.

As you can easily see, there are many frequencies that can be used for paging, and there are a number of different paging systems as well. They range from private business in-house systems to the offerings of RCC's (Radio Common Carriers), which are available to the public. Even though private users (industry, business,


FIG. 1-RECEIVER USES TWO IF-STAGES ( 17.9 MHz and 35 kHz ) to step signal down to a frequency where it can easily be limited and demodulated.


FIG. 2-TWO-TONE DECODER uses two sharply tuned bandpass filters to isolate tones required to activate pager. First stage of audio amplifier is not keyed unless tones are successfully decoded.
etc.) are permitted to own their own paging systems, they often choose not to. The reason is that they must fille for, and be granted, a license by the FCC. They must also purchase and maintain their own equipment. Since that is both expensive and time consuming, many potential private users have, instead, sought the services of a local RCC. In that case, the user generally pays a fixed monthly rate to the RCC , which is, in turn, responsible for all equipment and licensing. For that and other reasons, independent RCC's across the country serve about $85 \%$ of the paging market. The most common frequencies of the RCC's are two VHF high-band frequencies referred to by the industry as P-5 and P-6-152.24 and 158.7 MHz , respectively.

Because of its widespread use, we will concentrate on the RCC format and examine the operation of a typical VHF highband pager.

## The pager receiver

As stated earlier, a pager is simply an FM receiver with a tone decoder and audio amplifier. The receiver portion is a
dual-conversion FM receiver. It must not only be very sensitive, to provide widerange coverage, but must also be highly selective to reject unwanted and interfering sigmals.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of a typical pager. When a signal arrives at the pager's antenna, it is coupled to the input of the RF amplifier. The RF amplifier must have a high gain-factor because, at times, the RF signal level at its input may be only slightly higher than the noise level. The RF amplifier will amplify both the wanted and unwanted signals; however that stage's high gain will greatly increase the difference between them. The relationship of the two signals within the receiver is referred to as its signal-tonoise ratio, and is an indication of the receiver's sensitivity. The output of the RF amplifier is fed to a stage called the first mixer.

Also fed to the first mixer is the output of the first local oscillator. Its frequency is established by a crystal, and is 17.9 MHz lower than the frequency the receiver is tuned to (also crystal-controlled) The purpose of the mixer is to combine
the two input frequencies. The result is four signals at the mixer's output; one is the original input signal, another the local-oscillator signal, and the others the sum and the difference of those two.

Both the sum and the difference signals contain the same modulation information as the original signal, but it is only the $17.5-\mathrm{MHz}$ difference signal that is needed for the conversion process. (The signal is converted to a lower frequency because it is easier to work with there than at a higher one.) A crystal filter is used in a bandpass configuration to attenuate the three unneeded signals and pass the modulated $17.9-\mathrm{MHz}$ difference-signal. That leaves a signal having a lower frequency, with the original modulation intact, and accomplishes the first (or high) conversion of the dual-conversion process.

The difference-frequency of 17.9 MHz is referred to as the first intermediatefrequency (first IF). The signal is then further amplified by the first-IF amplifier and filtered a second time to further improve IF selectivity (the rejection of the three unwanted signals).

The conversion process is then performed a second time. That step is referred to as low conversion. The amplified and filtered first-IF signal is fed to the second mixer, along with the output of the crystal-controlled second oscillator. The second mixer produces a difference frequency of 35 kHz , which is amplified and fed to the limiter. That stage limits the amplitude of the signal to a constant level, as required by the detector. The detector removes the $35-\mathrm{kHz}$ second-IF carrier, recovering from it the modulated audio. The recovered audio is then passed on to the decoder and audio-amplifier circuitry. The process of recovering the audio from the modulated second-IF signal is called demodulation

## Decoder operation

The decoder, shown in block form in Fig. 2, must check for a series of received and demodulated audio tones. Each pager in a system will respond to one, and only one, specific group of tones. Not only does the decoder check for a particular series of tones, but it also looks for them to appear in a specific sequence.

Since the audio recovered from the FM signal is low in level, it must be amplified before being fed to the decoder filters and the audio amplifier. If the pager is in its normal (STANDBY or RESET) mode, it is waiting for the audio tones that will enable it and cause it to "sound off." In the case of the decoder shown in Fig. 2, only two tones are needed to make it decode successfully

In the reser mode all of the audio (tones and speech) may be present at the inputs of both the audio amplifier and the two filters. The filters, which are highly
selective bandpass arrangements, will not pass any speech, since they require steady tones at the frequencies to which they are tuned in order to produce an output from the decoder.

The first stage of the audio-amplifier IC is normally off. When a tone matching the frequency of the " A " filter is received, that filter passes the signal to the decoder. The decoder is then enabled. If the proper " $B$ " tone follows, the " $B$ " filter will pass it on the decoder. The decoder will recognize the "match" and will produce an "alert" signal that is fed to the last amplifier-stage of the audio IC. That amplifier, which is always on, will drive the speaker, and the familiar "beep, beep, beep" will be heard. Once the alert has sounded, the control line enables the first section of the audio-amplifier IC and the voice message is received. When the caller has finished speaking, the amplifier is reset to mute the speaker. The pager is then back in the RESET Or STANDBy mode, awating another page.

Some pagers, known as tone-alert pagers, do not have the capability of handling a voice message. They merely output an alert tone that informs the user to call some pre-arranged number, such as his office, answering service, home, etc. The tone-alert pager circuitry is similar to that of the tone-plus-voice model, but the audio amplifier is configured differently to handle only an alert tone and there is no provision for processing a voice signal.

A second decoding method, the fivetone format, uses five distinct audio tones transmitted as a rapid pulse-train. There, the decoding process can be compared to the two-tone format, though the circuits are much more complex. There are two advantages to the five-tone format. The first is that there are more than a million unique encode/decode combinations. The other is that the decoding information can be transmitted in approximately half a second, while the two-tone format requires up to four seconds. That adds up to quite a time saving for systems that are heavily used.

## The paging process

Now that we know what's inside a pager, let's see how paging works. Refer to Fig. 3 as we discuss just what is involved in the paging progress.

In most cases RCC customers can reach a pager on a direct-dial basis (although sometimes a dispatcher must be called; he will. in turn, manually process the paging). A person wishing to page someone merely has to dial a telephone number; each pager is assigned its own, along with the unique set of audio tones required to activate it.

The phone call is channeled through the phone company's central office and then on to the RCC's paging-control equipment. The controller searches its memory for the frequencies of the audio tones required to activate the pager


FIG. 3-SEQUENCE OF EVENTS involved in making a page as they occur at (a) telephone, (b) transmitter, and (c) pager.
associated with the number dialed. That information is found within milliseconds and the paging controller turns on the transmitter. It also generates the proper tones, which it sends to the transmitter. The transmitter modulates its RF carrier with those tones, transmitting the pagesignal.

If the pager is within range of the transmitter, it decodes the signal and emits an alert tone. At the same time, the paging controller "answers' the line and returns to the calling party a short beep tone, which is a signal to the caller to begin speaking. The length of his message can vary from system to system, but is usually about ten seconds. Although that seems short, it is really quite adequate to repeat a short message or phone number two or three times. It is just a matter of seconds from the time a number is dialed until the pager user receives a message.

Some pagers -the tone-alert modelsare not able to handle voice messages; instead, they merely beep. With that type of system, the caller hears a beep tone that indicates that the page has been processed, and then receives an interrupted busy tone.

## Pros and cons

A pager can be a great time and money saver to its user. A page can prevent a wasted trip, or ask the user to make an extra stop before returning home or to the office. It is also invaluable to someone who may be away from the office when an important customer, or a patient needing immediate attention, calls.

In these days of economic downturn. pagers are enjoying an increase in popularity. Businesses have been forced to cut costs and to search out and eliminate
inefficiencies. Many firms have found that pagers save time-and, therefore, money amounting to many times the monthly pager-rental fee. I'm sure you'll agree that an investment with that kind of return is rare today.

One shortcoming of pagers is their relatively short range-typically 15 to 25 miles. Range can vary with transmitter power, terrain, and atmospheric conditions, and is sometimes related to the number of times the pager has been dropped! Pages may be difficult to receive in some rural areas. To reduce the problem, many RCC's are, or soon will be, simulcasting their pages from several strategically placed transmitters. That naturally increases a device's useful range.
For instance, many RCC's in the state of Michigan and from nearby areas have devised an inexpensive manual wide-area paging system. While the details are too involved to go into here, you can now have a pager in Michigan that will be useful and effective over most of the state.
Finally, a preliminary agreement has been reached to form a national radiopaging system using geosynchronous satellites. The participating companies are National Public Radio and Mobile Communications Corporation of America. Under the proposed system, users would phone pages into their local paging companies as usual. Those companies wouli then relay the pages to National Public Radio's Washington D.C. control center. From there. they would be uplinked to Westar IV and downlinked to the appropriate ground station. The ground station would then relay the page to the appropriate local paging company which transmits it in the usual manner.

R-E


those of us who have shortwale communications receivers have heard, and are familiar with, the range of the radio spectrum between 535 kHz and 30 MHz : that is the extent of coverage of most of today's shortwave receivers. Some receivers have a "longwave" band with a low-frequency limit of around 200 kHz . There aren't many receivers that operate lower than that; the ones that do are rather expensive. This article is concerned with the relatively-little-known part of the electromagnetic spectrum below the standard AM broadcast-band. In particular, we will be looking at the VLF (Very-Low-Frequency) and LF (LowFequency) bands, ranging from 3 to 300 kHz . (The VLF bandextends from 3 to 30 kHz . and the LF band from 30 to 300 kHz .)

It is not difficult or expensive to receive signals in those frequency ranges. A simiple converter can be built from casy-tofind parts for a moderate price, allowing VLF and LF reception with a shortwave communications receiver

## What's below the broadcast band?

There is plenty of activity below 535 kHz . all the way down to 10 kHz in the VLF spectrum. Table 1 shows the frequency allocations below 535 kHz on a worldwide basis. Below 10 kHz , there are no allocations-those frequencies are considered essentially useless, for reasons we will discuss later

Especially toward the lower part of the LF band (below 150 kHz ). and throughout the VLF band, voice-modulated signals will not be found. Such transmissions require too much bandwidth to be used in a part of the spectrum where band-

width conservation is extremely important. An AM signal takes up at least 6 kHz , and the whole VLF band is only 27 kHz wide! An AM signal at 1.5 kHz would have to be at least 40 percent as wide as its carrier frequency! Because of those factors, all signals in that frequency range are modulated by means of narrowbandwidth techniques, such as CW (Morse code) or frequency-shift teletype.

## Propagation below 535 kHz

Radio signals at VLF and LF travel by three basic long-distance modes: surfacewave, sky-wave, and waveguide propagation. Particularly below about 100 kHz . the characteristics of radio-signal travel are alien to the short-wave listener: there is no rapid fading, backscatter, or selective distortion such as commonly occurs at high frequencies

## Surface waves

At VLF and LF, radio signals can travel along the surface of the Earth for great distances, without relying on the ionoshpere for propagation. This mode of propagation (sometimes mistakenly referred to as 'ground-wave' propagation) gets better and better as the frequency decreases. At 535 kHz , surface waves can be heard out to distances of 200 to 300 miles when conditions are good. But, since the Earth is a poor conductor at that frequency, and the return circuit for surface-wave travel is the Earth, the useful range is limited. Most of the energy gets used to heat up the ground.

As the frequency decreases, the ground becomes a better and better conductor. At frequencies around 100 kHz . it is not unusual to hear surface-wave signals from
more than a thousand miles away. In the VLF range, surface propagation combines with ionospheric propagation to allow worldwide communications, provided that huge antennas and high-power transmitters are used.

Since the ionosphere plays no role in surface-wave propagation, VLF and LF communications may someday prove useful on planets with no ionosphere to support other modes of over-the-horizon links.

## Sky waves

All radio waves having frequencies below 535 kHz are dramatically affected by the earth's upper atmosphere. There are three layers of ionized gases high above the surface of our planet; those regions are called the D, E. and F layers. Figure 1 shows the arrangement of those layers during the day and at night. Typical altitudes in miles are shown.

The D layer, at a height of 37 to 57 miles, returns VLF signals to the Earth during the daytime, but absorbs energy at higher frequencies. At night, that layer disappears. and the $E$ and $F$ layers are responsible for VLF and LF sky-wave propagation. The E layer varies in altitude from about 62 to 71 miles and the $F$ layer may be anywhere between about 130 and 261 miles up. The F layer is generally higher at night than during the day.

VLF and LF energy is almost totally reflected by the ionosphere, and hardly any of it escapes into space; furthermore, no VLF or LF signals from outer space can penetrate to the Earth's surface. That creates a "trap" for such energy, and insures that over-the-horizon communication is always possible.

Sky-wave and surface-wave modes, acting together, don't always reinforce each other. If, at a certain distance from the transmitting station, the surface-wave and sky-wave signals are equally strong but opposite in phase, they will cancel each other, and no signal will be heard. That effect becomes more common as the frequency increases.

Also, as frequency increases, the D layer gets more and more absorptive. That reduces the effectiveness of skywave communications during the daylight hours. But the D layer disappears at night. and that is why we usually hear LF stations from farther away at night. The same effect occurs throughout the AM broadcast band, and no doubt you have observed the difference between daytime and nighttime propagation there.

## Waveguide effect

The ionospheric D layer and the Earth's surface both form almost perfect reflectors of VLF energy. At VLF, the waves are so long that the distance between the ground and the D layer is only a few wavelengths. (For example, a 10 kHz signal has a wavelength of 18.6 miles, but the D layer is 37 to 57 miles


FIG. 1-"D," "E," and "F" LAYERS of the ionosphere assist in LF and VLF propagation. Typical daytime configuration is shown in $a$; " $D$ " layer disappears at night (b).
high-just two or three wavelengths.) That gives rise to a daytime condition where VLF energy travels within the chamber between the Earth and the D layer as if that space were a waveguide transmission-line.

Waveguide propagation is an extremely reliable means of communication at VLF. with no fading or "dead zones." Waveguide propagation is best during daylight hours, since the $D$ layer disappears at night, leaving only the E and F layers, which are too far above the Earth to serve as good waveguide reflectors.

Since all waveguides have a high-pass frequency response, there is a lower limit on the frequencies that can be used for long-distance propagation. If the wavelength is too great, the Earth-to-Dlayer waveguide will be too small to support propagation. The frequency at which attenuation begins to increase rapidly is about 10 kHz . Below that, especially during the daylight hours, the waveguide effect is of little use for long-distance communications. So severe is the loss, in fact, that frequencies below 10 kHz are not allocated for communications.


FIG. 2-COMPONENTS USED IN LOW-BAND CONVERTER are readily available. Crystal may be ordered from companies advertising at back of magazine.

## Methods of reception

Building a complete, self-contained, receiver that covers 10 to 535 kHz is not casy. The top frequency is more than fifty times greater than the low one; that's equivalent (in terms of percent) to the range from the middle of the $A M$ broadcast-band to TV channel 2! The only practical way in which you can obtain reception over such a wide band is to build a converter for an existing highfrequency receiver

The converter described here "moves" the $10-\mathrm{to}-535-\mathrm{kHz}$ band to the $3.510-10-4.035-\mathrm{MHz}$ range for reception on shortwave receivers. That output range was selected so as to be compatible with amateur-band equipment. The converter's output falls nicely into the $80-$ meter ham band ( $3.5-4.0 \mathrm{MHz}$ ).

What kind of receiver should you use? It must have a BFO (Beat- Frequency Oscillator). It should be frequency-stable (as drift-free as possible) and have good selectivity. A ham receiver is ideal, especially if it has a narrow-bandwidth filter for CW reception. It also helps to have a noise blanker or limiter. because manmade impulse-noise is a problem at VLF and LF. Other than those requirements, any sort of receiver with fairly accurate dial-calibration is alright: solid-state or tube-type, battery-powered portable or a 50 -pound boat anchor from the pre-World-War-Il era!

## A simple converter

Figure 2 shows the a schematic diagram for a low-band converter. Three stages of broadband amplification (Q1, Q2. and Q3) are used. The crystal oscillator/mixer, Q4, provides an amplitude-modulated (AM) signal, with the carrier at 3.500 MHz . That signal is fed to the antenna input of the receiver. The VLF and LF signals appear as sidebands above and below the carrier. The upper sideband ( 3.510 to 4.035 MHz ) is easier to use because the signal frequency is easier to determine-just subtract $3.500) \mathrm{MHz}$ from the receiver dial readout. (If you use the lower sideband the reception will be just as good, but the hand will come out "upside down" in the receiver, and frequency determination will be tricky.)

The parts for the converter are inexpensive and easy to find. Most, if not all. should be available from advertisers in Radio-Electronics. Parts for antenna construction will be described in the text, and are not included in the Parts List.

## Construction

The converter circuit can be built on perforated construction board or on an "experimenter board" such as those available from Radio Shack and others; I used the latter.

If you use an "experimenter board." note that the holes are interconnected by foil on the underside of the board in


FIG. 3-COMPONENT PLACEMENT is not critical. Letters and numbers at edge of board simplify design work.
groups of four. The $20 \times 20$ matrix of holes is labeled on each axis by the numbers 1 through 20 and the letters A through T printed on the underside of the board. It helps to place a piece of adhesive puper on top of the board, punch out all the holes with a sharp instrument, and label the rows and columns for easy reference
The parts layout I used is shown in Fig 3. Install the jumper wires first. Then install the resistors, capacitors. crystal. and choke. Resistors should be mounted vertically when the holes are adjacent (as is the case with RI through R6). Install the transistors and external-connection wires last. Be careful not to use too much heat when soldering the transistor leads.

Drill two $1 / 4$-inch holes in the rear panel of the metal cabinet, and one $1 / 4$-inch hole in the front panel. Also drill four $1 / 8$-inch holes at the corners of a $31 / 4$-inch square (assuming you're using the same type of board I did) on the bottom of the chassis. (It's not critical how the square is oriented, but the holes should be well away from the rubber feet on the underside of the chassis.) Mount the SPST switch on the front panel and the two
female phono-jacks on the rear panel. Don't forget solder lugs for the ground connections to the phono jacks.

The four comer holes on the circuit board must carefully be enlarged with a drill to $1 / 8$-inch before mounting. After that's done, put four 6-32 screws into the chassis mounting-holes from the outside of the enclosure, and secure them with one nut apiece. Put a second nut on each screw and move it down until it is $3 / 8$-inch from the end.

Push the circuit board down into the screws and. once the board has been pushed down to the middle nuts, screw on the last four nuts to keep it there
Connect the SPST switch and the input and output jacks to the board; label the jacks to avoid possible confusion later. Connect the 9 -volt battery, and secure it in a convenient place with a battery clip or double-sided tape. Be sure none of the wires short to any other circuit point.

## Preliminary testing

Now you're ready to test the converter Use a shielded cable to connect the output of the converter to the antenna terminals (or jack) of the shortw ave receiver. Tune
the receiver to 3.500 MHz . When you switch the converter on you should hear a strong unmodulated carrier on or near that frequency. Turn the receiver's BFO on (or switch the receiver to the USB position). and tune in the carrier until you get a zero beat (the tone pitch gets too low to hear). Set the receiver's dial to read exactly 3.500 MHz . If your receiver has both "main-tuning" and "bandspreadtuning ${ }^{*}$ controls. set the bandspread control to 3.500 MHz and tune the maintuning knob for zero beat. Leave the BFO on. or leave the nome switch in the usb position.

What if you don't hear anything around 3.500 MHz ? That means that the oscillator is not working. The problem may be improper wiring, including solder bridges or cold-solder joints: an incorrect component-value: a bad crystal; a faulty component; or a dead battery. (I had a lot of trouble getting my oscillator to start up until 1 replaced the crystal.)

Tocheck the amplifiers and modulator. plug a piece of wire about 20 feet long into the input of the converter. You should hear a loud buzz at VLF frequencies, and possibly well up into the LF band. You may also hear a lot of carriers. If you don't. there is something wrong with one of the amplifier stages. Again. check for improper wiring, an incorrect component value, a faulty component, or a weak or dead battery. Once you are sure that the circuit is working, you're ready to put up an antenna.

Not just any old wire lying on the ground, or thrown up into a tree, will work well at VLF and LF. Unless the right kind of antenna is used, all you'll hear is an overwhelming conglomeration of interference including AC-line buzz and cross-modulation products from the AM broadcast band.

## Antenna systems

The importance of a good ground system cannot be overemphasized for lowband reception. Preferably. the house utility-ground should be used; look for a pipe running down the electric meter into the ground. Cold-water pipes will also work fairly well, but don't try hot-water or heating-system pipes. The ground connection should be made to the shield at the antenna-end of the coaxial cable used to connect the antenna to the converter.

For low-band reception, a loop antenna generally works best. It should be in a vertical plane, since VLF and LF signals tend to be vertically polarized. Such an antenna can easily be tuned to the desired frequency. and has a narrow bandwidth, which is a necessity for rejection of noise and cross-modulation distortion products. There are two possible configurations for a loop-type receiving antenna: the open loop and the ferrite loopstick. Both are shown schematically in Fig. 4


FIG. 4-OPEN-LOOP ANTENNA is shown in $a$; ferrite loop at $b$.

## An open loop

An open loop consists of eight to twelve turns of insulated wire, mounted in the shape of a square, rectangle, or circle against a non-metallic wall, or between two non-metallic supports. The loop should have a radius of at least two feet. The larger the enclosed area of the loop. the better the signal pickup will be: reception also improves with the number of turns used. Excessively large loops. however, will pick up a great deal of AC buzz and appliance noise. so there is a practical maximum size-limit. That limit will depend on the amount of noise in your area, and will have to be determined by experimentation. The loop should, of course, be placed as far away from AC wiring as possible.

The loop should be tuned to. or close to. resonance at the desired frequency by means of a capacitor connected in parallel with it. The resonant frequency for a given capacitance C depends on the loop inductance L. Assuming that the loop is at least several feet away from large metallic objects. its inductance can be found from the formula:

$$
\mathrm{L}=\frac{\mathrm{N}^{2} \sqrt{\mathrm{~A} / \pi}}{9000}
$$

where $L$ is in millihenries $(\mathrm{mH}), A$ is the enclosed area of the coil in square inches. and $N$ is the number of turns. If the coil is a perfect circle of radius $r$ inches, then:

$$
L=\frac{N^{2} r}{9000}
$$

Once you know the inductance of the loop, you can determine the amount of capacitance needed for a given frequency $f$. according to the formula:

$$
\mathrm{C}=\frac{1000}{4 \pi^{2} 4^{2} \mathrm{~L}}
$$

where L is again in $\mathrm{mH}, f$ is in kHz , and C is in microfarads $(\mu \mathrm{F})$.
The capacitance values generally required to tune an open loop to resonance range from about 100 pF at 535 kHz to as much as $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ for small loops at VLF. It is impractical to use variable capacitors

## PARTS LIST

## All resistors $1 / 4$-watt, $5 \%$, unless otherwise specified

R1, R3, R4, R6, R7-10,000 ohms
R2, R5, R8, R12-120,000 ohms
R9-R11- 100 ohms
Capacitors
C1-C4-0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, ceramic disc
C5-0.001 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, ceramic disc
C6- $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, ceramic disc
C7-2 pF , ceramic disc
Semiconductors
Q1-Q3-2N2484 or equivalent
Q4-2N5951 or equivalent N-channel JFET
XTAL1-3.500 MHz, parallel-resonant, 20 pF (if necessary, a crystal of another frequency may be used)
L1- 1 mH
J1, J2-RCA phono jack, chassis mount
S1-SPST toggle switch
B1-9-volt transistor battery
Miscellaneous: "experimenter board" (see text), wire, battery clip, metal enclosure, antenna materials (see text)
for tuning an open loop over a wide range of frequencies, simply because they don't make them big enough! That means you will have to switch among several fixed capacitors to obtain wide-band coverage. The easiest way to do that is to use a decade capacitance-box. Ceramic, Mylar or mica capacitors are best; don't use electrolytics.

It is important that the tuning capacitors be placed at the antenna, and not at the converter end of the feed line because the line capacitance will have a detrimental effect on selectivity toward the upper end of the LF band. That will allow more cross-modulation distortion from the AM broadcast-band and give the illusion of LF signals where there are none.

## A ferrite loopstick antenna

The inconvenience of having to switch among fixed capacitors for frequency adjustment can be overcome by the use of a ferrite loopstick antenna. (That's the kind of antenna that you find in most
contimued on page 102


Part 2last time, "e showed you a step-by-step method for developing a PC-board layout from your working prototype circuit. The first thing we'll do this month is finish that layout

At the risk of sounding monotonous, recheck all the connections against your schematic once again-and it's not a bad idea to check the schematic against the breadboard, either.

This is the last chance you'll have to make any changes in the pattern easily. Get out the straightedge and calipers again and make sure that the pads at the top and bottom of the boards are in register. Count squares from the middle center line and use the straightedge to verify everything. Finding a pad that's off by a sixteenth of an inch when you're drilling holes can really ruin your day

If you're sure-really sure-that everything is correct you can go on to the window dressing. It's always a good idea to label things. If you have edge connections on the board, you'll usually find it helplul later on if you number them. The same is true for pin I of each IC. You can do all that, and include any descriptions you want on the board, using transler type as shown in Fig. 6. It's nice to indicate different sections of the board, which way polarized components should be inserted, IC numbers, and so on. After all, the whole purpose in making printedcircuit boards is to make life easier and more reliable. Use transfer type that is at least $1 / x$-inch wide; any smaller and you

## EतCH YOUR OWN PC BOARIDS

## Now that you've drawn your layout, what's the best way to transfer it to the board? <br> Do it the easy way-photographically!

run the risk of having it thin out and disappear somewhere along the line.

Your drawing should be finished now The pattern should be completely blacked in and you should be able to see the components drawn in blue on the component side of the board. Check everything over a final time and then mark off as long a segment as possible on the center line. Label the length in black as shown in Fig. 7. The longer the segment you can mark, the more accurate your measurement is going to be when you shrink it down to half size. Once that is done you're ready to begin making the etching mask

## Transferring the pattern

There have been lots of methods devised to get a foil pattern transferred from paper to circuit board. They have been as simple as drawing directly on the copper or as involved as cutting out patterns in copper or tape. All those methods were developed because there's a myth that the photographic process is too difficult to be done at home-some claim that the equipment is too expensive; others that the materials are too exotic. In any event, when I made the decision to make prototype boards at home I read all that propaganda and, (perhaps like you?) believed it all. I tried every method I could find. I cut, drew, pasted, taped, and scraped-and unless the pattern was an exceptionally simple one, the results were usually disappointing. Then I decided to do it the hard wayphotographically.

I was amazed - the results were perfect, the process was easy, and the amount of detail that could be reproduced on the copper was astounding. Now, if all you need is a few traces on a single-sided board and you want to make only one board, you're better off taping directly on the copper and letting it go at that. But if you're making a board of any complexity, if you want several copies of the board, or if the board has to be double-sided, there is no method simpler, safer, or more secure than the one everyone else told you to avoid-the photographic method.

## Photo masks

Preparing a photographic mask is like most other things in life-if you have the right tools and use them correctly you won't have any problems. Don't automatically dismiss the idea of making your own masks. There's nothing mysterious or difficult about the process, and it can be done easily with a bare minimum of equipment. Of course you can have the masks made by a professional photographic house, but the cost of having that done once or twice will be more than the cost of the materials you have to buy to do your own.

The mask itself is made from a special high-contrast film called ortho or litho film. That film is very slow and requires a lot of exposure, but it produces the kind of negatives that are ideal for printed-circuit work. When the film is developed, the image is either completely opaque, or completely clear; there are no in-between shades of gray. There is no secret to using it properly and it's very tolerant as far as exposure and processing are concerned.

To keep things simple, we will proceed under the assumption that you have a basic knowledge of darkroom techniques and terminology. If you do not. it would be a good idea to get hold of a basic book on the subject, either from your public library or from a photography store. and look through it.

## What you'll need

Although ortho (litho) film is manufactured by several different companies,
it is most readily available from Kodak. Their brand name for the film is Kodalith and it comes in a variety of shapes and sizes, ranging from 35 mm roll film to sheets of film that measure more than $20-$ by 24 -inches (see Fig. 8). That film is available from most well-stocked camera stores; if they don't ordinarily carry it they usually will special order it for you. If you can't get it locally, the film is also available from many mail-order firms; their ads can be found in almost any photography magazine.

Very little equipment is needed to make your own masks-a 35 mm camera, some reusable 35 mm cassettes, and a slide projector. The unexposed Kodalith must be handled under a safelight, but a red light-bulb will also work well. Any hardware store can supply you with a 15-watt red bulb, and even a 25 -watt one will do

If you do decide to order by mail, be aware that there is often a minimum-order requirement-typically $\$ 35.00$ or so. But for that amount of money, you can get enough supplies (excluding the camera and projector, of course) to make more than 50 negatives, even allowing for the mistakes you re bound to make while learning. That works out to considerably less than \$1.00 a negative, and that's not bad

You're going to have to find someplace in your home that can be made reasonably light tight. That doesn't mean that it has to be hermetically sealed-a closet, etc. will do fine. Make sure there's some way of running electricity into it for the safelight. You'll also need enough space to lay out the three chemical trays. Mind you, if you do all your work at night, the whole business can be done in the bathroom-even if it has a window (which you should cover up to play it safe).

If you're going to work during the day, however, and you're not sure whether your work area is dark enough, or whether your safelight is safe enough, there's a simple test. Working under the safelight, take a piece of the film and lay it flat on a surface, emulsion side up. The
emulsion side is lighter in color than the base side and the difference is easily seen, even under a safelight (see Fig. 9). If the film tends to curl at the edges, tape it flat with masking tape.

Put a key or a couple of coins on it and wait about five minutes. Then put the film in the developer and agitate it gently for about three minutes. After that, give it a quick dunk in the stop bath and then put it in the fixer. The film will start to clear and when you see that it has become transparent give it a quick rinse in water and take it out into the light. If you see any shadow on it from the coins, your "darkroom" isn't dark enough. Check carefully for light leaks, seal them, and try the test again.

Once your darkroom has passed the coin test, load about four-and-a-half feet of the 35 mm film into one of the reusable cassettes. Leave about three inches outside the cassette and cut the edge at an angle as shown in Fig. 10 to make loading it into the camera easier.

## Photographing the art

The best way to photograph your artwork is to use a copy stand. All a copy stand does is to point your camera straight down toward a flat surface on which you place the artwork. If you have one already, greatt; if you don't, there are several ways of going ahead without it.

You can, for example, tape the artwork to a wall and put the camera on a tripod. If you don't have a tripod, rest the camera on a table and line it up with the artwork. The important thing is to find some way to hold the camera steady during the long (at least one second) exposure time required because of the extremely slow speed (lack of sensitivity to light) of the film. If you have a shutterrelease cable. use it; the steadier you keep the camera, the better.

You'll also need to make sure that the camera is pointed directly at the artwork; if isn't. the image on the film will be distorted and the negative will be useless. Use two 250 -watt bulbs to illuminate the artwork, placing them as shown in Fig. 11. For best results, position the camera


FIG. 6-IT IS OFTEN HELPFUL if you identify IC pin numbers, edge connectors, and the like for later reference. Using transfer type for that, as shown, can give your project a professional appearance.


FIG. 7-MARKING OFF a segment of the center line. That segment gives you a useful reference when you make your full-sized mask from your double-sized layout.


FIG. 8-ORTHO (LITHO) FILM, such as Kodak's Kodalith, is best for making the mask.


FIG. 10-CUTTING THE FILM at an angle makes loading it into your camera a lot easier.


FIG. 9-THE DIFFERENCE between the film's emulsion side and base side is easy to see, even when working under a safelight.
so the artwork is as large as possible in the viewtinder.

If you're doing a double-sided board, you can photograph the art for each side separately since you'll be checking the registration of the two negatives later on in the process. Be sure to keep the camera in the same position for both shots: that will eliminate one possible registration problem.

The exposure you use will depend on a number of factors, but a good starting point is one second at $f 5$.6. If your camera doesn't have a shutter speed of one second, turn off the lights, set the shuter speed to " $B$, " and turn the lights on for one second. Remember to close the shutter after you turn the lights back ofl. Since you have four-and-a-half feet of film in the camera, it's a good idea to make several exposures and "bracket" themuse shutter speeds longer and shorter than one second. Making several exposures at each speed won't hurt, either; the film is cheap enough and it's good insurance.

## Back to the darkroom

Many companies make filmprocessing chemistry. One of those chemicals, called the developer comes in both powder and liquid form. Each has its good and bad points-for instance, the powder will keep much longer but the liquid is easier to use - the choice is up to you. Follow the mixing directions and pour enough in your developing tray to
fill it to a depth of about $1 / 2$ inch. If you use a $8 \times 10$-inch tray (which should be large enough). you will need about 16 ounces of developer. Of the remaining two trays. one is for the stop bath and the other for the lixer. Pour enough chemical into each to fill it to a depth of about $1 / 2$ inch.

With the safelight on, open the back of the camera and cut off the film you've exposed, about three inches from the cassette (that will allow you to trim a new leader and use the remaining film). Place the film. emulsion side up, in the developing tray and agitate it gently; if you fit it in diagomally, you can get about 12 inches of film into an $8 \times$ (0)-inch tray. The film will probably tend to curl. so hold it under the developer or weight the edges down with paper clips. If air bubbles form on the emulsion, tap the film with your finger to remove them: if you don't. you'll wind up with undeveloped spots.

The image should start to appear within thirty seconds. Watch it carefully and when the artwork is clearly visible on the film (as a negative, of course), take the film out of the developer and put it in the stop bath.

That solution, as its name implies, will stop the development. The film should be


FIG. 11 -IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A COPY STAND, you can photograpt your layout using the setup shown here.
left in the tray for about 20 seconds and, as before, the tray should be gently agitated. Kodak makes a stop bath called Indicator Stop Bath that turns purple when it's exhausted. It's easy to use and is a good choice to use with the Kodalith.

The next step is to transter the film to the third tray containing the fixer, which makes the image permament. After a bit of gentle agitation. you'll see the unexposed areas of the film (in between frames and around the sprocket holes) become transparent. When that happens, it's safe to go back to regular room-light, Take the film into the kitchen and wash it under running water (around room temperature) for five minutes. Hang it up to dry in a location where there's a minimum of dust; you can speed the drying up a bit by using a hair dryer set on low, but the film will dry all by itself in about 30 minutes.

I haven't really gone into detail about the film processing because it's virtually foolproof if you follow the directions that come with the chemicals and the film. Let me now, however, give you a few hints that can make things a lot easier:

1. You can test the deveioper under ordinary light. Take a piece of film and put it in the tray of developer under room light. It should turn completely opaque in less that thirty seconds (see Fig. 12). If it doesn't, your developer is exhausted and you should mix a fresh batch.
2. You can test the fixer the same way. Take a piece of film and immerse it directly in the fixer. (Don't put it in the developer first!) It should turn transparent in about a minute as the fixer removes the silver. If it doesn't, you need fresh fixer.
3. An easy way to tell when the film is completely developed is to make one or two exposures of a plain piece of the same paper you've used for your artwork. Use the same exposure you're going to use to shoot the artwork. Keep an eye on those frames as you develop the film and, when you think it's fully developed, hold the test frames up to the safelight. If you
can still see the filament of the bulb you need a bit more development If the film is completely opaque, it's ready for the stop bath. If you have any doubts, it's better to underdevelop slightly than to go the other way. Remember, the lines you want to reproduce are very thin and any appreciable amount of overdevelopment will cause them to disappear
Although you can use a photographic enlarger for the next steps, you probably don't own one. Therefore. I'll tell you how to use a slide projector to make your blowups. The first step is to prepare a slide. When the film is dry, pick the frame with the best exposure. The black areas should be dense, and all the lines in your artwork should be completely transparent. Cut the frame from the roll and put it in a slide mount. The best mounts to use are glass mounts; they'll hold the film absolutely flat and the heat from the projector won't cause the film to pop and buckle. There are several varieties of glass mounts, and your local camera store (or the company from which you ordered your other supplies) should have one or more of them in stock
Just as with the camera, you need to make sure that the projector is pointed directly at the wall; any angle is going to distort the image somewhat. You`ll most likely have to move the projector around to get the image to the correct size. One easy way to get the size right is to use a piece of graph paper as a screen. Use paper that has a $1 / 10$-inch grid and adjust the projector's position until the IC pads line up with the grid. Since those pads also use $1 / 10$-inch spacing, that method will allow you to adjust the size precisely.

When you have that all taken care of you're ready to make your positive on a larger piece of ortho film. Turn of the room lights, take a piece of red gel, and tape it loosely over the lens of the projector. That gel makes the projected image invisible to the film; you'll leave it in place until you're ready to make the positive. Tape a piece of black paper to the wall and tape an unexposed sheet of ortho film of the correct size on the paper, with the emulsion side facing the projector

Remember that this image is going to be actual size so the piece of film you use needs to be large enough to allow at least a $1 / 2$-inch border around the foil pattern The black paper is used to keep the light from reflecting from the wall onto the back of the fïlm and causing a double exposure. With the red gel still on the lens, turn on the projector and check the size and focus once again. If you think that's being a bit too careful, remember that the more care you take at each step. the less chance you have of making a mistake.

When everything is exactly the way it should be, turn off the projector and take the gel off the lens. Make sure you don't move the projector or change the position of the lens. The film on the wall is cxposed by turning the projector on. The correct exposure time can vary greatly. but 15 seconds is a good length of time to begin with; the precise exposure time will have to be found through trial and error Alter the film has been exposed, turn the projector off and develop the film as before. In this case, the foil pattern will appear as a black-on-white image. When the black lines are nice and dense, the film is adequately developed. Finish the processing, and wash and dry the sheet of film.

Lay the film emulsion-side-up on a clean piece of white paper and examine the pattern. All you want to concern yourself with here is the areas between the traces - the clear areas. Make sure there aren't any unwanted lines or spots of black. Get rid of the spots and smears by scraping them off with an $X$-ACTO knife as shown in Fig. 13. Don't worry if the traces appear too thin or if some of the black lines are broken. All you're worrying about now is the spaces between the traces. When you have that taken care of. you're ready for the next stepproducing the actual foil mask.

When we continue, we'll show you exactly how that's done, as well as some inexpensive substitutes for the equipment that you'll need. We'll then finish up our discussion by showing you the easiest part of the whole procedure, etching the board itself.

R-E


FIG. 12-TO TEST THE DEVELOPER, follow the directions in the text. If it is good, it should turn the film completely opaque.


FIG. 13-WHEN THE POSITIVE mask is developed, remove any stray black lines or spots using an X-ACTO knife or similar tool.

I've recently been engaged in experimentation with transmission lines and, in discussing my work with other scientists, if I casually happen to mention-which is sort of fun to do-that I'm interested in electrical impulses that propagate faster than the speed of light, I'm met with a variety of reactions

The most usual is derision-ranging from skepticism or incredulity to outright rejection. On the other hand, there are a few people who say that the phenomenon is all old hat, and well known.

The word "well" might be disputed, but it is true that in the first decade of this century it was already known that electric waves do propagate in wires at velocities in excess of $c$ (the velocity of light in free space, equal to $2.998 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec}$ ). That fact seems to have been obscured by our acceptance of Einstein's theories of relativity so that very few people-even senior graduate electrical engineers-are aware of it. We are much more familiar with idea that the velocity of light has $c$ as its upper limit and that the velocities of both matter and energy are similarly limited; and that no intelligible information can be propagated faster.

Since there is some dispute as to whether the speed-limit postulate of the relativity theories originated with Poincare or Einstein, we'll avoid taking sides and simply refer to it as the $c$-hypothesis. It is recognized by relativism (the science of relativity) that the so-called wave velocity of electricity-that is to say, the velocity at which the crest of a sinusoidal, continuously emitted, electrical signal moves through a conductor-can sometimes exceed the velocity of light. That forms an exception to the $c$-hypothsis.

unmodified equations. the velocity, $v$, of sinusoidal waves in transmission lines is given by the following formula: $v=1 /$ ,$\overline{\mathrm{LC}}$. The values of L and C are not the total inductance and capacitance of the line, but represent its specific inductance and capacitance-that is to say, its inherent inductance and capacitance determined on a per-centimeter basis-in
henries and farads, respectively.
If L and C were both in the micro-micro ( $10^{-12}$ ) range, then $v$ would be greater than $c$, and a condition would arise where either the unmodified Maxwell equations would fail, or the $c$-hypothesis would no longer apply, for the two are mutually contradictory. It's not hard to find a conductor whose inherent capacitance is in the range of micro-micro farads (picolarads) per centimeter, to position it so that its inherent inductance is in the range of micro-micro henries (picohenries) per centimeter, and then run a series of experiments to see which theory holds water. That's what I've been doing

## Basis for experiments

The experiments described below show that there are a number of ways to get the results needed to reach a conclusion. They can be performed by anyone with a little knowledge of electronics, and do not require a large cash outlay--all you need are an oscilloscope and a squarewave generator. You will be able to see for yourself that electric pulses do, indeed, propagate in conductors at velocities faster than $c$, but you are also warned that the results do not establish the validity of the equation $v=1 / \sqrt{\mathrm{LC}}$ (though it is more likely to be true than would be the $c$-hypothesis, if it were applied to the speed of propagation of electrical wavetrains). In many cases I've observed the speed of propagation of squarewave trains to be greater than 100 c - onehundred times the speed of light. In most instances the speeds have been beyond the capabilities of my equipment to measure.

## Requirements

In experiments relating to the velocity of electrical signals, it is essential to use squarewave pulses or trains of pulses. Doing so makes it easy to determine the starting and ending points of a particular signal, and to measure the time delay-if any-introduced. Also, a transmission line can distort the signal it carries. It is possible, however, to avoid such difficulties by using a line long enough so that the delay predicted by the $c$-hypothesis would exceed the time period of a single cycle. On the face of the oscilloscope, the trace of the output signal from the line would then be displaced at least one full wavelength with respect to the trace of the input signal. For a $1-\mathrm{MHz}$ pulse, that means using a wire at least $3 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~cm}$ long, which would give a delay (under the $c$-hypothesis) of at least one $\mu \mathrm{s}$; I use lines about 400 meters ( 1200 feet) long, which allows for pulses somewhat longer than a microsecond. Since too long a line can distort a waveform. the shorter a line you use, the better, just as long as you can get measurable results

If precise measurements are to be made (beyond just determining that something is taking place), it is necessary to detine
exactly where waves begin and end. The falling and rising edges of squarewave pulses-particularly the former-make good reference-points that can be easily traced through progressive stages of deformation induced by line-distortion. That is illustrated in Fig. 1-b, where $\alpha$ ' and $\beta^{\prime}$ are images of the falling and rising edges $\alpha$ and $\beta$ of the original wave, shown in Fig I-a. Thus, a squarewave pulse is considered from one successive falling (or rising) point to the next similar point, and waves that have been generated from it as the waveform that exists between the images of those points. The marking points are nearly always accompanied in the output waveform by sharp overshoot spikes immediately following them, as shown.


FIG. 1-ORIGINAL SQUAREWAVE (a) and its image (b). Pulses are measured from one rising (or falling) edge to the next.

The hookup for studying the delay is shown in Fig. 2. Resistor $R$ is used to provide a signal at B. A dual-trace oscilloscope is not an absolute necessity, since the input and output points can be monitored separately by transferring a probe from one to the other. If the delay were $11 / 3 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, as a line 400 meters long would imply under the c-hypothsis, and the oscilloscope's maximum sweep-rate was . $1 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$, then you would obtain an easily discernable displacement of 1 mm on the screen.

The delay circuit should be constructed so that the values of L and C are quite small. The procedure used in the first
experiment shows one way to accomplish that. A very fine wire is selected, so as to keep the surface area, and, hence the inherent capacitance, small. Number 40 copper wire is the finest generally available, but it is so tragile that I prefer use No. 35 steel sound-recording wire (available from Fidelitone, 3001 Malmo Dr. Arlington Heights, IL 60005) which is quite satisfactory, despite its high resistance of one-ohm-per-cm.

As shown in Fig. 3-a, a hundred notches were cut, one cm apart, in two insulating boards, and the boards were separated from one another by 99 cm . The wire was strung tightly back and forth, forming a series of 100 parallel lines, each one meter long (when the turns at the end are taken into account). The total length was exactly 100 meters.

The value of L was kept quite small because the wires are noninductively wound, and the direction of current flow in any one line the reverse of that in the two adjacent lines.

A second, similar, plane was constructed and placed beneath the first, but with its wires running perpendicular to the first's. An air gap of one cm separated the two planes. Then a third and fourth plane were stacked beneath those, with the direction of the wires alternating. The planes were connected to one another, forming a continuous transmission line 400 meters long

The capacitive effect of the planes is illustrated in Fig. 3-c and depends on the provimity of the wire surfaces to one another. I am aware of no practical way to measure inherent capacitance, but a crude upper estimate can be made by noting that the circumference of No. 35 wire is 025 cm . so that the total exposed surface of the 400 -meter line is 1000 square cm . Two plates, each of area 500 square cm . separated by 1 cm of air dielectric, have a capaciance of $4.425 \times 10^{-11}$ farads: the total inherent capacitance must be very much less than that. On a per-centimeter basis it is less than $1.106 \times 10^{-15}$ fatads - well below the picotarad range mentioned earlier. Obviously, the capaci-


FIG. 2-DEVICE USED BY THE AUTHOR to compare a delayed signal with the original.


FIG. 3-APPARATUS USED TO CONSTRUCT a 400-meter delay line is shown in $a$ and $b$; equivalent capacitance is shown in $c$.


FIG. 4-ORIGINAL AND IMAGED signals for three different frequencies: $1 \mathrm{MHz}(a), 0.8340 \mathrm{MHz}(b)$, and $0.3579545 \mathrm{MHz}(c)$. Fig. 4-c shows images probed at 100, 200, 300, and 400-meter points.
tance could be further reduced by separating the wires and the planes by more than one cm. but it is unnecessary to do so.

When a squarewave signal is fed to one end of the device. the transit time to the other end is so brief that it is undetectable at the highest sweep-rate of a $15-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscilloscope. According to the $c$ hypothesis, the output waveform should be displaced by at least 13 cm with respect to the input waveform, but the $\alpha^{\prime}$ and $\beta^{\prime}$ points match the $\alpha$ and $\beta$ points to within the precision that the instrument permits.

Typical input and output waveforms are shown in Figs. $4-\mathrm{a}-4$-d tor three dif-
ferent frequencies. In case you feel that the precise alignment of the curves is somehow related to the length of the line, in Fig. 4-d the traces are shown at 0,100 , 200,300 , and 400 meters from the input point; the deformation is continuous in between. The value of R was set at 5000 ohms and the total resistance of the device was 40,000 ohms.

## A second experiment

The apparatus just described is the least cumbersone for laboratory use that I have developed so far. In case you think that the observed effect is dependent on the
design of the wire array, ['ll describe a second experiment I performed. In that, I ran 480 meters ( 1600 feet) of No. 35 steel wire in a giant loop once around the city block where I live. The specific inductance of the loop can be considered so small as to be negligible, and the inherent capacitance even less than that in the first experiment.

The results were essentially the same, and the waveforms are shown in Figs. $5-a-5-c$ for three different trequencies. In that experiment, the value of R was 3500 ohms, and the resistance of the line 48,000 ohms. The displacement of the


FIG. 5-SIGNALS, AND IMAGES, returned using 480-meter continuous loop. Frequencies used are the same as those indicated for Fig. 4.
signals should have been at least 16 cm if the waves propagated at velocity $c$ through the line. There was considerable difticulty in obtaining clean signals because of noise interference; the line could not be shielded or terminated without altering its essential $L$ and $C$ characteristics. Furthermore, shielded cables are well-known delay lines and their cores are frequently coiled on themselves to enhance the delay cffect, depending on the design of various manufacturers. The line picked up so much random noise from broadcast signals that even the input squarewave was tuzzily indistinct on the
oscilloscope. To obtain the clean signals shown, I found that it was necessary to perform the experiment between 3 AM and 4 AM on a Sunday morning when the local TV stations and airport beacon were off the air.

It was impossible, of course, to lead the output probe along the loop as had been done in the previous experiment. However. the fact that the input and output waves corresponded may be deduced by using some elementary arithmetic and from the fact that no significant displacement occurred at several different, independent. frequencies.

Suppose that, under the $r$-hypothesis. the transit time of the line were $\mathrm{T}=$ length/c, where length is the fixed length of the line. In that time $n=$ Tf waves would have entered the line, where $f$ is equal to the signal-frequency. For an output wave to appear without displacement with respect to the input wave, a frequency would have to be chosen that would make n a whole number.
Let us assume, for instance, that that was the case for one of the frequencies, say $f_{1}$. It could not occur at a different frequency, $\mathrm{f}_{2}$, as well, unless $\mathrm{n}_{2}=\mathrm{Tf}_{2}$ were also an integer. Now, $T=n_{1} / \mathrm{f}_{1}=$ $n_{2} / f_{2}$, so $f_{1} / f_{2}=n_{1} / n_{2}$. The number of waves, in whole or in part, in a 480 )-meter line would be either one or two, which means that $\mathrm{f}_{1} / \mathrm{f}_{2}$ would be equal to 1,2 , or $1 / 2$; that is, either $\mathrm{f}_{1}=\mathrm{f}_{2}, \mathrm{f}_{1}=2 \mathrm{f}_{2}$, or $\mathrm{f}_{1}=$ $1 / 2 f_{2}$. The test frequencies used were $f_{1}=$ $1 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{2}=0.8340 \mathrm{MHz}$, and $\mathrm{f}_{3}=$ 0.3579545 MHz ; none of them bears an integer relationship to the others, yet. as the corresponding graphs show, none of them produced a measurable displacement of the waves.
I regard this experiment as the most critical one I have so far performed. It can lead to only one conclusion: An electrical signal in a conductor, under suitable conditions of very low Land $C$ values, can be made to pass through that conductor at a velocity considerably greater than that of light.

## Delay lines

The one- $\mu \mathrm{s}$ delay lines used in colorTV receivers are probably familiar to most Radio-Electronics readers. One is shown in Fig. 6-a. along with its schematic representation (Fig. 6-b). Of some 15 of the devices I've studied, no two have had precisely the same characteristics. Typically, though, they consist of a coil of fine wire. about 27 meters ( 80 feet) long, wound as a single layer on a form one $\mathrm{cm}(0.4$-inch) in diameter. Beneath the windings lies a strip of foil covering about a third of the tube. When that strip is connected to ground, the inherent capacitance of the line is increased to the point that. when combined with the small inductance of the winding, a one- $\mu$ s delay of the signal passed through the line results. If the strip is simply left floatingunconnected to ground-no measurable


FIG. 6-COLOR-TV delay line (a) and equivalent circuit (b).
delay is produced, even if 15 of the units. involving some 405 meters (1300) feet) of wire. are connected in series.

To obtain the results shown in Fig. 7, only two delay lines were used. for a delay of two $\mu$ s. Curve A shows the input


FIG. 7-ORIGINAL SIGNAL and images returned using two TV delay-lines in series. See text for explanation of curves.
signal: curve D the output signal-with the foil grounded to produce a delay. To get curve $B$, the foil was left floating and it can be seen that the $\alpha^{\prime}$ and $\beta^{\prime}$ points match the $\alpha$ and $\beta$ points. If a onemegohm potentioneter is inserted at point " $S$ " (in Fig. 6-b), between the foil and ground, and its setting varied from one negohm to zero. a continuous gradation of effects can be followed.

The original signal becomes more and more deformed; some of the peaks predominate, as can be seen in curve C. and it is hard to decide where the original wave is, and where the delayed wave is. The $\alpha^{\prime}$ and $\beta^{\prime}$ points identifying the original wave remain evident for a long time but. in due course, they are almost obliterated, although they always remain vestigial, even in curve D. It really becomes a matter of subjective opinion whether the new wave is merely some deformation of the old, or whether a delay of the input signal has taken place.

## Facts vs. literature

The statements made in the literature relating to the velocity of electric signals in conductors are contradictory, misleading. and seem to ignore experimental evidence. How is the $v=I / \sqrt{\text { LC }}$ formula reconciled with the c-hypothesis? W C. Johnson, in Transmission Lines and Ner-
works says:
"...the product LC is independent of the size and separation of the conductors and depends only on the dielectric constant and permeability of the insulating medium. The numerical value $1 / \sqrt{L C}$ for air-insulated conductors is approximately $3 \times 10^{8}$ meters/second, which checks with experimental determinations of the velocity of light in free space.'
What is free space? It is a mathematical fiction, created to suit the results of Maxwell's equations.

At certain times, its properties conveniently simulate those of conducting media: at others. those of empty and interstellar space. If the first statement of the above equation were true, then coaxial cable would not be a more effective delay line than any other wire similarly insulated; there would be no point in coiling its core to produce a more effective delay. And, if the velocity of electrical pulses were unaffected by the distance separating the conductors, not only would the TV delay-device not work, but other delay devices that depend on an overlay of one substrate of a printedcircuit board upon another would also be ineffective. Inherent capacitance is distinctly dependent on wire size and surface area. The assurance that all is well and checks with the velocity of light, $c$, is just that-an assurance, unfounded in fact.

The very analysis that persuades us that $v$ equals $1 / \sqrt{\overline{L C}}$-a result that may be nearly correct-has other consequences that are rather surprising. They are: "the velocity of propagation is independent of frequency," and "a pulse can be propagated down a line without distortion." In real life, the latter is obviously false, as my graphs illustrate. Nor is the former true, for we can find current texts that state ". .. in matter, velocity depends on frequency." Experimental evidence agrees, but to what extent. my limited equipment cannot measure accurately.

The analyses of both Brillouin and Sommerield claim to explain why Maxwellian and relativistic theories both support the $e$-hypothesis, and the phenomenon being discussed. They depend entirely on the effects of dispersion (the dependency of the velocity of electromagnetic waves on frequency) and, if dispersion is not assumed, they are invalid.


Radio is just like TV-only the picture tube blew."

# You're sure to find the information provided here a great help in designing your own microprocessor-based circuits. 

MICROPROCESSORS ARE BEING USED IN A varicty of control applications from lumber grading to automatic bartending devices. State-of-the-art microprocessor IC's are easier than ever to interface to the external world. This article describes how to interface several types of popular 8-bit microprocessor IC's to provide TTL. inputs and outputs. or to control relays or high voltage devices. The information you tind in this article will be essential if you decide to design your own microprocessor-based projects.

## Microprocessor structure

Figure I shows the general structure of an 8-bit microprocessor. The CPU (Central Processing Unit), more commonly called a microprocessor. communicates with external memory and I/O devices along a bidirectional 8 -line data bus. Instructions of one to four bytes are entered into the CPU fromexternal memory along the data bus. The CPU decodes the instructions by executing one or more machine acles. which comprise a complete instruction cucle. During the instruction cycle, operands (an operand is the quantity upon which a mathematical operation is performed) can be transferred berween the CPU and memory or between the CPU and I/O devices. All data transfers are 8 bits. or 1 byte, at a time. The machine cycles are synchronized by a one-phase or two-phase clock generated either outside or inside the CPU IC.

External memory is addressed by a 16 line address bus output from the CI'U. At certain times within the instruction cyele. that address bus holds a valid memory address. The address represents the

Photo courtesy of Intel Corporation
unique memory location to be read for the next instruction or data byte, or the memory location that it is to be written into. External memory will perform a read or write when it receives a valid memoryaddress signal the 16 bits of memory address and a signal indicating whether a read or write is to be performed.

Input/output (I/O) devices are addressed by the CPU in two modes: mem-ory-mapped I/O and I/O-mapped I/O. Memory-mapped I/O is used on the 6800 and 6502 microprocessors. In that mode, the I/O device is addecssed exactly
as a memory location is addressed. and the same signals are used to determine when the data and address output are available. In that methol. the 05.536 allowable addresses on the 16 address lines must be divided between memory addresses and I/O-device addesses. Of course. the major portion of the data goes to memory addresses, because there are usually a small number of total I/O devices in the system. In the 6800 and 6502 microprocessors. consideration must also be given to page-zero memory locations, stack-memory locations, and dedicated


FIG. 1-MICROPROCESSOR system structure.
locations for interrupts and other system functions. Figure 2 shows general memory architecture for the 6800 and 6502 .


FIG. 2-MEMORY ARCHITECTURE of 6800 and 6502 microprocessors.

The I/O-mapped I/O mode is used on the 8080 and Z80 microprocessor IC's. Memory-mapped I/O can still be used on those systems, but both the 8080 and Z 80 have special instructions to address I/O devices for input and output. Those instructions allow use of up to 256 different I/O addresses while retaining the 65.536 address combinations for external memory only. As in the 6800 and 6502 . certain memory addresses are reserved for system functions. as shown in Fig. 3.


FIG. 3-MEMORY ARCHITECTURE of 8080 and Z80 microprocessors.

Whether memory-mapped or 1/Omapped I/O is performed. data is transferred 8 bits or 1 byte at a time either from a CPU register to an I/O device. or from the I/O device to a CPU register along the data bus. Each input or output instruction (stori: a or load a instruction for mem-ory-mapped I/O ) requires transferring I byte of data. Since one such instruction takes approximately 2 ms . and since
associated instructions in an I/O loop add about another 8 ms , data-transmission speeds of up to 100,000 bytes-per-second can be accomplished be means of using
register I/O of that type Direct-money-access, which bypasses CPU registers, is a faster I/O method that allows data transfer to be limited only by


FIG. 4-I/O DECODE for the 8080 and microprocessors.


FIG. 5-I/O DECODE for the 6800 and 6502 microprocessors.
memory cycle times. In this article, however, we will consider only the simpler register I/O implementation.

In the I/O-mapped method, each I/O device has a unique device code. The microprocessor selects the I/O device by placing that code on the address bus. To transfer data between the CPU and external I/O devices requires a programmed $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ instruction, detecting the I/O-device code by decoding the address lines, and detecting control signals from the CPU that indicate when the output data is available, or when the input data should be made available. Figure 4 shows logic that is required to implement I/O reads and writes for the 8080 and Z 80 microprocessors. Figure 5 shows the same logic for the 6800 and 6502 microprocessors.

## Discrete I/O lines

The simplest type of interfacing consists of reading discrete-line inputs or writing discrete data into latches. Discrete data represents "on" or "off" digital data. Reading 8 data-inputs is easily accomplished by gating the input onto the data bus at the proper time. The inputs must be TTL-compatible, representing either a logic zero (a nominal 0 volt) or a logic 1 (a nominal 5 volts). If the inputs are not at TTL voltage levels, voltagelevel conversion can be performed with a variety of devices, including transistors and off-the-shelf IC's.

Figure 6 shows the general method for reading eight data-inputs. The gateenable signal is derived from the signals shown in Figs. 4 and 5 and represents the execution of a microprocessor I/O or load instruction. Data on the eight lines is sampled at some time within the 2 ms or so of the $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ instruction. Gating is performed by Tri-state gates whose outputs are at a high impedance (disconnected) state when the gate-enable signal is inactive. Since the data bus is shared by memory, I/O devices and other system logic. Tri-state outputs are a necessity. Because the input data can be sampled approximately every 10 ms by software (allowing for a program overhead of loop maintenance, comparing data, etc.), the scheme can be used to sample such discrete inputs as switch closures for keyboards, burglar alarms and control functions. Switch debouncing can be accomplished by continuously sampling the input until a closure is detected, and then sampling 2 ms later or so by using a software timing loop to reject any false input caused by noise.

Data is output to the external world in similar fashion. Because the output data is present for only several hundred nanoseconds. however, it must be latched into flip-tlops. Every time an I/O write instruction (or store instruction) is executed, new data is latched into the set of addressed 1/O latches. Of course. only a portion of the data may be changed by retaining the same data in the proper bit


FIG. 6-DISCRETE I/O read logic.


FIG. 7.-DISCRETE I/O write logic.
positions of the CPU register, and changing the remainder. Figure 7 shows the method used for writing up to 8 bits of data. The clock signal that causes the data to be recorded in the latches is derived from the signals of Figs. 4 and 5 .

As new data may be written out every 10 ms or so when software overhead is considered. discrete outputs of 0 to 100 kHz can be implemented. The squarewave output of the TTL latches can be used for a variety of audio applications.
such as electronic music synthesis (by toggling the flip-flops to produce musical notes), as a software modulator for Teletype FSK applications. or for audio warning signals.

Level-conversion from TTL outputs to low-voltage DC outputs can be performed by using peripheral drivers such as LM7545! devices. Figure 8 shows a set of eight relay drivers that will handle 24 -volt relays. An alternative approach would be to use 5-VDC reed relays that could be driven directly from some of the higher-current TTL devices. Devices that require AC power can be controlled in two ways-by using relays or by driving triacs.

The implementations described above for controlling external inputs and outputs can be expanded to as many lines as required by multiplexing sets of cight lines at a time. Each eight-line set has a unique $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ address assigned to it . It is convenient to assign the complete set of I/O lines to a block of $1 / 0$ addresses. Suppose. for example. that 32 discrete input lines must be sampled under microcomputer control: The complete block of 32 lines might be given the binary address 11111110000000XX. where XX represents binary values from 00 through 11 . Input data from lines 0 through 7 would be transmitted by executing a load instruction from location FE00 (base 16) for a memory-mapped scheme. Lines 8 through 15 . lines 16 through 23, and lines 24 through 31 would be addressed by moad instructions to hex locations FE01. FE02. and FE03. respectively

The block address would be decoded by logic that looks at address lines 15 through 2. When those lines hold a valid memory address of 11111110000000 . $^{\text {. }}$ the block is being addressed. Address lines I and $\emptyset$ are used as inputs to a $7+153$ multiplexer that selects one of four inputs to be transmitted to one bit position in the CPU register being used for the input. There are cight multiplexers for the eight input lines. cach having inputs of address lines 1 and $\emptyset$ for set selection. The block address is used to control gating onto the data bus as previously discussed

## Peripheral interface devices

Since most users may require several devices to be connected to their microprocessors, manufacturers have provided decoding gating, latching and multiplexing capabilities on special-purpose IC's that are designed to supplement the microprocessor IC The more sophisticated IC's inter lace with floppy disks and video displays. while two general-purpose types are for serial or parallel data $1 / 0$. The serial devices are called USART's or UART's (or similar names), and are general-purpose (Universal Synchronous and/or Asynchronous Receive and Transmit) devices that operate with serial data at a varicty of transmission rates and in a


FIG. 8-RELAY DRIVER example.

Table 1-Programmable peripheral interfaces

| Microprocessor | Peripheral Interface |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8 0 8 0}$ (Intel) | 8255 Programmable peripheral interface |
| $\mathbf{8 0 8 5}$ (Intel) | Z80 parallel I/O circuit |
| Z80 (Zilog) | 6820 peripheral interface adapter |
| $\mathbf{6 8 0 0}$ (Motorola) | (MOS Technology) |
| $\mathbf{6 5 2 0}$ peripheral interface device |  |

varicty of communication modes. In this article we'll consider only the type of device that provides parallel I/O since it lends itself more readily to control applications

The parallel interface device is called a PIO or PIA (or a similar name), and Table 1 lists several. The PIA provides a set of discrete lines. ranging from 16 to $2+$, that can be programmed as inputs or outputs. Various other functions, such as simple hand-shaking and interrupt logic, may
also be provided. The peripheral interface IC is inexpensive (typically one-half the cost of the microprocessor) and adaptable, and it provides all functions in one convenient package. Programming usually consists of resetting the device. sending out a mode-control command to prepare the device for the $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ communication mode desired. and then performing the usual $1 / O$ instructions to transfer data between the external discrete lines and the CPU register. R-E


# How to Design Anclog Circuits Operational Amplifiers 

## MANNIE HOROWITZ

This month we'll discuss one of the most useful integrated circuits-the operational amplifier. Even though they may seem complex, using them is not.


PERHAPS THE MOST WIDELY USED AMPLIfier circuit is the operational amplifier (op-amp). Commonly available as an integrated circuit. the op-amp can be configured with external components to perform a wide variety of circuit functions, including amplification, non-inverting amplification, addition, subtraction, differentiation, integration, etc

An operational amplifier is characterized by high gain, high input impedance, and low output impedance. Additionally, the input stage of an opamp consists of a differential amplifier. In that type of amplifier the output signal is proportional to the difference between two input signals. Let's take a closer look at how a differential amplifier works.

## The differential amplifier

A basic differential-amplifier circuit is shown in Fig. 1. All the corresponding components in the two transistor circuits of that amplifier are assumed to be identical. That would not be a good assumption if you were using discrete components but, as the transistors used for differential amplifiers in op-amp IC's are made on the same substrate, they are essentially identical. Because of that, and because of the symmetry of the circuit, the currents through both transistors are identical when idling. But, if different
signals are present at each input, then the collector currents through each transistor will be different. Despite that, however, the total current through Q1 and Q2 will remain constant, and be approximately equal to $V_{C C} / R_{E}$. The output of the differential amplifier is the difference between the voltage developed on the collector of QI and the voltage developed on the collector of Q2.

## Common mode inputs

If identical signals were fed to each input of the circuit of Fig. 1 (that is referred to as common-mode operation)
there would be no output. That is because the voltages at the collectors would be equal due to the circuit symmetry. In real circuits, however, there is always some output due to dissimilarities between the two halves of the amplifier. The ratio of that output signal to the input signal is called the common-mode gain. The ratio of the normal gain (when different signals are fed to the two inputs) to the commonmode gain is referred to as the CMRR (Common Mode Rejection Ratio). The CMRR is often expressed in decibels and called the CMR (Common-Mode Rejection). $\left(\mathrm{CMR}=20 \log _{10} \mathrm{CMRR}\right.$.) It is de-


FIG. 1-IN A DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER, the values of $R_{E 1}$ and $R_{E 2}$ are often equal to zero.
sirable that the CMRR be large so that the circuit will be immune to common-mode disturbances. Such common-mode disturbances include noise, changes in circuit operation due to temperature changes and power-supply voltage variations. and other factors that affect both halves of the amplifier.

## Differential mode inputs

When two different signals are applied to the input terminals ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is not equal to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN} 2}$ ), the currents through each transistor are different, and a signal will be seen across the output terminals. If we apply a signal $V_{1}$ to Q 1 , the output signal will be equal to $A_{V} V_{1}$, where $A_{V}$ is the voltage gain of the amplifier. That input is referred to as the non-inverting input. If that same signal were applied to Q2, the output would be $-A_{V} V_{1}$. That input is referred to as the inverting input.

## Op amps as devices

An op-amp can be thought of as a differential amplifier with a very large voltage gain. The symbol for an op-amp is shown in Fig. 2. The inverting input is marked with a minus sign and the noninverting input is marked with a plus sign.


FIG. 2-THE STANDARD OP-AMP SYMBOL. Note that not all of the device's leads are shown.

To analyze an operational amplifier, it is easier to first consider it as an ideal device. The analysis can then be expanded to take into account the limitations of a real one. The model we will use for the ideal operational amplifier is shown in Fig. 3. One very important assumption is that the input resistance, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{IN}}$, is infinite. The voltage gain of the op-amp, $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{v}}$, as well as the bandwidth, are also assumed to be infinite. The output impedance, $\mathrm{R}_{\text {OUT }}$, and response time can be considered to be equal to zero. These assumptions make analysis of opamp circuits relatively easy. Obviously, though, no op-amp will fulfill any of the ideal characteristics, but the closer we come to them, the better our results will be.

FIG. 3-USING THIS MODEL of an ideal op-amp will make studying the device much easier.


FIG.4-SOME EARLY OP-AMP IC's such as the 709 (shown in a) did not have as much circuitry as later IC's. That's why it had pinouts for such things as input-frequency compensation. Later IC op-amps, such as the 741 (shown in b) have that circuitry built in.


FIG. 5-THE FIVE BASIC op-amp circuits that use feedback are the inverting amplifier (a), the non-inverting amplifier (b), the voltage follower ( $c$ ), the adder ( $d$ ), and the subtractor ( $e$ ).

Figure 4-a shows one of the early popular op-amps, the 709. It has several leads or terminals that were not shown in the diagram of the ideal IC. First, there are leads for the positive and negative supply voltages, $+V_{\text {CC }}$ and $-V_{C C}$, respectively. Also, there is a terminal to which a frequency-compensating circuit is connected. That circuit's function is to stabilize the op-amp and keep it from oscillating. The capacitor-resistor network required is usually specified by the manufacturer of the IC. If there are no terminals for that purpose on the op-amp you are using (as on the more recent 741 op-amp shown in Fig. 4-b), the compensation network may already be included on the chip. The 741 also has offset null or balance terminals that allow you to adjust the idling output voltage to 0 -volt DC when both inputs are grounded

## Feedback

Feedback is often used in op-amp circuits. In feedback circuits, a portion of
the signal from the output of an amplifier is fed back to the input. If that signal causes the output level to be reduced, the circuit is said to have negative feedback. Should the opposite be true and the output level be increased, the circuit is said to have positive feedhack. Negative feedback can be used to improve certain characteristics of a circuit. Positive feedback, however, can often make the circuit unstable and cause it to oscillate. Also, it can cause an output signal to be generated even when no signal is input.

## Basic op-amp circuits

If any of the op-amp circuits we will discuss are to work properly, the properties of the IC should be as close as possible to the ideal characteristics discussed above. Also, the inputs of the op-amp must be balanced when no signal is applied to the circuit. That means that the impedance between each input and ground should be identical. In the inverting amplifier shown in Fig. 5-a (we'll be
discussing that circuit in depth shortly), for example, the inverting input terminal sees a resistance equal to the parallel combination of $R_{X}$ and $R_{F}$. A resistor of that value should be wired between the noninverting terminal and ground to keep both halves of the op-amp in balance. The balancing resistor will not be shown in any of the figures that follow, but nonetheless should be included.

## Voltage comparator

When an op-amp is used in its simplest form, without feedback, it can serve as a voltage comparator, as shown in Fig. 6. Because of the very high gain of the opamp, the output of that circuit will either be a positive- or negative-going spike. The value of $V_{1}$ that causes the output of the op-amp to switch polarity is equal to the voltage input to the non-inverting terminal. For example, let's assume that $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ equals zero (which sets the non-inverting input at ground potential) and that $V_{1}$ is a sinewave. The signal at the inverting input $\left(V_{1}\right)$ is then compared to the signat at the non-inverting input (again in this case it is zero), and when it is greater than zero, the op-amp's output will be negative, and vice versa.

Let's now assume that $V_{2}$ is at +3 volts. In that case, the output will not switch polarity and become negative until the amplitude of the sinewave at the inverting input exceeds +3 volts. Conversely, the op-amp`s output will go positive when the voltage at the inverting terminal drops below +3 volts. The same principles apply no matter what voltage is applied to the non-in verting inputs, even if that voltage is chosen to be negative.

Voltage comparators can be used for a variety of applications. One of those is turning a logic circuit in a D/A (Digital-to-Analog) converter on or off

## Inverting amplifier

In addition to the comparator. there are other basic circuits in which the op-amp is used. Five of those circuits are shown in Fig. 5. Note that, unlike the comparator, the circuits shown all use feedback.

Let's turn our attention once again to the inverting amplifier circuit shown in Fig. 5-a. There, an input signal, $V_{1}$, is fed through $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X}}$ to the invertine input. It is amplified and appears at the output as $V_{\text {OUT }}$. A portion of the output voltage is fed back through $R_{F}$. That is done to reduce the gain of the circuit so that the output will be of the same waveform type as the input. What we mean by that is that if the input to the circuit is a sinewave, the output, too, will be a sinewave. (You'll remember from our discussion of voltage comparators that although the input was a sinewave, the output consisted of a series of spikes.)

In the inverting amplifier, no current can flow into the inverting input (because of its assumed infinite impedance). Therefore, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ must flow only through $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X}}$


FIG. 6-IF THE INPUTS ARE TO BE BALANCED, $R_{1}$ should be equal to $R_{2}$.
and $R_{F}$ to $V_{\text {OUr }}$ and the current through $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X}}$ must equal that through $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}$. And, since no current can flow into the inverting input, it is at the same voltage as the non-inverting input. As the non-inverting input is in this case grounded, the inverting output under these conditions is said to be at virtual groumd.

The next step is to calculate the gain of the circuit. By definition, the voltage gain of any circuit is the ratio of the output voltage to the input voltage, or $\mathrm{A}_{v}=$ $V_{\text {OUT }} / V_{\text {IN }}$. Taking that one more step, since (from Ohm's law) we know that $V$ $=I R$, we can rew rite that previous expresion as $A_{V}=I_{\text {OUT }} R_{\text {OUT }} / I_{\text {IN }} R_{\text {IN }}$. Next, since from our previous discusion we know that $\mathrm{I}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}$, we can write $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{V}}=$ $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{OUT}} / \mathrm{R}_{\text {IN }}$. Finally, subsituting the circuit variables from Fig. 5-a for the general terms, we can write:

$$
A_{V}=-\frac{V_{\text {OUT }}}{V_{1}}=-\frac{R_{F}}{R_{X}}
$$

The negative sign that appears in the equation indicates that the circuit's output will be inverted with respect to the signal at the non-inverting input.

Now, let's look at a practical example. Suppose you have a 0.25 -volt signal at the input and you need 2.5 volts at the output. The required gain is then $2.5 / 0.25=10$. Using the above equation, we can see that to get that gain. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{f}}$ must be ten times $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{x}}$. A good choice would be 100.000 ohms fo: $R_{F}$ and 10,000 ohms for $R_{X}$.

## Non-inverting amplifier

The non-inverting amplifier circuit in Fig. 5-b is almost identical to the inverting amplifier. Again, the signal from $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ is amplified and appears at the output of the circuit as $\mathrm{V}_{\text {our }}$. Also as before, the output waveform is of the same type as that at the input. The difference, however, is that in this case the output is not inverted.

Using Kirchoff's current-law and assuming that the voltage at the inverting input equals the voltage at the noninverting input, we can determine the voltage gain. First of all. we can state that $I_{I N}=V_{2} / R_{X}$. Second, since $I_{F}$ must equal $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}$, we know that $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IN}}\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X}} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{r}}\right)$. And firally, we can now rearrange terms and write:

$$
A_{V}=\frac{V_{\text {OUT }}}{V_{2}}=\frac{R_{X}+R_{F}}{R_{X}}=\frac{R_{F}}{R_{X}}+1
$$

If we short $R_{F}$ in the circuit, and omit $\mathrm{R}_{\times}$we get the circuit shown in Fig. 5-c. As that circuit's gain can still be described by equation 2, we can state that the gain is equal to $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}} / \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X}}+1$. But, since the circuit changes we"ve made will cause the first term in that expression to drop out, the gain simply becomes equal to 1. That type of circuit is called a volage follower. Once again, the output is not inverted with respect to the input.

## Adder

Figure 5-d shows a circuit with multiple input circuits at the op-amp's inverting terminal. Each of those circuits affect the overall gain of the entire amplifier. Using the principle of superposition and what we know about the inverting amplifier, we can determine the output of the adder. (Incidently, the principal of superposition states that if several voltages are applied to a circuit or network at the same time, the current that flows is the same as the sum of the currents that would flow if the voltages were applied one at a time.) That output $V_{\text {OUT }}$ is equal to:

$$
-\left[\left(\frac{R_{F}}{R_{x 1}}\right) v_{x 1}+\left(\frac{R_{F}}{R_{x 2}}\right) v_{x 2}+\left(\frac{R_{F}}{R_{x 3}}\right) v_{x 3}\right]
$$

If all the $\mathrm{R}_{x}$ input resistors were equal, that equation could be simplified to:

$$
V_{\text {OUT }}=-\frac{R_{F}}{R_{x}}\left(v_{x 1}+v_{x 2}+v_{x 3}\right)
$$

That last equation makes it clear that the output is proportional to the sum of the input voltages.

You'll note that the output from the adder is inverted with respect to the input. It's possible, however, to use a noninverting amplifier configuration to get an adder where the output is not inverted. Just connect the input voltages and their associated input resistors to the noninverting terminal of the IC. Now the output of the circuit will be:

$$
V_{\text {OUT }}=-\frac{R_{x}+R_{F}}{2 R_{x}}\left(v_{x 1}+v_{x 2}+v_{x 3}\right)
$$

That assumes, of course, that $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X} 1}=\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X} 2}$ $=\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X} 3}=\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X}}$.

## Subtractor

Operation of the subtractor, or difference amplifier, shown in Fig. 5-e can also be understood with the help of the superposition principle. The output due to a signal at $V_{1}$ is $V_{\text {Out }}=-A_{V} V_{1}$. The output due to $V_{2}$ is $V_{\text {OUT }}=+A_{V} V_{2}$. The total output is the difference of $V_{1}$ and $V_{2}$. Referred to as $V_{\text {OUID }}$, it is equal to:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A_{V} V_{2}-A_{V} V_{1}=\left(1+\frac{R_{F}}{R_{x}}\right) V_{2}-\left(\frac{R_{F}}{R_{x}}\right) V_{1} \\
& =V_{2}+\frac{R_{F}}{R_{x}}\left(V_{2}-V_{1}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

As you can see, $V_{\text {OUTD }}$ is related to the difference between the the voltages applied to the inverting and non-inverting inputs of the op-amp.

## Filters

One of the properties of capacitors is that they pass high frequencies while attenuating low frequencies. Thus, if you place a capacitor in series with a signal source as shown in Fig. 7-a, it will let only the high frequencies pass from $V_{I N}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$. That circuit is called a high-pass filter.
Similarly, if you place a capacitor across a circuit as shown in Fig. 7-b, it will bypass. or short, the high frequency signals to ground and let only the low frequencies pass from $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$. That circuit is called a low-pass filter.

If you properly combine both filters into one circuit, the extreme high and extreme low frequencies will be attenuated and only the mid-range frequencies will pass from $V_{\text {IN }}$ to $V_{\text {OUT }}$. That, of course, is a bandpass filter. Conversely, if the resistor and capacitor in the circuits are chosen carefully, a circuit that will attenuate only a small band of frequencies can be designed. That circuit is referred to as a band-rejection or notch filter.

Those filters can be built using opamps as well. For instance, if only a resistor is placed in the feedback circuit, all frequencies will be passed back to the input. However, if a capacitor is used there, only high frequencies are passed. That, in turn, causes the high frequency part of the input signal to be attenuated by the op-amp itself. but allows the low frequency part to pass unattenuated from the input to the output. Thus, that circuit behaves just like a low-pass filter. If, on the other hand, a resistor is used in the feedback circuit but a capacitor is used at the input, the circuit behaves just like a highpass filter. It is possible to design many different types of active filters using resistors, capacitors, and op-amps.


FIG. 7-A PASSIVE HIGH-PASS FILTER is shown in $a$, a low-pass filter in $b$.

## Practical circuit considerations

Several op-amp characteristics must be
considered if a device is to perform properly in the circuits described. One is how much power the op-amp can dissipate safely. Another is the maximum signal and supply voltages that can be applied to the device before any breakdown occurs. Those maximum values are usually indicated in the op-amp's data sheet. We must also consider factors such as offset voltage, slew rate, and frequency response/stability. Let's now take a look at those last three factors.

## Offset voltage

When we discussed the differential amplifier we noted that if both halves of that circuit were not identical there would be a voltage at the output even with no input signal. Since an op-amp is made up mostly of differential amplifiers, that also holds true for that device. However, there are ways to overcome the problem.

Op-amps should be adjusted for a 0 volt output with no signal applied. Some op-amps have terminals for nulling out any offset voltage. If the device you are using doesn't, a voltage divider like the one in Fig. 8 can be used. Potentiometer Rl should be 10.000 ohms. The exact value of $R 2$ is not critical, but it is a good idea to keep it below 1000 ohms.


FIG. 8-IF OFFSET-COMPENSATION terminals are not provided, offset nulling can be done using a voltage divider. Here, that divider is connected to the non-inverting input.

## Slew rate

The maximum possible rate-of-change of an op-amp's output is called the slew' rate. If the frequency of an input signal is too high. the output will not follow the
input faithfully. An example of that is shown in Fig. 9. If the maximum undistorted sinusoidal output voltage required from the op-amp is $V_{\text {Outmax }}$, the maxinum sinusoidal frequency $\left(f_{\text {MAX }}\right)$ it will reproduce properly is related to the op-amp's rated slew rate by the formula:

$$
f_{\text {MAX }}=\frac{\text { SLEW RATE }}{6.28 V_{\text {OUTMAX }}}
$$



FIG. 9-DISTORTION (shown by dotted lines) will result if the input signal's frequency exceeds the op-amp's slew rate.

## Frequency response and stability

Op amps can have very narrow bandwidths. Typical open-loop frequencyresponse curves are frequently supplied by the manufacturer of the device. For example, the open-loop frequency response for a National LM118 op-amp can be approximated from the curve in Fig. 10. We can see that at the $110-\mathrm{dB}$ level (a voltage gain of 300,000 ) the gain is flat to 100 Hz , at least as far as the open-circuit response is concerned.

Now, let's say that we want to find the response at a different level of gain. In the inverting amplifier of Fig. 5-a, the gain can be reduced each time feedback is increased simply by reducing the resistance of $R_{F}$ with respect to the resistance of $R_{X}$. If, for example, $R_{F}$ were 100,000 ohms and $R_{x}$ were 10,000 ohms, voltage gain, $A_{V}$ would be 1000 or $(20 \log 1000=) 60$ dB . Returning to Fig. 10, if a horizontal line is drawn at the $60-\mathrm{dB}$ level, it will intersect the sloping line of the open-loop frequency-response curve at $30,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Thus, at that gain level, the frequency response of the op-amp is flat to 30,000 Hz .

The bandwidth of an op-amp circuit can also be found from the gainbandwidth product of the IC. For instance, if the op-amp's open-loop gain is 300,000 and its bandwidth is 100 Hz , its gain-bandwidth product is the product of the two numbers- $300,000 \times 100=3$
continued on page 93


FIG. 10-A FREQUENCY-RESPONSE CURVE, such as the one shown here, can be used to determine the bandwidth of an op-amp. Such curves are often provided on the device's data sheet.

## The COEX Anatomy of a Printer



## The EPSON Alternative

SPEED-80 Character Per Second.
Tractor or Friction Feed.

Best of all, the price . .
OPTIONS:
COEX Interface Card to Apple
$\$ 49.95$
Demo Disc for Apple Available to Dealers
Dealer Inquiries Invited
"Have You Kissed Your Computer Lately" Components Express, Inc.

1380 E. Edinger • Santa Ana, Calif. 92705 • 714/558-3972
Terms of Sale: Cash. Checks, Credit Cards, M.O., C.O.D. Calif. residents add $6 \%$ sales tax.

# EOUIPMENT AMD TRAIING NO OTHER SCHOOI CAN MATCH. 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Send for the full colcr catalog in the electronics area of "(lur chcice-discover all the advantages of Forne stl dy with NTS!

NTS also cfferミcourses in Auto Mechanics, Air Conditioning and Home Appl ances. Chect: carc or more infor nation.


# SERVICE CLINIC 

## Which way does current flow?

## JACK DARR, SERVICE EDITOR

at times, we Come across situations where we need to know the polarity of the voltage at a certain point in a circuit. Finding that polarity presents few problems if we remember some of the basic laws of electronics and current flow Although there is only one type of current, there are (to cause confusion) two ways to describe it. One way is in terms of electron flow, which describes current by the actual direction that electrons move in a circuit. The other way is in terms of conventional flow. Conventional flow came about because the early experimenters arbitrarily said of their batteries, "This pole is positive and that pole is negative, and current flows from positive to negative."
Actually, those experimenters knew that something flowed in a circuit, but they had no idea as to what! The invention of the vacuum tube cleared that up. They found that a stream of electrons flowed from the hot cathode to the anode (plate). Also, they found that electrons had a negative charge. By putting a high positive voltage on the plate, "current" flowed. Stubbornly they insisted that current flowed from plate to cathode! So, that was the "plate current." That didn't cause too much trouble until the invention of the diode and transistor.

When they made up the symbols for semiconductor devices, they hung on to the old conventions. Every junction (in a diode, transistor, etc.) is marked by an arrow and a bar. The convention was to say that current flowed out of the point of the arrow. Actually electrons flow into the arrow! Figure 1 shows a sketch I made up that helps me when I get confused. I have three copies of it: one over my bench, one in my wallet and one over the desk where I am now! Electrons flow into the point of the arrow, leaving the device with the polarity shown.


FIG. 1
When you run into any kind of problem where you need to know the polarity of the voltage at a given point, go back through the circuit until you come to a


FIG. 2
point with a tube, transistor, or other device where you know the current direction for certain.
Here is an example of where that method can be used: A while ago I came across a set with a problem in the automatic-brightness-limiter circuit. In that model, the beam current is monitored by a tap in the high-voltage return circuit. A resistor from the tap to ground develops a voltage that is fed to the automatic-brightness-limiter circuit. You need to know the polarity of that voltage to troubleshoot the circuit, but the schematic doesn't show it. But, by going back to a point in the circuit where the direction of the current flow is known, the polarity can be determined. That point is the CRT, which is just a big tetrode vacuum tube. Figure 2 shows a basic diagram of the circuit.

In that circuit, electrons flow from the "plate" (CRT screen) to ground through the high-voltage tripler and the flyback The resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\text {sense }}$ ) to ground develops the control voltage. Electrons flow into the resistor, so that one end has a surplus of electrons and becomes negative. The higher the beam current, the higher that negative voltage. If the beam current increases (thus increasing the brightness of the picture on the CRT screen) more electrons flow and the voltage drop across the resistor increases. That voltage reversebiases the first video stage, thus reducing the beam-current and maintaining a constant picture-brightness.

## A word about grounds

The chassis is the common (usually called ground) in practically all TV circuits. Older sets have only one ground. In some new sets, you'll find two. One is the earth ground of the AC power line. The other is an isolated ground, which is the common for all the TV circuits. Incidentally that common is always hot with respect to an earth ground. When servicing such a set, an isolation transformer must be used because your test instruments are almost always grounded to the AC line.

R-E

## SERVICE OUESTIONS

## VTVM METER PEGGED

I asked you why the meter needle pegged to the left on an old Knight VTVM, and you suggested checking resistors (in the meter). I thought I had, but I found a 22 K resistor (R33) in the power supply that read over 80 K . I replaced it and everything's fine now. Thanks.-G.R.. Key Largo, FL

GOOD COLOR, WRONG PLACE
I got this set to fix (flood damage) after it had been to another shop. I fixed several

## When it comes to choosing the right DMM, you really only have four choices...



## The AWS Easy-Meter'Series with an exclusive Five-Year Warranty.

- Autoranging on Volts and Ohms
- 10 Amp AC/DC Range (EZ-6110 \& 6220)
- Range hold button for manual operation override (EZ-6100 \& 6110)
■ Large, easy-to-read 3½ digit display
- Autopolarity
- Low bartery drain, 300 hours continuous operation
- Continuity buzzer (EZ-6100 \& 6110)
- Low Power and Normal Ohm ranges
$\square$ CMOS-LSI advanced circuity
- Automatic indication of units and signs
- Low battery warning sign
- Zero adjust feather-touch button

■ Economically powered with two "AA" 1.5 V batteries

- Safety fused
- Compact and lightweight (weighs only 8.8 ounces)
$\square$ Rugged, shock resistant ABS housing

| RANGES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EZ-6100 \& 6110 |  | EZ-6200 \& 6220 |  |
| DCV 0-1000 | 5-Autoranges | DCV 0-1000 | 5-Autoranges |
| ACV 0-600 | 4-Autoranges | ACV 0-600 | 4-Autoranges |
| AC/DCA 0-10 | 1-Range (EZ-6110) | AC/DCA 0-10 | 1-Range (EZ-6220) |
| AC/DCMA 0-200 | 2-Ranges | AC/DCMA 0-200 | 1-Range |
| $\Omega$ 0-2000K 2 | 5-Autoranges | $\Omega 0-2000 \mathrm{~K} \Omega 2$ | 5-Autoranges |
| Low Power $\Omega$ : |  | Low Power $\Omega$ : |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0-2000 \mathrm{Ks} \\ & \text { Continuity Buzzer } \end{aligned}$ | 4-Autoranges | 0-2000K $\Omega$ | 4-Autoranges |

For more information on the Easy-Meter ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Series or any of the other fine AWS test instruments call your local A.W. Sperry distributor today or contact A.W. Sperry Instruments Inc., 245 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge, N.Y. 11788, 800-645-5398 Toll-Free (N.Y., Hawaii, Alaska call collect 516-231-7050).

# A.W. SPERRY INSTRUMENTS INE. The Measurable Advantage. 

"See Us At Southcon 83 - Booth \#309"


If you aren't using a Hustler Monitor Antenna, you're missing the action!

With a Hustler Discone or Mobile Tri-Band monitor antenna, your scanner will bring in every band - clearly and quietly from greater distances. And every Hustler monitor antenna meets the highest standards of quality and engineering in the industry - ourown.

Our vertically-polarized DCX Discone Model covers all public service frequencies from 40-700 mHz . And, its unique coilless design minimizes signal loss.
Hustler's popular Monitor Match ${ }^{\text {M }}$ utilizes your car's antenna for up to five different bands. And,
Hustler Tri-Band mobile antennas offer you more mounting configurations, plus the reliability of top-grade components throughout every model.
Don't miss any of the excitement. Bring it all in with a Hustler - Still the standard of performance.
things, and now it produces good colors...but they're in the wrong places. When I connect it to a color-bar generator, the red bar shows up at the right, and the blue one at the left. They're locked in solid, too! I ran a full setup on the TV and everything reacted OK...but the colors still lock in in the wrong places! I've run out of ideas; maybe you have one.-H.S, Austin, $T X$.

I have a couple of them. I've had the same thing happen to me and the factory once told me to "check and replace the AFPC (Automatic Frequency Phase Control) and color-killer diodes." Also, a Magnavox man told me some years ago never to reinstall those diodes after removing them-always to use new ones (perhaps the heat of unsoldering them ruins them). Anyway, that's probably where your problem is: unbalance in the AFPC diode unit. Try new ones (factory replacements) and, just to play it safe, heat-sink them by holding the leads with a pair of long-nose pliers when you solder them in.

To see whether they're working properly, measure the $D C$ voltages on the two diodes; they should be exactly the same, but of opposite polarities. A ballpark figure is -55 and +55 volts.

## NO SOUND, NO PICTURE

I've got a Magnavox T931 with no sound and no picture. I found shorted diodes in the full-wave bridge in the DC power-supply, and a bad flyback transformer. I replaced them, and got good sound, but no picture.

The DC source voltage is $O K$, as are the tubes, but I found that the plate voltage on the horizontal oscillator was only +20 volts instead of the normal +225 volts. The plate dropping-resistors check out OK. I'm a bit lost.-R.B., St. Albans, NY

When you find a condition like thatwhere the resistors and tubes are good, but there's very low plate-voltagethere's one answer: the tube is drawing far too much plate current, causing an excessive voltage drop.

Check the control-grid voltage; if it's too far positive, you've probably found the cause of your problem. The normal DC voltage on that grid is only +0.2 volt. I see (on the schematic) a small capacitor between the grid and the plate circuit of the oscillator section; make sure it isn't leaky. If it is leaky, it will pass a high positive voltage to the grid and cut off the picture.

Double check: turn the set on cold, with a DC meter on the plate of the tube. If the voltage comes up to normal, and then drops very rapidly as the tube warms up, that capacitor is certain to be at fault.

## DIODE PROBLEM

A while back I wrote to you about a Quasar with a low-DC-voltage problem. You were right-it was the power supply;

I think the transformer was bad. I got a rebuilt panel from a tuner-repair service and it worked fine...except for one little thing.

The raster would appear at turn-on, and then go out. The cause turned out to be a bad diode, D16 on the replacement front panel. The raster would come on (because of the "instant-on' ' transformer) and then go right out. Replacing the diode fixed that and, now that the DC voltages are back to normal, the transistors run cooler and everything seems to be OK. Thanks a lot.-J.G., Newton, IA

## LOW CRT HEATER-VOLTAGE

I installed a new CRT in a Magnavox T982 chassis (-08 run) and now the voltage reads 1.4 -volts $A C$. The field fix for that has something to do with a capacitor and resistor installed in series with one lead of the heater transformer, T301. How do you make that fix, and where are those parts?-E.M., Washington, DC

I see that R-C network in Sams 1509 3. It looks like a 100 K resistor and $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor in parallel, with the combination in series with one of T301's primary leads. The Sams parts list shows no fewer than seven T301's! (The one you should have is a 300310-4; check it.)
As a crystal-ball guess, it looks to me as if the $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{C}$ network is in series with the primary to provide a small voltage-drop. If the capacitor is open, the voltage drop would be across the 100 K resistor, and the CRT's heater voltage would be very low. Considering your symptoms, that's where I'd look first. You should find T301 just behind T300, on the left side of the chassis at the back.

## FOUR-LEGGED CAPACITOR

I asked you about a no-high-voltage/ everything-OK problem in a Magnavox T982-13. You suggested several things to check. It turns out that one section of the four-legged capacitor in the horizontaloutput stage was open; it looks like that was the problem.-M.B. Danish, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
Thanks for the feedback. Those capacitors are designed so that if one lead opens, it breaks either the emitter or collector circuit of the horizontal-output transistor

## TUBE EATER

This one has some good people stumped, including the distributor's technician. It's a Zenith 16Z7C19Z that eats up 6HV5's. l've changed the VDR's, but that didn't help. The high-voltage adjust has no effect on the high voltage, which is too high, as is the focus voltage. The high-voltage-adjust pot is OK. The grid voltage on the 6HV5 is +340 volts; the cathode voltage only +105 volts. Help!-J.U., Beaverton, OR

The only thing I see wrong here is the bias on the 6HV5, but that's enough.


Don't let the dragons get you. Dragons lurk in every job - from fuzzy instructions to problems hiding in the hardest-to-find places. Keithley won't solve all your problems, but we can make your life a little easier. Our no-nonsense, no-mistake rotary thumb wheels give you an extra hand. Our slanted jack face keeps the leads out of your way. Our extra-large LCD display is easy on your eyes. Count on readings backed by our 30-year reputation for lab-proved accuracy. Keithley DMM's and Thermometers. The Dragon Slayers.



There should be +340 volts on the grid, and +390 volts on the cathode. for a net bias of -50 volts. You've got a net bias of +285 volts-no wonder the tubes won`t last! They must be drawing a tremendous amount of current!
My crystal ball tells me that the series diode from the $\mathbf{B}+$ to the cathode is probably breaking down under the load. Replace it with a suitably rated diode and see what happens. That diode should cut off completely, with a positive voltage on its cathode. The high-voltage adjust control should (must!) vary the grid voltage; the high bias is probably keeping it from doing that.

## 25-INCH REPLACEMENT CRT

I have a ten-year-old 25-inch Magnavox that l'd like to hold on to. The problem is that the picture tube is going out. I get conflicting advice about replacing it: some people tell me / can use a rebuilt tube, others say they're no good, and still others say that 25 -inch tubes are no longer available! I'm really confused.J.E.H., Longwood, FL

Age really isn't a problem; you should see what I use-a 20 -year-old RCA. I haven't heard any rumors about 25 -inch CRT's being discontinued. As for rebuilt tubes, yes-it is possible to get a bad one. However, if you get a factory-rebuilt one, it will carry a warranty almost as good as the new ones do. Lines like RCA's, Syl-
vania's, and others' offer such warranties, and we've had good results with them.

From long experience I'd say that, if the set has been working well this long, the possibility of catastrophic failure is small. Most of the problems have already shown up and been fixed. Replace the tube and keep the set.

## INDEPENDENT REMOTE CONTROL

I have an RCA CTC68 with remote control, and it's got a dandy problem. It turns itself on at odd times, usually in the middle of the night... and even with the вемоте switch in the off position! l've changed Q104, which was what RCA suggested, but it didn't help. Any ideas?-H.L., Newport, OR

Since you've changed Q104, which controls the opto-coupler switch, the problem must lie some where else. Check the remote, especially Q11, which is the relay-control transistor. If it's leaky, it could cause that kind of problem.
(Feedhack: That was it. I had replaced QII, but evidently the replacement was as bad as the old one. A second replacement cured the problem. Thanks.)

## STICKY PROBLEM

I developed an interesting problem in my RCA MR-419R (CTC-111 chassis): neither the remote control nor the switch on the set would turn it off. I had to
unplug the line cord to shut it down. When I plugged it back in, two more problems showed up: the volume shot up to maximum. and the remote volume control wouldn't work.

All those functions are controlled by a remote receiver. Checking the switch showed relay KI stuck in the on position. Freeing the relay and cleaning it brought all the functions back to normal.

The unexpected thing here (remember your column "Expect the Unexpected" in the July 1982 issue?) was that a shop technician might never know that the original fault was just in the on/off switch, and the symptoms pointed to the decoder when the only problem was in the relay

I haven't figured out why this happened (neither have I-J.D.). Maybe someone out there has some ideas.R.S.. Poway, CA

## LOST PICTURE

When I reported a no-picture symptom, you told me to try a new video-driver transistor to find the cause. I did, but it didn't help. When I checked for continuity between the collector of that driver and the base of the next stage, though, I discovered that something was open. It turned out to be a lead on the delay line; I resoldered that and things came back to normal. Thanks, ever so much.-A.V., Miami, FL

R-E

## TCILITLIDL: The Source for Quality at Low Cost

| Silicon <br> H.V. Triplers <br> HIGH VOLTAGE MULTIPLIERS |  | SYLVANIA Triplers |  |  |  | REMEMBER! <br> Sylvania Tubes $70 \%+10 \%$ OFF LIST | Sylvania ECG <br> Replacement Semiconductors and Components <br> Full line in stock. The best quality semiconductor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RG-59/U 75 OHM Co-Axial Cable Copper Braided Shield <br> White or Black <br> ${ }^{5} 44^{50} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { s1 } \\ 289}}{\text { SC1172B }}$ |  |  | D $\times 450$ Volts... .99 $D \times 450$ Volts... 1.09 |
| SOLDER (60/40 Rosin Core) <br> 1 lb. . 062 dia. (regular size) <br> $\$ 7^{99} \quad \mathrm{SOL} \cdot 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SILICON RECTIFIER } 2.5 \text { Amp/ } 1000 \text { PIV } \\ & \text { 100/s }{ }^{\text {S }} \text { SL-100 } \\ & \hline \text { GLOBAR DISC• } 120 \text { hms Cold } \\ & 107191 \quad \text { RCA } 99 ¢ \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 4 Section LAR-4 696 <br> 5 Section LAR-5 890 <br> 6 SectionLAR-6 996 <br> 7 Section LAR-7 996 |  | $\qquad$ |
| SOLDER WICK 994 <br> Solder Removal SW-5 <br> /h" Wide (Thick Typer 5 feet | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10 ASSORT } \\ & 10 / \$ 7^{98} \end{aligned}$ | dCIRCUIT BREAKERS Good Assortment CB-10 $\square$ |  |  | $51^{59}$ |

COCLDTEDC
ELECTRONICS
770 Amsterdam Ave., New York, NY 10025

- Also ask for Free 100 Page Catalog $<$


## SWD-1 VIDEO GONVERTER

## FOR CABLE TV

lized on cable TV systems to move the $\mathrm{KHz}^{\prime}$ 's signal from distored video (channel 3 in/ out) and also pass thru the audio signal. Rocker swited audio signal. Rocker switch selects operating mode to remove $\mathrm{KHz}^{\prime}$ nels normally. Simple to assemble-less than 30 minutes. Pre-tuned. Input/output zhannel 3. Impedanc

SWD-1 Video Converter Kit

## YR AGGESNORILS

SIMPLE SIMON VIDEO STABILIZER
 Model Simon Video Stabilize cal roll and jitter from "copy guard video tapes when playing through arge screen projectors or on an other VTR. Simple to use. just adjus the lock control for a stable picture. Once the control is set, the tape 12V power supply. SPECIAL VS-125 Video Stabilizer, wired . . . . Reg. 54.95 .. \$39.85

MODULATOR
VCR Qualiv Not a Game Type Modulator The MPS-1 Kit converts Video/Audio output for TV Channels 3 and 4 The MPS-1 Modulator inputs are designed to match all TV Cameras and VCR's and features a Operates on 117 VAC .

## UHF ANIENMAS and AGGESSOVIIES

 MDS-AMATEUR-ETV 32 ELEMENT
 - Die Cast Waterproof Housing with $41 / h^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{1 / 2}$ Area for Electionics

- Includas P.C. Probe, F-61 Connector and Mounting Mardware MAE-2 32 Element YAGI Antenna
$\$ 23.95$
Kato Sons' Down Converter Kit $\boldsymbol{\star} 1.9 \cdot 2.56 \mathrm{~Hz} \star$ Designed for Simple Simon by former Japanese CO Amateur Magazine's UHF Editor/Engineer. Unit utilizes new ingenious Printed Circuit Probe for maximum gain. Circuit board fits instue MAE-2 antenna housing. Requires 1 hour assembly. and capaciors pre-sodered
Madel KSDC-KIT 1.9-2.5GHz Down Converter Kit
Kato Sons' Regulated Varible DC Power Supply For use with KSDC-KIT 1.9-2.5GHz Down Conventer. Completely assembled wnth Attracive Cabinet. TV/Converter Mode Switch. Frequency Control and ED indicato
Model KSPS-IA Assembled Power Supply

ZYZZX VHF-UHF Wideband Antenna Amplifier


Revolutionary Hew HYBRID IC Broadhand Ampllitiers Model ALL-1 12dB Gain

 capacitios 10 tune ar adust
 Our New STvA 14.5dB GAIN, 14 ELEMENT CORNEA REFLECTOR YAGI ANTENNA


## Switch to Bambi!!

## Electronically

Bambi Electronic Video Switch
makes switching of your VCR/VIR Pay TV Decoders, Cable TV, Video Discs, Video Games, Closed Circuit TV, Antennae and Microcomputer as

## easy as pushing buttons.

The Bembi Electronic Video Switch is an electronic switch ing newwork which can accept up to six different sources of video signals and provide the flexibility of directing the inputs to any or all of the three outputs.

Now you can eliminate ... the drudgery of disconnecong and reconr ecting your video equipment each time you use it the tar gled mess of cables which are impossible to trace out ...rot being able to use more than one function at a tirie.

Bambi lets you enjoy using your video equipment the way it should be ... electronically and on line at the push cf a button

Model BEVS- 1 Completely Wired and Assembled. Includes comprehensive Instruc tion/Oparation Manual and Decal Set for


Bambi's front panel was designed with the user in mind. Computer styled construction. with sof-touch keyboard (rated for over 10 allows easy input/output selection without refering to charts. Functions selected through the keyboard are immediately displayed on the 18 LED status indicators.

Kit PART
No mo
No
1 IVI-SWD
2 2CB1-SWO
3 3TP7-SW0
4 4FR35-SWD 5 5PTI-SWD

6 GPP2-5WD
7 7SS14-SWD
8 8CE9-SWO
9 9cc.33-SWO
10 10CT-SWD
1 11t4-5W0

2 121CS-SW0
13 13SR-SWO
14 14MISC-SWD
$7+11$ SWD PABTS KITS

## MITSUMI

 VARACTOR UHF TUNER $\$ 24.95$Frat Rume uftio- segut

oeschipion
Varactor UHF Tunet. Model UES-A56
Printed Circuit Boand, Pre-Orilled
P.C.B. Potentiometers, 1-20K, 1-1K, and 5-10K ohms, 7 -pieces
Resistor Kit, $1 / 4$ Watt, $5 \%$ Carbon Film, 32 -pleces Power Transtomer, PRI-117VAC, SEC-24VAC, 250ma
Panel Mount Potentiomaters and Knobs, 1-1KBT and 1-5KAT w/Switch
C's 7 -pcs, Diodes 4-pcs, Regulators 2-pcs, Heat 1-piece .......... 29.9
Electrolytic Capacitor Kit, 9-pieces Ceramic Disk Capacitor Kit, 50 W.V., 33 -pieces Variable Ceramic Trimmer Capacitor Kit, 5 -65pfd, 6 -pieces Coil Kit, 18 mhs 2 -pleces, $22 \mu$ hs 1 -pier 5.95 inductors) and 1 T37-12 Ferrite Torroid Core with 3 th. of \#26 wirt

Check the quality of Bambi against that of much higher priced campetition. All solid state electronic switching provides low atten uation (3d8), wide frequency response 140 890 MHz ), and excellent isolation between signal sources (each 1/O section individually sheilded for 65 d 8 min . isolation). 7+11 PWD PARTS KITS

Bambi's Specifications:


75 hm
$4 \mathrm{~dB} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$
12 dB min
117 VAC 60 Hz .2 W
$4 \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{lbs}$

7+11 PWD PARTS KIIS INTRODUCING OUR

## oescription

## Varactor UHF Tuner, Model UES-A56F

Printed Circuit Board, Pre-drilled
3 3TP11-PWO PCB Potentiometers 4-20K, $5-5 \mathrm{~K}, 2-10 \mathrm{~K}, 2-5 \mathrm{~K}$. $1-1 \mathrm{~K}$, and $1-50 \mathrm{k}$. (11 piecas)
Resistor Kit, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \% 29$-pcs, $1 / 2$ W 2 -pcs
Power Transformer, PRI-117VAC, SEC-24VAC at 500 ma
6 6PP2-PWO Panel Mount Potentiometers and Knobs, 1-IKBT 1-5KAT with switch
7 7SS17-PWO IC's 7 -pcs, Diodes 4-pcs, Regulators 2-pcs
Transistors 2-pcs, Heat sinks 2-pls
Ceramic Disk Capacitor Kit, 50 WV, 20 -pcs
10 10CT5-PWD Varible Ceramic Jrimmer Capatitor.
5 -65pid, 5 -pieces
Coil Kit, 18 mhs 3 -pcs, $.22 \mu$ his 1 - piese (orewound inductors) and 2 T37-12 Ferrite Toroid cores with 6 ft . 26 wire.
C Sockets, Fin inlay, 8 pin 4-pcs, 14 pin 1-pc and 16 pin 2-pes
Enclosure with PM Speaker and Pre-drilied Backpanet for mounting PCB and Amt. Terms
C. Sockets, Tin iniay, 8-pin 5 -pieces and 14 -pin 2-pieces Misc. Parts Kit, Includes Hardware, (6/32, B/32 Nuts \& Boits). Hookup Wire, Solder Ant. Temms OPDT Ant. Switch, Fuse, Fuseholder, elc Mylar Capacitors, 14 -pcs and Silver Mica Capacitors 2 -pieces
Items, (1 thru 14), Total Pict
 .
SIMPLE SIMON ELECTRONIC KITS, ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ Inc.
3871 S. Valley View. Suite 12, Dept. R, Las Vegas, NV 89103
 WHITE FOA
QUANTSTY DISCDUNT
Outside Nevada Call:

Available by Mail Order Only
Send Check* or Money Order. Minimum Order: $\$ 16.95$. Add $10 \%$ Shipping and Handling on orders under $\$ 40.00$. For orders over $\$ 40.00$, add $5 \%$. Minimum Shipping and Handling \$2.00. Cat. \$1.00 - VISA and Mastercard Acceptable -

# COMMUNICATIONS CORNER 

## Ensuring privacy in communications <br> herb friedman, communications editor

THE NEED FOR "SECURITY" in COMmunications has grown along with advancements in technology, population increase, and lack of spectrum space. Today. we can manufacture reasonably priced receivers for almost any frequen$c y$. and almost everyone can afford a "monitor radio" that will let him listen in to government and business frequencies, radiotelephone conversations. and the like. Normally, if there are a few hobbyists "reading the mail" on communications frequencies it"s not much of a problem. But when everyone and his brother (and sister) can listen in, it becomes another story

As for the airwaves, they are so crowded that we have shared-use of the VHF/UHF channels, and we must of en provide some way to keep shared-channel users from being disturbed by calls and conversations not intended for them.

Even the amateur radio operators have their own problems caused by technology and population. Two-meter repeater activity is so heavy in some areas that many clubs have been forced to restrict access to their repeaters, particularly when that repeater provides a "phone patch" service.

Finally, we come to the "people on the go"-people who are constantly on the move, running down hospital corridors, driving from one computer-repair site to another, or relaxing at the pool or theater but always "on call." They use radio paging systems to inform them that they must phone in for a message or special instructions.

A convenient, low-cost, way to prevent unauthorized VHF/UHF monitoring, use of a repeater. signaling, etc., is through the use of audio tones of specific frequencies transmitted before, along
TABLE 1 EIA SUBAUDIBLE TONES

|  |  | 100.0 | $1 Z$ | 146.2 | $4 B$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 67.0 Hz | XZ | 100.5 | $1 A$ | 151.4 | $5 Z$ |
| 71.9 | XA | 103.5 | 1 B | 156.7 | $5 A$ |
| 74.4 | WA | 107.2 | 110.9 | $2 Z$ | 162.2 |
| 77.0 | XB | 114.8 | $2 A$ | 167.9 | $5 B$ |
| 79.7 | SP | 118.8 | $2 B$ | 173.8 | 6 A |
| 82.5 | YZ | 123.0 | $3 Z$ | 179.9 | $6 B$ |
| 85.4 | YA | 127.3 | $3 A$ | 186.2 | $7 Z$ |
| 88.5 | YB | 131.8 | $3 B$ | 192.8 | $7 A$ |
| 91.5 | ZZ | 136.5 | $4 Z$ | 203.5 | M1 |
| 94.8 | ZA | 141.3 | $4 A$ |  |  |
| 97.4 | ZB |  |  |  |  |

with, or instead of voice transmissions. Sometimes a subaudible (below the lower frequency-limit of the receiver's audiooutput stage) tone is transmitted along with the audio, and only those receivers with a syuelch circuit tuned to that subaudible frequency receive the transmissions. At other times, a specific tone or sequence of tones prior to a voice transmission will open the squelch

Precision-frequency tones also provide signaling through radio pagers-those "beepers" you see clipped to the belts or shirt pockets of nurses, doctors, service technicians, and others who have to be contacted, no matter where they may be Each beeper is a miniature radio receiver whose audio output is keyed by a different tone or sequence of tones, so that a single radio-frequency can be used to page hundreds of individual subscribers, or groups of subscribers. When the beeper sounds, the subscriber phones in to his office or the paging service to receive his message.

## EIA tones

The tones used for signaling, paging and squelch-opening must be highly pre-

| LOW GROUPHz |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 697 | 1 | 2 | 3 | A |  |
| 770 | 4 | 5 | 6 | B |  |
| 852 | 7 | 8 | 9 | c |  |
| 941 | (SPARE) | 0 | (SPARE) | D |  |
|  | 1209 | 1336 | 1477 | 1633 | HIGH GROUP- Hz |

cise and the filters in the receiving equipment are very sharp (high-Q) with filterbandwidths of $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ being common. As shown in Table 1. there are 32 standard EIA tones just in the narrow range of 67.0 to 203.5 Hz . yet the frequencies are easily separated by modern receiving equipment. Also note that each frequency is assigned an alphanumeric identification code. That EIA frequency-group consists of subaudible tones; they are below the minimum frequency normally reproduced by receiving equipment and are sent simultaneously with the voice transmission. A receiver's audio-output stage is turned on by the tone, and goes off when the tone ceases. (The full range of EIA tone-frequencies extends to 2109.4 Hz .)

## Other tone-systems

General Electric and Bramco each have their own standard tone-groups for twotone sequential signaling. Depending on the tone frequency(s) used, either a group of pagers or an individual pager can be signaled. To illustrate how far the signaling-tones concept can be carried, Motorola alone has six groups of eleven frequencies, giving a total of 66 frequencies between 288.5 Hz and 1433.4 Hz . G.E. has three groups of eleven tones, and Bramco two groups of eleven. Some of the frequencies are used by all three companies, others are not. And, if you find you need other frequencies, you can use "non standard" tones in the range of $268.5-3906.0 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

As a general rule, tone encoders can be easily added to almost any equipment such as amateur radio HT's (handietalkies) and transceivers. The encoders
"Mobile antenna mounting,
and cable routing on today's
cars are a nightmare"
"We just can't find a high performance antenna that doesn't need a ground plane"


Model AV-240 Moon Fantom'T CB antenna, ideal for vans, motorcycles.. even apartment windows!

- Co-inductive coupling establishes highly tuned circuit through glass or any non-conductive material up to $3 / 4$ " thick, with no measurable signal loss.
- No ground plane: full electrical halfwave design provides omnidirectional performance equal to practical $5 / 8$ wave installations.
- New DUO-BOND mounting system for firm, resilient, waterproof bonding in minutes-yet removable without damage to car or antenna.
- No holes to drill, no damage to vehicle ...easy, fast cable routing.

the antenna specialists co.
the antenna specialists co.
a member of The Allen Group Inc. 12435 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44106 Canada: A. C. Simmonds \& Sons, Ltd.

are available as small printed-circuit assemblies not much larger than a postage stamp, and are connected directly into the microphone circuit or the input to the transmitter's modulator stage. Similarly, printed-circuit tone decoders are also available; they are about the size of two postage stamps. The operating frequencies of the encoder and decoder are selected by the user. Sometimes they are crystal controlled; some recent devices are programmable by means of DIP switches


## DTMF encoders

Perhaps the most popular, best known, tone group is the set of DTMF ( $D$ ual $T$ Tone Multi Frequency), or Touch-Tone frequencies used in telephone circuits. Those tones are also used for everything from computer control and data entry, to control of amateur-radio repeaters, to remote control of industrial devices.

The DTMF tones consist of two groups of four frequencies-called the low and high groups-arranged in a matrix as shown in Fig. 1. Depressing a key or button causes two tones to be transmitted simultaneously. For example, depressing the "4" key transmits both the 770 - and $1209-\mathrm{Hz}$ tones. For conventional TouchTone signaling only twelve combinations are used and only twelve keys are provided on the keypad, usually numbered " 0 " through " 9 " with two spares that are
generally identified by the "*" and "\#" symbols. Note that the $1633-\mathrm{Hz}$ column is not normally accessed. There are 16 key pads available, though, for special applications; they make use of that 1633Hz column. That provides four additional tone-combinbations in addition to the standard twelve. The four new keys, together with the two "spares" on the standard pad provide six "free," or nonnumeric keys that can be used for additional control functions. Sometimes, for example, they are labled "A," "B," "C," "D." "E," and "F," and are effectively used to provide a hexadecimal keypad for computer input

Audio tones presently provide relatively inexpensive telephone signaling, selective paging, and communications security. However, one must wonder whether the cost and complexity can be reduced even farther by digital encoding using microprocessors. Even today, a single integrated ciruit can generate all the DTMF tones. In a future column we'll go into selective digital encoding. R-E


## EOUIPMENT REPORTS

continued from page 32
standard cash-register-type paper, is capable of printing upper- and lower-case characters in nine type-sizes, and can scroll freely up-and-down or side-to-side. That last feature is very important and is what makes the printing of graphics realistic. About the only problem I found with the printer was that the pen tips dried out rather quickly-I would suggest keeping the pens capped when not in use. The operation of the $P C-2$ and its printerinterface is rather straightforward, but a first-time user should take care to follow the instruction manual closely

Turning to that instruction manual, we find that it is clear and concise, and leads the user through each phase of start-up and operation. However, toward the end it seems to lose its tutorial flavor and simply provides brief instructions on use. I think the manual would have been even better if more tutorial help had been offered there. But on the whole it is probably one of the better computerinstruction manuals around

Altogether, the Radio Shack PC-2 pocket computer is an impressive and powerful unit as it offers true computing capabilities in a nearly pocket-sized package; it sells for $\$ 279.95$. The cassette interface/printer sells for \$239.95. R-E

# GETTHESAME YIDEOTRANING THEPEOPLEATSONYGET. <br> Now you can be trained by Sony even if you <br> And learning through video can be done at 

aren't employed by Sony.

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

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

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

The tapes are produced entirely by Sony and contain up-to-the-minute information. They communicate clearly and simply. And some of them are even programmed for interactive learning.
your own pace, in the convenience of your home, shop or school. Reviewing is quick and easy. And the tapes are always available for reference.

Send for your catalog, which lists more than 250 titles. In your choice of $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ or $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ formats. Write Sony Video Products Company, Tape Production Services, 700 W. Artesia Boulevard, Compton, California 90220.

Or call (213) 537-4300. Of course, there's no obligation. Except the obligation you have to yourself: to find out about the best training available in one of the country's fastest-growing, most lucrative fields. SOMNT
Video Communications Sony is a reg. tradernark of Sony Corp.
Electronics Paperback Books Quality Paperbacks at Affordable Prices CHECK OFF THE BOOKS YOU WANT



# COMPUTER CORNER 

## Computerizing your office

LES SPINDLE*
you've finali.y decided to take the plunge. Business associates and friends have long extolled such benefits of office computerization as increased productivity, quick and convenient access to information, and higher profits. The pressure is on to jump on the bandwagon, and you've decided to give in. But where do you begin?

Do you buy an office system, or hook up with a timesharing service? Do you consult with your local computer store, or take the less expensive mail order route? Do you go for a turnkey (ready-to-run) system, or do you opt for having the system configured to fit your specific needs? The beginner has a mind-boggling maze of options to sift through before making the switchover. The only way to make any intelligent decision is to know all of the options-and the pros and cons of each.

## Buying vs. timesharing

Once you have determined that some office functions are to be computerized. you have to decide whether it is better to buy a computer system or to hook into a timesharing service such as Tymshare or Comshare. We will first study the options of two timesharing methods-batch processing and actual on-line usage.

In the batch-processing approach, the entire keypunching (data entry) and data manipulation procedures are performed outside the office by a service bureau. After your initial consultations with the bureau staff, all data to be processed is turned over to them on a regular basis. The data is then fed into the service's main computer, processed, and the printed output is delivered to you.
With on-line timesharing, the keypunching function is performed at a terminal in your office that communicates via modem hookup (over telephone lines-see Fig. 1) with an off-site mainframe unit shared by a number of different companies. You access the portion of the mainframe's memory that is reserved for your application programs, and your staff carries out any data storage, retrieval, or manipulation functions.

Which of the two timesharing methods is better for you can be determined by your office requirements. For smaller op-
"Managing Editor, Interface Age magazine


FIG. 1
erations, where bookkeeping is minimal and various files do not have to be accessed constantly throughout the workday, batch processing may be the better choice because the service is less expensive. That's because the overhead involved in shopping for the proper terminal, modem, and software-as well as the expenses of maintenance and repair. and the upgrading and replacement of equipment-are not necessary.

On the other hand, while the actual service cost is less-and the incidental costs detailed above are not present-the process is scarcely as automatic as on-line usage. It imposes a greater workload on the employees who go through the daily routines not accomplished by the computer. Traditional bookkeeping and filecabinet activities are necessary while the material is being assembled to turn over to the service bureau.

Also, the standardized software packages available from a service bureau are not very adaptable to individual needs. Unlike the on-line method, batch processing requires you to adapt your office procedures to the system-rather than the other way around. The loss in flexibility of operation may offset the savings of the service.

As with service bureaus, consultation with the timesharing service will determine which software programs in its data bank serve your needs best. Then the programs are fine-tuned to your specific office requirements.

The obvious benefit over batch processing is greater-and more constantcontrol. Rather than keeping records manually to turn over to the service bureau, the data is fed directly into the computer. Information can be added, de-
leted or manipulated at any time. For larger businesses whose daily (or even hourly) transactions require fast datamanipulation, timesharing may be the only answer
There is one frustration that can occur with timesharing that should be pointed out. Depending upon the number of users sharing the service, access may not always be instantaneous. If your local access node is overbooked you may have to wait until it clears-or pay for a longdistance call to the next access point. The possibilty of "crashes" also existsresulting in inconvenient "downtime" or even the loss of data.
All things considered, batch processing will prove cost-effective for some smaller companies, while it may be too inconvenient and unsophisticated for others. Only by comparison-shopping and careful analysis of your work-flow requirements can you determine which method of timesharing is best for you.

## A computer of your own

Perhaps you require more sophisticated capabilities than the timesharing services can offer. You might, in that case, consider purchasing an office microcomputer. As costs of hardware and software continue to drop-while capabilities continue to increase-an inhouse system is a good investment for many businesses.

An important consideration, though, is all the "hidden" costs that must be taken into account: hours of planning and consultation, program customization, upgrading and maintaining equipment, and staff training. The busy office manager, already overloaded with day-to-day concerns, may find it necessary to hire a DP (Data Processing) specialist just to coordinate all of these headaches.

While on-line timesharing does not require the programmers or computer technicians that are necessary to handle a complete office system, it does require DP skills on the part of at least a few employees-a staff with skills separate from those of basic bookkeepers or file clerks. However, while on-line timesharing does require a terminal and basic communications hardware, it is much less complicated than implementing a complete system. The shopping, maintenance, software integration, and plan-

# Interested in the IBM Personal 

fyou're interested in the IBM Personal Computer then you need PC magazine. PC magazine is the Independent Guide to IBM Personal Computers. Each issue is packed with information for everyone interested in IBM Personal Computers.

PC magazine tells you how to put together the best IBM "PC"' system and then how to get the most out of it. Each issue brings you hundreds of colorful pages of evaluations. insights, and straight talk from respected expertsprofessionals in computer science as well as writers, businessmen, lawyers, educators, and many others.

PC covers software, hardware, applications and most every topic ot importance to the thousands of IBM Personal Computer users who read it. To ensure that we give you the information you need, PC includes a special "User-toUser" section, as well as a "PC Wish List", and news about IBM Personal
now. If not fully satisfied when you receive your firs: copy of PC, simply return your mailing label within 15 days for a full refund.

## This is the magazine that tells you all about it.

Computer clubs, events and sublications.

For a limited time, you can subscribe to PC at NO RISK and still receive a $25 \%$ discount off the newsstand price. Enter your subscription


Rates apply to U.S. and Canada only. All others double.

Dept. 0083
PC Magazine
1523. Irving St.
S.F. CA 94122

## Phone Credit Card Orders to:

(Toll Free Number)
California: 800/792-0990, ext. 1136 All Other States: 800/227-3800, ext. 1136
ning processes involve fewer man-hours.
However, as the rush to office automation escalates-and the number of nontechnical users along with it-more and more firms are designing software and hardware that are well documented, userfriendly, and English-language oriented (rather than communicating in 'computerese'"). Turnkey hardware systems (pre-assembled and software-integrated) and simple-to-operate software are the rule; 'do-it-yourself"' is becoming the exception.

While the initial costs of purchasing a system may appear high, the costeffectiveness may make such a purchase worthwhile in the long run. Even more
important, having the system on handand learning to use it-will prepare you and your staff for the oncoming computer blitz. Timesharing may leave you behind while technology races ahead.

## Shopping for a computer

Assuming that you've chosen to go the purchase route, where do you buy? Are you more attracted to the cost savings of a computer-by-mail transaction-or the step-by-step support offered by a local retail outlet?

Mail-order vendors are able to offer substantial software and hardware discounts because they do not have the overhead involved in operating coast-to-coast

Be a VIC expert! Our VIC 20 PROGRAMMERS REFERENCE GUIDE provides you with a complete VIC 20 BASIC vocabulary guide, a section on machinelanguage programming, another on VIC 20 input/output operations, and hundreds of tips on improving your programming skills! Ask for No. 21948 , only $\$ 16.95$.

Speak Sinclair fluently with practical, usable BASIC programming help from Sams ZX-81 BASIC BOOK, No. 21957, for only $\$ 12.95$. Continue the conversation, in Sinclair machine code this time, with ZX-81 USER'S HANDBOOK, a useful reference that also teaches you the details of ZX-81 hardware and interfacing, and more. Ask for No. 22012, only $\$ 13.95$ (tentative).

Learn to use beginning and advanced BASIC on your Commodore 64 computer with Sams COMMODORE 64 USER'S GUIDE. Also shows how to create arcade-type color animation, including music and sound effects! Same book that comes packed with
every Commodore 64 computer. Ask for No. 22010, only \$12.95.

Once you know a little:BASIC, you can use your computer to play checkers, predict human choices, make deductions from stored data, generate poetry, and simulate counseling by a psychiatrist! EXPERIMENTS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR SMALL COMPUTERS shows you how, and helps you translate the programs into the BASIC version you need. Ask for No. 21785, only $\$ 6.95$.

To order these Sams Books or to get the name of your local Sams retailer, call 800-428-3696 toll-free or 317-298-5566 and refer to our ad \#AD224.


SAMS BOOKS
HOWARD W. SAMS \& CO. INC
4300 West 62 nd Street
po. Box 7092
Indianapolis. IN 46206

## SAMS BRINGS YOU BASIC ANSWERS FOR COMMODORE AND SINCLAIR


retail outlets. However, they seldom offer any after-sale support. The tasks of planning and customizing the system are left totally up to the purchaser.

That can present insurmountable problems, because there are light years of difference between buying a computer and buying an electrical appliance that you can take home and plug in. The process involves analyzing your work-flow requirements, installing the system software and any utility packages, as well as properly connecting and operating the peripherals and learning to work with the idiosyncracies of operating systems and programming languages. The value of a qualified sales-person who is willing to work with you in the crucial purchase-and-implementation phase can make the difference between success and failure in establishing a cost-effective office system.

So, the answer is simple, right? Despite the initial cost savings of a mailorder house, it's usually better to buy from your local dealer. Not always. Though there are rapid improvements occurring in the after-sale support area, horror stories still abound of computer stores not offering adequate service, not employing qualified salespeople, and not offering the necessary after-sale handholding.

The only way to avoid the problem is to rely on the word-of-mouth technique. If you've decided to buy from a computer store rather than a mail-order firm, make sure it's a reputable one with some satisfied customers. Another caution: since usually the vendor's warranty is only as good as the manufacturer's policy, make sure that you stick with a company that other users have endorsed as standing behind its products.

Nevertheless, for the adventurous, the electronically-inclined, or those with experienced friends willing to help them over the rough spots, the savings offered by a mail-order purchase may be worth the extra effort.

The keyword in computerization is patience. Switching to automation is not an overnight process. Since there is a wealth of alternatives-each with its own advantages and disadvantages-plan your moves wisely. With cautious investigation, the pitfalls will be easy to avoid. R-E

"But, Gloria, I do excel in sports. I have electronic football, electronic basketball. electronic hockey..."

## HOBBYCORNER

## Battery backup for digital clocks

EARL "DOC" SAVAGE, K4SDS, HOBBY EDITOR

A while back, L. V. Clifford asked for some help in making a back-up. shortterm, power supply for his AC-operated digital clock (see the May, 1982 issue of Radio-Electronics). He wanted to avoid the problem of having to reset his clock when the AC power just flickers.

Many readers advised putting a largervalued capacitor on the low-voltage power-supply line. The larger value will maintain the voltage a bit longer when the AC fails.

Budd Webb (Santa Maria, CA), and others, suggested the approach shown in Fig. 1. It uses a battery and diode to keep the clock running if the AC power should fail. If the battery voltage is just a bit lower than the clock's operating voltage (as it should be under normal conditions), the battery is, in effect, disconnected from the circuit. When the AC power fails, the clock's operating voltage drops below the battery's voltage. Thus, the bias on the diode is reversed and power is supplied to the clock. Battery life should equal its shelf life unless it is called upon to run the clock frequently.

Wayne Ingram of Marietta, GA was the first of several who suggested an improvement on that circuit. As shown in Fig. 2, a second diode is added so that the battery power is not "wasted" in running anything but the clock module itself. Note

## AN INVITATION

To better meet.your needs. "Hobby Corner" will undergo a change in direclion. It will be changed to á question-and-answerform'n the near future. You are invited to send us questlons about general electronics and its applications. We'll do what we can to come up with an answer or, at least, suggest where you might find one.
If you need a basic circuit for some purpose, or want to know how or why one works, let us know. We'll print those of greatest interest here in "Hobby Corner." Please keep in mind that we cannot become a circuitdesign service for esoteric applications: circuits must be as general and as simple as possible. Please address your correspondence to

Hobby Corner
Radio-Electronics
200 Park Ave. South
New York, NY 10003


FIG. 1


FIG. 2
that the power for the display, which requires much more current than the module, is taken off the line ahead of the second diode. The clock module runs on battery power but you cannot read the time because that second diode keeps the display off.

Other readers sent more complex circuits that also provide a $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ pulse in case the clock depends on the AC line for
timing pulses. Robert Otis (Cincinnati, OH ) sent one using a 555 oscillator and William Otto, Jr. (Jupiter, FL) uses the gates of a CD4001 to form an oscillator. If there is space later, I'll pass along those circuits.

Thanks to those readers, and all the rest of you that responded to L.V.'s call for help. I hope you will continue to be as cooperative in the future.


## Help Prevent Birth Defects The Nation's Number One Child Health Problem.

## Ф

Support the


Learn the wonders of digltal electronics and see how quickly you are designing your own circuits. The kit contains:
Seven LS TTL integrated clicults, breadboard, LED's, and all the DIL switches, reslstors, capacitors and other components to build interesting digital clrcuits; plus a very clear and thoroughly tested instruction manual (also available seperately). All this comes in a pocket size plastic wallet for only $\mathbf{3 3 9 . 9 5}$. This course ls for true beginners:

Needs no soldering Iron,
Asks pienty of questions, but never leaves you stuck for an answer.
Teaches you about fault-finding improvisa. tlon and sub-system checklng.
The only extra you need is a 4.5 volt battery or a stablilized 5 volt supply.
Using the same breadboard you may construct literally millions of different circuits.
This course teaches Boolean logic, gating, R-S and J-K flipflops, shift registers, ripple counters and half adders.
Look out for our supplementary kits which will demon. strate advanced arithmetic circuits, opto-electronics, 7 -segment displays etc.

NO RISK GUARANTEE
There's absolutely no risk to you. If you're not completely satisfied with your Courses, simply return them in good condition to CLI wlthin 30 days. We'll send you a full refund.

AIR MAIL
The prices shown include surface mail postage any where in the World. For Air-Mail shipment please write for additional cost, specifying Courses you

## a PRACTICAL DIGITAL ELECTRONICS KIT FOR LESS THAN S40! Suitable for Beginners

ALSO AVAILABLE

Order one of our written Courses to complement your SUPERKIT.

## BRAND NEW

DIGITAL COMPUTER DESIGN - a totally revised and updated Course using the programmed learning system. This Book is not intended for beginners but is ideally suited to scientists, engineers and hobbyists who want to know more about digital electronics. $\$ 17.95$
Digital Computer Logic \& Electronics - an introduction to digital electronics designed specifically for the raw beginner. No mathematical knowledge is assumed other than simple arithmetic and no electronic knowledge is expected at all. If you're just starting with Digital Electronics, this is the Course for you ..................................... $\mathbf{S 1 3 . 9 5}$

## PHONE ORDERS - FREE

To order by phone, call (617) 664-3657 with your credit card information. It won't cost you a dime because we'll deduct the cost of the call from the price of the Courses you order.

## TO ORDER BY MAIL

You may use the order form below if you wish, but you don't need to. Just send your check or money order (payable to Cambridge Learning Inc.) to the address below. Make sure you enclose your address and specify which Courses you are ordering. Payment must be in US Dollars drawn on major US Bank
Mass. Residents add $5 \%$ sales tax. We pay all surface shipping costs.
Company Purchase Orders also accepted

## will order.

## CAMbRIDGE

## LEARNING Inc.

1 Jualith Drive
North Reading
MA 01864
(617) $684-3657$

- Order free by phone
- Mastercard / VISA
- No shipping charges
- Money-back guarantee
- Tax deductible

TO: Cambridge Learning Inc., 1 Judith Drive, North Reading MA 01864 Please send me

| SUPERKITS ........................................ $\$ 39.95$ |
| ---: |
| sets of Digital Computer Design .................... $\$ 17.95$ |
| sets of Digital Computer Logic \& Electronics ....... $\$ 13.95$ |

Enclosed is check/money order for total (payable to Cambridge Learning Inc.) Mass. Residents add 5\% Sales Tax

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY/STATE / ZIP

## This Equipment Saves Lives. You Can, Too.



Arthur Ashe National Campaign Chairman American Heart Association

Sophisticated equipment alone doesn't save enough lives from heart disease and stroke. People like you do. Because you support our efforts to understand why nearly 40 million Americans have some form of heart disease, stroke or related disorder. And why half of all deaths are caused by this Number One Killer.

The American Heart Association is fighting to reduce early death and disability from heart disease and stroke with research, professional and public education, and community service programs.

But more needs to be done.
You can help by giving your time and sending your dollars to your American Heart Association, listed in your telephone directory.

WE'RE FIGHTING FOR YOUR LIFE


## PERSONAL COMPUTTNG.

# You can find out all about it-what it is, why it is growing so fast, and what's in it for you-by subscribing to Personal Computing Magazine. At absolutely no risk. 

## Did you know...

Executives are purchasing their own personal computers and smuggling them into their offices (under the noses of data processing departments) by the hundreds of thousands.

Children, exposed to personal computing in the schools, are becoming involved, accomplished users, by the hundreds of thousands.

Writers are writing on them. Scientists are calculating on them. Engineers are designing on them. Stockbrokers are researching with them. By the hundreds of thousands.

The list goes on and on.
Communications systems that will connect you and your personal computer to newspapers, and Dow Jones averages, information banks, and to other users are here now:

The story of personal computing is fascinating. And that's just what we cover in Personal Computing Magazine. But there's much more.

## How to get involved.

Personal Computing Magazine covers the range of products now available, and becoming available, for involvement in personal computing.

So you will be able to make a more informed decision when your time arrives.
(We are convinced, by the way, that your involvement is not a matter of "whether," but simply a matter of "when.")

You will see how people like you are using personal computing to work better, have more fun, learn more, and educate their families.

## How to stay involved.

The involvement with personal computing is a continuous, growing process. Each new use for the personal computer tends to increase enthusiasm. Personal Computing Magazine is written to answer one question: "What else can I do with computing?"

## Written for people like you.

 Personal Computing is about people, and about computing. It is not a hobby magazine. It is not a builder's guide. It is not a technical journal.Personal Computing Magazine covers the continuing, fascinating involvement of people like you with the extension of the mind that is personal computing.

## Subscribe at no risk. Find out.

We are able to make a no risk offer: subscribe to Personal Computing. If, after you receive the first issue, you are not satisfied, simply cancel your subscription and there is no charge whatsoever.

A one year subscription is only $\$ 11.97$. That's under half the $\$ 30.00$ newsstand price.

That $\$ 11.97$ will deliver Personal Computing Magazine to you each month. And Personal Computing Magazine delivers personal


PO Box 2942, Boulder, CO 80322

# STATE OF SOLID STATE 

## Digital lock circuit

ROBERT F. SCOTT, SEMICONDUCTOR EDITOR

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING IC's TO come to my attention in the last few weeks is the LS7220 digital-lock circuit from LSI Computer Systems, Inc. (1235 Walt Whitman Road, Melville, NY 11747). It is a monolithic PMOS keyless combination-lock designed especially for automotive security applications. It includes sequential logic for reading correct key-closures and detecting out-ofsequence entries. In addition, the circuit includes a "save" input that stores the states of all outputs so that the driver can leave the security system disabled to allow the car to be driven by parking lot and garage attendents. Other features include:

Stand-alone lock logic
5040 possible 4 -digit combinations
Out-of-sequence detection
Automatic chip enable (for automotive use)
Programmable convenience timedelay
Low current consumption ( $40 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ @ 12 VDC)
Single power supply ( +5 to +18 VDC )
Output voltage specifications are given in Table 1


FIG. 1
Figure 1 shows the pinout of the LS7220, and Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of the IC.

## Using the IC

A practical circuit for an automobile anti-theft lock is shown in Fig. 3. When the car's ignition switch is turned on, the SENSE INPUT pin goes high and readies the selected keys inputs (pin 3 through 6) to accept the unlocking sequence at input

TABLE 1-OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | VSS | Min | Source Current | Typ | Max | Units

**Current drive balanced for equal brightness on red and green indicators.


FIG. 2


FIG. 3
terminals $I_{1}, I_{2}, I_{3}$, and $I_{4}$. If the keys associated with those inputs are pressed in exactly the right sequence, the LOCK CONTROL output goes high and lock relay RY1 is energized. At the same time, pin 8 goes low, turning of the red LED to indicate that the circuit is unlocked. If the keys are pressed in any sequence other than that of $\mathrm{I}_{1}, \mathrm{I}_{2}, \mathrm{I}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{4}$, the internal sequential detector will reset and the entire keying sequence must be repeated.

At the moment that the sense input (EnABLE) pin goes high, the conveniencedelay capacitor, Cl , charges and delays any change in the states of the outputs when the state of the sense input changes from high to low. The delay is a function of the value of Cl and the supply voltage. When Cl is $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, the delay ranges from about 3 seconds with $V_{\text {ss }}$ at 5 volts to 12 seconds when $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ss}}$ is 18 volts.

Normally, when the ignition is turned off, the sense-input pin goes low and the lock relay opens. The next time the ignition is turned on, the red LED lock indicator is turned on and remains on until the correct key code is punched in. The Lock indicator goes out when lock relay RY1 is energized.

However, to hold or "save" the "unlocked" state when the ignition is turned off, even though the device is in the off or unlocked state, the driver first presses the Save key. That puts a logic " 1 "' on pin 11 continued on page 98

# R NEW LEADER OSEILIOSEOPES at FORDHAM PRIENG. 

 NewFeatures • Immediate Delivery • 2-YearWarranty.


35-MHZ Dual Trace/ Dual Time Base LBO-524L (with signal delay)

S80

## CALL FOR SPECAAL INTRODUCTORY PRICES TOLL FREE (800) 645-9518



- Master Charge

260 Motor Parkway, Hauppauge N.Y. 11787

$15-\mathrm{MHZ}$ Dual Trace High Sensitivity LBO-514A

## NEW IDEAS

## Budget sound-effects generator

here is a novel use for the texas Instruments TL507C analog-to-digital (A/D) converter (available from Radio Shack as part No. 276-1789). Although intended for use with 4 - and 8-bit microprocessors, this IC provides the "brain" for an incredible sound effects generator. It is relatively easy to build-only a clock and an audio amplifier need to be added. A wide assortment of sounds can be produced-race car, dog's bark, airplane, lion's roar, and more.

The sound effects circuit is shown in Fig. 1. A variable clock-pulse generator is made up of two sections of ICl (a 4069 CMOS hex inverter), R1, SI, and capacitors C1-C6. By adjusting R1, and switching one of the capacitors into the circuit, the clock's pulse rate can be varried over a wide range. That pulse rate can be determined by the formula: Pulse rate $=$ $1 / 1.4 \mathrm{RC}$, where R is in ohms, and C in farads.

The TL507C (IC2) converts analog signals (in this case the output of IC3, an

TABLE 1

| Enable | Analog input | Output |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| L | X | H |
| H | $\mathrm{V}_{1}<200 \mathrm{mV}$ | L |
| H | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {RAMP }}>\mathrm{V}_{1}>200 \mathrm{mV}$ | H |
| H | $\mathrm{V}_{1}>\mathrm{V}_{\text {RAMP }}$ | L |

$V_{1}$ : Analog input to pin 5
$V_{\text {RAMP: }}$ Internal ramp signal
ated ramp signal to the analog inputsignal and a $200-\mathrm{mV}$ reference voltage. The application notes for the TL507C show how the relationships between those signals determines the output (see Table 1). The reset pin (pin 8) is held low and the enable pin (pin 1) is held high. That allows continuous conversion operation at a rate determined by the clock frequency and analog input.

The squarewave output from the $A / D$ converter is fed to IC3 through a network


FIG. 1

LM386 audio amplifier) into digital signals at a conversion rate that can be determined from the formula $\mathrm{T}=2 \mathrm{~N} / f$ where T is the conversion time, $f$ is the clock frequency, and N is the 7 -bit output of the binary counter contained in the IC.

The conversion is accomplished using the single-slope method. In short, that involves comparing an internally gener-
consisting of R2, R3, and C7. Resistor R2 controls the amplitude of the pulses. Resistor R3 and capacitor C7 form a variable tone-control filter and a differentiator circuit that converts a squarewave into a spiked waveform. That waveform is amplified by IC3, and the resulting output is fed back into the analog input of IC2 as well as to an eight-ohm speaker.

Indicator LED1 lights to inform you that the power is on, and at the slower clock frequencies it will appear to pulse in time with the sound effects.

By adjusting R1 and selecting one of the six capacitors with SI-thus varying the clock frequency-and by varying R2 and R3, you can produce many sounds.

I built the circuit in a plastic box using perforated construction board and point-to-point wiring, but the method of construction is not critical. I encourage you to experiment with the circuit as I'm sure there are many modifications that could add more fun to it. Those could include LED's coupled to the remaining unused inverters of IC , additional analog-todigital converters, different values for R1 and C7, etc-Jeffery C. Nickerson

## NEW IDEAS

This column is devoted to new ideas, circuits, device applications, construction techniques, helpful hints, etc.
All published entries, upon publication, will earn \$25. In addition, Panavise will donate their model 333-The Rapid Assembly Circuit Board Holder, having a retail price of $\$ 39.95$. It features an eight-position rotating adjustment, indexing at 45 -degree increments, and six positive lock positions in the vertical plane, giving you a full ten-inch height adjustment for comfortable working.

1 agree to the above terms, and grant Radio-Electronics Magazine the right to publish my idea and to subsequently republish my idea in collections or compilations of reprints of similar articles. I declare that the attached idea is my own original material and that its publication does not violate any other copyright. I also declare that this material has not been previously published.

Title of Idea

Signature

Print Name
Date

Street
$\overline{\text { City }} \quad$ State $\quad$ Zip

Mail your idea along with this coupon
to: New Ideas Radio-Electronics, 200 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10003
$\times 10^{7}$ ．If the gain is reduced to any other level，let＇s say to 60 dB or 1000 ，the gain－bandwidth product must remain constant．That indicates that the band－ width times 1000 must be equal to $3 \times$ $10^{7}$ ，or that the bandwidth is equal to $3 \times$ $10^{7} / 1000=30,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$

To improve stability of the overall cir－ cuit，R－C networks are frequently added However，the use of excessively large capacitors will affect the device＇s re－ sponse．The manufacturer frequently in－ dicates just what resistors and capacitors should be used in the circuit for stabiliza－ tion purposes．Also，many op－amps already have stabilizing circuits built in

## Power amplifiers

Small－and medium－signal amplifying devices have so far been described．One job of such a device may be to supply gain for a meter movement．In other cases， small－signal devices can fill different cir－ cuit requirements in a radio or record player．To drive a loudspeaker in a hi－fí or PA system，power devices are required， however．In the next part of this series we＇ll look at power amplifiers．


USE
YOUR
READER
SERVICE
CARD directions

THE｜Name

Now we can detect a breast cancer smaller than this dot．

At such an early stage， your chances of living a long，healthy life are ex－ cellent．But we need your help．The only proven way to detect a cancer this small is with a mammogram．A mam－ mogram is a low－radia－ fion x－ray of the breast capable of detecting a cancer long before a lump can be felt．If you＇re over 50，a mam－ mogram is recommend－ ed every year．If you＇re between 40 and 50 ，or have a family history of breast cancer，consult your docior．In addition， of course，continue your regular self－examina－ tions．

W．American Cancer Society

For Home or Business WHAT．．．WHEN．．．HOW

## BE A COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

Train at home in spare time！No previous experience needed！Now you can learn it all！Com－ puter programming．．．compu－ ter applications．．．computer games．．．everything you ever wanted to know about com－ puter operations！Write your own computer programs or use hundreds of programs already available．．．budget－ ing，real estate，bookkeep． ing，expenses，investments， interest，taxes，shopping lists，vacation planning， addresses，phone num－ bers，routing ．．even foreign languages and graphics．
You＇ll know what really happens when you have a com puter problem with a bank，store，loan company，oil company，utility or anyone else．You＇ll be able to talk their language．．．understand why and how things hap victim of a computer error．Experts explain everything in easy－to－understand language with step－by－step
－TIMEX COMPUTER INCLUDED WITH
YOUR TRAINING • Plugs into any TV
－SEND FOR FREE FACTS！ －COMPUTER Training，Dept．deocz 7 Suce iso Scranton，Pennsylvania 18515 ｜Please rush me free facts and color brochure that tells how I can learn computer applications， time．No cost．No obligation． time．No cost．No ob
address
｜Adaress
¿FÖROÖL̈Y̆ \＄12̈g．95 Learn Computing
From The Ground Up
 puler．Now you can plug in any of thr hundreds of $\$ 100$

Q S100 bus connectors（two required）．\＄4．85 each．


## ORDER A SPECIAL－PRICE EXPLORER／85 PAK－THERES ONE FOR EVERY NEED．

Beginnet Pak（Save $\$ 26$ 00）－You get Level A（Ter－
minal Version）with Monitor Source Listing（ $\mathbf{S 2 5}$ value） minal Version）with Monitor Sourch Lasting（ $\$ 22$ valu
AP－1．5－amp．power supply．netel natas Users Manual
 ZExpenmenter Pak（Save $\$ 53$ wi）You yet Level A
（Hex Keypad／D．splay Version）with Hex Xeypad／ Hex Keypad／Display Version）With Hex Keypad／
Display Inael Roes．User Manual．Level A Hex Monilor
Source Listing．and AP－is amp，power supply（tu－R

 Levels A In ROM，Intel g885 User Manual．Level AM
Mierosof in Rom
tor Source Listiny．and AP－1． S －amp power supply tor Source Listiny，and AP－1． S －amp power
（Res $5439701 \mathrm{SPECIAL} \$ 3229.95$ plus $\$ 77$ PII．＂

$\qquad$
 Controler．one Cty
Siloo connectiors fust add yout own power qupplies
cabinets and harilware．（Rex S1065．00）SPECIAL

 Add to any of above Explorer stee cabinet．Ap－1 fin amp．prower supply．Level C with two $S 100$ connector
disk drive cabinet and power supply two sub－l）conne tors for connecting your printer and terminal（Reg
$\$ 225.951$ SPECIAL $\$ 199.95$ plus $\$ 13$ Pat．
 $\$_{6} 2500$ ）－Includes CP／M 22 Mir rosoff BASIC General Ledket Accounts Recervabie Ac counts Payable，Payra
Packanet（Reg $\$ 1325$ ）SPECIAL $\$ 699.55$ posispand
 S Disk version of MMicrosoft BASIC．（requires Level B －${ }^{32 \mathrm{k} \text { of RAM．月opp }}$
TEXT EDTOOR／ASSEMBLER－The editor／assembler
 and more cromplex．The dss mbler can save you many
hours of programming time This software includes an hours of programming sime This soft ware includes an
edior program that pnters th programs yur write mikes
changes and saves the progrima on cassethes．The assem

 assembler prorram is avaitable either in cassette or
ROM version
Editor／Assembler（Cassetie vursion．fequires Level


 8＂FLOPPY DISK－A Fumarkable hulling bitock． add our a＂floppy disk when ytir metr laclep operation
 and prowram languages avalable toddy You simply pluy
anem inlo your Explocer／As disk swsiom－it accepls all


 \＄1．50 P\＆1．＂
 Edit give your Explorer／is access to the usands of existing $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$－based programs $\$ 150.00$ posipetid
NEED A POWER SUPPLY？C，nsider our AP．1 14 CA
supply all the power you neon fur if fully expanded E ．
 Ploresthe Ap－1 fits neatl
 NEED A TERMINAL？We offer you choices the leas ex－
pensive one is our Hex
夜eypad／Display kur that dis． －keypad／Display kil that dis－ plays the informalion on a
calculator type screen．The
oither choice us our ASCli calter choce scous ASCl1
oeyboard／Compuler Terminal
NETRONICS Research\＆DevelopmentLtd． A 333 Litchfield Road，New Milford，CT， 06776

# NEW PRODUCTS 

For more details use the free information card inside the back cover

VIDEOCASSETTE RECORDER, model NV8950, completely eliminates noise and blurring in slow and stop-action, and provides clear, bar-free pictures in high-speed playback modes as well. Its high-speed playback operates both forward and reverse directions when the tape was recorded in normal (SP) or extended slow (SLP) modes. The model NV-


CIRCLE 121 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

8950 features program access, front loading, two-track audio with Dolby, direct portable color-camera connection capability, and it is operated by a 13 -function wireless remote control.

Four video heads are used to eliminate the noise and blurring that occur when a tape is played back at a different speed from its recorded speed. The two new heads in the mode/ NV-8950 are designed specifically for fast, slow, and still-field playback to assure perfect tracking at any speed.

The model NV-8950 is priced at \$1995.00.-Panasonic, One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094

FIELD-STRENGTH METER, model FSM-8, is a solid-state UHF/VHF meter for professional installers and technicians. It operates on any of three different battery combinations. The battery pack is located in the cover, and batteries can be changed without removing the meter.


CIRCLE 122 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
The model FSM-8 reads directly in dBmV and has a digital delay circuit to shut the meter off automatically at a preset level. The


CIRCLE 17 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


New MFJ-1024 Active Receiving Antonna mounts outdoors away from electrical noise for maximum signal. Gives excellent reception of 50 KHz to 30 MHz signals. Equivalent to wire hundreds of feet long. Use any SWL, MW, BCB, VLF or Ham receiver

High dynamic range RF amplifier. 54 in. whip. 50 foot coax. 20 dB attenuator prevents receiver overload. Switch between two receivers. Select auxiliary or active antenna. Gain control "ON' LED. Remote unit, $3 \times 2 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. Control, $6 \times 2 \times 5$ in. 12 VDC or 110 VAC with
 optional adapter MFJ-1312, $\$ 9.95$
$\$ 129 \underset{\substack{9 \\ \text { shtpoping }}}{95}$
Order from MFJ and try it. If not delighted, return within 30 days for refund (less shipping) One year unconditional guarantee.
Order today. Call TOLL FREE 800-647-1800 Charge VISA, MC. Or mail check, money order
Write for free catalog. Over 100 products CALL TOLL FREE . . .800-647-1800
Call 601-323-5869 in Miss., outside continental USA, tech/order/repair info. TELEX 53-4590.
meter is lightweight ( 7 pounds) and is housed in an impact-resistant case with a heavy-duty shoulder strap and hanging loop. The model FSM-8 (stock number 4138) is priced at $\$ 862.50$.-Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., One Jake Brown Road, Old Bridge, NJ 08857

DIP SQUEEZERS, model DS299, is a versatile hand tool suited not only for DIP IC removal and insertion, but for discrete parts handling, lead straightening, wire-bundle holding, and many other applications where


CIRCLE 123 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
items must be held in place temporarily for soldering or other work. Its unique handle can slide up or down along the gripper shafts to change the gripper opening, allowing for the firmest grip. The handle also swings out to accommodate the operators's needs.
The model DS299 is priced at \$14.95 Edsyn, 15958 Arminta Street, Van Nuys, CA 91406.

DESOLDERING BRAID, the Chem-Wik, is safe and effective because it is manufactured with pure copper braid, which permits the user to see the absorption of solder as it travels up the wick. Another characteristic of the Chem-Wik is its pure rosin, water-white flux. That coating is completely free from
halogens and corrosive chlorides that can leave harmful desposits on the work. The rosin is ultrasonically applied to impregnate the wick with a perfectly uniform and smooth flux, for more rapid and efficient wicking ac-


CIRCLE 124 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
tion. That results in minimal flux residue and instant solder absorption with less heating of sensitive components.

The Chem-Wik is available in 5 gauges: 025 -inches, .05 -inches, .075 -inches, . $10-$ inches, and 15 -inches for all desoldering operations. It is priced at $\$ 1.27-\$ 1.68$ for 5 -foot spools.-Chemtronics, Inc., 681 Old Willets Path, Hauppauge, NY 11788.

LINE FILTERS, model C-517-L1 and model C-518-L2, are heavy-duty powerline filters with Varistor high-voltage/high-energy transient protection.
The model C-517-L1 (110-120 volts AC) and the model C-518-L2 (220-240 volts AC) both handle up to 15 amps , and each has a 5 -section L-C network filter that provide 50 dB of attenuation or better from 500 kHz to 300 MHz . Those filters are ideal for protecting


CIRCLE 125 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
minicomputers and other noise-sensitive instrumentation from virtually all interference produced by copying machines, appliances, transmitters, and other noise sources.

The model C-517-L1 and the model C-518$L 2$ both have the same price: $\$ 69.75$ - Bell Industries, J.W. Miller Division, 10970 Reyes Avenue, P.O. Box 5825, Compton, CA 90224

POWER HEAD AND HOLDER, AUTO-VAC model DS317, is a low-static-potential, simple, easy-to use, power desoldering system designed for use with all electronic circuit

## CABLETV CONVERTERS DESCRAMBLERS

BUY DIRECT \& SAVE


36 CHANNEL REMOTE CONTROL cable converter $\$ 88.00$

AMATEUR MICROWAVE ANTENNA

- 26 DB Gain
- Advanced Down Converter - Complete-Ready to Install \$119.00


LINDSEY JET I WIRELESS
THE ULTIMATE CABLE T.V. CONVERTER 58 CHANNEL INFRARED REMOTE CONTROL COMPLETLY programmable $\$ 169.00$
Send $\$ 1$ for Complete Catalog VISA - MASTERCARD - COD

DIRECT VIDEO SALES P.O. BOX 1329

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130 CALL TOLL FREE
1-800-626-5533

## YOUR EXCITING NEW HOBBY!

v Enjoy fantastic savings by assem: bling your own organ or piano.
$v$ It's easy. No technical knowledge required.
v Just follow our clear. pictured instryctions.

- Choose from many models from portables to consoles،
$\boldsymbol{v}$ Ask about our interest-free installment plan.


## (11) (1) ORGAN \& PIANO KITS



WERSI Dept. M40 PO. Box 5318 Lancaster. PA 17601
$\square$ Free Into. Pack: $\beth$ Organ $\subset$ Piano [] Catalog \& Demo Record enciose $\leq 6$
Name
Address
Addres
City State__Z__

```
Phonel
```

Rep inquiries invited


No costly School. No commuting to class. The Original Home-Siudy course that prepares you for the FCC Radiotetephone license exam in your spare time! Passing the exam is your "ticket" 10 thousands of exciting opportunities in Communications. Broadcasting. Mobile two-way systems. Microwave stations. Radar installatıons, Aerospace and more
NO NEED TO QUIT YOUR JOB OR GO TO SCHOOL You learn how 10 nass the FCC License exam at home at your own pace with this easy-ro-understand, proven course. Within a lew short weeks you could he on your way to being one of the highest paid workers in the electronics field. It's that easy! U.S. Federal lau requires you to have an FCC License if you want to operate and maintain virfually any communications system - you don't need a College degree to qualify, but you DO need an FCC license. With this Home-Study course. you'tl be ready to pass the FCC Govermment licensing exam in a remarkably short time Send for FREE facts now. No obligation. No salesmen will call. MAIL COUPON TODAY!

## r COMmAMD PRODUCTIONS <br> FCC LICENSE TRAINING, Dept. E <br> P.O. Box 2223, San Francisco, CA 94126 <br> Kush CREE lacis on how I can prepare for my FCC - License at home it my spare time. <br> ADDRESS <br> 

CIRCLE 81 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

CIRCLE 33 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## At last! A precision tool human engineered to interface with the human hand.

Our top of the line hand tools are hand crafted to adapt to the natural angle of the human hand, therefore assuring minimum faxigue and maximum efficiency. Other features include:

- Box joints, for absolute alignment and support of the jaws
- Adjustable coil springs.
- Cushioned handgrips.

The tools are drop forged from the finest grain alloy steel. The gripping edges are carefully aligned to insure accuracy where they meet. Tool cutting edges are tempered to assure hardness; each tool is


## AII <br> ADVANCED <br> TOOL <br> technology.

Call or write for your nearest distributor
18217 Parthenla streat, Morthridge. Ca 81325 Telex 181011 Phone (213) 993-1202

## The world of electronics gee-wizardry



32-pages of test instruments - from the latest digital multimeters to the famous EICO scopes. Security systems. Automotive and hobbyist products. Kits and assembled. EICO quality. EICO value. For FREE catalog, check reader service card or send $50 \epsilon$ for first class mail.


108 New South Road Hicksville, N.Y. 11801

Put Professional Knowledge and a COLIEGEDEGREE
in your Electronics Career through HOME STUDY

## Earn Your DEGREE

No commuting to class. Study at your own pace, while continuing your present job. Learn from easy-to-understand lessons, with help from your home-study instructors whenever you need it.

In the Grantham electronics program, you first earn your A.S.E.T. degree, and then your B.S.E.T. These degrees are accredited by the Accrediting Commission of the National Home Study Council.

Our free bulletin gives full details of the home-study program, the degrees awarded, and the requirements for each degree. Write for Bulletin $R-83$
Grantham College of Engineering 2500 So. LaCienega Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90034
components, but specifically MOS-LSI semiconductor devices sensitive to static electricity. The AUTO-VAC system requires only an automatic vacuum-controlled source to be-


CIRCLE 126 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
come operational; it comes with a combination tip cleaner and tool holder

The model DS317 is priced at $\$ 60.55$ Edsyn, Inc., 1598 Arminta St., Van Nuys, CA 91406

POWER SUPPLY, model 515, is dualtracking and designed for modern solid-state applications where both linear op-amp and digital IC circuits are encountered. The output voltage is variable from $\pm 5$-volts to $\pm 15$ volts DC, and each cutput is rated at 1 -amp continuous to comply with power requirements of complex digital and analog devices.


CIRCLE 127 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
All outputs feature automatic current limiting and short-circuit protection, as well as reverse-voltage protection. The model 515 is manufactured with controlled tracking to within 20 mV and has a load regulation better than 3\% from no-load to full-load on all, outputs. Engineers, students, experimenters, and hobbyists will appreciate the large meter for easy voltage calibrations.
The model 515 is priced at $\$ 160.00$.-HF Signalling, Inc., PO Box 17510, Kansas City, MO 64130

THERMOSTAT CONTROLLER, the Telestat, is used to conserve energy while providing extra comfort for the user. The Telestat allows the user to close the heating/cooling vents in those areas which are not being used, and automatically control the temperature in occupied areas. In most cases, those areas are remote from the central forced-air


CIRCLE 128 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
thermostat. A simple regulator control is built into the remote unit to provide the user with the convenience of raising or lowering the room temperature remotely from the central thermostat. The battery-operated, portable Telestat continuously monitors and controls the temperature of the area where it is placed.

The Telestat is a two-part remote thermostat controller. The portable remote unit monitors the room temperature and transmits a digitally encoded radio signal to the receiver, which controls the central forced-air furnace/air conditioner. The transmitter is powered by a standard 9 -volt battery, and the receivers obtains its power from the original wall-mounted thermostat.

The Telestat is priced at \$150.00.Communications Research Corporation, 1720 130th Avenue NE, Bellevue, WA 98005.

FUNCTION GENERATORS, model 190 , model 191, and model 192 present the following features

The model 190 function generator's outsignal frequency is from 0.002 Hz to 20 MHz with amplitudes up to 30 volts peak-to-peak ( 15 volts P-P into 50 ohms). Waveform selection of sine, triangle, and square are available with DC offset control up to $\pm 10$ volts ( $\pm 5$ volts into 59 ohms). Variable symmetry provides sawtooth ramps and variable dutycycle pulses with symmetry ratios of up to 19:1. Mode selection provides continuous, triggered, or gated operation. Those characteristics are also applicable to both themodel 191 and model 192

The model 191 pulse/function generator uses its versatile pulse capability as an internal burst generator to trigger the main function generator. When in the pulse mode, themodel 191 provides pulse delay and width control from 50 ns to 500 sec and 20 ns to 100 ms respectively. Pulse rise and fail times are less than 15 ns at full amplitude. In the burst mode, the pulse delay and width circuits become an internal burst generator which gate the main generator on and off to create a contimued on page 100

# POCKET SCANMER CLOSE 

Thanks to a European Distributor's overstock, you can get a great deal on a pocket scanner. It's a six channel, three band unit that is actually the smallest scanner available on the market. You'll hear your choice of police, fire and emergency calls and get extra features like channel lock-outs, manual control,
two antennas plus an AC

## s7995

Includes TWO FREE frequency crystals $\$ 4.95$ ea orher accessories available

Order product 1050. Visa/Master Charge or COD customers may call toll free. Or send check for $\$ 79.95$ plus $\$ 2.00$ shipping and handling. 90 day warranty.
MTN
P.O. Box 215

800-528-6050. Ext. 1035
Yankton, S.D. 57078
In AZ 800-352-0458 Ext. 1035 CIRCLE 30 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## PRDTEUS I" the lead synthesizer that has ${ }^{n+3}$ IS NOW \$100 OFF!

You've always had a lot of options
You could have the convenience and easy operation of a nor. matized synthesizer if you were wiling to give up the ver satlity of modular equipment.
Or the unlimited spectrum of tone coloss and timbres of modules if you didn't mind the cumbersome patch cords and time required to set up or change a patch.
You could have programmable presets if you could raise the bucks. or low-cost equipment if you could stand the snap crackle-pop
You could even have such lechnically innovative features as computer control of voice and sequence if you had the technical savy to design it all and make it work
Now you have another option. YOU CAN HAVE IT ALL. Wide range, precise, low-noise, presets. meaninglul patch bay and an easy-to use computer inferface
All at a price that's nothing but unberievable the easy-to assemble Proteus I Kit was \$act now \$399

## ORDER TOLL-FREE WITH VISA OR MASTER CARD 1-800-654-8657

Similar savings on other Paid kits, ask for our free brochure.
wan know more? Proteus is Usingiassemby manual which includes a demo tape will answer all of your questions Direct mail orders and inquiries to: Dept. 1 R

## paia Electronics, Inc.

CIRCLE 76 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


A superb learning tool for students, instructors, hobbyists.
Nothing else needed. Just plug in and start learning! Complete experimenters manual, easy instructions. 18 experiments. Fully expandable for Z80-CTC, Z80-PIO, EPROM, Breadboarding and prototyping. Invest with confidence. Now only $\$ 129.95$. two for only $\$ 239.95$
2KB BASIC interpreter now available, only $\$ 19.00$ Full money back guarantee!

## Plus-FREE GIFT

DCheck this box for FREE Z-80 Microprocessor Programming and Interfacing textbook when you order within 7 days. $\$ 12.95$ value.


For immediate action call TOLL FRE $-801-426-1044$

```
Redmond, WA 98052
```

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY ST ZIP
$\square$ VISA $\square$ MSTCRD EXP
ACCT. NO.


# ENGINEERS CHOOSE 

 PANAVISE!Being professionals, they demand the very best.


CIRCLE 27 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


Compare new Philmetric Multimeters for performance, accuracy and price Discover the quality that's no accident yet costs far less. You get Pushbutton and Rotary dial Models; 0.5\% accuracy 3½ digit readout; AC/DC; 26 Ranges; 2 year warranty.

And there's more! A free $\$ 5.00 \mathrm{fac}$ tory-direct cash bonus when you buy our Model 150 Pushbutton - to prove that Philmetric measures up as the "best buy"...**uality-Assured for Performance and Price.

Send for Free Catalog \& Details.

## "We Measure Up

## Philinetric phimetric

(a Div. of Philmore Mig. Co.) 40 Inip Drive, Inwood, NY 11696 Tel: 516-239-6161

## DON'T <br> BLAME <br> THE <br> SOFTWARE! <br> 

Power Line Spikes and Hash often cause memory loss or erratic operation. Often floppies, printer \& processor interact!
OUR patented ISOLATORS eliminate equipment interaction AND curb damaging Power Line Spikes, Surges and Hash
Filtered 3-prong sockets and integral Spike Suppression. $125 \mathrm{VAC}, 15 \mathrm{Amp}$, 1875 W Total $\cdot 1$ KW per socket.
ISO-1 ISOLATOR. 3 Filtered Sockets; 1000 Amp $8 / 20$ usec Spike Suppressor
$\$ 69.95$
ISO-4 ISOLATOR. 6 Fittered Sockets; 1000 Amp $8 / 20$ usec Spike Sup pressor
$\$ 116.95$
ISO-3 SUPER-ISOLATOR. 3 DUAL filtered Sockets; 2000 Amp 8/20 usec Spike Suppressor ...... \$104.95 ISO-7 SUPER-ISOLATOR. 5 DUAL fil tered Sockets; 2000 Amp 8/20 usec Spike Suppressor
$\$ 169.95$ Master.Charge, Visa, American Express
TOLL FREE ORDER DESK 1-800-225-4876 (except AK, HI, MA, PR \& Canada)

## Electronic Specialists, Inc. <br> 171 South Main Street. Natick. MA 07760 Technical \& Non-800: 1.617.655-1532

## STATE OF SOLID STATE

continued from page 91
(SAVE infut) and sets the "save memory" tlip-flop, preventing the sequential memory from resetting as the ignition is turned off. A logic "l" appears at the Save indicator output pin (pin 10) and turns on the green LED. If the ignition is turned off while the green LED is on, all output states are preserved in the IC's memory and it won't be necessary to go through the input keying-sequence the next time the car is started. In effect, the "save" feature disables the security system so the car can be operated by valet parking and garage attendents. The security system can be switched out of the SAve mode by pressing the Lock key and then turning off the ignition for a time period longer than the convenience delay. That resets the save-memory flip-flop and arms the security system

The LS7220 digital lock IC can be ordered directly from the manufacturer The devices cost $\$ 2.70$ each in lots of 1 to 24. Include $\$ 5.00$ for handling and shipping. New York State residents must include sales tax

## High-speed analog switch

The Harris HI-201HS is a monolithic CMOS analog switch featuring very fast switching speeds and low on-resistance. It consists of four independently selectable SPST switches in a 16 -pin DIP package. The device offers improved performance over earlier CMOS analog switches. Switching speed is 50 nanoseconds maximum and maximum on-resistance is 50 ohms. The wide analog-signal range of $\pm 15$ volts makes the device ideal for sample-and-hold circuits, digital filters, op-amp gainswitching networks, and just about any other application where improved switching performance is required.-Harris Corp., P.O. Box 883, Melbourne, FL 32901

## 40-ampere plastic SCR

A new line of TO-220 plastic-packaged SCR's (Silicon-Controlled Rectifiers) with forward-current rates of 40 amperes- 15 amps higher than previously available plastic devices-has been introduced by Motorola. The new devices have a surge-current rating of 400 amperes. That makes these SCR's particularly suitable for industrial applications

The new MCR264 series includes four devices with voltage ratings between 200 volts and 800 volts as follows: MCR2644 (200 PIV), MCR264-6 (400 PIV), MCR264-8 (600 PIV), and MCR264-10 ( 800 PIV). The devices are priced at $\$ 3.90, \$ 4.85, \$ 5.20$, and $\$ 6.20$, respectively in lots of 1-99.-Motorola Semiconductor Products, P.O. Box 20912, Phoenix AZ 85036

R-E

# Tiny，powerful electronic＂＇ears＇＂ let you hear whispers through walls， conversations 2 miles away． 

## The Phone Answerer Recorder <br> The PHONE ANSWERER／RECORDER con－

 nects in seconds between any tape recorder and your telephone．When you＇re away it automatically delivers a message up to 20 seconds to anyone who calls：when you＇ll return，when to call back，where you are．When you＇re there，the ANSWERER／－


RECORDER starts any cassette recorder automatically when you pick up the phone and shuts
off when you hang up．

It records both sides of the conversation with astonishing clarity，giving you a permanent record of every call，preventing unauthorized use of your phone，and eliminating misun－ derstandings over what was said．It＇s specially wired to extend recording time on your tape recorder．Needs no batteries－it＇s always alive
The PHONE ANSWERER／RECORDER is a masterpiece of miniaturization．It＇s yours for $\$ 49.95$（two for only $\$ 44.95$ each）．PHONE RECORDER unit alone，records but doesn＇t answer，\＄29．95（two for \＄24．95）each）．Every instrument has the unbeatable New Horizons guarantee．

For immediate service on credit card orders， call toll－free 24 hours a day，seven days a week：

## 1－800－227－1617

## Ask for operator NO． 110

in California：800－772－3545
We Absolutely Guarantee！Use any electronic instrument acquired from us for up to 30 days． If you decide for any reason that you don＇t want to keep it，retúrn it for a $100 \%$ refund．

## NEWHORIZONS

245 Fifth Avenue
New York，N．Y． 10016

Model $X-3$ is the most sensitive microphone． It broadcasts perfect－quality sound even from low－levels or whispers，up to 1,500 feet．In－ troductory price is $\$ 99.95$（two for only $\$ 89.95$ each）．
Each microphone is fully wired，complete with standard HC－1．35v battery，good for 100 hours of continuous use and easily and inex－ pensively replaceable

Of course you＇re protected by the New Horizon guarantee：use any DYNA－MIKE transmitter microphone for 30 days，with the right to return it for a full refund if you＇re not delighted．

## The Super－Ear

Effortlessly，you can hear not just a baby＇s cries，but quiet breathing，through a concrete wall a foot thick．Put the SUPER－EAR earphone in your ear and place the speaker on the wall． That＇s all there is to it．

SUPER－EAR hears everything，and even more astounding，hears it clearly．It＇s as though the wall weren＇t there．If you＇re coming home late at night and think intruders are in your residence，let SUPER－EAR find out for you． Want to know if the meeting is over in the room with the closed door？SUPER－EAR will tell you in a second
SUPER－EAR is undetectable from the other side of the wall．The quality of sound has amaz－ ing tidelity－good enough to record，and SUPER－EAR has its own built－in recorder jack．

Because SUPER－EAR is the ultimate listen－ ing device，you can use it to pinpoint hidden squeaks in your car or the source of mysterious engine noises．
Construction experts use it to check for flaws or cracks in buildings It Works Anywhere！


Ever put your ear to a railroad track to try to hear the train？Try it with SUPER－EAR．You＇ll hear that train many miles away．Use it as a powerful stethoscope on yourself，a friend，or a pet．You can even hear a bird＇s breathing．
The only source for SUPER－EAR is New Horizons．Choose from two models－Model SB－5，with ultrasensitive microphone，$\$ 139.95$ （two for only $\$ 129.95$ each）；or Model SB－1， with suction－type microphone，$\$ 99.95$（two for only $\$ 89.95$ each）．
Use your SUPER－EAR for 30 days．It for any reason you＇re not delighted，the absolute New Horizons guarantee means you can return it for a prompt refund．

## NEW PRODUCTS

contimued from page 97
burst of sine, triangle, or square waveforms. The burst rate is variable from 1 Hz to 5 MHz , and provides a burst-width range of 20 ns to 100 ms .


CIRCLE 129 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
The model 193 sweep/modulation generator has an independent auxiliary generator in addition to the main generator that gives you a great variety of waveforms from one instrument. The auxiliary generator can be used as an independent signal source of sine, triangle, and square waveforms with symmetry control, or as an internal source to sweep, frequency-modulate, or amplitudemodulate the main generator. The combination of the two generators in one package makes a versatile signal source to address a wide range of applications.

The model 190 is priced at $\$ 895.00$; the model 191 and model 193 are priced at $\$ 1195.00$ each.-Wavetek, 9045 Balboa Ave., San Diego, CA 92123.

NUT-DRIVER SET, No. 89904, has been designed to fill the demand for a set of nut drivers with 6 -inch long shafts to accommodate the many applications where added length is needed. This 7 -piece, pouched set contains the most popular hex sizes: $3 / 16,1 / 4$, $5 / 16,{ }^{11 / 32}, 3 / 8,7 / 16$, and $1 / 2$ inches. The nut drivers are packed in a vinyl hang-up pouch for convenient storing and handling.

The drivers have a patented shaft construction that enables them to withstand high torque, even at high temperatures, and their


CIRCLE 130 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD all-hollow shafts will accommodate the longest stud. They are color-coded to hex size for easy identification.
The No. 89904 Nut-Driver set is priced at \$30.00-Vaco Products Company, 1510 Skokie Blvd., Northbrook, IL 60062.

LIGHT SWITCH, the Lites-Off, is designed for saving energy and has ON, OFF, and TIMER positions. In the timer position, lights will turn off automatically after 15 minutes, 1 hour, or 4


CIRCLE 131 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
hours depending upon the model. That can be valuable for replacing standard wall switches wherever lights are frequently left on after they're needed-such as basements, garages, utility areas, closets, bedrooms, and bathrooms. The Lites-Off is single pole, 120 volts AC, for incandescent lighting only, 500 watts maximum; it is UL-listed.

The Lites-Off is priced at $\$ 14.95$.-ECTEC Inc., 19138 Old Vineyard Road, Los Gatos, CA 95030 .


# For more details use the free information card inside the back cover 

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS: Materials, Devices, and Fabrication, by William C. Till and James T. Luxon, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. 462 pages, including index; $61 / 4 \times 91 / 4$ inches; cloth; $\$ 32.50$.
This book is intended primarily for juniorand senior-level college students who have had one or more electronic-circuits courses and want to learn more about solid-state materials, solid-state devices, and integrated-circuit fabrication.

It is rooted in the thought that electronic circuits should be taught without a first course in solid-state materials and devices. The intent here is to emphasize the education of integrated-circuit users, rather than integrated-circuit makers. With that approach, devices are introduced descriptively, as needed, in electronic-circuit courses. Device characterisitcs and equations are presented and device models are used to predict circuit operation. Device fabrication is also discussed, but briefly, as needed.
After the opening, introductory charter, each chapter is followed by a bibliography for further study, and a list of problems. You will not find the answers to the problems in the back of the book; they are there to test the reader's comprehension of what he or she has just been presented with.

The text develops material science concepts that are fundamental to silicon circuits, derives current-voltage characteristics for the basic silicon devices, and discusses the fabrication techniques that are basic to bipolar and MOS circuits.
CIRCLE 141 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

49 EASY TO BUILD ELECTRONIC PROJECTS, by Robert M. Brown \& Tom Kneitel, Tab Books, Inc., Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214; $5 \times 8$ inches; 112 pages, including index; softcover; $\$ 5.95$.
This is a cookbook of economical, easy-tobuild gadgets that the reader can assemble using only two types of transistors. The reader is urged to prepare by buying a few standard assortments of resistors and capacitors, and salvaging others from old radio and television chassis. (If the reader doesn't have any of the latter, local repair shops may have discarded chassis, which can be purchased very cheaply. Each component, however, should be checked carefully after removal.)
The projects include a wireless home broadcaster, hand-motion music maker, echo-chamber amplifier, automatic safety flasher, miniature FM radio, CB field-strength meter, supersonic eavesdropper, automatic auto-light reminder, electronic moisture/rain alarm, crazy kiddie toy, personal metronome, blinker, and squarewave audio generator.
All projects in the book are complete with
parts lists, descriptive texts, and schematic diagrams in which only standard schematic symbols are used and all capacitors and resistors are standard values. The projects have been designed to make maximum use of certain key parts, many of which are used over and over again.
CIRCLE 142 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

SMALL BATTERIES, Volume 1: Secondary Cells, by T. R. Compton. A Halstead Press Book, John Wiley \& Sons, Inc., One Wiley Drive, Somerset, NJ 08873; 226 pp including, glossary, a list of suppliers of secondary batteries, and index; $71 / 2 \times 10$ inches; hardcover; \$69.95.
This book, dealing with rechargeable secondary batteries, is the first of two volumes intended to cover all aspects of small batteries. The types of batteries dealt with cover the ampere chain capacity range from appreciably less than 1 to about 30 ampere-hours. Some batteries of capacity in excess of about 30 ampere-hours are discussed, but only if the manufacturer's range for a particular battery covers from below to above 30 ampere-hours.

This comparative reference source will help designers by making them aware of the types of battery available, and which manufacturers supply them. It will also assist in the selection of the most suitable battery for a particular applicaiton, achieving a compromise between cost and performance.

The companion volume, dealing with primary small batteries, will be published soon. CIRCLE 143 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## MAGNETIC CODE SELECTION FOR TRANSFORMERS AND INDUCTORS: A

 User's Guide to Practice and Specification (Electrical Engineering and Electronics Series, Volume 13), by Colonel William T. McLyman. Marcel Dekker, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. 736 pages including index; $81 / 2 \times$ $11 / 4$ inches; hardcover; $\$ 65.00$.Manufacturers of magnetic cores use a variety of measurement systems to describe their products-a practice that complicates the task of comparing and selecting cores. This new reference book compiles the specifications of over 12,000 cores-all converted to cgs units; that information will help engineers to select quickly the configuration that bests suits their design requirements.
Most of the data is in tabular forms for easy access, and this book illustrates that cores can have the same area product ( $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{P}}$ ) or core geometry ( $K_{g}$ ) coefficient, but different size configurations. Using the material presented, the user can tell at a glance whether a particular design or core configuration will work, or what alterations need to be made
CIRCLE 144 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

ELECTRONIC TIMER PROJECTS, by F.G.
Rayer, Bernard Babani (publishing LTD, England) available from Electronic Technology Today, P.O. Box 83, Massapequa Park, NY 11762; 88 pages; $43 / 4 \times 7$ inches; softcover; \$5.00.

Electronic timing circuits are able to cover many different kinds of needs. They may switch on or off, either at a preset time or after an elapsed time. They may need to have a high degree of accuracy, with quartz control, or they may be quite simple designs, using only a few components.
This book offers a large variety of build-ityourself timers. The first section covers components and power sources; display hardware, resistors and capacitors, battery operation of timers, and mains PSU (AC power supplies) for timers.

Over 30 timer circuits make up the rest of the volume; they include an easy 5 -minute timer; a single numeral timer; second, minute, and hour timers; a precision 1/100thsecond timer; a precision 0-9 minute timer; and a visual timer. Also included are such special timer projects as a car windshieldwiper delay unit, darkroom timer, metronome, and many others.

HANDBOOK OF SEMICONDUCTOR AND BUBBLE MEMORIES, by Walter A. Triebel and Alfred E. Chu, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. 401 pages, including bibliography, answers to selected odd-numbered problems, and index; $71 / 8$ $\times 91 / 2$ inches; cloth, $\$ 24.95$.

Today's electronic memory marketplace represents one of the most dynamic sectors of the digital electronics industry. The state of the art in memory design is changing every day.

For example, new devices, such as the magnetic-bubble memory are being introduced, higher-capacity devices, such as the 128 -kilobyte read-only memory, and 64kilobyte random-access memory, are becoming available; and faster devices are being manufactured, so that MOS memorydevices are now rivaling bipolar memories for high-speed operation.

This book fills the gap between books written on basic digital electronics and those on microprocessors. It represents an extensive study of modern memory technology, including the most widely-used storage devices such as ROM's, RAM's, and shift-registers. There is also a thorough coverage of the newer devices. Those include PLA's, FIFO's, CAM's, CCD's, and MBM's. For each of those memory categories, detailed material is provided on architecture, I/O operation, and switching characteristics. Moreover, extensive coverage of standard IC devices of each type is provided, along with their use in practical applications.

R-E
CIRCLE 145 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


ONLY $\$ 89.95$ complete with the following * 75 to 300 -ohm balun * balun for rabbit ears * $20^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass parabolic dish * low noise probe/down converter * 60 ft factory made coax * 3 ft . coax * power supply * mounting hardware and instructions. All for only $\$ 89.95$ plus $\$ 5.00$ shipping \& handling Visa, Mastercharge or C.O.D. cash or certified check. NATIONWIDE G.H.Z., 6825 N. 16th St., Phoenix, AZ 85016 (602) 274-1199.
CIRCLE 37 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

TELEVISION MODULE includes VHF, UHF, and CABLE-TV TUNER, IF AMPLIFIER and VIDEO DETECTOR, SOUND DETECTOR and AMPLIFIER, SYNC and SCAN PROCESSOR: $\$ 95.00$. TELEVISION SIGNAL PROCESSING MANUAL explores standard and non-standard television: $\$ 15.95$. Add $5 \%$ shipping and handling. Informative catalog: \$2.00. VISA and M.C. accepted. ABEX, P.O. Box 26601-RT, San Francisco, CA 94126. CIRCLE 39 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


Make professional quality duplicates of your favorite (VHS, BETA) tapes with this state-of-the-art controler. Includes: stabilizer: defeats rolling enhancer: preserves picture detail at slow speed RF converter: simplifies real time viewing distribution amp: drive 3 VCR's easy to build kit lowest price $\$ 133.00$ 206-693-3834 M/C, Visa order now save 10\%.-Video Control Inc., 3314 H Street, Vancouver, WA. 98663 . USA
CIRCLE 41 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## CALL NOW AND RESERVE YOUR SPACE

- $6 \times$ rate $\$ 550$ per each insertion.
- Reaches 220.500 reacjers.
- Fast reader service cycle.
- Short lead time for the placement of ads.
- We typeset and layout the ad at no additional charge.

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

-

MONITOAING TIMEO



How can I intercept smugglers? Secret satellites? Rescue Missions? Signals from space? What is the truth about antennas? Tuners? Preamplifiers? How can I choose the best receiver? Antenna? Uncover listening excitement you never thought possible! For your Free copy of MONITORING TIMES-CALL NOW! Toll-free 1-800/4388155 (Cont. US except NC). Others dial 1-704/837-2216 or write Grove Enterprises, Dept. G, 140 Dog Branch Road, Brasstown, NC 28902.

CIRCLE 36 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## LOW-BAND CONVERTER

continued from page 50
small, transistorized AM radios.) The arrangement shown in Fig. 4-b can be tuned from 10 to 60 kHz or from 60 to 360 kHz , depending on the amount of inductance that is switched in by S 1 . The ferrite rod should be as big a one as you can get- $5 \times 3 / 8$-inches is a good size to work with. The capacitor can be any common $365-\mathrm{pF}$ or $400-\mathrm{pF}$ receiving-type air variable. The exact number of turns needed on the ferrite rod, and the position of the tap, will depend on the size and permeability of the ferrite rod used. The inductance required to tune 10 to 60 kHz is 685 mH , and the inductance required to tune 60 to 360 kHz is 19 mH . Winding data is generally given with ferrite rods: the values can also be found by trial and error. Use fine enameled wire, such as No. 30 or 32 , for winding.
One advantage of the ferrite loopstick is that it can be easily positioned to null out man-made noise. Heating pads, electric blankets, vacuum cleaners, and hair dryers are notorious for their ability to saturate the electromagnetic spectrum with noise well up into the VHF range: at VLF and LF, they can be devastating! By turning the loopstick in both the vertical and horizontal planes, that kind of noise, as well as the AC buzz that always seems to hinder VLF reception, can be nearly eliminated. A ferrite loop will also provide you with a sharper degree of selectivity than an open loop. That insures still more noise immunity
The principal disadvantages of the ferrite loopstick are lower signal-capturing ability because of its smaller physical size, and the difficulty of locating a rod big enough to wind an inductor of 685 mH . A military surplus shop is a good place to look for large ferrite rods. Electronics outlets also may carry them.
My preference is the open loop. primarily because of its superior signalpickup and ease of construction. At times. someone runs a hair dryer or vacuum cleaner, but my ham-band receiver has an excellent noise blanker, and that is satisfactory under all but the worst conditions.

## Dealing with noise

The tuned-circuit resonance provided by the parallel capacitors. both with the open loop and the ferrite loopstick, give some noise reduction because they cause the antenna to have a narrow-band response. Both antennas can be mounted on azimuth/elevation bearings (although that's very difficult with a large open loop), and positioned for minimum noise. If it cannot be rotated for a null in the noise. the open loop can be used with a noise-cancellation circuit that often works remarkably well. Such a circuit is
shown schematically in Fig. 5
Both the loop itself, and the noisepickup wire $P$, receive impulse noise generated by the surrounding appliances and utility wires. But the loop receives far


COAXIAL
CABLE TO CONVERTER
FIG. 5-OUT-OF-PHASE signals from wire "P" and loop "L" provide noise-cancellation.
more of the desired signal-energy than wire P . Noise cancellation is obtained by first finding the loop connection (via Si) that causes the noise picked up by the loop to be out of phase with the noise from $P$. Capacitor Cl is then adjusted until the noise inputs from P and from the loop are equal in amplitude. At that point, there will be a sharp drop in the receiver noise, but the signal level will not be affected.

It may be necessary to experiment with various lengths of wire for $P$. If your receiver has a signal-strength indicator (S-meter), the task can be simplified by noting the noise level with the loop only. and then adjusting Cl for an equal noise level using $P$ only. If the noise level is always lower when using $P$ alone than when using the loop alone, you will have to lengthen $P$. If the noise level is higher with Palone, you will have to shorten it. Ideally, CI should be at the middle of its tuning range when the noise pickup is equal from both antennas.

Once the two antennas are tied together. there will be some mutualcoupling effects that will require you to change the setting of Cl somewhat. However, the above method should bring you close to the required length for P and the required setting for Cl .

The noise-cancelling circuit just described usually works better at VLF than at LF-or-higher frequencies, and is more effective against some kinds of noise than others. It will be of little value in reducing AM-broadcast cross modulation or atmospheric static. Still, I've found that it allows much better reception in the VLF range, as compared with an open loop by itself.

R-E



Turn telephones into control devices Teltone offers 10 DTMF Receivers. The largest selection in the industry. With them you can turn the phone system into a control network. They outperform other receivers in noisy environments and operate over a wide dynamic range. For PABX's, radio-to-phone, computer, and peripheral interfaces specify Teltone DTMF Receivers. Call: 800/227$3800 \times 1130$. (In CA 800/792-0990 $\times 1130$ ). CIRCLE 38 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


117 PIECE PROFESSIONAL TOOL KITThis kit is just one of over 50 new tool kits for troubleshooting \& repairing electronic equipment offered in Contact East's new FREE, 1983 catalog. 84 pages packed with test instruments, precision hand tools, soldering supplies plus many hard-to-find items. Order by phone or mail. Most orders shipped within 24 hours. Contact East, 7 Cypress Drive, PO Box 160, Burlington, Ma. 01803. (617) 272-5051.

CIRCLE 84 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


Ungar's new portable Extensive Care Unit features: two soldering irons, vacuum desoldering system, variable speed drillingdeburring tool, a 3 V AC variable power supply. Outlets: for soldering tweezer, thermal wire stripper; 12 V DC for plating and power tools; 5A, 115 V AC for other equipment. 4900 sells for $\$ 1,165$. Demo at your Ungar Distributor, or contact Ungar, P.O. Box 6005, Compton, CA 90220, (213) 774-5950, 1-800-421-1538.

CIRCLE 87 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


## THE MEAN LITTLE KIT

New compact kit of electronic tools. Includes 7 screwdrivers, adjustable wrench, 2 pair pliers, wire stripper, knife, alignment tool, stainless rule, hex-key set, scissors, 2 flexible files, burnisher, soldering iron, solder aid, solder and desoldering braid. Highest quality padded zipper case. Send check or charge Bank-Americard, Mastercharge, or American Express. The JTK-6 sells for \$95.00-Jensen Tools Inc., P.O. Box 22030, Tempe, Arizona 85282, (602) 9686231.

CIRCLE 40 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


APPLIANCE REPAIR HANDBOOKS-13 volumes by service experts; easy-tounderstand diagrams, illustrations. For major appliances (air conditioners, refrigerators, washers, dryers, ranges, microwaves, etc.), elec. housewares, personal-care appliances. Basics of solid state, setting up shop, test instruments. $\$ 3.65$ to $\$ 4.90$ each. Free brochure. Appliance Service, P.O. Box 789, Lombard, IL 60148. 1-(312) 932-9550.
CIRCLE 42 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


MICROWAVE RECEIVER SYSTEMS. Highest gain antennas available anywhere! Guaranteed to out-perform any disc style systems. Amateur microwave reception from 2 to 3 GHz at 62 to 90 db gain. 3 Models-A MAGNASTAR, B - YAGI, and C - SUPERMINI. 1 yr. warranty: J \& A ELECTRONICS, 7515 Greenback LN., Citrus Heights, CA. 95610. Tel. 916/723-3025, Checks, M.O., COD, Master Card or Visa. Add $5 \%$ for shipping; CA. residents add $6 \%$ sales tax.
CIRCLE 82 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

# NEWLITERATURE 

## For more details use the free information card inside the back cover

AUDIO-MICROCOMPUTER BROCHURE IS 6 pages, full-color, and describes the Crown model BDP-2 audio microcomputer, a versatile, second-generation test instrument designed to perform a number of audio tests which, up to now, have required separate test rigs. The brochure is available free from Crown International, Advertising Dept., 1718 W. Mishawaka Road, Elkhart, IN 46517.

CIRCLE 111 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
ELECTRONIC TEST-EQUIPMENT catalog is 31 pages, $33 / 4 \times 85 / 8$ inches, illustrated, and includes oscilloscopes, digital multimeters, digital thermometers, pulse generators, VOM's, clamp-on current meters, power supplies, and energy monitors. There is a one-year warranty offered on all equipment, covering parts and labor. The catalog is available free from North American Soar Corporation, 1126 Cornell Avenue, Cherry Hill, NJ 08002.

CIRCLE 112 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
COMPONENTS CATALOG is 2 -color, 16 pages, letter size, for dealers and offers in its EXR line the same parts as offered in the ECG line. There are also American, Japanese, and European types, and all parts carry a 3 -year warranty. The catalog is free upon request.-Digitron Electronic Corp., 110 Hillside Ave., Springfield, NJ 07081.
CIRCLE 113 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
INSTRUMENT CATALOG is letter-size, 40 pages, with photographs in tone and black-and-white. Such testing and design instruments as scope multiplexers, function generators, pulse generators, digital capacitance meters, frequency counters, logic probes, digital pulsers, and solderless breadboarding systems are covered. Pages

2 and 3 offer a short-form catalog, with vital specifications, and index the page where the instrument is described in greater detail. The catalog is free upon request from Global Specialties Corporation, 70 Fulton Terrace, PO Box 1942, New Haven, CT 06509.

## CIRCLE 114 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

TECHNICAL MANUAL AND CATALOG, Pressure-Sensitive Printed Circuit Copper Products, is 24 pages, letter size, 2-color, and contains practical "how to" information on building and repairing PC boards instantly in one's own home or shop. Such professional quality PC boards can be constructed without artwork, without photography, without chemicals, and without screening or etching. The manual features large, fully illustrated, step-by-step instructions written in simple-tounderstand language. The reader can get started with any one of four different kits that are offered. The manual/catalog is free upon request.-E-Z Circuit, Bishop Graphics, Inc., 5388 Sterling Center Drive, PO Box 5007, Westlake Village, CA 91359.

## CIRCLE 115 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

DEALER'S ELECTRONIC PARTS CATALOG is 96 pages, letter size, 2 -color, with many clear photographs. The products listed range from adapters to wire, and include books, belts, capacitors, cartridges, diodes, resistors, headphones, lamps, oscilloscopes, probes, solvents, speakers, tools, and VCR equipment. Free upon request.-MCM, Electronic Parts, 858 Congress Park Dr., Centerville, OH 45459.
CIRCLE 116 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
CATALOG, letter size, is 108 pages in full color on glossy paper, and features tools and equipment for electronics and telecommunications, manufacturing, field service,
labs, and schools, as well as for hobbyists. The catalog is divided into 8 sections, covering a complete line of wire-wrapping tools, testing and troubleshooting equipment, wire and cable, assembly products and aids of various types, and also includes wirewrapping tools and support systems. There is much technical as well as product information. The catalog is free upon request.-OK Machine and Tool Corporation, 3455 Conner Street, Bronx, NY 10575.

CIRCLE 117 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
PURCHASING MANUAL is 140 pages, letter size, offering over 12,000 items stocked in depth. It is a guide for engineers, purchasing agents, and anyone else needing quick access to up-to-date product data and pricing of standard stocked industrial electronics components. It includes potentiometers, capacitors, resistors, transformers, lamps, switches, battery holders, jacks, plugs, speakers, knobs, fuses, semiconductors, hardware, tools, test equipment, relays, cabinets, meters, and more. The manual is free upon request.-Mouser Electronics, 11433 Woodside Ave., Santee, CA 92071.
CIRCLE 118 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
APPLICATION NOTE, \#202, is six pages and provides an in-depth but clear understanding of considerations in the selection of frequency counters for communications applications. Emphasis of the note is on specifications available in counters today, what they mean, and why they are important for specific applications. Applications discussed include VHF/UHF radio, point-to-point microwave, satellite communications, and others. The application note is free upon request from EIP Microwave, Inc., 2731 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95134.

R-E
CIRCLE 119 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


SPECIAL REPRINT BUILD A BACKYARD SATELLITE TV RECEIVER


## Don't miss out again!

Send away today for your 36-page booklet containing a complete reprint of all seven articles in the series on Backyard Satellite TV Receivers by Robert B. Cooper Jr.

This all-inclusive report gives you all the data you need to build your own Backyard Satellite TV Receiver.

- TELLS ALL ABOUT domestic satellite communications, with full details on how you can pull those elusive TV signals from space.
LEGAL REQUIREMENTS, technical specifications, and how you, the
home constructor, can meet them. Find out what mechanical and electronics skills you need.
- RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS, technical details and specifications, along with examples of actual receivers built at comparatively low cost.
- ANTENNA DESIGN... and exactly how you can build a spherical antenna, while keeping total earthstation cost for the complete system under \$1,000.
THE FRONT END is critical when you build your own system. We help you explore several different ap-
proaches to making one that will work for you.
* RECEIVER-SYSTEM hardware, and how it goes together to bring you di-rect-from-satellite TV reception in your own home.

To order your copy:
Complete coupon and enclose it with your check or money order for $\$ 7.00$, plus $\$ 1.00$ for postage and handling. We will ship your reprint within 6 weeks of receipt of your order. All others add $\$ 4.00$ for postage. New York State residents must add 58c sales tax.
$\qquad$ reprints @ \$7.00 each, plus \$1. Han-
(Street address)
dling \& Postage.
$\qquad$ . N.Y. State residents must add sales tax.

# MARKET CENTER 

## PLANS \& KITS

PRINTED circuit boards from sketch or artwork. Kit projects. Free details. DANOCINTHS INC., Box 261, Westland, MI 48185

CABLE TV converters and equipment. Plans and parts. Build or buy. For information send \$2.00. C \& D ELECTRONICS, PO Box 21, Jenison, MI 49428
OVER 200 projects and kits, send stamp for list. MATCO ELECTRONICS, Box 316R, Cadillac, MI 49601
SINE wave decoder reference manual includes theory, alignment, antenna hook-up, trouble shooting, improvements. \$15.00. SIGNAL, Box 2512-R, Culver City, CA 90230
PROFESSIONAL Electronic devices plans, kits, P.C. circuitry, famous drop-in microphone cartridge debugging equipment, more items available. For information send $\$ 2.00$. MOUNTAIN ELECTRONICS, R. 2, Box 186A, Charlotte, TN 37036
APPLE builders--Send stamp for our flyer of Apple parts IC sets, ROM sets, connectors, Shugart to Apple modification kits, etc. ELECTROVALUE INDUSTRIAL INC., Box 157-R, Morris Plains, NJ 07950
SUPER savings on electronic components, exciting kits, great variety of IC's, free catalog. MERCANTILE ELECTRONICS, Box 2503, Hialeah, FL 33012
PROJECTION TV ... Convert your TV to project 7 foot picture. Results equal to $\$ 2,500$ projector. Total cost less than $\$ 20.00$... Plans \& Lens $\$ 17.50$ . Illustrated information free. ... Credit card orders 24 hours. (215) 736-3979. MACROCOMGE, Washington Crossing, PA 18977

## SUBSCRIPTION TV KITS

> UHF Gated Pulse Kit..... $\$ 39.00$ UHF Sinewave Kit.......... $\$ 37.00$ Special Both Kits.............\$59.00 Informative Catalog...... \$ 2.00

Kits include all parts, manual and an etched \& drilled PC board. Send for our "Informative Catalog" and find out what type you need.

## J \& W ELECTRONICS, INC.

P. O. BOX 61-B

CUMBERLAND, RI. 02864
COLORSCAN 403. Convert your Picture Phone or Robot 400 to color. Complete kit $\$ 595.00$. Send $\$ 1.00$ for info and color photograph. SYCEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC., PO Box 893, Belleville, Ontario, Canada K8N 2G6

DELUXE kits, gated pulse, sine wave, microwave, many others. Information package $\$ 2.00$, refundable LEE-TRONIX, Box 253, Taylor MI 48180

EXPERIMENTERS optoelectronics guide with over 290 pages of proven computer, communications, fiber optic, audio, power circuits, plus theory and specs. Send $\$ 5.95$ (postpaid) in check or money order: GLE SPECIALTIES, PO BOX 604 , Skaneateles, NY 13152
FREE 1983 catalog. Components, kits, PC board material, enclosures. HAUCK ELECTRONICS, 1928 Fairacres Ave., Pgh., PA 15216

TAILGATERS beware! Clever device ends this hassle. Quick, easy installation. Kit \$4.95, two for \$8.95. TAILGUARD, 8 Alpine Place, Franklin, MA 02038
METAL detectors, psycho acoustic sound generators, EPROM programmer, electronic fish lures transistor tester. Kit catalog $\$ 1.00$, refundable with purchase. FREELANCE ELECTRONICS, PO Box 10004, Ogden, UT• 84409
DIGITAL UHF STV kit \$250.00. Deluxe sine wave kit $\$ 153.00$. Others. STVCO, Box 18039, Orlando, FL 32860

PORTABLE digital capacitance meter with $1 \%$ accuracy-range 1 pf to $10,000 \mu f$. Uses readily available components. Plans, etched and drilled PCB and calibration components $\$ 14.95$. Kit as above including parts (less case) \$59.95. DRISCOLL ELECTRONICS, 57 Scofield Ave., Bridgeport, CT 06605

## LONG-PLAY RECORDERS

RECORD up to 15 hours on a single standard cas sette! Our large selection of modified, quality namebrand recorders offers the longest recording times! Models as small as $11 / 2$ pounds, as economical as $\$ 69.99$. Compare before you buy! Free catalog: EXTENDO-TAPE SYSTEMS, Box 16000 LC , Tem-EXTENDO-TAPE SYS
ple Terrace, FL 33687

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
VIDEOSCAN 1000 slow Scan TV-HIGH RESOLUTION (amateur, phone line, serveillance teleconferencing). CODE STAR-DECODE Morse, RITTY, ASCII. LARGE LED's or connect computer/printer. MORSE-A-KEYER-CW keyboard. TRI-VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY. Kits Assembled. FREE brochures. MICROCRAFT CORP., Box 513-RE, Thiensville, WI 53092. (414) 241-8144.

## COMPUTERS

SAVE $90 \%$, Build your own 68000,8086, Z80A or 8080 microcomputer or minicomputer system. Free details. DIGATEK CORPORATION, Suite E., 2723 West Butler Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85021
SOFTWARE SXBI and Timex 1000. Send $\$ 1.00$ for list. Reimbursed with first order. PO Box 291, Lahaska, PA 18931

## MUSIC INSTRUMENTS

WERSI organs, assembled, Galaxy \$19,900.00, Helios $\$ 7,900.00$, Cosmos $\$ 3,750.00$, RIEMANN 4747 E. Lee, Tucson, AZ 85712 (602) 325-5421

To run your own classified ad, put one word on each of the lines betow and send this form along with your check for $\$ 1.90$ per word (minimum 15 words) to:
Radio-Electronics, 200 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y. 10003
ORDER FORM
PLEASE INDICATE in which category of classified advertising you wish your ad to appear. For special headings, there is a surcharge of $\$ 15.00$.
( ) Plans/Kits ( ) Business Opportunities () For Sale ) Education/Instruction () Wanted ( ) Satellite Television

Special Category: $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 . 0 0}$
PLEASE PRINT EACH WORD SEPARATELY, IN BLOCK LETTERS.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |

PLEASE INCLUDE FOR OUR FILES YOUR PERMANENT ADORESS AND PHONE NUMBER.
CLASSIFIED COMMERCIAL RATE for firms or individuals offering comercial products or services). $\$ 1.90$ per word prepaid (no charge for zip code)...MINIMUM 15 WORDS. $5 \%$ discount for 6 issues, $10 \%$ for 12 issues within one year, if prepaid.
NON-COMMERCIAL RATE (for individuals who want to buy or sell a personal item) $\$ 1.25$ per word prepaid ...no minimúm
ONLY FIRST WORD AND NAME set in bold caps. Additional bold face (not available as all caps) at 15 c per word. All copy subject to publisher's approval. ADVERTISEMENTS USING P O BOX ADDRESS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED UNTIL ADVERTISER SUPPLIES PUBLISHER WITH PERMANENT ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER. Copy to be in our hands on the 26th of the third month preceding the date of the issue (i.e., August issue closes May 26). When normal closing date falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, issue closes on preceding working day

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LAWYER Business litigation, patents, appeals JEROME FIELD, B 292, Brooklyn 11230. Phone (212) 434-0781. Eves 434-1825

ATARI repair business. Start your own. Send $\$ 5.00$ for more information to: IRATA REPAIRS, 2562 East Glade, Mesa AZ, 85204
MECHANICALLY inclined individuals desiring ownership of Small Electronics Manufacturing Business-without investment. Write: BUSINESSES, 92-R, Brighton 11 th, Brooklyn, NY 11235
MAKE money seiling electronics. Wholesale dealer catalog $\$ 5.00$ (redeemable). ETCO, Dept. 533, Box 840, Champlain, NY 12919
DEALERS wanted: MATV/CATV, antennas needles, films, free catalog. 212-897-0509. D \& WR, 66-19 Booth, Flushing, NY 11374
PROJECTION TV ... Make $\$ \$ \$$ assembling projectors ... Easy ... Results comparable to $\$ 2,500$ projectors ... Your total cost less than $\$ 17.00$... Plans, lens \& dealer's information $\$ 15.50$... Hlus trated information FREE ... MACROCOMGEX, Washington Crossing, PA 18977. Credit card orders 24 hours. (215) 736-2880
PROFITABLE electronic construction projects, "bug detector," "pen transmitter," "telephone scramblers," "telephone bugs," and automatic monitoring equipment, many more, send $\$ 5.00$ US to cover information package to HODGINS, RR\#1, Smiths Falls, Ontario, Canada K7A5B8
"NEW" Commodore VIC-20 \$220.00; Sinclair/ Timex $\$ 95.00$; etc: "post paid". BLACK CANYON TECHNICAL LABORATORY, Box 840, Dept REO, Black Canyon City, AZ 85324

## HIGHLY

profitable
ELECTRONIC
ONE-MAN

Investment unnecessary, knowledge not re quired. sales handled by professionals. Ideal home business. Write today for facts Postcard will do, Barta-RE-X, Box 248 Walnut Creek, CA 94597

## EDUCATION \& INSTRUCTION

UNIVERSITY degrees by mail! Bachelors, Masters, Ph.D.'s...Free revealing details. COUNSELING Box 317-RE 1, Tustin, CA 92680
ELECTRONICS computer books. International publishers. Lowest rates. Ask list. BUSINESS PRO MOTION, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi, India


## FREE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

GREAT Christmas gifts are yours absolutely free with purchase of any microwave system, UHF converter, or Satellite TVRO. Catalogue $\$ 3.00$. Free information. Full satisfaction guaranteed. TCE, Dept.-R, Box 343, Brooklyn, NY 11230

## SYNTHESIZERS

AMAZING synthesizer kits! Professional laboratory quality, polyphonic, duophonic, monophonic. 'Plans from $\$ 5.00$. Write SYN' THLAB; PO Box 4291. Helena, MT 59601

## SATELLITE TELEVISION

DRAKE satellite receiver with modulator installed only $\$ 969.00$. Satelite and microwave catalog $\$ 1.00$. TEM MICROWAVE, 2251897 th Ave. No., Corcoran, MN 55374 (612) 498-8014
SATELLITE equipment.catalog. Over 25 of the best manufacturers and suppliers. LNA's, receivers, antennas, and complete systems covered in four different sections. A satellite aiming chart and microwave interference handbook. ( $\$ 10.00$ value) included tree. Send \$9.95 U.S. TMS CO., PO Box 8369, Roseville, MN 55113
SATELLITE receiver IF sweep generator 70 MHz IF. Sweeps 40 to $100 \mathrm{MHz}-\$ 79.95$. HEAD END SYSTEMS, PO Box 8758, Portland, OR 97207
SATELLITE polar mounted antenna break through. Build best with 42 dB gain. Under $\$ 160.00$. PROTOTYPE ENGINEERS, Box 1812, Deming, NM 88030
SATELLITE receiver Coleman dual conversion. All parts and boards, you finish. $\$ 375.00$. 701 Kinsey Paradise, CA 95969, 916 877-7702
SATELLITE TV low noise amplifiers, downconverters. Easy to build. Save hundreds of dollars! Exciting instruction manuals include everything you need to know! \$10.00 each, or for more information write: XANDI, Box 25647, Dept. 21F, Tempe, AZ 85282

## SATELLITE TV WEEK

The most complete weekly listings. We cover more than just SATCOM 3. Send $\$ 1$ for sample copy

## Satellite TV Week

P.O. Box 308, Fortuna. California 95540

Call ioll free: (800) 358 -9997 - Callfornia (707) 725.2476


## THANKS FOR HELPING TO KEEP UNITEDWAY IN BUSINESS. <br>  <br> United Way

## PICTURE TELEPHONE

SEND and receive video pictures over dial-up telephones with Robot Picture Telephone, seen in August through November 1982 Radio-Electronics. F.C.C. registered units available, kits, parts. Free brochure. ROBOT RESEARCH, 7591 Convoy Ct., San Diego, CA 92111. (714) 279-9430

## FOR SALE

THE Intelligence Library. Restricted technical se-crets-books on electronic surveillance, lockpicking, demolitions, investigation, etc. Free brochures: MENTOR, Dept. Z, 135-53 No. Blvd., Flushing, NY 11354
RESISTORS $1 / 4$ W, $1 / 2$ W $5 \%$ carbon films $3 c$ ea. NO MINIMUMS. Cabinet assortments, $1 \%$ metal films. Request details. Bulk pricing available. JR INDUSTRIES 5834-C Swancreek, Toledo, OH 43614

SAVE up to $50 \%$ on name brand test equipment. Free catalog and price list. SALEN ELECTRONICS, Box 82-G, Skokie, IL 60077
SCANNER/monitor accessories--kits and factory assembled. Free catalog. CAPRI ELECTRONICS, Route 1R, Canon, GA 30520


CABLE TV Secrets-the outiaw publication the cable companies tried to ban. HBO, Movie Channel, Showtime, descramblers, converters, etc. Suppliers list included. Send $\$ 7.95$ to CABLE FACTS, Box 711-R Pataskala, OH 43062
POWER-AMP sub-assemblies, 100 watts rms. $.05 \%$ distortion, completely assembled and tested, quantity pricing available, free brochure. CLAXTON AUDIO, 3174 Periwinkle, Memphis, TN 38127
PCB 150 sq-in. Free drilling. Quantity discount. INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISE, 6452 Hazel Circle, Simi Valley, CA 93063
ANIK noise filter eliminates unwanted audio noise from Canadian Satellite fully assembled and guaranteed. 565.00 \& $\$ 2.00$ shipping. ARK ELECTRONICS, PO Box 5689, Toledo, OH 43612

## WRITE FOR MCGEE'S <br> SPEAKER \& ELECTRONICS CATALOG <br> 1001 BARGAINS IN SPEAKERS <br> Tel.: 1 (816) 8425092 <br> 1904 MCGEE STREET KANSAS CITY, MO. 6440 C

UNUSUAL UHF subscription TV kits. Also microwave downconverters. Catalog 20c. TROJAN, 2920 Shelby, Indianapolis, IN 46203
PRINTED-circuit boards: single side, prototype and quantity runs, quick delivery. Send positive, free quotes. FABTRON, Box 925, Columbia, TN 38401, (615) 381-1143
RECORDS-tapes! Discounts to $73 \%$; ail labels; no purchase obligations; newsletter; discount dividend certificates; $100 \%$ guarantees. Free details. DISCOUNT MUSIC CLUB, 650 Main Street, PO Box 2000, Dept. 3-0183, New Rochelle, NY 10801
PICTURE tube rebuilding equipment-we sell and buy new and used equipment. Free training ATOLLTELEVISION, 6425 Irving Park, Chicago, IL 60634, Phone 312-545-6667
ELECTRONIC hardware, US prime screws, wash ers, nuts, bits and pieces, knobs; stainless, brass, aluminum, etc. Catalog. $\$ 1.00$ refundable. WESTERN, Rt. 3, Box 223, Ontario, OR 97914
TUBES. Large selection. Unused, in original car tons. SASE brings list. FALA ELECTRONICS, Box 04134-2, Milwaukee, WI 53204

## REVERBERATION FOR ORGANS

## Solid state with controls for reve

 beration and room size. EVERY ORGAN SHOULD OWN ONE. Send for free flyer DEVTRONIX ORGANS, INC 6101 WAREHOUSE WAY SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826 Dept. B
## FOR SALE

ROBOT mobile base with crawler track. Radio controlled. $\$ 2.00$ tor brochure. A-5 ELECTRONICS SUPPLY, PO Box 1884, Flagstaff, AZ 86002
ADVENT TV parts. All models, all parts. BONTRONICS, 499 Medford, Somerville, MA 02145 (617) 623-5039

MILITARY communications receivers: R-174 GRR-5, tunes $1.5-18 \mathrm{MHz}$ SSB-CW-AM, shortwave, amateur, military frequencies: $\$ 47.50$ mint; $\$ 27.50$ good. ARC-27 Aircraft Guard Receiver Assembly, receives 238 MHz AM , mint: $\$ 12.50$ Specifications, schematics included. 45 day guarantee, Add $\$ 7.50$ shipping. BAYTRONICS, Dept. RE, Box 591, Sandusky, OH 44870


POLICE fire scanners, scanner crystals, antennas, radar detectors. HPR, Box 19224, Denver, CO 80219
GREAT prices on surplus electronix! Free flyer. ELECTRONIX LTD., 3214 South Norton, Sioux Falls, SD 57105
UHF 7' dish-ultimate reception! Special $\$ 95.00$ (truck-postage collect). Antennas, preampstop brands at discount prices. Free catalog. KELLEY, Box 129; Midvale, OH 44653
MUST sell hobby supplies. $\$ 10,000$ worth of IC's, resistors, capacitors, and other electronics components. Also motors and assorted mechanical hardware. $40-50 \%$ off list. For complete list send \$1.00. KEVIN HANSEN, 903 " $G$ " St., Eagle, NE 68347-0157

## SATELLITE TV KIT



THE POPULAR SAT-TEC RECEIVER IN KIT-FORM
Featured in a Radio Electronics magazine cover story (May 82), the reliable R2B Sat-tec TV receiver is now operating in thousands of locations. The R2B is easy to build; pre-etched, plated boards with screened component layout assures accurate component placement and the critical IF section and local oscillator are preassembled and aligned! All parts are included for the R2B; attractive case, power supply, descriptive operating manual as well as complete assembly instructions. Features of the receiver include; dual conversion design for best image rejection, fully tunable audio to recover 'hidden' subcarriers, divide by two PLL demodu lator for excellent threshold performance, tight tracking AFC to assure drift free reception, and of course, full 24 channel tunable coverage.
Bulld your satellte TV system around the R2B, close to ten thousand others already have and now it's avallable in kit form at a new low price. Order yours today

A complete Satellite TV System requires a dish antenna, LNA (low noise amplifier), Receiver and Modulator. R2B Receiver Kit $\$ 395.00$ R2B Receiver, Wired and Tested $\$ 595.00$ $120^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ Avantek LNA $\$ 495.00$ RM3 RF Modulator $\$ 49.95$ Prices include domestic UPŚ shipping and insurance.

RAMSEY ELECTRONICS INC. 2575 BAIRD RD 2575 BAIRD RD.
PENFIELD, NY 1452 $716-586-3950$
$\begin{array}{r}116 \cdot 586-3950 \\ \hline 1.800 \cdot 828.6286 \\ \hline\end{array}$
CIRCLE 72 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

FREE catalog of special function IC's, and quality components. GOLDSMITH SCIENTIFIC, Box 318 Commack, NY 11725
CUSTOM PC Boards and photo-etching masks from your art, sketch, or schematic. Kits: resisto substitution box, $\$ 26.22$; transistor tester, $\$ 19.61$ and more. Free information: AIE, Box 2287, Arca dia, FL 33821
MICROWAVE antennas $2100-2600 \mathrm{MHz}$ downconverter probe, $18^{\prime \prime}$ parabolic dish $50^{\prime}$ cable power supply, 6 month warranty. MDS ASSOCIATES, 2116 -2nd Ave. No., Mpls, MI 55405, JUST $\$ 139.95$.

## CB RADIO

GET more CB channels and range! Frequency expanders, boosters, speech processors, FM converters, PLL/slider tricks, how-to books, plans, modifications. Catalog \$2.00. CB CITY, Box 31500RE Phoenix, AZ 85046

## REEL TO REEL TAPES

TRUCKLOAD sale Ampex high quality open reel tape, $1800^{\prime}$ or $2400^{\prime}$ on $7^{\prime \prime}$ reels, used once, unboxed. Case of $40, \$ 45.00$. Cassettes available VALTECH ELECTRONICS, Box 6-RE, Richboro, PA 18954

## PAY-TV STATIONS

USA Pay-TV stations (MDS). Complete and latest information, locations, programming, equipment, and more. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send $\$ 10.00$ TCE, Dept-R, Box 343, Brooklyn, NY 11230

## WIRELESS MICROPHONE

PROFESSIONAL quality, ultra-miniature, ultrapowerful wireless microphones and transmitters. Models as small as $7 / \mathrm{B}^{\prime \prime}!$ Also, miniature wireless FM telephone transmitter and FM long-play radio recorder that tapes up to 9 hours of transmission on one standard tape. Free brochure: EXTENDOTAPE SYSTEMS, Box 16000 LC, Temple Terrace, FL 33687

## UHF CONVERTERS

DELUXE sine wave UHF converter. Sound out of TV like normal with only antenna connection to TV or VCR. True A.G.C. Plans SASE. Parts \$175.00 Quantity discounts. 1-312/267-3455 LSR ENGINEERING, PO Box 6075, Chicago, IL 60680


Much More than a magazine. SATELLITE TV is a complete guide. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK. $\$ 6.95$ plus $\$ 1.50$ postage \& handling. SATELLITE TV MAGAZINE
P.O. Box 2384 . Shelby, N.C. 28150-704/482-9673

# This publication is available in microform. 

University Microfilms International

Please send additional information Name
Institution
Street
State $\qquad$ Zip

300 North Zeeb Road Dept P. R
Ann Arbor. Mi. 48:06 USA.

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

## ELECTRONIC KITS FROM HAL-TRONIX

2304 MHZ DOWN CONVERTERS. TUNES IN ON CHANNELS 2 TO 7 ON YOUR OWN HOME T.V HAS FREQUENCY RANGE FROM 2000 MHZ TO 2500 MHZ. EASY TO CONSTRUCT AND COMES COMPLETE WITH ALL PARTS INCLUDING A DIE-CAST ALUM CASE AND COAX FITTINGS, REQUIRE A VARIABLE PONER SUPPLY AND ANTENNA (Antenna can be a dish type or coffee can type depending on the signal strength in your area.) 2304 MOD 1 (Basic Kit) $\$ 19.95$ 2304 MOD 2 (Basic / Pre-amp) $\$ 29.95$ 2304 MOD 3 (Hi-Gain Pre-amp) $\$ 39.95$ POWER SUPPLY FOR EITHER MODEL ABOVE IS available. COMES COMPLETE WITH ALL PARTS, CASE, TRANSFORMER, ANTENNA SWITCH AND $\begin{array}{ll}\text { CONNECTORS } & \text { (Kit) } \$ 24.95 \\ \text { Assembled.......................................... } \$ 34.95\end{array}$ Assembled.
$\qquad$ Downverters $\$ 39.95$
nverters..
$* * * *$ *****************
PREAMPLIFIERS HAL PA-19-1.5 mhz to 150 mhz . 19 db gain operates on 8 to 18 volts at 10 ma Complete unit $\$ 8.95$. HAL PA-1.4-3 mhz to 1.4 ghz . 10 to 12 db gain oper ates on 8 to 18 volts at 10ma. Complete unit $\$ 12.95$ (The above units are ideal for receivers, counters. etc.) 16 LINE TOUCH TONE DECODER KIT WITH 12 LINE TOUCH TONE DECODER KIT WIIH 16 LINE ENCODER KIT, COMPLETE WITH CASE, PAD AND COMPONENTS $\cdot, ., \$ 39,95$ 12 LINE ENCODER KIT, COMPLETE WITH
$\qquad$
many, Many other kits available


## Tirif Hal-Tronix

 P.O. Dox 1101outhgote. M1 48195
southgote. MI 48195
SHIPPING ORDERS OVEA S25 OO WIL BE SSMPPEO POSTPAIO EXCEPY
 CIRCLE 69 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## TETITEEY the first name in Counters !

 9 DIGITS 600 MHz \$129 $\frac{95}{\text { Wired }}$The CT-90 is the most versatile, feature packed counter available for less than $\$ 300.00$ ! Advanced design features include, three selectable gate times,

$\frac{\text { PRICES }}{\text { CT } 90 \text { wrect } 1 \text { yeas \# atmany }} \$ 129.95$ CT. CT wired 1 yeal wantany | 109.95 |
| :--- |
| 1.93 |
| 12.95 |

 Ovpl Micro-power Oven 12.95
49.95
14.95 han $\$ 300.00$ : Advanced design features include, three selectable gate times nine digits, gate indicator and a unique display hold function which holds the
displayed count after the input signal is removed' Also, a 10 mHz TCXO time ase is used which enables easy zero beat calibration checks against WWV Optionally, an intemal nicad battery pack, external time base input and Micropower high stability crystal oven time base are available. The CT-90, performance you can count on'

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

 Sensitivity: Less than 10 MV to 150 MHz Less than 50 MV to 500 MHz Resolution: $\quad 0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}(10 \mathrm{MHz}$ range) $0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}(10 \mathrm{MHz}$ range)$1.0 \mathrm{~Hz}(60 \mathrm{MHz}$ range) $10.0 \mathrm{~Hz}(600 \mathrm{MHz}$ fange) 9 digits $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED
Display
Time base: $\quad$ Standard $10.000 \mathrm{mHz}, 1.0 \mathrm{ppm} 20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Optional Micro-power oven-0.1 ppm $20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Optional Micro-power
$8-15$ VAC@ 250 ma

## 7 DIGITS 525 MHz \$99 $\frac{95}{\text { WIRED }^{2}}$

SPECLEICATIONS:
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 $20.40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Power. $12 \mathrm{VAC} @ 250 \mathrm{ma}$

The CT-70 breaks the price barrier on lab quality frequency counters. Deluxe features such as; three frequency ranges - each with pre amplification, dual selectable gate times, and gate activity indication make measurements a snap. The wide frequency range enables you to accurately measure signals from audio thru UHF with 1.0 ppm accuracy - that's $.0001 \%$ ! The CT-70 is the answer to all your measurement needs, in the field, lab or ham shack


PRICES:
CT-70 wired, 1 year warranty $\$ 99.95$ CT-70 Kit, 90 daypars warranty
AC-1 AC adapter 3.95 BP-1 Nicad pack + AC adapter/charger


PRICES:
MIN1-100 wired, 1 year warranty AC-Z Ac adapter for MINI100
BP-Z Nicad pack and AC adapter/charger

Here's a handy, general purpose counter that provides most counter functions at an unbelievable price. The MINH- 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 upto 500 MHz with excellent sensitivity throughout the range, and the two gate times let you select the resolution desired. Add the nicad pack option and the MINI-100 makes an ideal addition to your tool box for "in-the field" frequency checks and repairs.

SPECIFICATIONS: Range: $\quad 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 500 MHz Sensitivity: Less than 25 MV Resolution: $\quad 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (slow gate) 1.0 KHz (fast gate) Display. $\quad 7$ digits, $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED Time base: $\quad 2.0 \mathrm{ppm} 20-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Power: $\quad 5$ VDC @ 200 ma

# 8 DIGITS 600 MHz <br> \$159 

## SPECIFICATIONS:

Range: $\quad 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 600 MHz Sensitivity: Less than 25 mv to 150 MHz Less than 150 mv to 600 MHz 1.0 Hz ( 60 MHz range) $10.0 \mathrm{~Hz}(600 \mathrm{MHz}$ range)
Display: $\quad 8$ digits $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ LED Time base:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Time base. } & 110 \mathrm{Ppma} \text { or } 12 \mathrm{VDC} \\ \text { Power. } & 10\end{array}$

The CT-50 is a versatile lab bench counter that will measure up to 600 MHz with 8 digit precision. And, one of its best features is the Receive Frequency Adapter, which turns the CT-50 into a digital readout for any receiver. The adapter is easily programmed for any receiver and a simple connection to the receiver's VFO is all that is required for use. Adding the receiver adapter in no way limits the operation of the CT-50, the adapter can be conveniently switched on or off. The CT-50, a counter that can work double duty!

## PRICES:

CT-50 wired 1 year warranty CT-50 Kit, 90 day parts warranty
RA-1, receiver adapter kit RA-1 wired and pre progrant med (send copy of receiver schematic)

## DIGITAL MULTIMETER \$99 $\frac{95}{w}$

 WIREDThe DM-700 offers professional quality performance at a hobly ist price Features include; 26 different ranges and 5 functions, all arranged in a converient, easy to use format. Measurements are displayed on a large $31 / 2$ digit, $1 / 2$ inch LED readout with automatic decimal placement, automaticpolarity, overrange indication and over load protection up to 1250 volts on all ranges, making it virtually goof-proof The DM-700looks great, a handsome. jet black, rugged ABS case with convenient retractable tilt bail makes it an ideal addition to any shop.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

DC/AC volts: 100 uV to $1 \mathrm{KV}, 5$ ranges DC/AC
current $\quad 0.1 \mathrm{uA}$ to $2.0 \mathrm{Amps}, 5$ ranges Resistance 0.1 ohms to 20 Megohms, 6 ranges
Input
impedance 10 Megohms, DC/AC volts Accuracy: $0.1 \%$ basic DC volts Power. $\quad 4^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$ cells

## AUDIO SCALER

For high resolution audio measurements, multiplies UP in frequency

- Great for PL tones
- Multiplies by 10 or 100
- 0.01 Hz resolution!
$\$ 29.95 \mathrm{Kit}$


## ACCESSORIES

Telescopic whip antenna- BNC plug.

## COUNTER PREAMP

High impedance probe light loading
Low pass probe, for audio measurements
Direct probe, general purpose usage Till bail, for CT 70, 90, MINI-100.
Color burst calibration unit, calibrates counter
against color TV signal.


## 



## YOUR COMPLETE ELECTRONIC PARTS SOURCE

MOST ORDERS SHIPPED WITHIN 24 HOURS
$1.300-543-3563$
NATIONAL WATS LINE
705 WATERVLIET AVE: DAYTON, OHIO 45420

CALL NOW \& GET YOUR FREE
1983 CATALOG TODAY!

# When QUALITY counts... ...at competitive prices. 


(0) Hitachi

V-1050F
100MHz, QUAD TRACE DELAY SD SWDOP

- High Accuracy $\pm 2^{*}$ (+16 to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- High Sensitivity: 500 u V '́div (5 MHz)
- Alternate Time Base Operation
- Automatic Focus
- Variable Hold-off
- Ful TV Triggering (H, v)
- 20 MHz Bandwidth Limiter
- Delay Line for V ewing Leading Edge of Signal
- X - Y Operation ICH 1: Horiz., CH ż; Vert.)
- Trace Yinder


V-509 Delayed Sweep DC-50 VHz Mini-Portable Dual Trace

FEATURES: • 3.5" Rectangular CRT. •Sensitivity $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div. ( 10 MHz ) - Sweep Times to $10 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div. Individual Sweep Time Controls (A, B). • Full TV Triggering (H, V) •CH 1 Signal DVM Output • Single Sweep - Variable Hold-off - X - Y' Display Mode •Three Way Power Supply •Optional Battery Pack Available


## V-209 DC-20 MHz

## Mini-Portable Dual Trace

FEATURES: • 3.5" Rectangular CRT • High Sensitivity ( $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div. at 10 MHz ) • Fast Sweep Times ( $50 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div.) . Accuracy $\pm 3^{*}\left(+10\right.$ to $\left.35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \cdot \mathrm{Z}$ Axis Input - X - Y Display Mode • Auto Focus• Three Way Power Supply - Take Anywhere $\cdot$ Full TV Triggering - Human Engineered Front Panel - Calibrator 0.5 V $\pm 1^{*}$

FROM THE SOUTHWEST'S OLDEST HITACHI DISTRIBUTOR


DMM'S D-802 Multimeter Shown


SURGE STOPPER

Protect Your
Solid State Equipment UL Iisted MD6-3; MD4-3 Shown

DISK DRIVE For APPLE!!
$\rightarrow$ metal cabinet
$\rightarrow 35$ track iu
$\rightarrow$ w/cable

Computer Games
APPLE \& ATARI (specify)
Choplifter
Frogger $>\rightarrow \$ 24.95 \mathrm{ea}$.
Apple Panic
$\underset{\text { Raster Blaster }}{\text { Crossfire }} \longrightarrow \rightarrow \$ 21.95 \mathrm{ea}$.
SUPER 3.5ampPOWER SUPPLY Ior APPLE $\longrightarrow \$ 105.00{ }^{2}$
Diskette Storage BOX
$5 \frac{1}{4}$ in. $>5 \quad \vdots 8 \mathrm{in}>5$
$\$ 2.50$ ea. $\$ 10.00$ : $\$ 3.50$ \$ $\$ 15.00$
Bare Bones $A$ ETB EII

## EURO

$w / 0_{\text {Keyboard }}=48 \mathrm{KRAM}=$
w/0 $/ 0_{\text {Pwr. Supply }}$

| Microswitch: | Power Supply | APPLE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Keyboard | w/ Purchase | Reference Manl. |
| \$ 75.00 | \$.95.00 | \$18.00 |



## MORE GAIN

Than a Mitsumi Tuner DSW10-140 Parts Kit

MODEL ELC 1045 FREQ. RANGE UHF 470-889 MHZ CHANNEL 14-83 OUTPUT CHANNEL 3 75 OHM INPUT

Parl No. Philips UHF Tuner ELC 1045
DSW10
DSW20 Printed Circuit Board, Predrilled
Glass Epoxy
Dsw30 Plass Epoxy P. Potentiometers 5-10k, 1-5k
DSW40 Resistor Kit $1 / 4$ watt 5\%
osw50 Carbon Resistors 32 pCs.
2-10K and Knobs
DSW60
2 Requators \& 1 Heat Sink
osw70 Electrolytic Cap kit, 8 pcs.

DSW90 Variabie Trimmer Kit, 4 pcs. ............. $\$ 6.95$
DSW100 Coil Kit, $2-18$ uh, 1 variable 33 un
DSW110 IC. Sockets 5-8 pins. 2-14 pin
OSW120 Power Transformer 2-14 pin
$\$ 23.95$
s23.95
$\$ 15.00$
$\$ 55.95$
$\$ 4.95$
. $\$ 2.95$
$\$ 15.95$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 4.95 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}53.95 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 1.95$
$\$ 4.95$
PRI-117Vac, SEC 24Vac. 1 amp
\$5.95
OSw130 Speaker, Oval 8 ohm
OSW140 Misc Parts, Hardware \& Hookwire
Ant. Term, Switht Dodt, Fuse.
Fuseholder, Line Cord etc. .
When Ordering All Items
DSW10-D140
Total Price $\mathbf{\$ 9 9 . 9 5}$

## R.F. Modulator

Combine both audio and video output onto channel 3 or 4 of your T.V. set.
Single I.C. chip (MC 1374) makes for quick and easy assembly. Single adjustment control! A must for every video recording or computer enthusiast.
VH-0 Kit
$\$ 19.95$

UHF T.V. Preamp
Features:

- 25 dB gain!
- Kit

Your reception will dramatically improve! This unit will enable you to pull in signals you never knew were there!
For both indoor and outdoor use: Input and output impedance 75 ohm . No adjustment! Easy assembly.
JH-O Kit
$\$ 22.95$


Video Switch Box Model V-4803

The V-4803 is an electronic switching network capable of switching any six video inputs to any or all three output. Save time and money. Switching of your VCR/VTR, Cable T.V., video games antenna, microT.V., video games antenna, micro-
computer, pay T.V. Boxes. Hassle Free!!
V-4803
$\$ 74.95$

## AUDIBLE



## DIGITAL MULTIMETER MIC-6000Z

- $31 / 2$ Digits
- DC 0.5\% Accuracy
- DCA and ACA up to 10A
- OHM up to 20 M OHM
- Audible Continuity Test
- Diode Check
- Leads and Battery Included

The MIC-6000Z is a professional Multimeter at an inexpensive price.
The $6000 Z$ wofrks up to 1000 hours on a common battery, also can withstand 1000 VDO loads. Resistance ranges are protected up to 400 VDC. For your added convenience the MIC-6000Z has a built-in 10 amp current capacity, so you don't need an accessory shunt.
MIC-6000Z Assembled
$\$ 89.95$
Carrying Case
\$ 9.95


- Adjustabl Positive \& Negative Supplies - Fositive and negative 1.2 VDC to 15 VDC - Power Output (Each Supply) 5 VDC @ 500 ma , 10 VDC @ $750 \mathrm{ma}, 12$ VDC @ $750 \mathrm{ma}, 15$ VDC @ 175 ma - Two 3 Terminal Adjustable Regulators with Overload Protection - LED on indicator
- P.C. Board Construction - 120 VAC Input


## RM1 Kit

$\$ 24.95$


## NEW PWD KIT!!!

# Part Nc. Description Price 

 PWDio Philips UHF Tuner ELC 1045 ......... \$23.95 PWD20 Glass Epoxy Circuit Board. \$16.95PWD 30 P.C.B. Pots, $4-20 \mathrm{~K}, 2-1 \mathrm{~K}, 2-10 \mathrm{~K}$.
PWD40 2-100K, ................................ $\$ 9.95$
PWD40 Resistor Kit 1/4 watt $5 \%$
PWD60 1C's 7 pcs., 1 Rectifier. $\mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}$
.$\$ 3.95$
2-Heat Sinks \& Sockets
PWD70 Ceramic Disc Caps - 37 pCs
PWD80 Electrolytic Caps 18 pcs
$\$ 11.95$
PWD90 Variable Trimmer Capacitor
PwD103 $\begin{gathered}\text { Soil Kit, } 2-T 37-12 ~ F e r r i t e ~ c o r e s ~ T o r o i d ~\end{gathered}$
.$\$ 5.95$
.54 .95 4-Prewound Indicators
PWD110 Misc. Parts-Hookup Wire, Ant Terminals, Fuse, Fuseholder
PWD120 Power Transtormer Power Transtormer
Primary-117 Vac,
. $\$ 8.95$
Primary-117 Vac,
Secondary $24 \mathrm{Vac}, 1 \mathrm{amp}$
05
PWD130 Speaker, Oval 8 ohm
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2.95 \\ \hline\end{array}$
PWD140 Cabinet, Prepunched \& Drilled
When Ordering All Items
PWD10-PWD140
Total Price $\$ 124.95$
$\square$
 MIC-3300A

- Kit Form - 31/2 Digits - DC . $5 \%$ Accuracy - DCA up to 10 Amps - OHM up to 20 M OHM - hFE measurement - Floating decimal point - Leads + battery included - Easy instructions A high quality Digital Meter Kit at an affordable price. Educational and enjoyable to build, the MIC 3300A is a high quality meter for all hobbyists and maintenance work
MIC-3300A Kit Form .............. $\$ 59.95$
Carrying Case
$\$ 59.95$

Microwave Receiver
1.9-2.5 GHZ

PS-1 Assembled 32 element antenna... \$19.95
PS-2 20 dB gain microwave receiver kit
PS-3 Complete package PS-1 \& PS-2 .. $\$ \mathbf{\$ 5 5 . 0 0}$
Mounting Hardware included

## Microwave Preamp!!!

Use with PS-3 Kit. Adds 20-25 db gain to boost reception distance.

- High Gain
- Can be used with all existing
stop sign board receivers!!!!
- 1.92 .5 gHZ Freq. Range

PS-4
\$34.95

Minimum order $\$ 15,00$. Add $10 \%$ shipping on orders under $\$ 35.00$. Orders over $\$ 35.00$, add $5 \%$. Ilinois residents add $6 \%$ Sales Tax. Catalog - $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 0 0}$

VISA and MasterCard Acceptable

## TECHNICIANS

 REPAIRMEN • HOBBIESTWE CAN SUPPLY YOU ALL YOUR NEED FOR YOUR MAINTENANCE，REPAIR WORK \＆DESIGN．
AMERICAN，JAPANESE，EUROPEAN TYPES REPLACEMENT FOR ECG ${ }^{\circ}$
CHECK THIS！（Minı 5 pcs，each）
ECG ${ }^{\star}$ YOUR ECG ${ }^{\text {® }}$ YOUR

| 123A ．．．．．．．．．．．． | .28 | 500 I．．．．．．．．．． | 8.95 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |

152．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 60
153．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 65
165．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2.25
523
10.75

526A．．．．．．．． 10.95
HIDIV－1＊
3.75

238．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2.25 HIDIV－3 ${ }^{\star} \ldots . . .3 .75$
－Takes standard＂golt bal＂type eltane 3 YEARS WARRANTY ON EXR PARTS

SPECIAL（Min． 5 pcs．each）

## Floppy Drive Bargains！！

## While They Last 2 for only $\$ 19900$

WRITE or CALL NDW Ior dur EXCITING BARGAIN－PACKED PERIPHERALS FLYERIII

CDC／MPI 9400 Series．Single Sided Single Density （SS／SD） $8^{\prime \prime}$ Diskette Drives，used．Also known as the MP1 BR－803．Similar $1 / 0$ to SA－800 Series．re moved from equipment being upgraded to DS／DD

AN214Q 1.50

2SC867A ．．．．
2.95

STK439
7.25

UPC1181H．
1.95

2SC1114．．．．． 3.45
UPC1182H．．
1.95

Call Toll－Free 800－526－4928
COD ORDERS WELCOME（Min．order \＄25）
CALL OR WRITE FOR OUR 1982 PRICE LIST
DIGITRON ELECTRONIC
110 Hillside Avenue，Springfield，N．J． 07081 201－379－9016，379－9019
ECG IS A TRADE MARK OF PHILIPS ECG．
DIGITRON ISCG IS AT ASSOCIATED IN ANY WAY WITH PHILIPS ECG

## Now You Can Afford Another 64K．．．

## 保

－Fuhly Static Operation

－Uses Popular 276 4 mont yye Static RAM＇s

－ 1 3ors RAMS Standard
4 Kto Wait States Neeredt fano
－High Qualin FR－4 TMne PC Board
－Switch coucrite dantom：line

> - A Data status anie 6dowe lix - Fully Buffered
> - Gold Mated Contaz Kingers for oon Contact Resistance and Long Lif

> Lines For Up To 16 Mobxtés
> - Extreme Low Power Bissapdity
> - * * 000 Alyp
andor baterchang dede w 2716
The Ex

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 教 ETRON }
\end{aligned}
$$



# VDEOECUPMENT CUALIX - LOW PRICES OFFIHE-SHㅋ.F DElNERY from FORDHAM of course. 



BP STABLIZER/IMAGE ENHANCER/RF CONVERTER/ VIDEO FADER/2-WAY DISTRIBUTION AMPLIFIER our price $\$ 135.00$
each
Most versatile video processor Contains five units in one: stabilizer (video guard remover); image enhancer; video to RF converter; video fader; and dual output distribution amplifier.
Stabilizer Will correct entire range of copy guard distortion such as jitter, vertical roll or black bar travelling through picture.
Enhancer Lets you attain best picture for your own preference
RF Converter Allows your TV sel to receive video and audio signals from your image enhancer, guard stabilizer, video camera, computer, VCR, etc. The direct video signal from any video component cán be fed into the $V-1880$ and converted to a usable RF signal that can go to your TV antenna terminals Video Fader Used to produce professional fade ins and fade outs

## BP VIDEO GUARD STABILIZER

 MODEL V-1875
our price $\$ 45.00$
ias self contained A\&B and bypass swich. Mac moves, concerts and special programs for sale or movies, concens and spe this remov copy guard rental are copy guarded. This removes copy guard and allows you to make copies. Many TV sets wil not play prerecorded lapes because copy guard causes picture to roll and jitter, furn to snow or disappear. Video Guard Stabilizer removes copy guard from signal.

BP video Guard stabilizer/ RF CONVERTER MODEL
v. 1877


OUR PRICE $\$ 69.95$
Same as above but with a butt-in RF Converte that gives the model $\mathrm{V}-1877$ an RF output which can be fed directly to the antenna terminals of a TV set. This enabies you to remove the copy guard from a pre-recorded tape and view it on a N using only a VCR.
Use as an RF Converter only. Used in conjunc tion with your TV, you can leed direct audio and video signats from any video device such as video camera, computer, portable VCR, etc.

## BP VIDEO COMMAND CENTER MODEL V-4803 OUR PRICE \$59.95

A switcher that can accept 6 inputs and direct hem 103 outpuls. Utilizes swich similar toone usec on
home VCR's. You avoid signal loss incurred by using splitters.

JERROLD 60 CHANNEL
CORDLESS TV CONVERTER
MODEL DRX-3-105 our price $\$ 110.00$ each


- Receive up to 60 TV channels - Remote TV Control • Attach to any age or model TV in minutes. - No tools required. - On/Ott button - Channel selection. Channel Stepping. Fine Tuning.


## JERROLD JRX TV REMOTE

 CONVERTERMODEL JRX-3C105 (SWITCH)

$$
\text { OUR PRICE } \$ 79.95 \text { each }
$$

Consists of two unis

- a recelver and
 necting cord is detachable at one end to help you position the unit. May be attached 10 any age or model $T V$ in minutes. No tools required - Receive up to 36 channels. Remote TV control.


## BP video Control center

MODEL V-4802 our price $\$ 19.95$ each Provides remote con trol access of all Video. TV or Cable inputs to TV or Big Screen TV from one location by flipping switch.

- One output, your


TV set or Big Screen TV

- Four inputs - Completely passive, i.e. no AC power required to operate - Auxiliary input and output provides added liexibility

BP UHF CONVERTER FOR TV AND VTR MODEL V-5736

OUR PRICE \$24.95 each 5 For $\$ 100.00$
Use your VCR to its maximum capability Record VHF. UHF Cable or Pay TV while watching any other

## mode.

FEATURES - 36 channels

- Allows complete programming
ot VTR - Super color quality
- Watch or record any combination
of selectable channels - Receives midband,
superband/Pay and all VHF channels on UHF
- For Beta/VHS type recorders or TV set Record and use TV's remote control.


## BP image enhancer

MODEL V-1860
Dramatically improves performance of video cameras and VCR's or second generation recordings) by compensa fing for deterioraion of detail and

$\$ 59.95$ each harpness. Inciudes video distribution amplitier copies at once without loss in signal level.

## BP RF CONVERTER/MODULATOR MODEL V. 1885

our price $\$ 39.95$ each
Allows your TV
o receive video and audio signals from image en nancer, guard
stabilizer, video
camera, computer, VCR, etc
components cannol be directly nooked up to the VHF antenna terminals on your TV set. This problem is solved by using the Model V-1885 RF Converter. Converts video signal from any video component to adjustable RF signal at antenna terminals. Allows your VCR output to leed two TV sets at the same time, with virtually no signal loss
(602) 266-9758 (602) 234-3026
 Wholesale - Retail-Surplus Electronic Parts
6835 N. 16th Street © Phoenix, AZ 85016 LASER POWER SUPPLY Includes: (1) Transformer $\$ 1995$
IN 110/220V.
OUT 1,300V@100ma (1) 2MFD @ 3KV DC Cap. (4) 1000 P.I.V. Diodes (4) Resistors

3995 MICROWAVE DOWN CONVERTER KIT (HMR II type) \$2495


PC Bd., 3-MRF901's, 2-MBD 101 's Thermistor, 1 Choke, 3-Chip Caps, Connector, 8 Resistors + Instructions

## Z8O SPECIAL

| C.P.U | ${ }^{5} 4.25$ | P.I. 0 | ${ }^{\text {s } 2.50 ~}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C.T.C. | ${ }^{\text {s } 2.25}$ | S.I.O | ${ }^{5} 7.50$ |
| 8080A | ${ }^{\text {s }} 3.25$ | 8084 | s3.50 |
| 8251 | 3.95 | 8257 | ${ }^{5} 6.50$ |
| 2114 | 4/55.00 | 2708 | s2.50 |
| 2716 | *3.50 | 2732 | \$5.00 |
| 4116. | ${ }^{\text {s }} 1.50$ | TMS4027 | ${ }^{\text {s } 1.00}$ |



DOWN CONVERTER PWR. SUPPLY

8-12 V.D.C or
(1) LM3909
(1) LED
(1) $100 \mu$ F Cap

## 95c <br> 956

FLASHER KIT
12 Application
special $^{\mathrm{s}} 1.00$ special

| 1N4152..25/s 1.00 Similar to 1 N914 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { N5239. 20/s1.00 } \\ 9 \mathrm{~V} . \text { ZENER } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 N 4001 . 15/51.00 | $1 \mathrm{~N} 4007.10 / 51.00$ |
| TIP 3055 . . 3/s1.00 | 2N3055 . 3/3 1.00 |
| MJ 3000 .... ${ }^{3} 1.00$ Pwr Darlington TO3 | 2N6055.... ${ }^{\mathbf{s}} 1.00$ Pwr Darlington TO |
| TRIAC 200 V. 30A. Stud mnt.... ${ }^{\text {s }} 1.00$ | ```7 Seg. LED Readout HP 5082-7650 5/¹.00``` |
| $3 / * 1.00$ | DIP Relay D.P.S.T. <br> Diode Protect $5 /^{51}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \mathrm{~A} .120 \mathrm{VAC} \\ 3 / 51.00 \end{gathered}$ | Horz P.C. Trimpots $250 \Omega, 500 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$,$10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \ldots . . .4 / \mathrm{s} 1$ |
| 2N2142  <br> 2N3905  <br> 2SC828 $5 / s 1.00$ <br> 2SC644  <br> SPS7390/ECG123P  |  |
|  | MC3420P . . *1.00 |
|  | SN75150 ... ${ }^{\text {s }} 1.00$ |
|  | LM3909 . . . . s 1.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~V} \text {. DIP Relay } \\ & \text { SPST } \ldots .2 /{ }^{1} 1.00 \end{aligned}$ | RED LED . .8/¹.00 |
|  | Transformer . 1.00 12 V.C.T. 250 MA |
| MINI D.P.D.T. <br> Slide . . . . . . 4/*1.00 | $\begin{gathered} \text { TO39 Heat Sinks } \\ \mathbf{3 / s 1 . 0 0} \end{gathered}$ |

[^2]







## QUALITY parts at DISCOUNT PRICES

|  |  | COMPUTER GRADE CAPACITOR <br> 1700 mfd .150 VOC sec .00 3,600 mfd. 40 VDC $\$ 1.00$ $\square$ <br> 6.400 mtd . <br> SOVDC $\$ 2.50$ | TRANSFORMERS <br> 120 volt primaries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 22,000 \mathrm{~m} \\ 2,0,014 \end{array}$ | L.E.D.'s <br> stamdard jumbo |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br> COMPUTER GRADE CAPACITOR SPECLIAL <br>  $\qquad$ <br> CLAMPS TO FIT CAPACITORS 50E E. |  |  |
|  | 170 MFD 330 VOLT 2 FOR 51.50110 FOR 57.00 600 MFD 360 VOLT |  | LED holders <br>  <br> FOR JMMBO LED <br> 10 for 658200 FOR 510.00 |
| 0-13 YDC METER | 600 MFD 360 VOLT \$ 51.00 EA. 10 FOR 59.00 |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 750 MFD 330 VOL | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \text { a } 225 \mathrm{ma} \\ & \hline 2.00 \\ & \hline 3.00 \end{aligned}$ |  | FREE! SEND FOR OUR NEW 198340 PAGE CATALOG FREE!

 4 WATT STEREO AMP

| EDGE CONNECTO | (e) | HPCOIL: 13 WOC 650 a M | SPECIFY COLOR: RED. BLACK, MHITE, GREEN, YELLOW, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALL ARE $156^{\prime \prime}$ SPACING 15/30 GOLD SOLDER EYELET \$2.00 EACH 18/36 GOLD |  |  |  |
| 22/44 GOLD |  |  |  |
| 22/44 TIN <br> SOLOERTAIL (P.C. STYLE) <br> 22/44 GOLD <br> SOLOER EYELET \$?. 50 EACH | FOOT CONTROL WITH SIDE SWITCH <br> MEASURES $43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 9 \quad 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ WITH 100 K LINEAR POT AND MOMENTARY S.P.D.T. SWITCM. $\qquad$ |  | ${ }_{10}^{\text {RDD LIGPHED }}$ ATP. S.T. NOUER $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ SOWARE HOLE $\$ 1.50$ EA 10/ 513.50 |
| 6 volt 9amp/hr RECHARGEABLE ELPOWER EPG90 SOLID GEL CELL | CANMONXLRA-3-13 CONHECTOR <br> 52.00 EACH <br> $\frac{10 \text { for } \$ 19.00}{}$ |  | 6VDC RELAY <br> Hi IIl RELAY; GOLD COBALT ontacts. rated SENSITIVE, TTL ÓIRECT DRIVE |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { BLACK LIGHT } \\ \text { (ULTRAVIOLET) } \\ \text { G.E. MGTSBL } \$ 2.50 \text { en } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |

THAN A YARACTOR UHF TUNER

## SATISFACTON

 GUARANTEED $\$ 15.00$ Freq. Range UHF 470 889MHz Channels 14.83 Output Channel 3.Part No. 320
Avalable on request: Ch 2 or 4
Modified High Gain Tuner
$\$ 15.00$
. The first thing we do is change the standard diode found in every tuner to a Hot Carrier Diode.
2. The tuners output is then measured and compared to our computer derived chart from which we determine the correct value coil to add across the IF output for maximum Pre-Peaked gain.
3. The tuner is fed a standard 10 db antenna input, and while monitoring the output on our Spectrum Analyzer, the tuner is tuned to the desired channel and its oscillator is offset for the desired output frequency as follows:
Ch. 2:58Mhz Ch. 3: 63 Mhz Ch. 4: 68Mhz We call this step peaking because the tuners output looks like a peak on our spectrum analyzer and the highest point of that peak is actually adjusted tor the desired output.
4. Finally, we measure the tuners output one more time which is again compared to our computer derived performance chart to ascertain the correct value of the second coil which is added to the tuners internal connections.
This procedure was developed by Gilco and its our computer derived periformance chars that make our tuner better. That's because almost every tuner gets a ditterent value coil belore it's peaked and then a ditferent value coil atter it's peaked. The combinations are enciless and the way we determine the values

## is our socret.

## PAILTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

Part No. B21 Printed Circuit Boaro. .
$\$ 17.00$
This Printed Circuit Board uses only one jumper, others use 9
2. The component layout is screen printed on the Component side of the pre-drilled P/C Board.
3. The solder side of the P/C Board is covered with High Temperature Solder Resist for ease of assembly.
4. This P/C board was designed to take advan tage of the Gilco High Gain Tuner which means its circuitry is simpler and more efficient than those circuits that require inferior Varactor Tuners.

## ELECTRONIC PARTS KITS

Part No. B22 Complete Parts Kit.
.380 .00
All resistors ( 30 ), Potentiometers ( $1.5 \mathrm{~K}, 3.10 \mathrm{~K}$ ), Panel Mount Potentometer ( 10 K ), Electrolytic Capacitors (6), Ceramic and Mylar Disc Capacitors (35), Variable Capacitors (4). All Intergrated Circuirs (7), Voltage Reguiator, Heat Sink, Diodes (4), IC Sockets (4.8 pin, 3-14 pin), Power Transtormer (24V/1A), Coll Kit with No. 26 wre (4), Speaker (4"-3 0z.), Standotts, Coaxial cable, All misc. Hardware, etc. All parts are individually packaged and labeled
All components including the wire, Hardware, Coaxial Cable and heat sinks are Included in the parts kit. This means your as sembly time lrom start to linish is only 4 hours.
Order all 3, B20, B21, B22.
.110 .00
Order 5 each, B20, B21, B22 . . . . 95.00/set

## AC

A02
New 2 Stage Low Kit $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 . 0 0}$ Noise 28db gain RF
Amplifier. Specially
designed for kit builders
A03 New 1 Stage Low
Kit $\$ 10.50$
Noise 14db gain
Amplifier
A04 $\quad 75-300$ OHM matching $\quad \$ 1.00$
Transformer
F59 Coaxial Connectors.
.30
Mail order only. Send check or money order to: GILCD INTERNATIONAL, INC.
P. O. Box 8817 , Coral Gables, FL 33124

Tel. (305) 823-5891 For COD orders add $10 \%$ shipping and handling or for orders over \$50, acd 5\%.
FL residents ad $5 \%$ sules tax. Ploase withe for mere intermation
CIRCLE 65 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


Contrast Power/Bright V-Hold

VIDEO 100 by AMDEK
FULL
FACTOR
WARRANTY
\$7995
for APPLE
16K RAM CARD
Language Transparent COEX FACTORY \$ 5095 WARRANTY

## 51/4"Floppy

## DISKETTES

All Certified-100\% Guaranteed
BOX of 100
Above with
Hub Rings.
${ }^{5} 149^{00}$

## FLOPPY DISK DRIVE

From Fourth Dimension Systems with Track Zero Micro Switch - DOS 3.2.1 \& DOS 3.3 -CP/M and PASCAL DESIGNED FOR YOUR APPLE ${ }^{\text {Nu }}$ $\$ 29795$ Controller Card for above...........

## COEX $80-$ FT Dor manax PRINTER

- Interface with Apple, ${ }^{\text {rw }}$ Centronics RS-232, IEEE-488
- 9x7 Dot Matrix, 80 CPS, Bi-Directional Printing
- 2K Buffered Memory
- 80, 96, 132 Columns, Graphics and Block Printing
- Selectable Char Pitch, Line Spacing and Feed
$89 / 1000$ COEXInterfaceCard toAPPLE $\$ 49.95$


## VISION-80 ${ }^{\circ}$ \$24900 $80 \times 24$ Video Display Card

Vista Computer Company's new Vision-80 board is a sophisticated yet easy to use video display card for the Apple ${ }^{\text {tw }}$ computer.

## EXTENDER CARDS

for APPLE. . . \$16.95 for I.B.M..... $\$ 19.95$

PROTOTYPING CARDS
for APPLE. . . \$19.95
for I.B.M. ..... \$49.95

## PARALLEL INTERFACE EPSON TO APPLE

 New From $\$ 4095$ CABLE COEX 44 InCLUDED
## DISCOUNT TEST EQUIPMENT

LOWEST PRICES AND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FOR OVER 40 YEARS





## MP SYSTEMS

WILL IMPROVE
YOUR MEMORY
16K EXPANSION KIT 64K EXPANSION KIT 8 pcs $4116200 \mathrm{~ns} \quad 9$ pcs 4164200 ns \$11.95
\$74.25

## AND DRIVE YOU

| livil's' Industry Standard 5 1/4" Winchester <br> Crive <br> 6 mB <br> Siemens" 8" Floppy Disk Drive <br> FDO 100-8 | er Disk <br> $\$ 865.00$ <br> $\$ 300.00$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| FRANKLIN ACE 1000 $\$ 1350.00$ |  |
| MM58167AN <br> APPLE CLOCKCHIP | S 1500 |
|  | 5.50 1200 |

6500 FAMILY

| R6502P | \$ 6.95 |
| :---: | :---: |
| R6511P | 34.55 |
| R6520 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 4.00 |
| R6522P | 6.20 |
| R6532P | 8.55 |
| R6545P | 17.65 |
| H6551P | 8.75 |

## LPS II ${ }^{\text {® }}$

High resolution high speed hight pen for Apple II** $^{*}$ computers Compatible with Frankin Ace 1000
5349.00

## ASK FOR FREE FLYER ASK FOR QUANTITY PRICING

## $\$ 100.00$ minimum order

Terms C.O.D. Prepaid or credit to rated firms F.O.B.: Laguna Hills, CA.

Shipping charges will be added.
All pricing subject to change without notice
Call for quantily pricing.
Bank cards accepled: MasterCard, Visa

## MP Systems

23341 DEL LAGO LAGUNA HILLS, CA 92653 (714) 770-6411

$64 K$
4164
4164
16K RAMS
4116

4116
4116
STATIC RAMS
2016P 1
2016P
611.6P-3

6116LP-3
2114LC-3
2114LC-1
EPROMS
2716
2716-1
2732
2732A-2
2764K
2764-4
2764-3
2532
2564

- MINIMUM ORDER : $\$ 25.00$
- VISA \& MASTERCARD

ACCEPTED

| Unit <br> Price | Z80A | Unit <br> Price |
| ---: | :---: | ---: |
| 7.50 | Z80A CPU | 5.50 |
| 6.50 | Z80A CTC | 5.50 |
|  | Z80A PIO | 580 |
| 1.75 | Z80A DART | 15.00 |
| 1.50 | Z80A DMA SIO/0 | 20.00 |
|  | Z80A SIO/1 | 20.00 |
| 7.00 | Z80A SIO/2 | 20.00 |
| 6.00 | 8000 |  |
| 6.50 | 8035 | 5.50 |
| 7.75 | 8039 | 6.00 |
| 2.00 | 8080 | 6.00 |
| 1.50 | $8080-9$ | 5.00 |
|  | 8085 | 6.00 |
| 3.75 | 8212 | 6.00 |
| 6.00 | 8216 | 1.50 |
| 5.75 | 8243 | 1.50 |
| 11.00 | $8251 A$ | 4.00 |
| 15.00 | $8255 A-5$ | 4.00 |
| 13.00 |  | 4.00 |
| 14.00 |  |  |
| 6.50 |  |  |
| 13.00 |  |  |

MONARCHY ENGINEERING, INC 380 SWIFT AVENUE, UNIT 21 PO BOX 5517 SO SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94080
(415) 873-3055

- PLEASE CALL FOR QUANTITY PRICING • PARTS 100\% GUARANTEED * PROMPT DELIVERY CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS ADD $61 / 2$ SALES TAX/SHIPPING CHARGE $\$ 3.00$ UNDER 3 LBS.



DoKay computer Produes, Ine.
? MON-FP1.8:30 A.M.6:00 P.M.




Call your
local electronic store or send for your

# FREE 

Handbook/Catalog
32 pages with 47 exciting, low cost electronic projects!

## CSEE

these electronic kits in Kit Centers throughout the



Combo-Lock


Also available
PPG's Basic Electronics Course


Good for $\$ 1.00$ OFF on any PPG Kit at your participating electronic stores.
(One coupon per customer) Good until January 31, 1983

Allow 2 weeks for delivery of your FREE PPG Handbook/Catalog.

PPG ELECTRONICS CO., INC 791 RED ROCK ROAD
ST. GEORGE, UTAH 84770

# MAKE RADIO SHACK YOUR PARTS PLACE" 

## No Minimum Order! No Waiting! Huge Selection!

Project Enclosure Sale!


Up to 25\% Off
(A) Deluxe. Classy 2-tone styling, easy to-work plastic end (A) panels. $2^{1 / 4 x}$ $5 \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. Reg. 7.95. 270-218 . . . Sale 5.95 © "Silver-Look". Vented steel tops, easy-towork aluminum chassis, rubber feet.

| Size | Cat. No | Reg | SALE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3^{1 / 4 \times 71 / 2 \times 5 / 5^{\prime \prime}}$ | $270-229$ | 9.95 | 7.99 |
| $2^{1 / 2} \times 5^{1 / 16 \times 45 / 16^{\prime \prime}}$ | $270-228$ | 6.95 | 5.49 |

PC
Board Holder 488 Cut 30\%
Frees hands for easier soldering and repair. Mounts on bench or in a vice. Holds board securely at any angle. 276-1568

Dual IC Board
Accepts two 6 to
20 -pin DIP ICs. Four
149
contact points for
each IC pin
276-159
1.49

Computer Communicators
 179 Each

14-Pin DIPs with Data
1488. RS232 Quad Line Driver. Interfaces terminal equipment with communications devices or connects different logic families. Current limited output. Split supply, 15VDC max. 276-2520
1489. RS232 Quad Line Receiver. Use with above. Will perform logic level translation. Sec tions can be paralleled to obtain multiple outputs from one input. Input threshold hysteresis. Single supply, 10VDC maximum.
276-2521
SN75446 Dual Peripheral Driver. Drives relays and other devices up to 350 $\mathrm{mA}, 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ from logic level input. Diode-clamped inputs. Single 5.5 VDC sup ply. 276-2530

1.79

## 40-Pin DIP With Data

2.79

279
AY-3-1015. Single-Supply UART. Full-duplex universal transceiver accepts asynchronous serial binary characters and converts to a parallel format, and vice versa. Selectable baud rate, number of data bits, stop bits, parity mode. number of data bits, Stop bits, parity mode.
Fully buffered outputs. Low power design. 4.75 to $5.25 \mathrm{VDC}, 276$-1794


1
95
Keeps radio frequency interference from being conducted into sensitive equipment from power line or into line from equipment 5 A at $120 \mathrm{VAC}, 4 \mathrm{~A}$ at 250VAC 273-100 11.95

## MOV Spike Protector <br> V130LA10A Metal Oxide Transient Voltage Absorber Guards 120VAC equipment against malfunctions caused by voltage spikes. Fast response. Ideal for use with EMI/RFI filter. 276-570 1.59

## Miniature SPDT Relays

For limited-space projects that require switching up to 3 amps at 125VAC. Excellent for computer control and other digital circuits. 72-ohm, 5VDC coil. 275-246 12 VDC Coil. 400 ohms, 30 milliamps. For mobile communications and automotive switching. 275-247
$9 / 16 \times 25 / 32 \times 5 / 8$


Low-Voltage Sensor


ICM7201. Lights LED (not incl.) when voltage falls below preset 2.9 V level.


TO. 72
Case
 Add voltage divider for low-battery warn-ing-ideal for nickelCadmium packs!

Has Shielded
$\underset{\substack{\text { Cenier } \\ \text { Tap }}}{\text {. }}$ Power Xformers

- 120vaC Primaries
- Miniature Size . U.L. Listed \begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline Secondary VAC \& Cat. No. \& Each <br>
\hline

 

\hline 6.3 a! 450 mA \& $273-1364$ \& 2.99 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\begin{array}{lll}12.0^{\circ} & \text { at } 450 \mathrm{~mA} & 273.1365 \\ 273.1366\end{array}$ 3.59

3.99

## Semiconductor



Exclusive substitution section lists over 80,000 types and their lowcost Radio Shack equivalents! Also has pin-outs and detailed data on Radio Shack ICs, SCRs, LEDs, diodes and opto devices, replacement tips. 276-4006


## LCD Multimeter



- Easy-to-Read Display - Beep Indicates Range Change \& Continuity
Time-saving audible continuity function sounds at less than 300 ohms resistance Tests forward conduction of diodes and transistors. Measures up 101000 volts DC in four ranges; up to 500VAC in four ranges (accurate from 45 Hz to 10 kHz ); AC and DC current up to 200 mA in six ranges; resistance to 20 megohms in six ranges. All ranges overload protected. Requires two "AA" batteries. With spare fuse and test leads. 22-191
79.95

Check These Video/RF Bargains!
(A) UES-A56F. Sensitive and stable-great for custom video projects and replacement. No projects and replacement. No
moving parts-tuned by 0 to 28 VDC control voltage. 75 -ohm in/out. 12VDC. With data 277-220
[B] Trimmer Capacitors. 5-60 pF, PC mount. Ideal tor IF and low-level RF peaking. 50VDC max. 272-1340 .......Pkg. of $2 / 1.59$
C MC1330 Video Detector.
3rd IF, detector, video and AFT
3 rd IF, detector, vide
buffers. $10-24 \mathrm{VDC}$.
276-1757
2.49

2495 Varactor
UHF-TV
Tuner

C MC1350 Universal IF Amp With AGC. For radio 8-Pin DIP With Data and TV use, DC to $60 \mathrm{MHz}+$. 12 VDC
276-1758
[D] MC1358/CA3065 FM Detector. IF amp, limiter, FM detector, electronic volume attenuator and audio driver. Peifect for homebrew receivers with 100 kHz to 5.5 MHz IFs. $10-24$ VDC. 276 -1759


Great Low Prices on Snap-In Panel Lamps

(A) Neons. One red, one green. Built-in resistors for 120VAC use. Mount instantly in $7 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ holes. 272-709 ........... Pkg. of 2/1.9 [B] 12V Snap-Ins. One amber, one blue for for $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ holes. Long $4^{\prime \prime}$ leads. 272-335

Pkg. of 2/1.89

## Electret Mike



Omnidirectional PC mount. 20 Hz to 15 kHz response. Requires 2-10VDC just 1 mA max current drain. 9.4 mm

270-090
1.19


TMS4027
MK4108
MM5298
$4116-300$
$4116-250$
$4116-200$
4116.150
$4116-120$
2118
MK4816
$4164-200$
4164.150

MK4108 MM5298 4116-250 $4116-200$
4116.150 4116-120 2118 $4164-200$
4164.150

DYNAMIC RAMS $8192 \times 1$ (200ns) $8192 \times 1$ (250ns) $16384 \times 1$ (300ns) $16384 \times 1$ (250ns) $16384 \times 1$ (200ns) $16384 \times 1$ ( 150 ns ) $16384 \times 1$ (120ns) $16384 \times 1 \quad(150 \mathrm{~ns})(5 \mathrm{v})$ $2048 \times 8$ ( 300 ns ) (5v) $65536 \times 1$ (200ns) (5v) $65536 \times 1$ (150ns) (5v)

## EPROMS

| 1702 | $256 \times 8$ | (1us) | 4.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2708 | $1024 \times 8$ | (450ns) | 3.95 |
| 2758 | $1024 \times 8$ | (450ns) (5v) | 5.95 |
| 2716 | $2048 \times 8$ | (450ns) (5v) | 3.95 |
| 2716-1 | $2048 \times 8$ | (350ns) (5v) | 6.25 |
| TMS2716 | $2048 \times 8$ | (450ns) | 7.95 |
| TMS2532 | $4096 \times 8$ | (450ns) (5v) | 7.95 |
| 2732 | $4096 \times 8$ | (450ns) (5v) | 4.95 |
| 2732-250 | $4096 \times 8$ | (250ns) (5v) | 12.95 |
| 2732-200 | $4096 \times 8$ | (200ns) (5v) | 16.95 |
| 2764 | $8192 \times 8$ | (450ns) (5v) | 16.95 |
| 2764-250 | $8192 \times 8$ | (250ns) (5v) | 18.95 |
| 2764-200 | $8192 \times 8$ | (200ns) (5v) | 19.95 |
| TMS2564 | $8192 \times 8$ | (450ns) (5v) | 24.95 |
| MC68764 | $8192 \times 8$ | (450ns) (5v)(24 pin) | 1 |
| 5 v = Single 5 Volt Supply |  |  |  |

EPROM ERASERS

|  |  | Timer | Capacity <br> Chip | Intensity <br> $\left(u W / \mathrm{Cm}^{2}\right)$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| PE-14 |  | 6 | 5,200 | 83.00 |
| PE-14T | $X$ | 6 | 5,200 | 119.00 |
| PE-24T | $X$ | 9 | 6,700 | 175.00 |
| PL-265T | $X$ | 20 | 6,700 | 255.00 |
| PR-125T | $X$ | 16 | 15,000 | 349.00 |
| PR-320 | $X$ | 32 | 15,000 | 595.00 |



| DISC CONTROLLERS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1771 | 16.95 |
| 1791 | 29.95 |
| 1793 | 38.95 |
| 1795 | 54.95 |
| 1797 | 54.95 |
| 6843 | 34.95 |
| 8272 | 39.95 |
| UPD765 | 39.95 |
| 1691 | 18.95 |
| 2143. | 18.95 |
| INTERFACE |  |
| 8 ¢ 26 | 1.69 |
| 8 T 28 | 2.49 |
| 8 T95 | . 99 |
| 8 ¢96 | . 99 |
| 8197 | . 99 |
| 8 T 98 | . 99 |
| DM8131 | 2.95 |
| DP8304 | 2.29 |
| DS8835 | 1.99 |
| DS8836 | . 99 |
| MISC. |  |
| 3242 | 7.95 |
| 3341 | 4.95 |
| MC3470 | 4.95 |
| MC3480 | 9.00 |
| $11 \mathrm{c90}$ | 13.95 |
| 95 H 90 | 7,95 |
| 2513-001 UP | 9.95 |
| 2513-002 LOW | v 9.95 |
| SOUND CHIPS |  |
| 76477 | 3.95 |
| 76489 | 8.95 |
| A Y 3-8910 | 12.95 |
| CRTCONTROLLERS |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 6845 | 14.95 |
| 68845 | 35.95 |
| HD46505SP | 15.95 |
| 6847 | 12.25 |
| 68047 | 24.95 |
| 8275 | 29.95 |
| 7220 | 99.95 |
| CRT5027 | 39.95 |
| CRT5037 | 49.95 |
| TMS9918A | 39.95 |
| BIT-RAT |  |
| GENERATORS |  |
| MC14411 | 11.95 |
| BR1941 | 11.95 |
| 4702 | 12.95 |
| COM5016 | 16.95 |
| COM8116 | 10.95 |
| MM5307 | 10.95 |
| UARTS |  |
| AY3-1014 | 6.95 |
| AY5-1013 | 3.95 |
| PT1472 | 9.95 |
| TR1602 | 3.95 |
| 2350 | 9.95 |
| 2651 | 8.95 |
| TMS6011 | 5.95 |
| IM6402 | 7.95 |
| IM6403 | 8.95 |
| INS8250 | 14.95 |
| KEYBOARD |  |
|  |  |
| AY5-2376 | 11.95 |
| AY5-3600 | 11.95 |
| 74 C 922 See 7 | 74 COO |
| 74 C 923 Series | Prices |
| CLOCK CIRCUITS |  |
|  |  |
| MM5314 | 4.95 |
| MM5369 | 3.95 |
| MM5375 | 4.95 |
| MM58167 | 8.95 |
| MM58174 | 11.95 |
| MSM5832 | 6.95 |

## 8253-5

8255-5

> 8257
$8257-5$
$8257-5$
8259
$8259-5$


| 8000 |  | 6800 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8035 | 5.95 | 68000 | 99.95 |
| 8039 | 6.95 | 6800 | 4.95 |
| INS-8060 | 17.95 | 6802 | 7.95 |
| INS-8073 | 24.95 | 6808 | 13.90 |
| 8080 | 3.95 | 6809E | 19.95 |
| 8085 | 5.95 | 6809 | 12.95 |
| 8085A-2 | 11.95 | 6810 | 2.95 |
| 8086 | 29.95 | 6820 | 4.95 |
| 8087 | CALL | 6821 | 3.25 |
| 8088 | 39.95 | 6828 | 14.95 |
| 8089 | 89.95 | 6840 | 12.95 |
| 8155 | 7.95 | 6843 | 34.95 |
| 8156 | 8.95 | 6844 | 25.95 |
| 8185 | 29.95 | 6845 | 14.95 |
| 8185.2 | 39.95 | 6847 | 12.25 |
| 8741 | 39.95 | 6850 | 3.45 |
| 8748 | '29.95 | 6852 | 5.75 |
| 8755 | 32.00 | 6860 | 9.95 |
|  |  | 6862 | 11.95 |
| 8200 |  | 6875 | 6.95 |
|  |  | 6880 | 2.25 |
| 8202 | 29.95 | 6883 | 24.95 |
| 8203 | 39.95 | $68047^{\circ}$ | 24.95 |
| 8205 | 3.50 | 68488 | 19.95 |
| 8212 | 1.80 | 6800 1 MHZ |  |
| 8214 | 3.85 | 68800 | 10.95 |
| 8216 | 1.75 | $68 \mathrm{B02}$ | 22.25 |
| 8224 | 2.25 | 68B09E | 29.95 |
| 8226 | 1.80 | 68809 | 29.95 |
| 8228 | 3.49 | 68B10 | 7.95 |
| 8237. | 19.95 | 68821 | 12.95 |
| 8238 | 4.49 | 68B45 | 35.95 |
| 8243 | 4.45 | $68 \mathrm{B50}$ | 12.95 |
| 8250 | 10.95 | 68B00 | HZ |

CRYSTALS

\section*{|  |
| :---: | :---: | <br> 1 MHZ}

5.95
6.95

# 6502 

$\mathrm{Z}-80$
2.5 Mhz
32.768 khz

### 1.95

Z80-CPUZ80-CTCZ80-CTC
Z $80-$ DARTZ80-DMAZ80-PIOZ80-SIO/0$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Z80-SIO/1 } & 18.50 \\ \text { Z80-SIO/2 } & 18.50\end{array}$
4.0 Mhz

Z80A-CPU Z80A-CTC
Z80A-DART Z80A-DMA $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Z80A-P1O } & 27.50 \\ \text { Z80A } & 6.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Z80A-SIO/ } & 22.50 \\ \text { Z80A-SIO/1 } & 22.50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Z80A-SIO/2 } & 22.50 \\ \text { Z80A-SIO/9 } & 19.95\end{array}$

> | 6.0 Mhz |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| z80B-CPU | 17.95 |
| z80B-CTC | 15.50 |
| z80B-PIO | 15.50 |

ZILOG
$Z 6132$
$Z 8671$
 34.95
39.95 1.0 mh
1.8432
2.0
2.097152
2.4576
3.2768
3.2768
3.579535
4.0
5.0
5.0
5.0688
5.0688
5.185
5.7143
$\begin{array}{ll}5.0988 & 3.95 \\ 5.7143 & 3.9 \\ 6.95\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}6.0 & 3.95 \\ 6.144 & 3.95 \\ 6.5536 & 3.95\end{array}$

|  |  | 8.95 | 82 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6.5536 | 3.95 | 82 |  |
| 8.0 | 3.95 | 82 |  |
| .7836 |  | 8.95 |  |

10.7836
14.31818
14.318
15.0
15.0
16.0
18.0

### 18.0 18.432

### 18.432 20.0

### 20.0 22.1184

22.1184
32.0

### 1.95

## 825

3.95
5.95
15.25
17.50
5.75
18.50
18.50
18.50
16.95
$Z$
6.00
8.65
18.75
27.50
6.00
22.50
22.50
22.50
19.95
4.95
4.95
3.95
3.95
3.95
3.95
3.95 3.95
3.95

3.95 | 3.95 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.95 |
| 3.95 |
| 3.95 | 3.95

3.95
3.95

T-Th., 9-9 Sat. 11-3 please use your customer number when ordeaing

TERMS: For shipping include $\$ 2$ tor UPS Cround or $\mathbf{\$ 3}$ for UPS Blue Label Air. Hems over 5 pounds require additionsl shipping charges. Foreign crders. include sullicient amount for shipping. There is a $\$ 10$ minimum order. Bay Area and Los Angetes Counfles add $6 \% \%$ Sates Tax. Other California residents add 6\% Sates Tax. We reserve the right to substatute manutacturer. Not responsible for typogernphic al errors. Prices are subject to chance without notice. We will match or beat any competifor's price provided it is not betow our cost.

| 74.500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IC SOCKETS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74LS00 | . 24 | 74LS86 | . 39 | 74LS169 | 1.75 | 74LS323 | 2.75 |  |  |
| 74LS01 | 25 | 74LS90 | 55 | 74LS170 | 1.49 | 74LS324 | 1.75 |  | 100 |
| $74 \mathrm{LSO2}$ | 25 | 74LS91 | . 89 | 74LS173 | . 69 | 74LS352 | 1.29 | 8 pin ST $\quad 13$ | . 11 |
| 74LS03 | 25 | 74L592 | . 55 | 74LS174 | . 55 | 74LS353 | 1.29 | 14 pin ST $\quad 15$ | 12 |
| 74LS04 | . 24 | 74LS93 | . 55 | 74LS175 | . 55 | 74LS363 | 1.35 | 16 pin ST  <br> 18 pin ST .17 | .13 18 |
| 74LS05 | . 25 | 74LS95 | . 75 | 74LS181 | 2.15 | 74LS364 | 1.95 | 20 pin ST 29 | . 27 |
| 74LS08 | . 28 | 74LS96 | . 89 | 74LS189 | 8.95 | 74LS365 | .49 | 22 pin ST . 30 | . 27 |
| 74LS09 | . 29 | 74LS107 | . 39 | 74LS190 | . 89 | 74LS366 | 47 | 24 pin ST 30 | . 27 |
| 74LS 10 | . 25 | 74LS109 | . 39 | 74LS191 | . 89 | 74LS367 | . 45 | 28 pin ST . 40 | . 32 |
| 74LS11 | . 35 | 74LS112 | . 39 | 74LS192 | . 79 | 74LS368 | 45 | 40 pin ST . 49 | . 39 |
| 74LS 12 | . 35 | 74LS113 | . 39 | 74LS193 | 79 | 74LS373 | . 97 | ST SOLDERT |  |
| 74LS13 | . 45 | 74LS114 | . 39 | 74LS 194 | . 69 | 74LS374 | 97 | 8 pin WW . 59 | 49 |
| 74LS14 | . 59 | 74 LS 122 | . 45 | 74LS195 | . 69 | 74LS377 | 1.39 | 14 pin WW . 69 | . 52 |
| 74LS15 | . 35 | 74LS123 | . 79 | 74LS196 | . 79 | 74LS378 | 1.18 | 16 pin WW . 69 | . 58 |
| 74LS20 | . 25 | 74LS124 | 2.90 | 74LS197 | . 79 | 74LS379 | 1.35 | 18 pin WW . 99 |  |
| 74LS21 | . 29 | 74LS125 | . 49 | 74LS221 | . 89 | 74LS385 | 1.90 | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & \text { pin WW } & 1.09 \\ 22 \text { pin WW } & 1.39\end{array}$ |  |
| 74LS22 | . 25 | 74LS126 | . 49 | 74LS240 | . 95 | 74LS386 | . 45 | 24 pin WW 1.49 |  |
| 74LS26 | . 29 | 74 LS 132 | . 59 | 74LS241 | . 99 | 74LS390 | 1.19 | 28 pin WW 1.69 | 1.49 |
| 74LS27 | . 29 | $74 \mathrm{LS133}$ | . 59 | 74LS242 | . 99 | 74LS393 | 1.19 | 40 pin WW 1.99 | 1.80 |
| 74LS28 | . 35 | 74LS136 | . 39 | 74LS243 | . 99 | 74LS395 | 1.19 | WW WIREWR |  |
| 74LS30 | . 25 | 74 LS 137 | . 99 | 74LS244 | . 99 | 74LS399 | 1.49 | 16 pin ZIF 6.75 | call |
| 74LS32 | 29 | 74LS138 | . 55 | 74LS245 | 1.49 | 74LS424 | 2.95 | 24 pin ZIF 9.95 | call |
| 74LS33 | . 55 | 74LS139 | . 55 | 74LS247 | . 75 | 74LS447 | . 37 | ZIF = TEXTOOL |  |
| 74LS37 | . 35 | 74LS145 | 1.20 | 74LS248 | . 99 | 74LS490 | 1.95 | (Zero Insertion | rce) |
| 74LS38 | . 35 | 74LS147 | 2.49 | 74LS249 | . 99 | 74LS624 | 3.99 |  |  |
| 74LS40 | . 25 | 74LS148 | 1.35 | 74LS251 | . 59 | 74LS668 | 1.69 |  |  |
| 74LS42 | . 49 | 74LS151 | . 55 | 74LS253 | . 59 | 74LS669 | 1.89 | E | S |
| 74LS47 | . 75 | 74LS 153 | . 55 | 74LS257 | . 59 | 74LS670 | 1.49 | RS232 MALE | 2.95 |
| 74LS48 | . 75 | 74LS154 | 1.90 | 74LS258 | . 59 | 74LS674 | 9.65 | RS232 FEMALE | 3.50 |
| 74LS49 | . 75 | 74LS155 | . 69 | 74LS259 | 2.75 | 74LS682 | 3.20 | RS232 FEMALE |  |
| 74LS51 | . 25 | 74LS156 | . 69 | 74LS260 | 59 | 74LS683 | 3.20 | RIGHT ANGLE | 5.25 |
| 74LS54 | 29 | 74LS157 | . 65 | 74LS266 | . 55 | 74LS684 | 3.20 | AS232 HOOD | 1.25 |
| 74LS55 | . 29 | 74LS158 | . 59 | 74LS273 | 1.49 | 74LS685 | 3.20 | S-100 ST | 3.95 |
| 74LS63 | 1.25 | 74LS160 | . 69 | 74LS275 | 3.35 | 74LS688 | 2.40 | S-100 WW | 4.95 |
| 74LS73 | . 39 | 74LS 161 | . 65 | 74LS279 | .49 | 74LS689 | 3.20 |  |  |
| 74LS74 | . 35 | 74LS162 | . 69 | 74LS280 | 1.98 | 74LS783 | 24.95 |  |  |
| 74LS75 | . 39 | 74LS163 | . 65 | 74LS283 | . 69 | 81LS95 | 1.49 | DIP SWITC | S |
| 74LS76 | . 39 | 74LS164 | 69 | 74LS290 | . 89 | 81LS96 | 1.49 | 4 POSITION | . 85 |
| 74LS78 | . 49 | 74LS165 | . 95 | 74LS293 | . 89 | $81 \mathrm{LS97}$ | 1.49 | 5 POSITIION | 90 |
| 74LS83 | . 60 | 74LS166 | 1.95 | 74LS295 | .99 | 81LS98 | 1.49 | 6 POSITION | . 90 |
| 74LS85 | . 69 | 74LS168 | 1.75 | 74LS298 | . 89 | 25LS2521 | 2.80 | 7 POSITION | . 95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25LS2569 | 4.25 | 8 POSITION | . 95 |

## Prices Slashed!

| 74500 | . 32 | 74S163 | 1.95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $74 \mathrm{SO2}$ | . 35 | 74S168 | 3.95 |
| 74503 | . 35 | 74S169 | 3.95 |
| 74S04 | . 35 | 74S174 | . 95 |
| 74505 | . 35 | 745175 | . 95 |
| 74508 | . 35 | 74S181 | 3.95 |
| 74 S09 | . 40 | 74S182 | 2.95 |
| $74 \mathrm{S10}$ | . 35 | 74S188 | 1.95 |
| 74S11 | . 35 | 745189 | 6.95 |
| 74S15 | . 35 | 745194 | 1.49 |
| 74520 | . 35 | 74S195 | 1.49 |
| 74522 | . 35 | 74S196 | 1.49 |
| 74530 | . 35 | 74 S197 | 1.49 |
| 74532 | . 40 | 74S201 | 6.95 |
| 74S37 | . 88 | 745225 | 7.95 |
| 74538 | . 85 | 74S240 | 2.20 |
| 74S 40 | . 35 | 74S241 | 2:20 |
| 74S51 | . 35 | 74S244 | 2.20 |
| 74S64 | . 40 | 74S251 | . 95 |
| 74565 | . 40 | 745253 | . 95 |
| 74S74 | -50 | 745257 | . 95 |
| 74585 | 1.99 | 74S258 | . 95 |
| 74586 | . 50 | 74S260 | . 79 |
| 745112 | . 50 | 745274 | 19.95 |
| 745113 | . 50 | 745275 | 19.95 |
| 74S114 | . 55 | 74S280 | 1.95 |
| 745124 | 2.75 | 74S287 | 1.90 |
| 74 S132 | 1.24 | 745288 | 1.90 |
| 745133 | . 45 | 745289 | 6.89 |
| 74S134 | . 50 | 745301 | 6.95 |
| 745135 | . 89 | 745373 | 2.45 |
| 74S138 | . 85 | 74S374 | 2.45 |
| 74S139 | . 85 | 74S381 | 7.95 |
| 745140 | . 55 | 745387 | 1.95 |
| 74S151 | . 95 | 745412 | 2.98 |
| 74S153 | . 95 | 74S471 | 4.95 |
| 74S157 | . 95 | 74S472 | 4.95 |
| 74S158 | . 95 | 745474 | 4.95 |
| 74S161 | 1.95 | 745482. | 15.25 |
| 74S 162 | 1.95 | 745570 | 2.95 |
|  |  | 74S571 | 2.95 |



IF YOU CAN FIND A PRICE LOWER ELSEWHERE, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL MEET OR BEAT THEIR PRICE! (SEE TERMS BELOW)

* Computer managed inventoryvirtually no back orders!
* Very competitive prices!
* Friendly staft!
* Fast service - most orders shipped within 24 hours!


## LED DISPLAYS

| HP 5082-7760 | . ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | cc | 1.29 | Jumbo |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAN 72 | . ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | CA | . 99 | Red | . 10 | . 09 |
| MAN 74 | . ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | cc | . 99 | Jumbo |  |  |
| FND-357 (359) FND-500 (503) | ${ }^{.375}{ }^{\text {5 }}$ | cc | .75 |  | . 18 | . 15 |
| FND-507 (510) | .5" | CA | 99 | Yellow | 18 |  |




CMOS 4000

|  |  |  | 1N | $A R$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LM301 | 34 | LM339 | . 99 | NE564 | 2.95 | LM1496 | . 85 |  |  |  |  |
| LM301H | . 79 | LM340 (see | 7800) | LM565 | 99 | LM1558H | 3.10 | CA 3039 | 2.75 1.29 | CA 3082 | 1.65 |
| LM307 | 45 | LM348 | . 99 | LM566 | 1.49 | LM1800 | 2.37 | CA 3046 | 1.29 | CA 3083 CA 3086 | 1.55 .80 |
| LM308 | 69 | LM350K | 4.95 | LM567 | . 89 | LM1812 | 8.25 | CA 3059 | 2.90 | CA 3089 | 2.99 |
| LM308H | 1.15 | LM350T | 4.60 | NE570 | 3.95 | LM1830 | 3.50 | CA 3060 | 2.90 | CA 3096 | 3.49 |
| LM309H | 1.95 | LM358 | .69 | NE571 | 2.95 | LM1871 | 5.49 | CA 3065 | 1.75 | CA 3130 | 1.30 |
| LM309K | 1.25 | LM359 | 1.79 | NE592 | 2.75 | LM1872 | 5.49 | CA 3080 | 1.10 | CA 3140 | 1.15 |
| LM310 | 1.75 | LM376 | 3.75 | LM703 | . 89 | L.M1877 | 3.25 | CA 3081 | 1.65 | CA 3146 | 1.85 |
| LM311 | . 64 | LM377 | 1.95 | LM709 | . 59 | LM1889 | 1.95 |  |  | CA 3160 | 1.19 |
| LM311H | . 89 | LM378 | 2.50 | LM710 | . 75 | LM1896 | 1.75 |  |  |  |  |
| LM312H | 1.75 | LM379 | 4.50 | LM711 | 79 | LM2877 | 2.05 |  |  |  |  |
| LM317K | 3.95 | LM380 | 89 | LM723 | . 49 | LM2878 | 2.25 |  |  |  |  |
| LM317T | 1.19 | LM380N-8 | 1.10 | LM723H | 55 | LM2900 | . 85 | TL494 | 4.20 | 75365 | 1.95 |
| LM318 | 1.49 | LM381 | 1.60 | LM733 | 98 | LM2901 | 1.00 | TL496 | 1.65 | 75450 | . 59 |
| LM318H | 1.59 | LM382 | 1.60 | LM741N-8 | . 35 | LM3900 | . 59 | TL497 | 3.25 | 75451 | . 39 |
| LM319H | 1.25 | LM383 | 1.95 | LM741N-14 | . 35 | LM3905 | 1.25 | 75107 | 1.49 | 75452 | 39 |
| LM319 | 1.25 | LM384 | 1.95 | LM741H | . 40 | LM3909 | 98 | 75110 | 1.95 | 75453 | 39 |
| LM320 (see | 7900) | LM386 | . 89 | LM747 | . 69 | LM3911 | 2.25 | 75150 | 1.95 | 75454 | . 39 |
| LM322 | 1.65 | LM387 | 1.40 | LM748 | . 59 | LM3914 | 3.95 | 75154 | 1.95 | 75491 | . 79 |
| LM323K | 4.95 | LM389 | 1.35 | LM1014 | 1.19 | LM3915 | 3.95 | 75188 | 1.25 | 75492 | 79 |
| LM324 | . 59 | LM390 | 1.95 | LM1303 | 1.95 | LM3916 | 3.95 | 75189 | 1.25 | 75493 | 89 |
| LM329 | . 65 | LM392 | . 69 | LM1310 | 1.49 | MC4024 | 3.95 |  |  | 75494 | 89 |
| LM331 | 3.95 | LM394H | 4.60 | MC1330 | 1.69 | MC4044 | 4.50 |  |  |  |  |
| LM334 | 1.19 | LM399H | 5.00 | MC1349 | 1.89 | RC4136 | 1.25 |  |  |  |  |
| LM335 | 1.40 | NE531 | 2.95 | MC1350 | 1.19 | RC4151 | 3.95 |  | 8) FET |  |  |
| LM336 | 1.75 | NE536 | 6.00 | MC1358 | 1.69 | LM4250 | 1.75 |  |  |  |  |
| LM337K | 3.95 | NE555 | . 34 | LM1414 | 1.59 | LM4500 | 3.25 |  |  |  |  |
| LM337T | 1.95 | NE556 | . 65 | LM1458 | . 59 | LM13080 | 1.29 | TL072 | .79 1.19 | LF347 | 2.19 2.19 |
| LM338K | 6.95 | NE558 | 1.50 | LM1488 | 69 | LM13600 | 1.49 | TL074 | 2.19 | LF351 | 2.19 .60 |
|  |  | NE561 | 19.95 | LM1489 | . 69 | LM13700 | 1.49 | TLO81 | . 79 | LF353 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TL082 | 1.19 | LF355 | 1.10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TL083 | 1.19 | LF356 | 1.10 |
| $H=T O .5 C A N$ |  |  |  | T TO-220 | $K$ TO. 3 |  |  |  |  | LF357 | 1.40 |

BEST SELLING BOOKS
OSBORNE/MC GRAW-HILL
Apple II User's Guide
68T Controller's Handbook 68000 Assembly Language CBASIC User Guide

## SYBEX

Your Your First Computer The GP/M Handbook Microprocessor Interfacing Mechniques

VISIT OUR RETAIL STORE

* NEW HOURS * NOW OPEN TUESDAY \& THURSDAY EVENINGS TILL 9:00 P.M.

| VOLTAGE REGULATORS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{72085} 7$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{89}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{89}$ |  |  |
| 7805k | 1.39 |  |  |
|  | ¢, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{780 \\ 78.15 \\ 78.15}}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{9.95}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

5¼" DISK DRIVES

TANDON

TM100-1 (FOR IBM) 229.00

TM100-2 (FOR IBM) 295.00

SHUGART

SA 400L (40 TRACK) 199.95
SA 400 ( 35 TRACK) 189.95

## CABINET FOR 5¼"

 DISK DRIVE* COLOR MATCHES APPLE * FITS SHUGART


## SPECIAL — ${ }^{\text {s }} 29.95$

## MICROCOMPUTER HARDWARE HANDBOOK

FROM ELCOMP - \$14.95 Over 800 pages of manufacturers data sheets on most commonly used IC's. Includes:

* TTL-74/74LS and 74F
* Voltage Regulators
* Memory - RAM, ROM. EPROM
* CPU's - 6800. 6500, Z80. 8080 , 8085, 8086/8
* MPU support \& interface - 6800 . $6500, Z 80,8200$, etc.


## WE NOW STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF DISC, ELECTROLYTIC, MONOLITHIC AND TANTALUM CAPACITORS

## RESISTORS

$1 / 4$ WATT 5\% CARBON FILM ALL
STANDARD VALUES
FROM 1 OHM TO 10 MEG OHM 50 PCS. SAME VALUE . 025 EA
100 PCS. SAME VALUE . 02 EA
1000 PCS. SAME VALUE

JDR MICRODEVICES, INC.
1224 S. Bascom Avenue San Jose, CA 951.28 800-538-5000 • 800-662-6279 (CA) (408) 995-5430 • Telex 171-110

- NEW HOUAS -M-W-F, 9-5 T-Th., 9-9 Sat. 11-3
retail store
pLeASE uSE Your customer number when ordering
TERMS: For shipping include $\$ 2$ for UPS Ground or $\mathbf{5 3}$ tor UPS Blue Label Air. Items over 5 pounds require additional shipping charges. Foreign crders. include sufficient amount for shapping. There is a $\$ 10$ minimum order. Bay Area and Los Angeles Counties add $6^{1} 2^{\circ}$ n Sales Tax. Other California residents add $6^{\circ}$. Sales Tax. We reserve the right to substitute manufacturer. Not responsible tor typographical errors. Prices are subject to change withoul notice. We will m.atch or beat any competitor's price provided it is not below our cost.


## THE ULTIMATE APPLE*

## COOLING FAN ${ }^{\$ 6995}$

* Easy Installation
* No modification of Apple required
* Color matches Apple
* Switch on front controls fan, computer and monitor.
$\star$ Ultra-quiet, reliable fan.
* Completely eliminates problems caused by overheating


## 16K RAM CARD

* Upgrade your 48 K Apple II to full 64 K of RAM
* Fully software and hardware compatible with the Apple language card and microsoft Z80 card.
* Eliminates the need for the Applesoft or Integer Basic ROM card when used in conjunction with DOS 3.3.
* Allows you to run Apple Fortran or Pascal with no difficulty.
* Available as bare board, kit, or assembled and tested board.

PRICE REDUCED<br>ASSEMBLED \& TESTED .... \$49.95<br>BARE CARD . . . . . $\$ 14.95$<br>KIT<br>$\$ 44.95$

## DISK DRIVE ${ }^{\text {s } 29995}$

$\star$ Includes metal cabinet
$\star$ Color matches Apple

* 35 Tracks/single side
* Includes cable
* Use with Apple II

Controller
ORDER TOLL FREE 800-538-5000 800-662-6279 (CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS)


MONITORS
NEC јв1201м
\$16900
ZENITH zum-121 ${ }^{\$ 11900}$ COLOR
AMDEK color ${ }^{\text {s }} 335^{00}$
NEC лс 1201м
${ }^{\$ 32900}$

## PRINTERS

MX-80
MX-80FT
MX-100
CALL FOR PRICE
WE HAVE APPLE AND TRS-80
INTERFACE CARDS AND CABLES

## SA400 35 TRACK DISK DRIVE

 CLEARANCE* VERY LIMITED SUPPLY
* MODIFY FOR USE IN APPLE
* PRE-REVISION "L" MODEL
* THEY WON'T LAST LONG
$\$ 189^{95}$


## 51⁄4" DISKETTES

ATHANA ss so soft24.95MEMOREX ss so soft ..... 26.95
VERBATIM ss so soft ..... 29.95
VERBATIM 10 section hard ..... 29.95


ACTIVE ELECTRONICS

## ANNUAL

HIGH TECHNOLOGY SALE STATIC RAM'S
 $K$ ( $1 \mathrm{~K} \times 4$ ) 2OONS 18 PIN LOW POWER (1K $\times 4$ 4) 300NS 18 PIN LOW POWER K ( $4 \mathrm{~K} \times 1$ ) 450 NS 18 FIN (CMCS 16K ( $16 \mathrm{~K} \times 1$ ) 70NS 20 PIN $\begin{array}{lll}16 \mathrm{~K} & (2 \mathrm{~K} \times 8) & 250 \mathrm{NS} 24 \text { PIN (CMOS) } \\ 16 \mathrm{~K} & (2 \mathrm{~K} \times 8) & 150 \mathrm{NS} 24 \text { PIN (CMOS }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}16 \mathrm{~K} & (2 \mathrm{~K} \times 8) & \text { KOONS } 24 \text { PIN (CMOS) } \\ 4 \mathrm{~K} & (1 \mathrm{~K} \times 4) & 450 \mathrm{NS} \cdot 18 \text { PIN (CMOS) }\end{array}$
dynamic ram's

P4416-20 C2716/

TMS2516 | N |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\dot{N}$ |  |
| N |  |
| N |  |
| N |  |

## BIPOLAR PROM'S

| $6330 / 82523$ |
| :--- |
| $6331 / 825123$ |


| $32 \times 8$ | OC | 16 PIN | Reduced |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $32 \times 8$ | TS | 16 PIN | Reduced |
| $256 \times 4$ | OC | 16 PIN | Reduced |
| $256 \times 4$ | TS | 16 PIN | Reduced |
| $512 \times 8$ | TS | 24 PIN | Reduced |
| $1024 \times 4$ | TS | 18 PIN |  |
| $1024 \times 8$ | TS | 24 PIN |  |
| $2048 \times 4$ | TS | 18 PIN | Reduced |
| $2 \mathrm{~K} \times 8$ | TS | 24 PIN |  |

## MICROPROCESSOR CHIP SETS

| $\begin{aligned} & 6500 \\ & \text { FAMILY } \end{aligned}$ | 8080 FAMILY |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{8035} 5$ |
| 6502 CPU 6.95 |  |
| PA 4.65 | ${ }_{6.95}^{4.95858} 88$ |
| ViA 7.95 | 8086 |
| R10т 10.85 |  |
| 6551 AC14 9.95 | ${ }^{8,55}$ |
| 6800 |  |
|  | UAR |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{6802}$ CPU | ECL |
| 6888 CPU ${ }^{\text {9.45 }}$ | M2510 |
| ${ }_{68099} \mathrm{CPU} 13.95$ | ifuly dec |
| a ${ }^{\text {am }}$ |  |
| ${ }^{6821} \mathrm{PA} \mathrm{CA}^{2.65}$ | S |
|  |  |

93L422PC $1 \mathrm{~K}(256 \times 4)$ Low Power
TTL RAM Tristate Plastic
93L422DC 14.95
TTL RAM Tristate Ceramic
934220C $1 \mathrm{~K}(256 \times 4)$ TTL RAM
Trisiate Ceramic
UPD4104C $(4096 \times 14$ STATIC RAM
300NS Iristate
Microprocess or Quartz
Crystals
Crys
Standard Frequencies and Packages
$\quad 1$ thru 12 MHZ only $\$ 4.95 \mathrm{ea}$



EDGE BOARD CONNECTORS

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .156" $\times 200$ LEAD SPACING |  |  |  |
| IF YOU'RE STILL LOOKING FOR THE BEST DISK DRIVES, YOU'VE FOUND THEM |  |  |  |
| 100 | 250k BYIE SINGLE SIOED DISC DRIVE SOOK BYIE DOUBLE SIOED DISC DRIVE1000 K BYIE DOUALE SIDED (96)PI) DISC DRIVE |  | VE $\quad$295.00 <br> 395.500 <br> 50.00 |
| TM 8888.188 | BOOK BYIE SINGLE SIOED SLIM INE 600K BYTE DOUBLE SIDED SLIM LINE |  | ${ }_{695500}^{54500}$ |
| IM $501 \quad 5$ | 64 M PYIE WINCHISIER HARD DIISC |  | 885.00 |

UNBELIEVABLE!!!
1982 I.C. MASTER DELUXE 3,500 PAGE 2 VOLUME SET

NOW ONLY


LIMITED STOCK AVAILABLE ORDER NOW BEFORE WE SELL OUT! Refer to our previous
DECEMBER ad for other devices not listed here. Active is your one stop source for the widest variety of electronic components. Contact us for devices not listed and for volume quotes. Unless superceded next month, the prices will remain valid for 60 days.
CERAMIC DISC CAPACITORS


TOLL FREE 800-343-0874 Mon: • Fri.: 8:00 a.m. • 7:00 p.m. EST Sat: 10:00 a.m. $4: 00$ p.m. EST


## COMPUTER

Full Range of VIC Software \＆ Accessories Available A7518 Datasette A7519 VIC Single Disc Drive 4520 VIC Graphic Printer 575 Modem


## ONLY <br>  <br> Sanyo DIGITAL IMPACT PRINTER $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 8 8}$



| Multi－Voltage Precision Regulated POWER SUPPLY 40 <br>  $\$ 19.95$ |
| :---: |

$\$ 3.99$
A7301 12V in 3A． 30 Walls．TO． 3 case $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 7}$
A7300 12 V ＂ 5 A .50 Walts ．To 3 case $\mathbf{\$ 3 . 9 9}$


## 

SPARTAN
Electronics Inc.
$C A L$
(516) 499-9500

6094 Jericho Tpke. Commack, N.Y. 11725

## पाGe20 $\$ 205^{\circ 0}$

 205.00.+ .349 .00
.$\quad 69.00$

Composite Video-sound
 \$299
DELUXE 40 CHANNEL VHF to UHF Block Converter
Features accessible fine tuning knob included: matching $X$ former and two cables


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## 40 Channel VHF to UHF Block Converter 28.95 Ea. <br> 24.954 \& up



CIRCLE 64 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## ADVERTISING INDEX

RADIO-ELECTRONICS does not assume any responsibility for errors that may appear in the index below.


# If we only tell you the features you'll never guess the price. 

 Leader has 6 great oscilloscopes from 15 to 35 MHz , with more features and the lowest list prices ever.We've designed brand ne'w low and medium bandwidth oscilloscopes and built in many features you may never have seen in similar units. Then we priced them well below the units they replace Surprising? Not any more. It's exactly the kind of innovative technology and superb quality you've come to expect from Leader.

Ever see trigger holdoff on a 20 MHz scope? Or $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ sensitivity? Now Leader gives you these and so much more. Check it out:
LBO-524/LBO-524L:
35 MHz
CALIBRATED DUAL TIME BASE $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ SENSITIVITY 7 kV PDA 6
RECTANGULAR CRT INTERMAL GRATICULE DELAYED SWEEP TRIGGERED FUNCTION

- Variable SWEEP HOLDOFF
ALIERNATE CHANNEL TRIGGERING
AUTO FOCUS
- CHANNEL 1 OUTPUT

LBO-523: 35 MHz

- 7 kV PDA 6" RECTANGULAR CRT
- INTERNAL GRATICULE
- $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ SENSITIVITY
- VARIABLE SWEEP HOLDOFF
- ALTERNATE CHANNEL TRIGGERING
- AUTO focus
- CHANNEL 1 OUTPUT


IBO-522: 20 MHz

- $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ SENSITIVTIY
- 6" RECTANGULAR CRT
- INTERNAL GRATICULE
- ALTERNATE CHANNEL TRIGGERING
- Variable SWEEP HOLDOFF
- AUTO FOCUS
- CHANNEL 1 OUTPUT

LBO-514AiLBO-513A: 15 MHz

- 1 mV SENSITIVITY
- $0.5 \mu$ S SWEEP SPEED
- X-Y MODE CAPABILITY
- LBO-514A AVAILABLE WITH 6 kV ACCELERATING POTENTIAL

Two-year warrarty.
Evaluation units.
Cur two-year warranty (even on the CRT) is backed by factory service depots on both coasts. Evaluation units are available to qualified customers.

## Call toll-free (800) 645-5104

Contact us today for an evaluation unit, catalog showing over 60 Leader test instruments, the name of your nearest "Select" cistributor and more information.

For professionals
 the nss umenticopporiten difference.

380 Oser Avente
Hauppauge, N. Y. 11783 (5i6) 231-6900 Regional Offices: Chicago, _os Angeles, Callas

CIRCLE 20 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD


## BJW-3

## The Battery JUST WRRO" Tool just keeps going degoing

Tris revolutionary new battery powered loo w II wrop insulcted wire around $.025^{\circ}$ ( 0.63 mm ) square terminal posts without the need for pre-culting and pre-stripping. Alows daisy ct ain. one-level wire wrapping strings. Tool has built-in cul-otf mechanism to end string at any time.

Supolied complete with bit and 100 ft . $(30.4 \mathrm{~m}) 30$ AWG ( 0.25 mm ) wire.

- Fast and simple operation
- Daisy chain or point-to-point wiring
- Complete with bit and sleeve
- Aulomatic feed mechanism
- Cuts off wire at end of string
- Convenient wire refill spools

| REPLACEMENT WIRE ROLLS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| COLOR | 100 ft. $(30 \mathrm{Am})$ |
| Blue | R-JW-8-100 |
| While | R-JW-W-100 |
| Yellow | R-JW-Y-100 |
| Red | R-JW-R-100 |


[^0]:    Radio-Electronics, (ISSN 0033-7862) Published monthly by Gernsback Publications, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003. Second-Class Postage Paid at New York, N. Y. and additional mailing offices. One-year subscription rate: U.S.A. and U.S. possessions. $\$ 14.97$. Canada, $\$ 17.97$. Other countries, $\$ 22.47$ (cash orders only, payable in U.S.A. currency.) Single copies $\$ 1.50$. © 1982 by Gerns back Publications, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in U.S.A.
    Subscription Service: Mail all subscription orders. changes. correspondence and Postmaster Notices of undelivered copies (Form 3579) to Radio-Electronics Subscription Service. Box 2520, Boulder. CO 30322.

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

[^1]:    *Price F.O.B. Beaverton, OR Price subject to change.

[^2]:    116 CIRCLE 62 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

