# adio- <br> an inexpensive keyboard organ pecs for car stereo equipment able NTSC color-bar generator 

## BUILD A BACKYARD SATELLITE TV RECEIVER



How to fix VCR transport problems Build a versatile $31 / 2$-digit DMM Circuits that talk back to you

CSC's Model LM-3 Logic Monitor. It's a new breed of test instrument. Here in a single compact package are forty high-speed high-impedance precisionthreshold logic state indicators with triggerable latching modes

Just connect the LM-3 Logic Monitor to any combination of bus lines, test points, IC pins or other nodes. Pick the operating mode: the LM-3's display follows up to 40 channels of data in RUN; stores and displays 40 data channels when triggered in LATCH; or updates its latched data display with every trigger in RETRIG. There's even a pushbutton to manually latch the display

The applications are endless Connect to the pins of a processor, UART, memory - any IC-for device tests. Follow the action of a logic tree by
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More? More than we have room to tell. Compatibility with past, present and future logic families from ECL to TTL to CMOS. Constant input impedance at every threshold level. 5 MHz channel response. A comprehensive instruction/ application manual as innovative as the instrument itself. Plus cables and connectors to make the package complete.

40 logic channels. Triggerable memory. And more. At \$585*, it's probably underpriced. Call now and get the full story.


Smarter tools for testing and design.

[^0]

In Roger started pitching for his little team, he was just another player. And $n$ was no better than anybody elses. months later a small miracle took place. was the best pitcher on the team and ast ball that was the most powerful in his - and all thanks to his father. jer's success came from a radar gunme type device used by police to catch ling motorists.

## SCRAMBLED EGGS

minute Roger's father was able to clock in's pitching speed, Roger was subconsly given a daily challenge of pitching $r$ and faster to beat his previous speed. lore he practiced, the better he got. jer's father paid $\$ 2,000$ for the radar gun. his upper class neighborhood, it wasn't lusual for a father to spend that kind of $y$ to help his son.

## SPEEDING CITATION

trge manufacturer of radar-type security es saw what Roger's father had done and at there was a definite need to produce a ost radar unit designed exclusively for the s market.
き company, Solfan Systems, developed ports Radar gun-a major breakthrough jectile speed detection as well as elecradar circuitry.
ing the doppler effect of radar and ed-lock-loop circuits, Solfan has develthe Sports Radar gun that compares to the most sophisticated of police radar that cost \$2,000.

## OVERLAND EXPRESS

e Sports Radar gun is held in your hand zointed toward the pitcher. You turn it on, $s$ the ready button, and point the gun. The will ignore the moving arm of the pitcher will lock in on the moving ball. The radar would then follow the ball for approxily ten milliseconds and the built in compuheasures and computes the speed and les the reading on the display. The gun iters the speed to the exact mileage within half miles per hour.

The gun can be mounted on a tripod so that the person taking the measurements can also catch the ball.
In tennis, the speed of the serve can be measured by aiming the gun at the person serving. You can also use the unit by yourself by setting the unit on a tripod and measuring the speed from behind.

## WORKING AND PLAYING

Aside from its extreme accuracy and advanced electronics, the unit is priced to meet the budget of every sports-minded athlete or parent. It's only $\$ 149.95$ complete.
You can measure the speed of baseballs, soccer balls, tennis balls, golf balls, hockey pucks, downhill skiers, radio controlled model airplanes or anything that moves-even automobiles.


The speed is flashed on the large LED display and is shown in miles per hour.
The unit accepts two commercially available 6 -volt lantern batteries which you can purchase locally or from JS\&A for only $\$ 2$ each. The batteries will last for weeks with normal use.

## SUCCESS AND GOOD THINGS

The unit comes in a sports blue color and weighs 38.4 ounces, exclusive of batteries. It's rugged, well built and designed to endure the typical use and abuse it would normally receive.

We urge you to test this exciting new product during our 30 -day free trial. Order the Sports Radar gun. When you receive it, measure your child's pitching speed. Test it on your own tennis serve. See how knowing your speed will actually improve it as you try to out perform your previous record fast pitch or serve. Then decide if the Sports Radar gun doesn't make a very exciting addition to your sports equipment.

## ONE FOR THE MONEY

If you are not convinced that the Sports Radar gun is something that you'll use constantly to help improve your game, return it for a prompt and courteous refund, including your $\$ 3.50$ postage and handling. You can't loseand chances are your son will at least have the most popular new product in the neighborhood.
To order one for your test, simply send your check for $\$ 149.95$ plus $\$ 3.50$ for postage and handling to JS\&A Group, Inc., at the address shown below. (Illinois residents please add $5 \%$ sales tax.) Credit card buyers may call our toll-free number below. If you wish to buy a set of two six-volt batteries, simply add $\$ 4.00$ to your order.

We'll then send your unit, the batteries (if you order them from us), a 90 -day limited warranty and complete easy-to-understand instructions.
Radar electronics for the sports enthusiast is now a reality. Watch your game improve by ordering your Sports Radar gun at no obligation, today.


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# Sabtronics gives you DMM and Frequency Counter kits with more features, better performance and incredibly lower prices 

Model 2010A Bench/Portable DMM:

## $\$ 69.95$ kit

Features: $31 / 2$ digit LED display • 31 measurement ranges 6-Functions • $0.1 \%$ Basic DCV accuracy • Touch-and-hold capability • Hi-Lo Ohms • 40 Hz to 40 kHz frequency response - Auto Zero, Auto Polarity - Overload protected - Overrange indication - Single chip LSI logic • Laser-trimmer resistor network and ultra-stable band-gap reference for better long term accuracy - Built-in NiCd battery charging circuit.
BriefSpecifications: DC Volts $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 1000 V in 5 ranges; $A C$ Volts $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 1000 V in 5 ranges; DC Current $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 10 A in 6 ranges; AC Current $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 10 A in 6 ranges; Resistance $0.1 \Omega$ to $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ in 6 ranges; Diode Test Current $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 1 mA in 3 ranges; Input impedance, $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ on AC and DC volts; Power requirement, 4.5 to 6.5 VDC (4 "C" cells) or optional AC adapter/ charger.


Model 2015A Bench/Portable DMM: $\$ 89.95$ kit
Same features and specifications as Model 2010A except with large, $0.5^{\prime \prime}$ LCD $31 / 2$ digit display.

Optional Accessories:
\# AC-115, AC adapter/charger \$7.95
\#THP-20, Touch and Hold Probe $\$ 19.95$
\#NB-120 NiCd Battery Set $\$ 18.75$

## Model 8610A Frequency Counter: <br> $\$ 89.95$ kit

Features: 8 -digit LED display $\cdot 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 600 MHz guaranteed frequency range ( 5 Hz to 750 MHz typical) - 3 Gate times • 10 MHz TCXO Time base - Auto decimal point • Overflow indicator Leading zero blanking - Resolution to 0.1 Hz -Built-in charging circuit for NiCd batteries.
Brief Specifications: Freauency Range, switch selectable, $10 \mathrm{MHz}, 100 \mathrm{MHz}, 600 \mathrm{MHz} \cdot$ Sensitivity, $\pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ RMS to $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \pm 50 \mathrm{mV}$ RMS, 100 MHz to $450 \mathrm{MHz} ; 90 \mathrm{mV}$ RMS 450 MHz to 600 MHz - Impedance, $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 10 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 100 MHz ranges; $50 \Omega, 600 \mathrm{MHz}$ range $\cdot$ Gate time (switch selectable) $0.1 \mathrm{sec}, 1 \mathrm{sec}, 10 \mathrm{sec} \cdot$ Temperature stability, $0.1 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ - Ageing rate $< \pm 5$ $\mathrm{ppm} / \mathrm{yr}$ - Accuracy, 1 ppm or $0.0001 \%$ - Input protection, 150 V RMS to 10 kHz (declining with frequency) - Power Requirement, 4.5 to 6.5 V DC @ 300 mA ( 4 "C" cells) or optional AC adapter/ charger ( 7.5 to 9 V DC @ 300 mA ).

## Ordering Information

USA - Add $\$ 5.00$ per kit for shipping \& handling. Personal checks have to clear before goods are shipped (allow 2.3 weeks). For faster delivery send cahsiers check or money order. $10 \%$ deposit tor C.O.D. orders. Florida residents and sales tax. CANADA - Add $\$ 6.00$ per kit for shipping \& handling. No C.O.D. Payment in U.S. funds. OVERSEAS - Add $\$ 21.00$ per kit for airmail delivery. Payment by bank draft in U.S. funds.

Also available Model 8110 A , same
as 8610A except maximum
frequency is 100 MHz and without battery charging circuit: $\$ 59.95$ kit

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THE MAGAZINE FOR NEW IDEAS IN ELECTRONICS


## Sabtronics NEW Hand-held Digital Multimeters...

# The only thing that beats their performance is their price. 

Accurate performance you can rely on, time after time. That's what you expect from a quality DMM. But don't expect to pay as much for it any more. Because now Sabtronics brings you top quality DMMs with more features and better accuracy than other comparable units on the market today. And they cost surprisingly less!

## We cut the price. Not the quality.

What you get is a precision crafted unit that features single-chip LSI logic, laser trimmed resistor network and a stable band-gap reference element for better long term accuracy. Basic DCV accuracy is $0.1 \%$. The Model 2035 A gives you 32 measurement ranges over 6 functions and the Model 2037A an additional two temperature ranges.

## First in features.

First in price.
Both models feature touch-andhold capability with the optional probe - its so convenient, you'll wonder why the expensive models haven't got it yet! And twoterminal input for all measurement functions - this eliminates lead switching and makes your job easier. The Model 2037A even has a built-in temperature measuring circuit with a $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ range $\left(-58^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.+302^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ and is supplied complete with the sensor
probe. Of course, auto zero, auto polarity and overload protection are standard. And you get 200 hour operation from a single 9 V transistor battery. A low battery indicator warns you of the last $20 \%$ of battery life. The large, crisp LCD readouts allow easy viewing even in bright sunlight. Assembling either kit is simple with our easy-tofollow, step-bv-step instructions. And the built-in calibration references allow you to calibrate the unit any time, any place.
We've even eliminated difficult inter-connect wires. All parts mount on the PC board. The only wires you solder are the two battery-snap leads.

## Biggest value in small DMMs

We are so sure that the Model 2035A and 2037A are the best values available that we offer a money-back guarantee. Examine either unit in your own home for 10 days, and if you are not convinced that it is the best value for your money, return it in its original condition for a prompt and courteous refund of the purchase price (less shipping and handling). Order yours today! Use the convenient order form or call


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OVERLOAD PROTECTION: 1000 V DC or ACpeak all voltage ranges; $250 \mathrm{~V} D C$ or ACpeak all Ohms ranges; 2A/250V fuse all current ranges.
leodiscs heat up: A traditional rivalry has been buried ne interest of videodisc standardization. CBS and RCA, litional rivals in the battles over color-TV systems, phoraph record speeds, and bitter competitors in broadling and records, have finally gotten together on someg. CBS has taken out a license to press discs for the A SelectaVision grooved capacitance disc system, th is scheduled to go into nationwide marketing early in 1 (See Radio-Electronics, March 1980). CBS's pressing ration is scheduled to be on stream in 1982. In the antime, RCA will custom-press videodiscs for CBS.
d from Japan: Mighty Matsushita Electric finally got ing on videodiscs, too, after more than a year of indeci. Matsushita scrapped its own mechanical Visc-O-Pac em to officially embrace the grooveless capacitance ) (video high density) system developed by its subsidJapan Victor Corporation. Matsushita said both comes would produce players and seek to have VHD estabdd as the Japanese and world standard. Although both ) and SelectaVision operate by reading variations in acitance, they are incompatible. Not only is one grooveand the other grooved, they use different modulation ams and RCA's revolves at 450 rpm while JVC's spins 30 rpm .
llowing the Philips-MCA optical system, now on the ret, and RCA's announcement, VHD becomes the third ndard" to be announced for the consumer market. All $\gtreqless$ companies are wooing other TV receiver and record ufacturers as licensees for their respective systems. In J.S., Zenith-the largest TV manufacturer-is getting nost attention. There's a feeling that if it opts for the system, the battle is over. If it chooses either of the rs , the consumer market will be saddled with multidards.
another VCR: If you think that videodisc standards nuddled, how about those for videocassette recordIn addition to fast-, medium- and slow-speed Beta and formats, BASF is about to introduce its LVR (Linear o Recorder), using $8-\mathrm{mm}$ tape. Toshiba says it will mars own LVR (Longitudinal Video Recorder) using $1 / 2$-inch ess-loop tape. Now along comes another-a neating little seven-pound attache-case portable VCR that quarter-inch cassettes resembling audio cassettes. hig time per cassette currently is 30 minutes, but is duled to be stepped up to a full hour. The unit is made pan by Funai Electric, and is expected to be imported the U.S. by Technicolor as both a consumer and edu-nal-institutional product. Price in the U.S. is targeted nder $\$ 1,000$," double the prospective price of ToshiLVR.

Ban color: Nearly 20 years of lobbying effort by the Commerce Department and the American television try have finally paid off in South America, as the NTSC system makes a clean sweep of the six Andean counColombia was the last country in the group to opt for American-developed system, following Venezuela's e of the system. Just before Venezuela's commitment, dor chose the American system. The other countries
are Bolivia, Chile, and Peru. Some of them won't be colorcasting for quite a while. But South America's two biggest countries are lost to NTSC. Brazil colorcasts in the Ger-man-developed PAL color on a 525 -line television system. Argentina, which has not officially chosen a color system, probably will add PAL to its 625 -line system, largely as a result of its extensive imports of German color equipment for last year's World Cup soccer matches. Argentina's neighbors Paraguay and Uruguay are still uncommitted.

Subscription TV: First it was pay cable. Now over-the-air subscription TV is beginning to make the kind of impact its proponents have forecast for 35 years. Although there are only six stations broadcasting the special no-commercial service, and they had a total of 400,000 subscribers at the start of this year (as compared with nearly $6,000,000$ paycable subscribers), rapid growth is seen, and manufacturers are hurrying to set up plants to build decoders. Some familiar names are getting into the act: Magnavox and Zenith are preparing to make the units, along with Canada's Electrohome, and CTS Knights, Oak, and BlonderTongue, the latter three already in production, as well as Consumer Technology. Up to a million decoders are expected to be installed this year, at $\$ 125$ and up. The simplest decoders merely unscramble the pay picture and are rented for a fixed monthly fee.

Dishes and captions: The old-line catalog and retail chain, Sears Roebuck, is gradually coming into the forefront of consumer-electronics technology. This month, Sears is scheduled to begin marketing captioning decoders for TV viewers with impaired hearing; they're manufactured by Sears affiliate Sanyo Manufacturing Co. ABC and NBC each is scheduled to offer five hours of programming with captions encoded in the vertical interval; PBS will provide 10 hours. Captioning will be handled by the new National Captioning Institute, which will get a royalty on each decoder and special TV decoding receiver sold. Decoders initially will be priced at $\$ 250$. The IC's for the decoders are being made by Texas Instruments. Sears, meanwhile, is holding talks with Comsat about possibly handling subscriptions and providing receiving installations for its proposed direct-to-home pay-TV system, which Comsat hopes to propose formally to the FCC this month.

Talking IC's: What's the hottest thing on the drawing boards in the semiconductor industry? Probably voicesynthesis and voice-recognition IC's. Everybody's working on special IC's to recognize and answer commands. One of the most interesting-and probably one of the first in the consumer field-is expected to be the talking automobile dashboard, considered a potential safety device. An imaginary conversation between driver and dashboard: "How's the gasoline?', "You've got about two gallons, enough to get 40 miles." "What about the oil pressure?" "It's OK." "Tune the radio to 96.2 and mute the commercials." "Yes, sir-and, by, the way, you're exceeding the speed limit by five miles per hour."

DAVID LACHENBRUCH
CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

## APRIL NEWS AROUND THE WORLD


#### Abstract

Warszaw- ——Polish scientists, following research designed to produce an inexpensive equivalent to fiber optics for use in the audio ranges, have announced the discovery of fiber sonics. They have discovered that certain tubular materials, consisting of interiors transparent to sound and skins opaque to sound, can actually transfer sound from one end to another over lengths of several dozen meters through a series of internal reflections. Research group head Tomski Edisinski completed his successful first trial using a garden hose and two funnels, following over 800 unsuccessful trials using such lavish materials as sausage casings stuffed with cheese, prune-whip filled soda straws, and 10 -meter-long filter cigarettes.


## FIBER PHONICS

Moscow---Russian scientists, claiming they had discovered "fiber sonics" years ago, but abandoned it due to a shortage of garden hose, today responded to the Polish announcement of fiber sonics with their own announcement of fiber phonics. Fiber phonics, instead of relying on the internal reflections of a carrier medium, takes advantage of the transmission capabilities of a suitably stressed elastic fiber. Initial tests involving two tin cans and a string were expanded to four tin cans and two strings for stereo; work on six tin cans and three strings has been delayed pending advances by Soviet medical technologists in grafting together the heads of one-and-a-half dogs.

Eugene-——Oregon oscilloscope manufacturer Whobet-Packers today announced a major breakthrough in low-price oscilloscopes. Their surprising new no-trace oscilloscope offers response and bandwidth specifications reaching into the several Gigahertz region. Offering a 5 -inch undergraduated display with illuminated ridicule, this new scope is slated to sell in the "under- $\$ 100$ " area (just outside Enid, Oklahoma). Compared to single-trace, dual trace and multiple-trace scope, a company spokesman described this new no-trace scope as the ultimate in simplicity. "There's not a trace of confusion" sez he.

No Haven-- Solderless breadboard manufacturer Condimental Special Tease has again denied rumors of the development of solderless raisin, rye, and whole-wheat breadboards, while announcing plans to create an international breadboard shortage, resulting in a breadboard crisis, mandatory rationing, and wholesale price increases to an unaffordable level. Warned that price increases might dampen sales because of inflationary influences on available discretionary dollars, a company spokeswoman said "The peasants have no bread? Let them eat cake!" This announcement was quickly followed by the firing of the spokeswoman, abandonment of the planned price increases, new contracts for workers at the company's Bastille plant, and the announcement of a new line of inexpensive solderless cake boards.

## PICO COMPUTERS

Austin-——Taxless Instruments has announced a new level of miniaturization resulting in an under-three-hundred-dollar home computer, complete with keyboard and voice synthesis capabilities, small enough to fit on the head of a pin. Company miniaturization director V. Pryss, wearing a cloth over his head, explained to newsmen that only two problems remain before the new computer can be introduced to the public. First, keyboard entry seems to be a problem with the tiny, quarter-pinhead size keyboard. Second, they can't remember which pinhead they left it on. Meanwhile, several newsmen in the garden reported hearing a small voice crying "Help me! Help me!"

Rainyvale- - The California District Federal Court has ruled on the level of integration in integrated circuits, found it inadequate, and will enforce mandatory bussing beginning immediately. The judge in the case denied taking payoffs from wealthy IEEE Bus Company executive Carmen Getitt, claiming they were campaign contributions only.

## ONE-CHANNEL STEREO

Parma--Ohio inventor Emma R. T. Sullivania has announced stereo for one ear. The new advance is said to require only one amplifier, one speaker, and is compatible with everything from current television audio to old 78 -RPM records. Called Emma Naural after its inventor, the new advance is not expected to be commercially available in Parma until sometime in the next millenium.

Salerno———Fashion-designer Coochy has attacked what he finds as a major disadvantage to the pocket calculator. "Putta the dumma thing inna yor pocketta anna you no see what she says," complains Coochy. The answer is in his new line of shirts with transparent calculator pockets, including cutouts for keyboard access. The fashion world has acknowledged this as another Coochy coup.

## Facts from Fluke on low-cost DMM's

## Is this any way to treat a $\mathbf{\$ 1 3 9}$ multimeter?

rough world of industrial even a precision test can get treated like dirt. lll the ruggedness and jity you can get in a DMM e.
find these qualities and e Fluke line of low-cost ur DMM's have been om towers, stepped on, and y construction equipment. ve survived because we never s on quality, even on our red, six-function Model ubleshooter at $\$ 139$ U.S. a close look at a low-cost m Fluke and you'll notice atweight construction that to the hard knocks of life.

Sturdy internal design and high-impact, flame-retardant shells make these units practically indestructible. Right off the shelf, they meet or exceed severe military shock/vibration tests.

Even our LCD's are protected by cast-tempered plastic shields. We use rugged CMOS LSI circuitry for integrity and endurance, and devote a large number of
components to protection against overloading, accidental inputs and operator errors.

We go to these lengths with all our low-cost DMM's to make sure they are genuine price/performance values. You can count on that. Because, that's what leadership is all about.

For more facts on DMM reliability and where to find it, call toll free 800-426-0361; use the coupon below; or contact your Fluke stocking distributor, sales office or representative.


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Multimeter

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## Growing Demand for Computer Technicians

This is only one of the growth ctors influencing the increasing portunities for qualified computer thnicians. The U.S. Department of bor projects over a $100 \%$ increase in 3 openings for the decade through )85. Most of them new jobs created by he expanding world of the computer.

## Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

NRI can train you for this exciting, rewarding field. Train you at home to service not only microcomputers, but their larger brothers, too. Train you at your convenience, with clearly written "bite-size" lessons that you do evenings or weekends, without going to classes or quitting your present job.

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And you build your own microcomputer. Each step of construction advances your knowledge, gives you deeper insights into this amazing world that's upon us.

This is the only microcomputer designed for learning. It looks, operates, and performs just like the finest of its kind... actually does more than many commercial units. But NRI engineers have designed components and planned the assembly procedure so it demonstrates important principles, gives you working experience


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Since 1914, before commercial radio was even on the air, NRI has been the way to learn new electronics skills. Today's modern offerings include, in addition to three different computer courses, TV/Audio/Video Systems Servicing, with training on the only designed-for-learning $25^{\prime \prime}$ diagonal color TV, with state-of-the-art computer programming. Or, check out our Complete Communications Course, preparing you to enter this booming field servicing, installing, and repairing equipment like microwave, broadcast, CB, shortwave radio, paging, radar, and more.

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## setrellite tiv nenv

## International bird watching

A high percentage of the mail generated by the current series of articles on satellite TV in Radio-Electronics asks about receiving direct satellite-relayed reception from Europe, South America, and so on. It is possible. It is no more difficult than receiving the U.S. or Canadian domestic satellites, provided that you make a few minor adjustments to your equipment, and are ready to accept slightly inferior pictures.
One of the most interesting targets is the Russian Statsionar4 satellite positioned over the Atlantic at $14^{\circ}$ west (longitude). Statsionar-4 has at least six operating transponders: $3,695 \mathrm{MHz}$, $3,745 \mathrm{MHz}, 3,795 \mathrm{MHz}, 3,845 \mathrm{MHz}, 3,895 \mathrm{MHz}$, and 3,945 MHz . The polarization is horizontal and audio is carried on a 7.5 MHz subcarrier. The apparent footprint-signal level is in the 19 dBw region on a global beam, which means that this satellite is receiveable throughout all of Europe and Africa and west to an imaginary line drawn north by south from Chicago to New Orleans. All of South America is included in that coverage.


RUSSIA'S STATSIONAR-4 SATELLITE located at $14^{\circ}$ west can be received well even on an 8 -foot dish with a $150^{\circ}$ Kelvin LNA as this photo shows. The edge of visibility (i.e., where the horizon cuts off for the satellite) in the U.S. is roughly along a line drawn from Chicago to New Orleans. Statsionar 8, to be located at 25 degrees west, will push the western edge of visibility to the eastern slope of the Rockies. If you go fishing for this one, remember the time-zone difference; Moscow signs off at around 10 PM their time most nights (although test patterns continue to be broadcast).

Within that coverage region a ten-foot dish, $150^{\circ}$ Kelvin LNA and a tuneable receiver with a $11-13 \mathrm{~dB}$ noise figure should insure high-quality reception. It won't be in color however, because Russia employs the SECAM color system. That satellite is but one of approximately ten the Russians expect to have operational before this year is out, so that they can relay television worldwide by the start of 1981 using their own network of geostationary satellites.

Can American (or Canadian) DOMSAT's (domestic satellites) be reccived outside of North America? Yes, in some cases. Canadian ANIK satellites have sculptured antenna patterns favoring Canada: but reception south of the Mason-Dixon line without big antennas ( 20 feet in diameter or bigger) is poor. U.S. DOMSAT's have a bigger area to cover (Alaska to Puerto Rico, Maine to Hawaii) so there is more spillover than with ANIK birds. Bermuda, the central and western Caribbean, virtually all of Central America, and the shoreline regions of South America bordering on the Caribbean are all capable of receiving
U.S. DOMSAT's. But along with those coverage edges big antennas ( 20 to 30 feet in size) are required and with bigger antennas comes added expense.

The same people who refuse to grant private terminals permission to view their signals are quick to point out that, under international law, the U.S. (and Canadian) DOMSAT's are only licensed to serve their respective countries and that legally you are not supposed to set up a terminal in Caracas or Bogota in order to pirate U.S. satellite signals outside U.S. borders.

ROBERT B. COOPER, Jr.

## Cable TV companies selling homesat

Scientific-Atlanta has shifted its marketing strategy for the Homesat subsidiary it created last year. Now cable-TV companies will be selling the small TVRO earth stations to individual families within certain geographical regions. Originally, Homesat sold directly out of Scientific-Atlanta's home office. The first major cable-TV firm to hook into the deal is Tele-Communications Inc., which will sell Homesat equipment in the western states area, where that company operates many cable-TV systems. Meanwhile the increasing number of competing firms that sell earth-station equipment to families (such as Gardiner Communications' StarScan, Avcomm, Channel One) continue to work out their own distribution means.

## Satellite news notes

KRON-TV, an NBC-TV affiliate in San Francisco, is the first Bay Area TV station to set up its own Washington D.C. news bureau. The staff there beams news reports affecting Californians back home each evening via satellite, thus giving the newscast a Washington report with a local touch. WOR-TV New York Channel 9-with its hefty line-up of sporting events and movies-is now a round-the-clock superstation via Eastern Microwave which sends the signal around the country aboard RCA Satcom on Transponder 17.
C-SPAN (Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network), which carries live coverage of debates from the House of Representatives, is adding other Capitol Hill and political features. CSPAN recently transmitted highlights of a Republican political caucus in Texas; and starting this year, there's an arrangement with Close-Up Foundation that will involve the presentation of high-schoolers interviewing Washington figures during the traditional school excursions to the Nation's Capitol. Those interviews will be beamed to schools around the country to be used as supplements in social studies, government, and civics classes.
Sony, which makes equipment for the Japanese direct-to-home-satellite experiment, is looking at the U.S. and could introduce components or entire systems when direct-broadcasting satellites arrive here. Currently the $12-\mathrm{GHz}$ experiment in Japan involves earth terminals costing about $\$ 350$ each.
Political commercials via satellite! It's a possibility for this fall's campaign if a plan by John Blair \& Co. materializes. Blair, a leading media company, has been experimenting with sending commercials directly to local TV stations via satellite links and hopes to have a system in place nationwide by this Autumn so that quickly up-dated commericals could be sent out. One obvious kind of commercials are the paid political announcements that are now usually air-freighted to TV stations; the satellite process could speed up their timeliness by a day or more.

GARY H. ARLEN

## t Just Another Limited Area Motion Detector!



## w Cost Computerized urglar Alarm System ome- Office - Business

The Guardex 8000 Alarm System is walnut grained and disguised to look like a small stereo speaker ( $6^{3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{3 / 4} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \text { ) }}$ and weighs less than $61 / 2$ pounds.

## EXIT AND ENTRY DELAY

The Guardex 8000 alarm has a built-in exit delay allowing you approximately one minute to lock up and leave the building before the alarm is armed. When you enter your building you may find that just your normal entering sounds activate the siren. You may delay it from starting for up to 30 seconds by turning up the siren entry delay control.

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Burglars rarely cut power. However, to give you total protection from a burglar and possible power failure, our alarm has provisions for a battery back-up. (Batteries not included). 12 volt lantern batteries are available at most hardware stores.

## THE BURGLARY PROBLEM

The F.B.I. statistics show that at the present rate, one out of every four Americans are going to be burglarized. That is not a very pleasant fact, but it is true. You have a greater chance of being burglarized than being a victim of a fire or automobile accident. The time is now to help protect yourself and your valuables with a Guardex 8000 alarm system.

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The Guardex 8000 alarm is equipped with a loud, built-in siren, but if you desire an additional siren to mount outside or in an area away from the main alarm, they are available with 50 feet of wire for $\$ 24.95$. (Connecting terminals are provided on the back of the alarm).

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This is your opportunity to purchase an alarm system directly from the factory for only $\$ 199.95$. Try it in your home or business for thirty days without risking one cent. Put our Guardex 8000 alarm to your own test. See for yourself! It will protect every window and door from break-in. If you are not completely satisfied, return the alarm within 30 days for a complete refund. To order your Guardex 8000 alarm, CALL TOLL FREE to charge your credit card or send your check to Guardian Electronics, inc. in the amount of $\$ 199.95$. If you want the optional outside siren, add $\$ 24.94$. (California residents add $6 \%$ sales tax.)
(If you require more information call during California business hours, Monday - Friday)

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ear control panel zins two standard AC receptacles for a table spot lights, radio, etc.; inals for connecting inal outside siren and -up battery (not ded); entry delay time rol and sensitity control.



It was electronics time in Las Vegas. The 1980 Winter Consumer Electronics show had arrived and more than 65,000 retailers and distributors jammed the convention center to capacity, while previewing the products that will soon be available to us. Much of what was shown was conventional-those everyday products that are the staples of the consumer electronics industry. But here and there, the spotlight shone on the exceptional.
l'd like to take just a few moments of your time for a look at these exciting products.
A flat-screen TV prototype from Sinclair. It will not be available this year, but the unit demonstrated was a working model. It fortells a whole new world of television. I believe the prototype unit I saw may finally introduce those large-screen, hang-on-the-wall color sets that have been so consistently predicted over the years and have, to date, not appeared.
"The Source" is the name of a time-shared computer service. Connect your home computer to your phone via a modem and with a local phone call you can now dial up all kinds of advanced programs, daily news, and wire-service features that you can select with key words of your choice. It makes your terminal a part of a nationwide communications network that will permit you to talk or send mail to any other terminal for as little as $\$ 2.75$ per hour. It provides a buying service that lets you order merchandise, charge it to your credit card, and have it delivered to your door. It's an information service with endless possibilities. And there's much, much more; but that will be the subject of a complete article in a future issue.

Quasar presented a talking microwave oven. Again it's a prototype, but obviously represents the start of a whole wave of talking appliances, from wristwatches and calculators to you name it.

And then there are the TV's you talk to-actually command. "Tell" it to switch on and it will. Tell it to change channel and it will. And it's custom-tailored to your voice - no one else can operate the remote. Panasonic and Toshiba showed these.

How about a Sharp TV that lets you watch nine channels at the same time on a single 25 -inch color screen. Oh, you can snatch frames too. And Toshiba showed a four-channel-on-one-screen set too. Of course, it will probably be less expensive to buy multiple individual sets, but what a beautiful example of technology.

Satellite TV? Out in the parking lot, and not officially a part of the show, was a $\$ 7500$ earth station for satellite TV reception. In a truck with the antenna on the tailgate it was available for sale. The owner got his idea from the satellite-TV series currently running in Radio-Electronics.

Last, but not least, was Kenwood's FM stereo receiver. It has a CRT display that shows you every station on the air in your area; displays call signs and frequencies; measures signal strength, multipath distortion, and just about everything else you could possibly want. It is several years away from production, but if there had been one piece of equipment that I would have been allowed to cart out of the show, that FM tuner would have been my choice.

The next CES show is in Chicago in June and I just can't wait to get a look at that one.


## Radio- <br> Electronics ${ }^{\circ}$

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54


## The most automatic DMM you can buy

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Heathkit Products are also sold and serviced at Heathkit Electronic Centers (Units of Veritechnology Electronics Corporation) in major cities throughout the U.S. See your white pages.

## Detwern

## AC OUTLET CHECKER

The AC outlet checker described by William D. Kraengel, Jr., in the August 1979 issue has a serious shortcoming which may lull its users into a false sense of security. All neon-lamp outlet testers of that type will indicate whether the neutral and grounding conductors are at the same potential, but none of them will measure the actual quality of the ground

It is imperative that the grounding (green or bare wire) conductor be able to carry the full fault current, which would be 15 or 20 amperes in a residential receptacle. To do that, the resistance to ground must be less than 8 ohms on a 15 -ampere circuit, or 6 ohms on a 20 -ampere circuit. Mr. Kraengel's tester will indicate a satisfactory ground connection even if the ground resistance is up on the kilohm range.

I recommend that all users of the simple neon-lamp receptacle testers perform a simple added check: De-energize the circuit, and measure the resistance between the grounded (wider slot) terminal and the ground ing (round hole) terminal on a receptacle that has passed the neon-lamp test.

That resistance should be less than 10 ohms. It would be a good idea to measure the resistance between the grounding terminal on the receptacle and a known good ground, such as a water pipe or a ground rod; that resistance should be a few ohms at most.

One last word about ground quality: Some ground clamps that are sold in handyman and department stores are of inferior quality, being made of aluminum with a copper or brass plating. Don't use them! The safest, most durable grounding system uses copper ground rods (or a buried copper water-pipe network) with copper ground clamps and copper wire. I have discovered many faulty grounding systems where the clamp used to connect the load center's ground wire to the ground rod was made of aluminum, and had been eaten away completely by galvanic corrosion. ERIC LEMMON
Lompoc, CA

## VIDEODISC SYSTEMS

I have been reading your articles on the two major videodisc systems, as well as
updates and letters from other readers. I myself have managed to order a Magnavision optical system machine through the aid of a friend.

My concern is that a potentially beneficial invention, such as this, may be totally lost in the shuffle, or be greatly delayed in production, because of the useless haggling over different and entirely incompatible systems.

Many articles have stated: "Let the public decide." I would certainly agree with that. The problem is that the various companies are stacking the decks so that the public's decision will not be based upon the merits of a particular system but on the software available. Magnavision/MCA has Paramount, Universal, and Warner Brothers films, for example, while RCA has MGM and 20th Century Fox. Isn't that familiaror have we forgotten about the quad situation when Columbia and RCA were incompatible? Everyone lost, including the con-sumer-perhaps especially the consumer!

Perhaps we could learn a better lesson from the videocassette "war" now going continued on page 22

NEW 1980 DIGITAL MULTIMETERS FROM FLபKKE


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You don't know what you can do with pliers until you know what Xcelite pliers can do for you. See your distributor and let him update you.

# Learning electronics is no picnic. <br>  <br> At any level it takes work and a few sacrifices. But with CIE, it's worth it. 

said, "The best things in life was writing a song, not living is not just a bowl of cherries, know it.
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## LETTERS

continued from page 16
on. True-there are different systems, but when software is made available it's produced in both formats: Beta and VHS. That way, the buyer can select a recorder for its recording abilities rather than being penalized because of which pre-recorded material he wants.

Along those lines, I see no reason why the two videodisc systems can't exist side by side. Those who want only movies, and a less expensive machine, can buy an RCA system. Those who want (or need) the extra features that Magnavision/Philips provides (such as freeze frame, lectures, art gallery tours, etc.) can buy that format, and would be willing to pay extra for the extra features. But the movies and other entertainment items should be available for both systems. A buyer could then truly decide upon which system he needs. As things stack up now, I would have to buy one player to see Jaws and a different one to see Star Wars.

Should this become a software war, rather than a hardware one, the public has shown, in the way it has ignored quad, that it will throw up its hands and bypass the whole thing. And that would be a shame. WILLIAM RADFORD-BENNETT Washington, D.C.

## TEXTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT

Off and on in your magazine, I have noticed requests for technical data for Textronic and related test equipment. I have located the Air Force technical order numbers for some of the more common oscilloscopes and preamps on the surplus market, and have listed them below. To obtain those, individuals should write to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. for information on price and availability.

## Oscilloscopes:

Tex. RM35 .... T.O. No. 33A1-13-76
Tex. RM35A.. T.O. No. 33A1-13-177
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Tex. 535A ..... T.O. No. 33A1-13-241
Tex. 545....... T.O. No. 33A1-13-73
Tex. 545A ..... T.O. No. 33A1-13-247
Tex. 585........ T.O. No. 33A1-13-173
Hickock 1805,
1805A............... No. 33A1-13-66

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Tex. type 53/54G. No. 33A1-13-118 Tex. type 53/54K.. No. 33A1-13-113 CHARLES BROWN

## EINSTEINIAN IMPOSSIBILITIES

Having made a list of extensive impossibilities in Einstein's special theory of relativity, I notice that Dr. Howard Mark's letter (October 1979 issue) mentioned an Einsteinian notion that is one of my evidences: relativity of simultaneity.

Mark states: ". . . events simultaneous to one observer cannot be simultaneous to (a moving) observer." By "events" he means, for instance, flash-emissions of
light at two spots ( $A^{\prime}$ and $B^{\prime}$ ) in the moving reference system and equidistant from the "moving" and "rest" observers ( $\mathrm{M}^{\prime}$ and M respectively).

Resulting flash-beams are received simultaneously by M but non-simultaneously by $M^{\prime}$ because $M^{\prime}$ moves closer to one (from $B^{\prime}$ ) and farther from the other (from $A^{\prime}$ ). Einstein could not explain how the beams could be received nonsimultaneously by $\mathrm{M}^{\prime}$ in his reference system (say a train) because that would mean the beams had unequal or variable velocities coming from each direction along the train. So he assumed that the emissions occurred "nonsimultaneously" in the train. Purporting that one flash (at $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ ) occurred later than the other (at $B^{\prime}$ ) he could insist that the beams had equal or constant velocities.

Inspect Einstein's logic closely: As M and $M^{\prime}$ coincide, $M$ judges that the flash at $A^{\prime}$ occurs (with the flash at $B^{\prime}$ ). It did not yet occur according to $\mathrm{M}^{\prime}$ but occurs later, after $M^{\prime}$ moves farther to the right of $M$. Meanwhile, according to $M$, the beam has already passed $A^{\prime}$, having traveled along the train to some spot to the right of $A^{\prime}$; observers in the same train with $\mathrm{M}^{\prime}$, stationed between $A^{\prime}$ and that spot cannot have helped notice! Einstein's logic proves to be a physically impossible self-contradiction. Relativity of simultaneity is physically impossible.
ANTHONY HANS KLOTZ
Long Island, NY

## OUTBOARD CONVERTERS

Can you tell me something about the availability of "outboard converters" as mentioned in the review of the Electra BC220 scanner on page 35 of the September 1979 Radio Electronics? Any information about the purchase or construction of such converters would be greatly appreciated. Also, any information about improving reception on the Aircraft Band ( $118-136 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) would also be very helpful.
Your magazine is the finest in its field. Keep up the good work!
J. P. MAGUIRE

Wappingers Falls, NY
Converters are available both as kits and factory-wired units from several domestic manufacturers:

Hamtronics, Inc., 65 Moul Rd., Hilton, NY 14468;

Vanguard Electronic Labs, 196-23 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, NY 11423;

VHF Engineering, 320 Water St., Binghamton, NY 13901;

Hermes Research and Development Co., 3997 Elkcam Blvd SE., St. Petersburg, FL 33705;

Janel Laboratories, 33890 Eastgate Circle, Corvallis, OR 97330;

Advanced Receiver Research, Box 1212, Burlington, CT 06013.

We have been advised by the Electra Company (Cumberland, IN 46229) that the BC-220 aircraft performance has been improved since our evaluation sample was tested. They assure us that customers should find no trouble receiving stations in the $118-136 \mathrm{MHz}$ frequency range. In any case, sensitivity on weak signal reception may be improved with the addition of a preamplifier available from virtually all of the converter manufacturers above. -Robert B. Grove

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# ar 130 DMM gives <br> With all the hand-held DMMs around these days, it can be tough to pick the 

 one that's best for you. Some are just too basic; others have a lot of high-priced frills that you may not want. Our Model 130 Digital Multimeter makes that choice a lot easier because it was designed with your needs in mind.Accurate. The 130 is five times more accurate than many comparably priced analog VOMs, and it also compares favorably with other, more expensive hand-held DMMs. Its basic $0.5 \%$ DCV accuracy is probably as much as you'll need outside of lab situations, so you don't have to pay for more than iO12Y, eaS1e世 you want. That's long term accuracy-only one calibration adjustment is required, once a year. ntrols, ano $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rugged. We built the } 130 \text { to be tough } \\ & \text { enough to take it in real-world situations. The } \\ & \text { case is } 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\left(.100^{\prime \prime}\right) \text { thick and made of high }\end{aligned}$ 10 \& strength, impact resistant plastic. The LCD window is tough, scratch-resistant polycarbonate. The handsome faceplate is designed for maximum legibility and ease of use-all ranges and functions are color-coded and clearly marked. components are on a single PC board that's mounted to the faceplate, permitting the vital electronics $t^{\prime \prime}$ free of the backing and protecting them from jolts. Yet the whole unit weighs a mere 283 g ( 10 oz .) of the lightest units around.
) use. Our $15 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.6^{\prime \prime}\right)$ LCD display is $60 \%$ larger than that of many other pocket DMMs. Both nd function are easily selected with one hand-no complicated pushbuttons. And a rear panel mountiw lets you use the 130 while it's mounted to a stand or special holder, even without taking it out of its 11 carrying case.

## id that's no fluke.

Keithley quality. Like all Keithley products, precision components and user-oriented design are built right in to the 130 . Full overload proa 10A current range, auto zero and auto polarity round out the list of standard features. And a full accessories expands its capabilities to $40 \mathrm{kV}, 200 \mathrm{~A}$ and 700 MHz . But the real measure of Keithley value we give you all this performance at a sensible price.


## Beckman Instruments Models Tech 300 and 310 Digital Multimeters



## CIRCLE 101 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS, INC. ( 2500 HARBOR Blvd, Fullerton CA 92634) has been making test instruments and precision components of many kinds for a long time. They're now making a complete line of digital multimeters. One pair of almost twin meters are designed and priced especially for electronic technicians and hobbyists in all fields. These are the models Tech-300 and Tech-310. A 10-ampere current range and a built-in continuity function are provided on the 310 , but otherwise they're almost identical. The readout is a highly legible 3.5 digit liquid crystal display.

The Tech- 300 has a total of 27 ranges for seven functions, while the Tech- 310 has 27 ranges, plus an additional 10 -ampere current range. The functions and ranges are selected using the function/range switch. (You can't say "controls" because there is only one.)

Each function and range is very plainly marked, and the knob is recessed to avoid accidental damage. So are the special banana jacks along the bottom. Those are of the protected type, so that no bare metal is exposed when the test-leads are plugged in. The test leads, by the way, are very rugged-looking and the probes have protective collars on the end to keep fingers out of things.

Both meters measure DC volts on 5 ranges from 200 mV up to 1500 V with an accuracy of $0.25 \%$ for the Tech-310 and $0.5 \%$ for the Tech-300. AC volts are measured on the same ranges except for the top one which is 1,000 volts RMS . The accuracy of the AC voltage measurements is $0.75 \%$ for the Tech- 310 and $1.5 \%$ for the Tech-300. Alternating and direct current are measured in 5 ranges ( 6 ranges on the Tech-310) from 200 microamps to 2 amps with the Tech- 300 and 10 amps with the Tech310. There are 5 resistance ranges, from 200 ohms to 20 megohms. All are low-power ohms with a maximum in-range voltage of 250 mV .

For diode/transistor testing, a special range is used, marked with a diode symbol. That applies up to 2.0 volts across the junction. If the junction is reverse-biased, oL appears on the display indicating circuit condition. Re-
verse the test leads and if the junction is good, you'll read the actual voltage drop across the junction on the 2 -volt scale with a resolution of 0.1 mV . The current flowing is limited to 5 mA by a constant-current source. That protects transistors from damage. Junctions may be tested in-circuit with as little as 200 ohms shunt resistance.

A special continuity test that Beckman calls Insta-Ohms is used in the Tech-310 on all ohms ranges. Continuity tests have been difficult on conventional DMM's. With this new feature, if you touch the test leads to a circuit and the resistance is anything less than twice the range chosen, an ohms (omcga) symbol will appear instantly in the upper left corner of the display. It tells you that the circuit does have continuity. A fraction of a second later ( $1 / 4$ second to be exact) the circuit resistance will appear. (If you're on the 200 -ohm scale, you'll see the reading if there's anything below 400 ohms.) If it's more than range, ol appears and you switch to a higher range. The OL is also overrange readout for all other ranges and functions.

Another feature that should also be popular is the battery life. The meters use only a single 9 -volt rectangular battery and an average life of 1600 hours or 2 years is claimed for a common zinc-carbon battery (with an alkaline battery, up to 2,000 hours). The low battery indication is a blinking decimal point. When that appears, there is approximately 200 hours of battery life left.

Practically all of the circuitry is contained on a custom-CMOS LSI IC. The CMOS technology accounts for the long battery life. By using the LSI IC, the total count of electronic parts is reduced to less than 40 . Each instrument is given a 100 -hour burn-in test and complete calibration tests. A one-year warranty is given, which includes calibration.

The high accuracy of those two meters is obtained by the use of special thin-film ICtype voltage divider networks. They are used on all functions. All of the inputs are protected against overload including the resistance ranges, which can withstand up to 300 VDC or RMS AC. The current inputs are protected against overload by a 2 -ampere fuse, except for the 10 -ampere range on the Tech- 310 . That input will withstand up to 20 amps for 30 sec onds (which should give you plenty of time to "get out of there!")

Accessory probes are available for reading up to 50 kV DC, 200 MHz AC currents up to 1000 amps , with a current-clamp-type probe. Also available are a set of deluxe test leads and two carrying cases. The meter case itself is a tough plastic that is claimed to withstand a drop of 6 feet to a hard surface. It has a retractable bail that is used for a bench-rest, or can be flipped around to make a carrying handle.

The price is quite reasonable for instruments of this quality: $\$ 110.00$ for the Tech-300 and $\$ 140.00$ for the Tech-310. The Beckman company has a wide reputation for making quality instruments and precision components and
their technology has been put to good use in designing and building these two meters.

We checked our meters out on TV sets and assorted semiconductors, and found them very easy to use and to read in dark places with no problems. Quite a pair of instruments! R-E

## JVC HR-6700U Video Cassette Recorder



CIRCLE 102 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

THE FIRST BLOW TO THE MOTION PICTURE INdustry was the widespread profileration of home television: Box-office receipts plummeted. Then Hollywood discovered that, rather than a threat, TV was a logical medium to exploit with the made-for-television movies. Now, a new threat appears to have emerged: the home video recorder.
The home video machines are available in two hotly-contested formats: Beta and VHS. At the present time, there seems to be an indication that VHS is winning. We decided to have a look at one of the better VHS machines, the 6700 U video cassette recorder from JVC. In addition, JVC olfers a matching Vidstar color camera that can turn the video cassette recorder into an instant home movie camcra. . . . but more about that later.
The HR-6700U VCR weighs in at 31 pounds, and is a videophile's delight! Handsome in appearance and flexible in performance, the recorder touts a variety of features, many controlled by six microprocessor memories.
Selectable tape speeds provide up to six hours of recording from a standard two-hour T-120 video cassette. Slow motion at $1 /$ ss to $1 / 3$ normal speed shows no degradation or noise on the signal; and even still playback is available for "freeze-frame" fans!

The secret behind the quality of slow-speed video recording is the recording-head complement. Most competitive recorders use the same heads for recording a variety of speeds. Because of that tradeoff, non-standard speeds suffer distortion. The $H R-6700 U$ features six separate recording heads, providing a much higher density of information. Both picture and sound are enhanced using that technique at both slow and normal speeds.

Crosstalk distortion is also minimized by an advanced H -aligned format that allows noiseless double-speed playback in the normal (twocontinued on page 32

;y to see why LEADER scopes are now specified more ser. More performance and for less cost ... with immediate ies from over 100 stocking itors. They also come with st two-year warranty in the Y... backed by efficient service depots on the id West Coasts.

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 $\mathrm{n} V$ sensitivity and 120 ns signal

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LBO-308S provides lab performance and high reliability in field service applications. Sensitivity is 2 mV with a complete set of triggering controls and 18 sweep ranges to $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$. with X 5 magnifier. Compact, lightweight with 3 -inch rectangular, internal graticule CRT. (Optional 2 hour internal battery pack is recharged during ac operation, $\$ 75.00$.)
delay lines. Has single shot triggering, X10 sweep magnifier and bright, sharp PDA CRT. Triggers to 50 MHz .

## 20 MHz dual and single trace $-\$ 835 ., \$ 610$.

 LBO-508A and LBO-507A give you versatility at low cost Rise time is 17.5 ns with $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega(35 \mathrm{pFd})$ input impedance. Automatic or external triggering, X5 sweep magnifier, $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ sensitivity and add/ subtract modes.

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## EQUIPMENT REPORTS

continued from page 24
hour) mode as well as triple-speed playback in the six-hour mode.
Picture stability has always been a problem in video recording; as speed fluctuates, so does the synchronization signal. The new JVC recorder incorporates a microcomputer-controlled timer that works in conjunction with a fast-response capstan servomechanism to lock on to those synchronizing signals; that prevents the annoying flopover so frequently associated with home recorders.

For recording off the air, a built-in VHF/ UHF solid-state tuner is operated manually or by microprocessor memories. Unattended, the machine will record six programs on different channels up to a week in advance; or at the same time every day-or at different times on different days! Now that's flexibility!

A dual-mode auto-search counter allows the user to program the recorder to stop at " 0000 " in rewind, or to stop where the recording began-whether in fast forward or rewind.
A remote-control accessory allows the operator to shift speeds from the comfort of his viewing position. But to use the convenience of the many automatic features, he may allow the machine to do his speed thinking for him. The $H R-6700 \mathrm{U}$ senses the speed format of the tape that has been loaded and automatically switches to the correct speed.
When the owner desires to watch TV, he merely switches off his recorder; the antenna will be automatically connected to the television receiver. The tuner portion of the recorder is a presettable 12 -channel VHF/UHF tuner with channel-lock provision. Input impedance is nominally 75 ohms on VHF, and 200 ohms on UHF.

Video signal-to-noise ratio is better than 45 dB , and horizontal resolution is at least 240 lines; the audio-frequency response is 50 $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
The optional matching color camera is compact and lightweight, slightly over three pounds, depending upon zoom lens.

The original engineering philosophy was to provide a camera that is as small and lightweight as a standard 8 mm home movie cam-era-and as easy to operate. A tall order, but JVC seems to have done it! In our test, the video camera came through with flying colors. Focus was sharp; persistence was fast (very little smear from rapid movement), and the camera was not fatiguing to hold and operate.

The operation of the camera couldn't have been simpler: Point and shoot! Zoom and focus are no more awkward than on a quality photographic camera. For the home-movie addict who wants to move up into the electronic age, this is the way to go.

The camera is built around a 0.66 -inch vidicon with either a $3 \times$ or $6 \times$ zoom lens available. It features automatic iris control and through-the-lens viewfinder. Color correction (temperature or white balance) is accomplished electronically without the need of optical filters. Exposure indicators in the viewfinder alert the user whenever there are improper lighting conditions.

A built-in high-sensitivity condenser microphone features a wind screen. While a ten-foot cable is provided, extensions up to 60 feet from the recorder are allowable

A pistol-trigger switch activates the camera and recorder. A tripod and spotlight accessory may be purchased separately if desired, to be used with the camera.

pecifications for the camera show it to MHz single-carrier frequency multiem with 525 lines, $2: 1$ interlaced. Coleratures are switch selectable among 00 , or $6000^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$. Video output is 1 volt ; 250 line resolution
und the new JVC video cassette sysmatching camera an impressive perIt is full-featured, innovatively-engiand realistically-priced
uggested retail list price for the $G X$ or Video Camera is $\$ 850$ and the $H R$ Pidstar Color Video Cassette Recorder . For more information, write to: JVC, ueens Midtown Expressway, Maspeth, 78.

R-E

## :hi Model V-302 Duale Scope



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EW YEARS AGO A $10-\mathrm{MHz}$ OSCILLOSCOPE ave sufficed for all but the most critical ions. Today's sophisticated technology y making the $10-\mathrm{MHz}$ scope as obsohe older $5-\mathrm{MHz}$ units. Even the welld TV service bench of today is required a scope capable of at least 30 MHz , ly if that service center is expecting to a VCR service agency for most of the brands of units on the market. the above facts in mind, Hitachi Den, Tokyo, Japan, has introduced a unit ms to fill the requirements of the TV industry and at the same time is pert home in the other fields of industry the computer field.
Hitachi model $V-302$ dual-trace scope is at-appearing and professional-looking brushed-metal rim surrounding the ront panel. The panel itself is composed : colors, and the colors are arranged to : to the user the location of all controls related to each other. For instance, the rea contains the power switch, INTENSIrol, FOCUS control, and the LED pilot
inputs and controls that are related to fizontal (X) and vertical (Y) display ns will be found in the gray-colored sec'he third color is brown and it contains ger MODE and SOURCE switches, trigger and external trig input. That multipanel adds a quality look to the overall ince as well as serving a very useful pur$r$ the operator. When shipped, the panel rotective plastic film covering its entire The protective shield may be removed ed to remain to prevent the front panel ecoming soiled from fingerprints, etc. unit supplied came equipped with two bes, each containing a convenient builtnb hook that adds to the ease of hanhe probe, especially when hooking onto it point. The probe itself is of a convelize for the state-of-the-art units the
present-day technician is required to troubleshoot. The "clip-on" hook portion may be removed and a miniature-sized needle-tipped test probe is available for point-to-point testing. The normal probes (as supplied) are $\times 10$ low-capacitance types.

The gray-shaded portion of the panel contains the horizontal-display controls. The TIME/DIV rotary switch dominates that section with 19 positions that select sweep speeds ranging from $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$-per-division to 0.2 sec -onds-per-division in a 1-2-5 sequence. When this switch is placed in the fully clock wise position, the scope is set to operate in the $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ mode. In that case, the input signal to Channel 1 is displayed on the X axis and Channel 2 signals are presented on the Y axis. To the right of the TIME/DIV switch is the variable sweep control for the timebase settings that are not covered by the preset times on the main switch. When the control is adjusted to the extreme clockwise position, the unit is in the calibrated mode. The horizontal-positioning (centering) control is also in this section. In addition, if the control is pulled outward, the scope is set for a $\times 10$ magnification of the horizontal trace.

The vertical sensitivity is selectable in ten steps over the range of 5 mV -per-division to 5 volts-per-division. These ranges are also continuously variable when the vertical gain control is turned from the calibrated position. In addition, by pulling the vertical position knob to the outward position, the gain of the vertical (Y) amplifier is multipled by a factor of 5 . Of course, being a dual-trace unit, there are duplicate controls for the second channel. The vertical input has an impedance of 1 megohm continued on page 34


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shunted by 30 pF . A switch selects AC or DC input, as well as acting as a grounding switch for the input circuitry.

Other features are located in the brownshaded area at the upper right hand corner and the extreme bottom center. The latter is the MODE switch that determines which input signals will be displayed. Aside from the normal Channel-1 or Channel- 2 signals being displayed alone or simultaneously, the switch will also algebraically add or subtract the input signals. That feature is particularly useful when comparing phase and voltage relationships of the two input signals, among many other important tests.

The center right-hand portion of the front panel is related to the triggering of the timebase. In that section will be found the Level control; the MODE switch, which selects wheth-
er the scope will be triggered automatically, in the normal manner, or if it is to be used with composite signals such as a TV signal. In fact, like most better scopes today, the MODE switch has positions for $\operatorname{TV}(+)$ and $\operatorname{TV}(-)$ signals. There is also a source switch that obtains the trigger pulse from the Channel-1 or Channel-2 inputs, the 60 Hz line, or the external TRIG INPUT jack. The latter is a BNC type.

For calibration purposes there is a 0.5 V P-P squarewave signal available on the front panel It is located at the upper right-hand side of the unit. The amplitude is accurate to within $3 \%$ and the frequency is $1 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 10 \%$.

Another control that is often not found on many scopes is a TRACE ROTATION control. It is useful in eliminating the effects of external magnetic fields and could be called a tilt control as that is the effect of misadjustment.


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| SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bandwidth | DC to 30 MHz DC to 5 MHz (using $\times 5$ gain) |
| Rise time | 12 nanoseconds |
| Max input voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 600 \text { volts P-P, } \\ & 300 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{DC}+\mathrm{AC} \\ & \text { peak) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Timebase........ | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $0.2 \mathrm{~s}-$ per-div. . 19 steps, 1-2-5 sequence |
| Magnification ... | $\times 10$ (max speed, 100 ns-per-div.) |
| Sensitivity........ | Y Axis: 5 mV to 5 <br> $V$-per-div.) <br> $X$ Axis: same as above |
| Bandwith ......... | X Axis: DC to 500 kHz |
| X-Y phase......... | Less than 3degrees at 10 kHz |
| Trigger sensitivity | 20 Hz to 5 MHz ; 0.5 div internal, 200 mV external 5 MHz to 30 MHz 1.5 div internal 800 mV external |

The rear panel contains an external blanking input jack, a 2 -amp fuse (for $90-132 \mathrm{~V}$ operation) and the AC line cord.

All input connectors with the exception of a common ground jack on the front panel are of the BNC type that allows for quick connection and disconnection of cables and probes. The ground jack is the banana-plug type.

Using this Hitachi scope on the bench is enjoyable. After the short period of time that is needed to become familiar with the location and function of the various controls, the ease of operation was quite noticeable. The patterns displayed were steady, sharp, and showed no signs of blooming. A composite video waveform was used to test the usefulness of the scope. The $V-302$ came through with flying colors. If your use for an oscilloscope is in the TV and video industry, then you are sure to appreciate the $V-302$ 's ability to display a composite waveform.

The operating manual supplied with the scope tested was complete and contained all the material necessary to help you become adept at the operation of the $V-302$. All controls, input jacks, and adjustments are outlined within the three dozen pages in the manual. In addition, there is a wealth of information and theories that outline the manner-in which the scope can be used to its fullest extent-including the measurement of frequency and time, amplitude, and voltage. Other uses include phase measurements and delays. Some internal operator-adjusted adjustments are also outlined in the manual.

Although many owners of such exotic equipment may be in the habit of making most of their own repairs, one thing lacking from the manual is almost anything relating to service. There is no schematic or any internal layout charts to assist in even minor servicing. While we do not doubt that such informaiton is available, we feel that such equipment should be shipped with a simple service manual at the very least. There is, however, a list of Hitachi Denshi Lid. offices throughout the world and continued on page 36


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|  | FLUKE <br> 8024A |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BECKMAN } \\ & 3010 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WESTON } \\ & 6100 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | FLUKE 8022A |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B \& K } \\ & 2815 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| DC VOLTS | D. | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| AC Volts | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| DC CURRENT | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| AC CURRENT | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| RESISTANCE CONDUCTANCE | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
|  |  | D | D |  |  |  |  |  |
| DIODE TEST | A | A | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| LOGIC LEVEL | A | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAPACITANCE | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONTINUITY | A | A |  |  | D |  |  |  |
| TOTAL FUNCTIONS | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| PRICE (3) | 139 | 199 | 169 | 129 | 139 | 150 | 150 | 120 |

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pplications and is asailahle in a special
 Display.) PC Board: glass epoxy, plated
hrough holes with solder mask through holes with solder mask (DB25) connector for terminal

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## lape dumpert dab examine/change contents of men

 S-100 cards directly into themotherboard. Both cage and

## Explorer/85 " $C$ " card cage. <br> "C"' card cage.

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EQUIPMENT REPORTS
continued from page 34
assistance would most likely be available from one of them. The $V-302$ is also covered by a 2 year warranty

The lack of storage space for the line cord hampers the portability of the unit somewhat. Although not a serious problem, it could be solved easily by extending the length of the four bumpers on the rear of the cabinet and winding the cord around them

In addition, the unit (supplied) had a handle on the top of the cabinet that is centered well and provides a well-balanced grip. One minor problem was noticeable on the bench
one that could be solved by the use of a bail type handle. When the unit sat flat on the test bench, it was difficult to view the screen because of the low-profile of the Hitachi $V$ 302. By tilting the scope upward, the visibility and ease of operation improved dramatically A bail-type handle could be added, which would also serve as a prop or stand to elevate the front of the unit and therefore add to the operating comfort
Even though the graticule was not illuminated, the divisions were found to be casy to read and as pointed out earlier, the ease of operation was outstanding.

The V-302 is designed to operate from an AC supply of $100 / 120 / 220 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$. The size is listed as $190 \times 275 \times 400 \mathrm{~mm}(7.5 \times 10.8 \times$ 15.7 inches) and weights 8.5 kg ( 18.7 lbs ) Standard equipment supplied include two probes and the operation manual. Price $\$ 945$.
One final observation: the miniature-sized probes are extremely handy and do add to the ease of servicing on printed-circuit boards and IC's. There's no doubt that these probes are becoming standard equipment as they make more sense than the older large-sized units.

R-E

## The BASIC Programmer's Toolkit for PET Computers

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OWNERS OF PET PERSONAL COMPUTERS HAVE been known to collect software from numerous sources. Among this software are utility programs that assist the programmer in writing BASIC language programs. The best utility programs are written in machine language to minimize conflict with the user's program and to execute rapidly. Normally stored on tape, utility programs must be loaded each time they are used. If your computer system goes down for any reason, you must reload the utility program and usually carry out an inconvenient initialization procedure. To have two or more tape-resident utility programs in memory at the same time, you may have to relocatc one or more so they don't overwrite each other. The BASIC Programmer's Toolkit is a firmware system that provides a real solution to the PET utility muddle.

The Toolkit is a collection of the most useful utilities programmed into a read-only memory that is always ready to use. The complete set of programs are initialized with a simple sYS command after the PET computer is turned on. The command must be given only once for each time the power is applied. If your system bombs out, or the power goes out temporarily, the Toolkit utilities can be called back into service in seconds. A very handy feature to incorporate into your computer.

The Toolkit has a ten-command repertoire.

Ue design adds the Toolkit commands 'ET's own BASIC-command list. Once em is initialized, you can't tell where $r$ leaves off and the Toolkit takes over, that the added commands cannot be into program statements. The comist consists of: AUTO, DELETE, RENUMPEND, DUMP, TRACE, STEP, OFF, FIND, and

AUTO command automatically prints nt-line numbers, starting at any legal and increasing by any increment. erases a specified line or block of lines. BER spreads your line numbers apart u have inserted too many lines to allow additions. Renumber updates all jump tions in GOTO statements etc.
APPEND command combines two prowithout the gyrations required by most nethods. You load the first program tionally and then append the second. ly requirement is that the line numbers roper sequence. Of course, you can use vUMBER Command to prepare programs append operation
DUMP command lists all the variables arrays, following program execution. ogram runs, the TRACE facility displays : numbers of the last six statements exeStep is a variation of TRACE that exene statement at a time. OfF disables the and STEP functions.
FIND command searches all program a goup of lines for a specified character ce. It is very useful when you want to particular line that has been moved e of renumbering. It also helps deterf a particular variable name has already sed. Find displays all lines that include :cified reference.
Jly, The HELP command makes short of careless program errors. When the lisplays an error message, typing HELP use the computer to display the line in the error occurred, and, in addition, dise end of the last completed statement in :-video.
ell-written instruction manual includes a 1 that contains a more detailed explanaf how the system and its commands All the programs function extremely id the examples in the instruction manutonstrate how seemingly strange things эp up.
Toolkit is available in several versions atch the various PET configurations. All $\geq$ the connection of a ROM into the "B" 1096) block of memory. Early PET's lot wired with empty ROM sockets, so rresponding Toolkit version consists of a that interfaces to the memory-expansion tor and to the second cassette port.
PET's have the extra sockets, so the able kits consists only of a ROM-no unal memory decoding is required. There to versions for Expandamem and Skyles ry boards, so the Toolkit can be added it hooking into the memory connector $y$ used to interface with the memorysion board
BASIC Programmer's Toolkit is a proif Palo Alto IC's and is available only at PET dealers. Chip-only versions sell for 5 , and the completely-assembled versions < Pets, Skyles or Expandamem boards 9.95. The Toolkit is an exceptional, pronally designed PET add-on. Any PET who is serious about BASIC programwould do well to put it at the top of his ing list.


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## This easy-to-follow design lets you keep cost low by using a CRT of your choice. Its operational feature is a continuous zero baseline.

A TECHNICIAN HAS EXPERIENCED eshooting with a calibrated DC spe, he'll probably want to keep ;ope probe close at hand most of le he's at the service bench. Tran-base-emitter voltages, collector tion voltages, and IC logic levels checked as easily as power-supply while the operating signals are it. No other instrument provides imultaneous readout of bias and conditions.
, factors have conspired to keep cope probe out of the hands of experimenters. The first is cost, approaches $\$ 200$-even for a kit. roblem is easily solved by simdesign. The scope described here e built from standard parts for and considerably less if the junk well stocked. Yet it boasts a $2-$ sandwidth and 10 mV -per-division al sensitivity.
second factor is the annoyingly int need to lay down the probe, over to the scope, throw the input 1 from DC to GROUND, check the on of the zero-volt baseline, and the switch back to DC. That probhandled by incorporating a circuit rovides a continuous display of the round level at a brightness level than that of the signal display.

## t works

: operation of the scope as a whole it understood from the block diaFig. 1.The vertical attenuator and fier provide a replica of the input , both AC and DC, at the approxiy 100 -volt level needed at the deon plates of the CRT. The electronseline switch interrupts the signal rounds the amplifier input for ap-

## DANIEL METZGER and DENNIS PERRY

proximately 3 ms each 15 ms , thus providing a $1 / 5$ duty-cycle baseline display at a rate of about 60 Hz -too fast for the eye to perceive the flicker.
A separate trigger amplifier is fed from a point ahead of the electronic baseline switch to preserve continuity of sweep
triggering. A Schmitt trigger produces squarewaves in sync with the input signal, and a differentiator produces sharp spikes from the edges of the squarewaves. The negative spikes initiate a linear ramp that always starts at the same selected point on the input AC wave-


FIG. 1-BLOCK DIAGRAM of the zero-baseline scope. Operation is somewhat similar to a dual-trace scope with the baseline considered as the second trace.
form. That ramp is applied to the horizontal amplifier to produce the calibrated time sweep. A source-follower provides a low output impedance for the ramp. and an op-amp comparator holds off further triggering signals until the ramp voltage returns to zero.

An auto-trigger circuit senses when the Schmitt trigger is not switching and immediately applies a voltage to the ramp genrator commanding continuous ramps, thus providing sweeps for the display of $D C$ voltages.

A UJT baseline oscillator running at approximately 60 Hz is synchronized to the sweep generator to insure that the switching from signal to baseline will always occur during a retrace of the sweep. The baseline flip-flop drives the baseline-switching FET's at the input of the vertical amplifier.

The CRT cathode is operated at $-9(0)$ volts to accelerate the electron beam toward the CRT face. Deflection sensitivity and hence calibration depend upon that voltage. so it is regulated by a string of 180 -volt Zener diodes. Vertical and horizontal position and sweep time depend upon the 9 -volt supplies. so they are transistor-regulated. The +150 -volt supply serves only differential amplifiers. and their inherent common-mode rejection makes regulation of that supply unnecessary. We shall now proceed to a detailed description of each functional block.

Vertical attenuator: Voltage dividers $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{A}}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ (Fig. 2) reduce the input signal to a maximum of 0.32 volt ( 8 divi-

[^1]

FIG. 2.-THE ATTENUATORS. Components for the vertical attenuator are mounted on a special circuit board. Also shown in the diagram of the optional multiplier probe:
sions at 0.04 volt-per-division) or a minimum of 0.0 ) volt ( 1 division at 0.01 volt-per-division). Capacitors $C_{A}$ and $C_{B}$ swamp out stray capacitances to keep the reactive division ratio exactly equal to the resistive division ratio at high frequencies. Al-4-10 step-sequence permits coverage of the $10-\mathrm{mV}$ to 10 -volt-per-division range with two poles of a standard six-position switch.

Vertical amplifier: The overall gain of the vertical amplifier (Fig. 3) is about $2(0)$ in the full-gain $(\div 4)$ position, and about 500 in the calibrated $(\times 1)$ position of the vertical variable control. Resistor R201 and D201 provide input protection in the event of accidental overload. Source-follower Q201 and common-base amplifier Q202 form a trigger amplifier with a non-inverting AC gain of about 40 and a high input impedance.

Transistors Q203 and Q204 are switched on alternately by the zero-baseline flipflop (Q307 and Q308. Fig. 4), connecting the base of source-follower Q205 alternately to the signal input and to ground. The stray capacitance of these FET's amounts to about 10 pF , and produces switching transients of about 10 $\mu \mathrm{S}$ duration on the 1 -megohm input line.


TOP VIEW of the scope The amplffier board is beneath the CRT. The power-supply bcard is at the rear near the transformers mounted on the back panel. The sweep board is up front near the controls. The attenuator board, with its five trimmers, is on a bracket held by the vertical-sensitivity control. Astigmatism control is on rear panel near base of the CRT.

The switching frequency must therefore be held below a few hundred hertz to prevent those transients from being frequent enough to be seen on the CRT display.

Transistors Q206 and Q207 are wired as a variable-gain differential amplifier. Potentiometer R213 is the $10-\mathrm{mV}$ calibrator and sets the gain to four times the indicated vertical sensitivity with R214


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS of the vertical and horizontal deflection amplifiers. The latter is tively simple because its response is limited to the sweep frequencies.
num resistance. Pot R216 is the calibrator. It adjusts the indi:nsitivity with R2 14 at maximum ce. Pot R218 is the DC balance it sets zero voltage between the itters at zero input in order that control will not shift the vertical 1.
istors Q208 and Q209 provide a
second stage of amplification, producing a maximum differential output of about 180 volts P-P. Capacitor C203 lowers the impedance between the emitters to track the decrease in impedance between the collectors caused by CRT plate capacitance at high frequencies. Since gain is essentially the ratio of those impedances. C203 tends to preserve

## PARTS LIST (Amplifiers, Fig. 3)

rs $1 / 2$ watt, $10 \%$, carbon
osition, unless otherwise noted
$225-330,000$ ohms
2700 ohms
3800 ohms
$209-3300$ ohms
$206-33,000$ ohms
$208-27,000$ ohms
$211-270$ ohms
360 ohms
30 ohms, trimmer, vertical mount
200 ohms, potentiometer
$217-470$ ohms
300 ohms, trimmer, vertical mount
100 ohms. trimmer, vertical mount
$220-10,000$ ohms, 2 watts
33 ohms
1000 ohms, trimmer, vertical
1000 ohms, potentiometer
380 ohms
$230-2000$ ohms, trimmer, vertical
$t$
$228-47,000$ ohms, 1 watt

R229- $\mathbf{3 6 0 0} 0 \mathrm{hms}$
R231-2200 ohms
R232- 5000 ohms. potentiometer
R233- 4700 ohms

## Capacitors

C201-1200 pF, Mylar
C202- $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 15$ volts, radial-lead electrolytic
C203--820 pF, mica
C204-330 pF, mica
C205, C206, C208-0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, ceramic disc
C207, 1800 pF, Mylar

## Semiconductors

D201, D202-1N914 or similar silicon diode
Q201, Q203, Q204, Q205, Q210-MPF4393 or similar N -channel FET (Motorola)
Q202-2N4402 or similar
Q206, Q207-2N4400 or similar
Q208, Q209, Q211, Q212-2N3440 or similar
Miscellaneous: PC or perforated circuit board, hookup wire, mounting hardware, transistor sockets, etc.


ZERO-BASELINE DISPLAY permits reading the DC component of this waveform. Scale factor is $1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ and the sinewave is 3 volts peak-to-peak riding on a 4 -volt DC level.
a constant gair as frequency increases. Because an $820-\mathrm{pF}$ trimmer would be large and unstable, we adjust the associated resistor (R202) to suit the capacitor. instead of vice-versa. Capacitor C203 thus determines the stage gain, and should be altered if necessary to produce a stage gain of about 50 .
Horizontal amplifier: This amplifier (Fig. 3) is similar to the vertical amplifier except that the low-voltage differential stage is omitted and the entire gain (about 70) is achieved in the high-voltage stage. The differential output voltage required is about 250 volts $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{P}$ because the second (less sensitive) set of CRT deflection plates is used. Bandwidth is about 500 kHz .


FIG. 4-THE SWEEP and zero-baseline generator circuits comprise the most complex sections of the instrument.

## PARTS LIST (Sweep and zero-baseline generators, Fig. 4)

Resistors $1 / 2$ watt, $10 \%$ unless otherwise noted
R301-220,000 ohms
R302-1 megohm
R303, R304, R306-4700 ohms
R305, R311-1800 ohms
R307, R317-20,000 ohms, potentiometer
R308, R312, R313, R315, R333-1000 ohms
R309-22 ohms
R310, R318, R331- $10 ; 000$ ohms
R314-15,000 ohms
R316, R335, R336-27,000 ohms
R319-10,000 ohms, trimmer, vertical mount
R320-100,000 ohms, $1 \%$
R321-25,000 ohms, $1 \%$
R322- 10,000 ohms, $1 \%$
R323. R327- 3300 ohms
R324-100,000 ohms
R325-5000 ohms, trimmer, vertical mount
R326-18,000 ohms
R328- 56.000 ohms

R329, R330-220 ohms
R332-270 ohms
R334, R337-2000 ohms

## Capacitors

C301-. $05 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 600$ volts, ceramic disc
C302, C304-47 pF, ceramic disc
C303, C307-100 pF, ceramic disc
C305, C306- $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25$ volts, axial-lead electrolytic
C308-4.7 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 25$ volts, axial-lead electrolytic
C309-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, ceramic disc
C310*- $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, Mylar
C311*-0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, Mylar
C312*-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, Mylar
C313*-. $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, Mylar
C314**-100 pF, ceramic trimmer
C315-680 pF, ceramic disc
C316- $2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 volts, axial-lead electrolytic
C317, C318-0.1 $\mu$ F, ceamic disc
C319- $5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 volts, axial-lead electrolytic
*Note: select to keep ratios within $\pm 1 \%$
**Note: In prototype, C314 was made by connecting a $47-\mathrm{pF}$ disc in parallel with a
$6-60-\mathrm{pF}$ ceramic trimmer

## Semiconductors

D301-D308-1N914 or similar silicon diode
IC301-555 timer
IC302-LM318 op-amp (National)
Q301, Q305-MPF4393 or similar N -channel FET (Motorola)
Q302, Q303, Q307, Q308-2N4400 or similar
Q304-2N4402 or similar
Q306-2N4871 or similar unifunction transistor
S401, S403-see attenuator parts list
S301-3-pole, 11-position rotary wafer switch (Centralab PA-10009 or equal)
S302-2-pole, 4-position rotary switch
Miscellaneous: PC or perforated circuit board, shielded cable, transistor and IC sockets, mounting hardware, knobs, etc.

-THE POWER SUPPLY is simple and inexpensive to build. The voltage-tripler replaces the iive and dangerous high-voltage power transformer used in many scopes. The string of Zener replaces a high-resistance voltage-divider string.
gger circuits: Source-follower Q301 4) provides the high input impe: required during external triggernd the low driving impedance necesfor good sensitivity of the Schmitt r. Q302 and Q303. The trigger will te with 0.1 volt P -P input. and trigp to 5 MHz with 0.3 -volt $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P}$ inThe edges of the Schmitt-trigger
output (inverted or non-inverted) are coupied through switch S302-a capacitor and C307 to the trigger input of the NE555, IC 301; that is where the negative edges are used to initiate the sweep ramps.

In the DRIVEN mode, the trigger input is held high by the +9 -volt supply through R314 and triggering occurs only by nega-

## PARTS LIST (Power supplies, Fig. 5)

stors $1 / 2$ watt, $10 \%$ carbon
mposition unless otherwise noted
$1-470,000$ ohms
?-10 megohms
3-500,000 ohms potentiometer with
'ST switch
1-10 megohms, potentiometer
$5-680$ ohms
;-100,000 ohms, potentiometer
7, R110-2200 ohms
3-56,000 ohms
3-22,000 ohms
1-47,000 ohms
acitors
1, C 102- $0.1 \mathrm{uF}, 600$ volts, tubular
3, C104-0.1 uF, 1000 volts, tubular
5-. 22 uF, 1000 volts, tubular
b. C107-40 uF, 200 volts, axial-lead ectrolytic
3, C110-470 uF, 25 volts, radial-lead ectrolytic
9. C111- 0.1 uF ceramic disc

CRT, 3RP2 was used in prototype.
P1, 3RP1, 3BP1 and 3ACP11 can be sed. See text.
iconductors
-D106. D114-1N4007

D107-1N5242 Zener diode, 12 volts. 500 mW
D108-1N5259 Zener diode, 39 volts, 500 mW
D109-D113-1N5280 Zener diode, 180 volis, 500 mW
D115, D116, D118, D119-1N4001
D117. D120-1N5240 Zener diode, 10 volts. 500 mW
Q101-D4101 (GE) or similar PNP silicon transistor
Q102-D40D1 (GE) or similar NPN silicon transistor
F101-1/8-amp fuse
PL10 1-neon pilot-light assembly (NE-2. lamp with 68 K resistor)
S101-SPST switch (part of R103)
T101-power transformer, 250 volts center-tapped, $25 \mathrm{~mA} ; 6.3$ volts, 1 amp . (Stancor PS-8416 or equivalent)
T102-power transformer, 24 volts centertapped, 100 mA (Stancor P-8395 or equivalent)
Miscellaneous: Fuse holder, line cord, PC or perforated circuit board, hookup wire, terminal strip. MuMetal shield for CRT, CRT socket, transistor sockets, etc.


SWEEP LINEARITY is evident in this photo of a $500-\mathrm{kHz}$ triangle waveform at $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$.
tive pulses from C307. In the auto mode, AC detectors D302, D303, and C306 furnish the positive supply as long as the Schmitt trigger is switching. However. if the trigger remains inoperative for longer than about 150 ms . C306 discharges and R316 pulls the trigger input low, resulting in automatic triggering with no input signal.

Sweep circuit: Transistor Q304 is a vari-able-current source that charges the selected timing capacitor (C310 through C314) at a linear rate depending on the sweep variable control and the selected timing resistor (R320 through R322). Pin 7 of the NE555 automatically discharges the capacitor whenever pin 6 rises to +6 volts. A source-follower Q305 buffers the ramp since any current drawn from it would destroy its linearity. Pot R325 reduces the ramp to 4.4 volts, thus providing 11 divisions of sweep to the 0.4 volt-per-division horizontal amplifier.
continued on page 80

# TEMMMOLOMY TODAR <br> MACHINES <br> THAT CAN <br> <br> TALK 

 <br> <br> TALK}

Here's a look at some of the hardware available; what it does, what it costs, and how it's used. You may be surprised how much of it there is, and where.

## MARTIN BRADLEY WEINSTEIN

LAST TIME WE LOOKED AT THE PROBLEM of how a human voice might be synthesized, from the simplest digitized recording media to the sleeker new equipment (Radio-Electronics, March 1980).

The block diagram (Fig. 1) boils it all down into the most common areas of circuitry (by function) found in the more sophisticated general vocabulary synthesizers. How each function is handled varies widely from manufacturer to manufacturer, and often from product to product. But in some form or another, those elements almost always occur.

Somehow, having actual equipment to look at and talk about (eventually, to listen to) tends to make things easier to understand. So here's a brief review of the equipment available today, plus a peek at early tomorrow.


FIG. 1-BLOCK DIAGRAM OUTLINES MOST COMMON CIRCUITRY (by function) found in the more sophisticated general-vocabulary speech synthesizers.

## Telesensory Systems, Inc.

Speech + is a talking calculator designed for the blind and vision-impaired. In addition to operating as any normal calculator might. it offers the option of having its calculations announced by a built-in, 24-word-vocabulary speech snythesizer.
Telesensory Systems. Inc. (TSI, 3408 Hillview Avenue. P.O. Box 10099, Palo Alto, CA 94304), the manufacturer of

Speech + , offers the board-in English -for $\$ 150$. The same vocabulary is available in a small printed-circuit board module (less filters, amplifier, speaker) -in English, French or German-for $\$ 95$. And for $\$ 179$. two 64 -word modules are available: one designed for announcing key hits on typewriter-style keyboards, the other for announcing electronic instrumentation readings.

Those modules contain little more than a custom MOS microprocessor

for TSI by General Instruments, 1 ROM or two. Custom vacabuare available to OEM's interested ge-volume purchases, and to those willing to invest $\$ 200$ per word for m coding.
I has also announced a two-chip f custom LSI IC's that can be id to speech synthesis, as well as tasks. but details are still a few hs away.
t now out from TSI is a special I speech snythesizer designed for tors. ("Penthouse, going up.") The tor Voice Module includes cirthat interfaces with the elevator ols, a speech synthesizer with im elevator vocabulary, and the amplifier and speaker.

## x Division

trax Division of Federal Screw is, (500 Stephenson Highway, MI 48084) manufactures what be the broadest line of voice synzers available today.
yrting at the top of the pile, the - 70 Business Communictlor is a -vocabulary computer peripheral ned to tie into from 4 to 64 telee lines. It offers up to 128 seconds eech, translatable into as many as ndividually-addressable variable-
length messages. Voice quality is excellent. That is the kind of voice/speech synthesizer often used with banks, telephone services, and "talking' computer services. Prices vary from under $\$ 10,000$ to over $\$ 50.000$. depending upon capabilities.

Working our way down the price stream, we find a generalized-vocabulary phonetic (phoneme-based) speech synthesizer capable of speaking English, German, Spanish. Italian, Japanese, French, and Farci. The key to that flexibility is an un-minimized phoneme set. including 122 selectable phonemes; in addition, each 12 -bit command word permits 8 levels of inflection. or pitch, and 4 phoneme rates, or duration ... yes, you can progran it to speak with a


BUSINESS COMMUNICATOR model LVM-70 is a fixed vocabulary computer peripherial from Votrax.
drawl. The ML-I Multi-Lingual Voice System doesn't come cheap (except, perhaps, comparatively, in terms of value received), with prices between roughly $\$ 6000$ and $\$ 8000$, depending on configuration, plus $\$ 1500$ for the companion keyboard and more for every


MULTI-LINGUAL VOICE SYSTEM, model ML-1, also from Votrax, speaks in seven languages, including Farei.
language after English (standard). It's well worth it, though, where multilingual capabilities are needed in conjunction with a computer, as evidenced by the success of the ML-I in schools.

In the $\$ 3500$ to $\$ 5000$ range, the Votrax VS-6 Electronic Voice Sustem uses 8 -bit command words to select 61 phonemes and four levels of inflection; one VS-6 user has reportedly developed a vocabulary of over 300.000 words for it. While priced well beyond most hobby budgets, the VS-6 performs admirably in a number of fascinating applications, including military flight simulators.


AS MANY AS 300,000 WORDS have been developed by one user of the Votrax VS-6 Electronic Voice System.
talking instrumentation, handicapped aids, and talking OCR (optical character recognition) printed copy readers.

Votrax also manufactures the Radio Shack TRS-80 Voice Synthesizer, and includes with it software for a talking blackjack game. The user hears cards shuffling and the banter of a "wise guy" dealer.


RADIO-SHACK SPEECH SYNTHESIZER is a part of their TRS-80 personal computer system and is available as an option.

## HC Electronics, Inc

That division of American Hospital Supply Corporation (HC Electronics, Inc., 250 Camino Alto, Mill Valley, CA 94941 ) manufactures and distributes products for language and speech therapy. Their two speech snythesizers, Phonic Mirror ${ }^{\circledR 8}$ HandiVoice ${ }^{(t x)}$ models HC110 and HC12O, are actually manufactured for them by Votrax.

The $H C / I 0$ is a lap-size, flat device designed for young children, the handicapped, or developmentally disabled persons with speech impairments or disabilities. Most of its surface is covered by its 128 -key keyboard, itself covered with one of three overlayswords, graphics, or symbols. It is pre-


HANDIVOICE HC120 is a portable device for language and speech-therapy applications.
programmed with 373 words, 45 phonemes, 26 letters (the English alphabet), 13 morphemes (standard word prefixes and suffixes), and 16 short phrases like "My name is...", "How are you?", "Would you come here?"

The HCl20, by comparison, is a physically smaller unit that offers all the capabilities of the $\mathrm{HC} / 10$, plus an additional 520 words, accessed by a $4 \times 4$ keyboard and a 3-digit control code.

## Computalker Consultants

One of the least expensive, though highly capable, speech synthesizers available that is based on phonemes, yet capable of direct parameter control, is the CT-I Speech Synthesizer by Computalker Consultants (P.O. Box 1951, Santa Monica, CA 90406).


HIGH-CAPABILITY CT-1 SPEECH SYNTHESIZER from Computalker is available for the TRS-80, Apple II and S-100 computer systems.

The CT- 1 is in the $\$ 425$ to $\$ 550$ range, depending on software options, and plugs into the $\mathrm{S}-100$ bus. Pre-packaged AC-powered versions for Apple II (CT$I A)$ and the TRS-80 (CT-IT) are available for $\$ 595$.

In the Direct Parameter Control Mode, signals modeled after previouslydecoded words are used to recreate them. That is obviously a limited-vocabulary approach, but the naturalness of speech is especially high; even the mannerisms of the original speaker are preserved.

The Phonctic Mode, by comparison, is phoneme-based, but with a twist. Target values for each phoneme parameter are first located, then a smooothingcalculation performed to calculate parabolic trajectories between them. The result is less mechanical-sounding speech.

The computer hobbyist interested in experimenting with speech snythesis is strongly urged to investigate Computalker.

Also, about a year from now, expect news from Computalker about a totally digital system, replacing their current analog approach. Much of the cost of their current hardware is attributable to precision tuning and calibration of the many analog-circuit sections, a cost that the all-digital approach promises to all but eliminate.

## Texas Instruments

While the TI approach to speech syn-
thesis leads inevitably to fixed vocabulary products (for the time being, at least), their expertise with high-density memories and the economies of highvolume production has yielded a group of products affordable and useful at a general-consumer level.

Speak \& Spellive (mine cost about \$55), was introduced a couple of years ago. It conducts spelling bees and plays word games, primarily for children. (My wife and I both get a kick out of ours, though we have no children.)

New ROM modules to expand the vocabulary of Speak \& Spell have now been introduced. Vowel Power ${ }^{\text {tw }}$ (recommended resale $\$ 15$ ) adds 140 words to help children master vowel sounds in four categories. Two new Super Stumpers modules (also $\$ 15$ each) for grades 4-6 and 7-8 add word lists to cover such problems as silent letters, irregular spellings, double consonants, and homonymous spellings.


TEXAS INSTRUMENTS' NEW HOME COMPUTER has a speech-synthesizer accessory available. They also use synthesizers in other products.

The heart of the Texas Instruments approach to speech synthesis is multiplestage digital filtering and Linear Predictive Coding-a mathematical approach to modeling, analyzing, and synthesizing the human voice. While TI is producing 40,000 to 60,000 synthesizers-on-a-chip each month, their entire production output is currently going into TI products.

Two of those products are their talking Language Translator (about $\$ 300$, with $\$ 60$ modules to translate English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese, and Japanese) and their new Home Computer. The Solid State Speech TM peripheral (suggested resale $\$ 150$ ) synthesizes a 200 -word vocabulary

## Who else?

Lexicon, Craig, Matsushita, and others have all admitted to "looking at" talking products. National Semiconductor has announced a one-chip synthesizer, about which little has reached us. Ohio Scientific offers a speech synthesizer of some description for their Challenger computers, but repeated calls to the company have resulted in no information to date.
Stay tuned. There's no telling who will speak up next.

R-E

# TMD) 떼ํ <br> BAEKYARD sATELLIE TV RECEVER 

# Conclusion of Bob Cooper's series on operational satellites that are relaying television programs and how we can receive their signals. This story describes receiver-system hardware and how it goes together. 

ROBERT B. COOPER, JR.

IE PREVIOUS SIX PARTS OF THIS ARseries, appearing in the August igh October 1979 issues and the ary through March 1980 issues, we developed the background for the intly operational domestic and ${ }^{\mathrm{Z}}$ LSAT satellite systems that are mitting television via satellite relay rtually every portion of the globe. e January and February issues, we looked closely at the construction is required to build your own lowhome satellite television receiving nal using a special spherical antenna in (February 1980 issue of Radioronics), a single conversion $4-\mathrm{GHz}$ --MHz GAAs-FET LNS plus active $r$ package (March 1980 issue of o-Electronics) with an accompany-24-channel frequency-agile tuning 2m.
this seventh and final part, we will ribe the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF-to-baseband m, and show you how to reconvert paseband video and audio signals
to a standard NTSC-format RF er that can then be tuned in on your dard television receiver.

## i at 70 MHz

part six of this series we detersd the amount of gain required een the $4-\mathrm{GHz}$ feedhorn antenna iving energy from the spherical reor surface, and the baseband deulator operating at 70 MHz . We rmined that between 70 and 90 dB ?oltage gain is required and that ind 20 to 25 dB of that gain should rovided by the GAAs-FET LNA
(two stages). The amplified signal from the LNA should then drive a similar GAAS-FET active mixer converting our $4-\mathrm{GHz}$ signal down to a more manageable (and comfortable!) 70-MHz IF. The balance of the gain should then be provided by the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ circuitry.
Getting gain at 70 MHz is so simple that it almost becomes a waste of space here to tell you how to get it. Here are several suggestions:

1. You need 50 dB of gain here.
2. How you get it is relatively unimportant although if you can keep the noise figure of the IF amplifier at or below 8 dB you will be much better off. (Too high a noise figure here will degrade the carefully created low noise figure from the $4-\mathrm{GHz}$ to $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ mixer.)
3. You may not need to build this IF amplifier: it may be lying over in the corner of your shop or down the street
Virtually all of the pre-1970 era microwave equipment employed a $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF strip, usually made up of six to ten tubes operated in cascade or cascode. Typical IF strings have 50 to 90 dB of gain (much more than you need and you'll have to cut it back) and such gear is around in surplus outlets (usually without power supply) for around $\$ 10$ an IF strip. Another source for $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF gain is a CATV or MATV line amplifier. Typical line amps (the boards are available at local CATV firms, where they are taken out and discarded or sold as junk) have 25 to 30 dB of gain maximum and it will take a pair to get the gain you require

However, the easiest-and perhaps for the most cheapest-way to get 50 or so dB of IF gain at 70 MHz is to investigate the Motorola AWT-120, a threelead device that operates from near DC to around 300 MHz with 14 dB of gain with an acceptable noise figure. Four of those in series will give you 56 dB of voltage gain at 70 MHz . The AWT-120 is easy to make operate. Of the three leads, there is a ground pin, an input pin, and an output pin. The operating voltage ( 12 volts regulated) feeds into the output pin through a 330 -ohm resistor. You couple into and out of the device through a .01 disc capacitor. Just pop four in a row on a piece of G-10 double sided board and you are in business. The AWT-120 costs around $\$ 6$ per device; for $\$ 30$ or so you have the full $50+$ dB-gain IF strip.

Note however that our gain is spread from near DC to 300 MHz . And all we really want is the $30-\mathrm{MHz}$-wide spectrum between 55 MHz and 85 MHz , centered on 70 MHz . Obviously we need some bandpass filtering in here someplace.

There are sound arguments for placing the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ bandpass filter ahead of the IF strip, and for placing it after the IF gain string. Some builders compromise and place it in the center of the string, or between the first and second AWT- 120 devices. Briefly, if you place the bandpass filter ahead of the IF gain string, you run the risk of permitting a mistuned (or improperly built) $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ bandpass filter to degrade the noise figure of the system. The bandpass filter will have some loss and that loss be-


FIG. 1-BLOCK DIAGRAM shows how the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ signal from the mixer is converted to an NTSC RF output suitable for connection to the antenna terminals of your TV receiver.
comes part of the total system signal-to-noise equation. We'll describe a nearly foolproof $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ bandpass filter for you shortly.

If you place the bandpass filter after the IF gain string, you run the risk of amplifying in the IF string undesirable heterodyne-produced products that may sum the desired signals coming out of the $4-\mathrm{GHz}-\mathrm{to}-70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF port on the mixer and causing the AWT-I20 (or whatever) IF string to go into saturation. One solution is to run the AWT120 first stage immediately after the 70 MHz IF output from the mixer, then stick in your bandpass filter, and proceed thereafter to amplify the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ signal in another three stages. We'll leave the final decision to you, noting only that we have placed the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ bandpass filter at the end of the IF string in the block diagram shown in Fig. 1

## Bandpass filter construction

There is no way we can suggest in good conscience that you will be able to construct and tune up this bandpass filter by eye or meter. You will need to run down a good CATV-type sweep generator and marker system to show you where in the spectrum you are tuning, and a detector and display. The sweep system should span the 50 -to-$100-\mathrm{MHz}$ region as a minimum to align the bandpass filter properly


70-MHZ IF BANDPASS FILTER is designed to pass a $30-\mathrm{MHz}$-wide spectrum centered on 70 MHz to provide the satellite-TV receiver with the selectivity required to separate adjacent satellite transponders.

Building the bandpass filter, shown in Figs. 2-a and 2-b, is not complicated, and if you follow the layout shown and mount the device in the Bud box recommended you won't have any problems. The coil forms, wire size, and capacitors (all are $5 \%$ dipped micas; don't substitute!) are important. If you change anything in the parts called for, you
have just entered the R and D business and you'll have to recompensate other part valves accordingly. Properly constructed, and aligned, the passband of the IF filter will be from 55 to 85 MHz , $\pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ at the very edges, with less than $1.5-\mathrm{dB}$ insertion loss and a passband ripple of less than $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ from 60 through 80 MHz .

## 70 MHz to baseband

The utter simplicity of recovering good quality satellite TV video and audio becomes apparent as you study Fig. 3 (for the video) and Fig. 4 (for the audio). The secret is that you are coming into the field "late;" all of the dozentransistor circuits worked out initially, some three or more years ago, have fallen by the wayside since clever design people such as Taylor Howard of Stanford tackled the project with an eye to reducing every section of the system to its basic required parts.

The $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF input, following the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF gain-string. plugs into the input side (left hand side) of Fig. 3. The NE564 phase-locked loop makes a dandy video demodulator for this application, although note that there is this 5\% warning:

The 564 is operating at the upper end 70 MHz BANDPASS FILTER ( 30 mHz 3 dB BANDWIDTH) LOSS $<1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$, RIPPLE $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$

a


FIG. 2-70-MHZ BANDPASS FILTER is relatively easy to build and is housed in a standard Bud enclosure.

| PARTS LIST (70 MHz to baseband, video/audio |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Resistors $1 / 4$ watt, $10 \%$ unless otherwise | C7-1.5 to 8 pF trimmer |
| specified | C8. C9-3 pF dipped silver mica |
| R1-2200 ohms | C10-330 pF |
| R2-27,000 ohms | C11-4400 pF |
| R3, R7: R27-1000 ohms | C12-91 pF |
| R4-200 ohms | C13-300 pF |
| R5, R17, R23, R28, R29-10,000 ohms | C14-100 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10$ volts, electrolytic |
| R6-3900 ohms | C16-1 $\mu \mathrm{F} .20$ volts. electrolytic |
| R8-R10, R12-147 ohms | C17-15 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 15$ volts, electrolytic |
| R11-41 ohms | C18-300 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 16$ volts. electrolytic |
| R13: R19-22.000 ohms | C20-22 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 6$ volts, electrolytic |
| R14-470 ohms | IC1-7812 voltage regulator, +12 volts |
| R15, R16, R 18-560 ohms | IC2-NE564 phase-locked loop |
| R20, R21-10.000 ohms. potentiometer | IC3-NE592 video amplifier |
| R22-270 ohms | Q1-Q3-2N2222 |
| R24-R26-100.000 ohms | D1-HP5082/2800 Schottky diode (Hew |
| R30-510 ohms | lett-Packard) |
| Capacitors | D2-1N5248 Zener diode. 12 volts |
| C1, C4, C6, C15. C19-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic disc | RFC1- $100 \mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 2-1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 15$ volts. electrolytic | RFC2-2.7 $\mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| C3-100 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 20$ volts, electrolytic | RFC3-4.7 $\mu \mathrm{H}$ |
| C5-. $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic disc |  |



BASEBAND VIDEO/AUDIO SYSTEM recovers video and audio signals from the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ f the IF strip.
requency range in this applicaid you may find that some small lage of the 564 's around will not plate properly the video from the < carrier. On the other hand the good news). some 564's n to nearly 100 MHz . They are chy; several of the newer comreceivers use the same device purpose and thousands of homereceivers have been built using proach.
564 provides video input that is ed by a garden-variety 2 N 2222 . hat the audio-subcarrier comes emitter of the 2N2222 through hm resistor. We'll talk about reg the audio shortly.
wing the 2 N 2222 is a CCIR deis network. That's a collection ve devices designed to establish per video baseband curve that 5 the pre-emphasis networks the satellite TV transmitter on nk end. Without that network in p'll get something less than true and will experience other video is. Following the CCIR deis network is a $4.2-\mathrm{MHz}$ lower network. This is in place to that the $6.2-, 6.8,-$ or $7.4-\mathrm{MHz}$
audio subcarrier does not get on into the balance of the video circuits. Frequencies above 4.2 MHz in the baseband region do not contribute to the video quality and in fact, if left in, will create high-frequency video noise on your baseband video signal

Between the second 2N2222 (following the NE592) and the third such stage is a harmless-looking Schottky diodethe HP $5082 / 2800$. That is a clamp diode. You may recall from previous sections that the uplink signals transmitted to the satellites are "frequency dithered" at a $30-\mathrm{Hz}$ rate as a means of dispersing the energy waveform over a relatively wide band ( 36 MHz if you follow out to the $1 \%$ energy levels). That dispersal action was motivated by designers of early INTELSAT systems, who feared they might cause interference to terrestrial microwave circuits operating in the same $3.7-$ to $-4.2-\mathrm{GHz}$ region. Spreading the waveform energy out with the $30-\mathrm{Hz}$ waveform reduces the probability that any appreciable amount of satellite TV downlink energy will get into any terrestrial system. To get rid of the $30-$ Hz waveform we shove the video into a hard clamp. The Schottky diode is fast and it clamps the $30-\mathrm{Hz}$ waveform to
ground by as much as 40 dB or more. That either eliminates the $30-\mathrm{Hz}$ flicker in the picture or reduces it to the point where it cannot be seen.

There are these caveats and cautions about this portion of the system:

1. Use only double-sided board; good quality G-10 board will do.
2. Mount the finished board in a container. grounding all the way around on both sides of the board Place the 15 VDC regulated line on the backside of the board along with power supply bypasses and the 7812 regulator.
3. The $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ VCO output test jack is for setting the operating frequency of the PLL to 70 MHz . Adjust the $1.5-$ to- 8 pF trimmer (C7) for 70 MHz (a counter is handy but you could do it with the TV monitor tuning for best picture)
4. Adjust pot R20 off pin 1 of the NE592 for the same voltage on pin 1 as you have on pin 14 of the same device
5. The AFC output shown is not totally applicable to the system you are presently building. As you get more sophisticated in using your home terminal you may wish to add an AFC system later on (as many have) and that brings it out so it is available when you wish to add the feature.
6. The output of the NE592 (pins 7 or 8 ) is selectable for good reason. As long as your local oscillator is driving the $4-\mathrm{GHz}-\mathrm{to}-70-\mathrm{MHz}$ mixer on the low side (i.e. 4 GHz input frequency minus the VTO8360 local-oscillator source equals 70 MHz ) you will find the video in the proper polarity on pin 8 . If you mistune and end up with the local oscillator on the high-frequency side. you'll have to swap the video output lead to pin 7 to re-establish the proper video polarity. A simple switch here will make changing simple.
7. The purpose of 10 K video-gain pot between pins 12 and 3 on the NE592 is to set your video output level into your NTSC format RF modulator. Simply tune it for best looking picture, through the modulator, on your standard TV set (typically in the 1 volt peak-topeak region if you can look at the level on a scope.)
There is absolutely nothing else to adjust or fiddle with! You have just gone from 70 MHz to relatively complicated FM video to baseband with a minimum of harrassment.

## Recovering Audio

The RCA SATCOM and Western Union WESTAR birds carry their FM audio on either 6.2 or the more common $6.8-\mathrm{MHz}$ subcarriers. When you demodulate the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF signal, the NE564 PLL recovers that higher-frequency baseband component right along with the video. We take it off after the first 2 N 2222 baseband amplifier and send it on to a second demodulator which is L-C tuned to the 6.2- or 6.8 MHz subcarrier frequency

Two methods of recovering the audio are presented here. In Fig. 4 we have the basic (Taylor Howard developed) audio demodulator that uses a 2N3565 amplifier. a tuned network designed for either 6.8 - or $6.2-\mathrm{MHz}$, a second 2 N 3565 amplifier, a (Motorola) HEP6063P demodulator (or RCA CA3065), and finally an audio amplifier. That system has seen thousands of duplications by home builders and it works just fine.

Simply tune L1 and L2 for the desired frequency ( $6.8-$ or $6.2-\mathrm{MHz}$ ) and then tune L3 for recovery of the audio on that frequency by simply listening on some suitable audio-display system. There is a 50 K volume-control pot and those are the only adjustments that are in the system.

Figure 5 shows how to do the same thing for about $\$ 12$ for each audio subcarrier desired and perhaps 15 minutes of your time. Several satellite TV enthusiasts in the Indianapolis area, where RCA has a production facility, discovered that the RCA XL- 100 audio demodulator (model PM-200) can be fieldmodified with a pair of capacitors to tune not the usual $4.5-\mathrm{MHz}$ subcarrier


FIG. 4-6.8-MHZ AUDIO DEMODULATOR. Circuit is duplicated for recovering $6.2-\mathrm{MHz}$ audio signal.
channel found in the NTSC system but rather the 6.2 - or $6.8-\mathrm{MHz}$ subcarrier found in the satellite system. The PM200 is a stock replacement item for XL100 chassis: it is a complete module ready to hook up and operate (RCA's stock number is 130-753). You go into the module and add capacitors C1 and C2 (both 33 pF to hit $6.8-\mathrm{MHz}$ ) as shown. Input is through pin 3. As noted. the cost of this module (new, through an RCA parts house) is in the $\$ 12$ range.

Once again. recovering the satellite audio is not much of a trick.

## Modulating to NTSC

Now that you have the baseband video and audio displayed on a colorvideo monitor and audio system, it


RF MODULATOR construction followed by do-it-yourself satellite-TV enthusiasts. This module is the RF modulator described in the text using the LM1889 IC device.
would be nice to watch your favorite programming from satellite programs on your TV receiver. In fact, if you are like most of us. you don't own a video monitor in the first place. So let's get the baseband signal back to NTSC format RF.

## PARTS LIST

## (Audio demodulator, Fig. 4)

Resistors $1 / 4$ watt. $10 \%$ unless otherwise noted
R1-3300 ohms
R2- 2200 ohms
R3- 1000 ohms
R4— 150.000 ohms
R5- 270.000 ohms
R6-6200 ohms
R7- 50,000 ohms potentiometer
Capacitors
C1. C4, C7-. $001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C2-68 pF dipped mica
C3--3 pF dipped mica
C5, C6-91 pF dipped mica
C8-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C9-. $047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C10-50 pF dipped mica
C11-12 pF dipped mica
$\mathrm{C} 12-1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10$ volts. electrolytic
C13-0.1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$
C14-. $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C15- $250 \mu \mathrm{~F} .16$ volts, electrolytic
C16-. $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
Q1, Q2-2N3565
IC1-7812 voltage regulator. +12 volts
C2*-HEP6063P or CA3065
IC3*-LM380
L1. L2-adjustable RF coil. 3-7 $\mu \mathrm{H}$ (J.W Miller No. 9051)
L3-adjustable RF coil. 7-14 $\mu \mathrm{H}$ (J.W. Miller No. 9052)
*Note: The RCA CA3134GM can replace the CA3065/LM380 combination

-ALTERNATE APPROACH to subcarrier audio detection uses a standard module from an RC :eiver.
you own a video-tape recorder, already have a modulator. Simply ect the video output of the satellite ver to the video input jack on the ., the aUdio OUT to the aUdIo in switch the VCR to CAMERA INPUT.

Now run a piece of RG-59/U coaxial cable from the output of the VCR to your TV receiver(s). And the satellite signals will appear on the modulated channel determined by the VCR modulator switch (typically Channel 3 or 4).

-NTSC RF MODULATOR for Channel 3, 4, or 5.

If you don't have a VCR, you'll need to build, or buy, your own video RF modulator. The most common RF modulator used by satellite TV enthusiasts is shown in Fig. 6. This system uses the LM1889 IC that is really a miniature TV transmitter disguised as an IC. The LM 1889 device (or something very similar) is found in dozens of TV games. VCR modulators, computer modulators. and so on. The 1889 is available from firms such as Poly-Pak, usually for under $\$ 5.00$. A complete modulator kit, using the LM 1889 is available (model PXP-4500) for around \$25 (ATV Research, 13-B Boardway, Dakota City, NB 68731).

The schematic in Fig. 6 shows what is involved. Coil L2 establishes the $4.5-$ MHz sub-carrier for the audio in a tuned network and a 2 K pot connected to pin two of the 1889 establishes the saturated white level for the video. Although the schematic establishes tuning procedures (off pins 8 and 9 of the 1889) for Channel 3 or 4 . many people have also found that the system will function on VHF TV Channel 5 as well, by adjusting the tank circuit accordingly.

A modulator such as this is capable of putting out around 10.000 microvolts of maxium signal ( 3.000 is more typical). That is more than enough RF voltage to drive through several hundred feet of RG-59/U coaxial cable into, perhaps, as many as a half dozen TV receivers con-

## PARTS LIST (RF-modulator, Fig. 6)

Resistors $1 / 4$-watt, $10 \%$ unless otherwise specified.

R1, R6- 15.000 ohms
R2, R4-47.000 ohms
R3, R9-2700 ohms
R5- 3300 ohms
R7, R12-75 ohms
R8-2000 ohms potentiometer
R9-100 ohms
R10, R11-270 ohms
R13-3000 ohms
Capacitors
C $1-120$ pF dipped mica
$\mathrm{C} 2-0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic disc
C3-. $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic disc
C4-37 pF dipped mica
C5- $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F} .10$ volts, electrolytic
C6-43 pF dipped mica
C7-C9-. $01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic disc
C10-75 pF dipped mica
C11-15 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10$ volts, electrolytic
C12-1 $\mu \mathrm{F} .10$ volts, electroytic
C13-20 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 20$ volts, electrolytic
IC1 -7808 voltage regulator, +8 volts
IC2-LM 1889 TV video modulator
IC3-7908 voltage regulator. -8 volts
D1-HEP2504 varactor diode (Motorola)
D2-1N4005 diode
D3-Zener diode. 6.3 volts
L1-tank coil, $08 \mu \mathrm{H}$ (3 turns No. 16 wire air-wound $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ ID. 3/8" long)
L2-adjustable RF coil. $7-14 \mu \mathrm{H}$ (J. W. Miller type 9052)
L3- $10 \mu \mathrm{H}$ molded RF choke
nected to the system through appropriate 75 -ohm splitters and taps.

## Power supply

There is little to be said about the system powering that is not obvious in the schematics. The total power drain will be in the $1 / 2$-ampere range at the master supply level of 20 volts. Regulation, where noted, is very important. Pure DC, well filtered; is very important. Protection of the satellite TV receiver, from line glitches is also very important. If you live in an area where you have erratic AC line service, invest a few dollars in some fast-acting devices so that AC line spikes and surges don't eat up your relatively delicate $4-\mathrm{GHz}$ parts. Saving $\$ 10$ on the master power supply may cost you a $\$ 100$ GAAs-FET, so use a good, stiff, regulated supply.

## SATELLITE TV REPRINTS

A booklet containing reprints of all seven articles in the series on Backyard Satellite TV Receivers by Robert B. Cooper, Jr. is available by sending $\$ 5.50$, including firstclass postage, to:

Satellite TV Reprints
Radio-Electronics
45 East 17 th St.
New York, NY 10003
New York State residents must include 8\% State Sales Tax.
Satellite television has been called the new frontier of electronics. There is little doubt that a proliferation of communication satellites in the geostationary orbit will change the way we perceive ourselves and our world neighbors in the decade ahead. Heretofore we have been able to keep control of our individual nationalistic goals through a flood of programming created largely by our

## LEARNING MORE ABOUT SATELLITE TV

If you are fascinated bv the rapid development of satellite television as a worldwide video communications system, some of the following reference materials may be of interest to you:
Satellite Study Package-A thorough study of how the satellite system works. what the individual elements of a successful satellite TV receiving system are, how they work, and what they do. Includes a 72 -page book written by Bob Cooper that explains in lay terms just what the satellite TV revolution is all about. Includes reference section with dozens of other study materials sourced. Also includes $22 \times 35$-inch four-color. two-sided wall chart depicting the presently operating international network of geostationary communication satellites. where they are, and what their operational parameters are. Price is $\$ 15$ for first class mail delivery in U.S. and Canada, $\$ 20$ (in U.S. funds) elsewhere from: Satellite Television Technology, P.O. Box 2476. Napa CA 94558

Satellite Seminar-The third in a series of Satellite Private Terminal Seminars; scheduled for mid-June in the San Francisco Bay Area of California. Three days of lectures classroom instruction taught by leading designers of low-cost satellite TV systems. A combination of "how to do it yourself" featuring the latest state-of-the-art technology and "entering the satellite TV business" sessions. Two early seminars (Oklahoma in August. 1979. Miami. Florida this past February) were total sell outs, so advance registration is a must. For complete details contact: SPTS '80/California, P.O. Box G. Arcadia, Oklahoma 73007.

Construction Manuals-A series of three manuals describing the construction of (1) the Swan spherical TVRO multi-satellite antenna, (2)

Coleman TD-2 conversion Satellite TV Terminal. and (3) Howard Terminal Receiver. Swan's manual takes you into the satellite TV antenna world for less than $\$ 300$-cost for a very effective $10 \times 10$ foot antenna that features the unique ability to receive up to 9 separate satellites with one antenna in a fixed position. The Coleman TD-2 manual covers conversion of surplus (inexpensive) microwave equipment to satellite TV reception, plus illustrates new low-cost microwave technology for home builders. The Howard Terminal Receiver manual describes 24-channel frequency-agile. double conversion receiver, LNA and feed antenna system that can be duplicated for under $\$ 800$. Price per manual is $\$ 30$, all three for $\$ 80$ (U S. funds) from Satellite Television Technology, P.O. Box G, Arcadia. Ok. 73007.
Monthly Publication-A "nuts and bolts" monthly publication aimed squarely at explaining the construction of low-cost terminals, satellite operations, and the business of selling and installing private satellite TV terminals. Price for Coop's Satellite Digest is $\$ 50$ per year in U.S. and Canada, $\$ 75$ (in U.S. funds) elsewhere via first class mail from: Coop's Satellite Digest, P.O. Box G, Arcadia, Ok. 73007.
Circuit Boards-A series of circuit boards are available for virtually all portions of the satellite TV receiver described in this series. Circuit board IF-70A provides the circuit necessary to create your own $70-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF sirip as described here, using the Motorola ART-120 device. Circuit board DEMOD-TVRO provides the layout for the $70-\mathrm{MHz}$-tobaseboard demodulator circuits described in this issue. For price and delivery contact: Robert M . Coleman. RFD 3. Box 58-A. Travelers Rest. SC 29690.
own countrymen. What we have seen of Brazil, for example, or Zambia, have been the views of our own program producers, writers, and actors.

Satellite television is changing all of that: a trickle now, a flood within the next ten years. International satellites (INTELSAT) already in operation are beaming programs from Brazil, Zambia, and dozens of other nations not only to their own citizens but to $40 \%$ of the whole globe at a time. Regional satellites with shaped antenna patterns are spilling the programs from India, for example, throughout Africa and the Middle East. A Russian geostationary satellite system called Statsionar is nearing completion so that by 1981 you may sit in your home-virtually any place in North America-and tune in Moscow directly. Those Statsionar satellites can be expected, like Radio Moscow of shortwave fame, to become instruments of their operators beaming video propaganda over the entire globe

Satellite receiving hardware is a new, business still struggling between the first $\$ 50,(\% 0)$ INTELSAT receivers and what will become ultimately (perhaps soon) $\$ 1,000$ receivers sold through electronic emporiums. By 1990, satellite television will be a household word and $\$ 250$ receiving systems will proliferate into every book corner of the world.

Just as our U.S. television system has shaped and re-shaped the America of the 1940's into the present-day America, so, too, will satellite television shape and re-shape the world of the early 1980's into an entirely different world by the year 2,000 ; some say perhaps ten years sooner than that.

Until October of 1979, for private individuals to own satellite television receivers here in the United States was something of a misdemeanor. It wasn't clearly illegal, but wasn't approved by law either. Since the FCC decided last October that private satellite terminals did not require a federal license, a marked change has begun in the attitude of electronic hardware suppliers throughout the world. Suddenly there is a marketplace for satellite TV gear-a very large, national and even worldwide marketplace. That FCC decision alone will result in dozens of receiving-system packages entering the marketplace in the year ahead.

As an electronics enthusiast you have a leg up on the rest of your countrymen. You have a head start on this new technology and, for a few years at least, your expertise in that area will make you a special person with special knowl-edge-and the opportunity either to enjoy it to the fullest, or cash in on a very attractive business opportunity.

Never before in electronics has the sky been the limit. Never before have we had satellite television available. R-E

# PORTABLE ELECTRONIC ORGAN 

# If you don't play a keyboard instrument but would like to learn, you might consider starting out on one of the two simple easy-to-build organs described here. One plays melody; the other also plays chords. 

I. QUEEN

IS A POPULAR AND SATISFYING HOBdging by the continuing sales of hilipment, FM receivers, tapes and Listening to music is a pleasure, but $g$ your own instrument can be doutisfying and challenging. After exenting with several types of audio tors and construction plans, I coma simple organ that measures $14 \times$ $11 / 2$ inches and plays $21 / 2$ octaves. It single oscillator and can play any y. This instrument was so successat I then constructed a more sophisd model that can play chords as well melody. This one covers 3 octaves. take a look at how to build both is.

## ng an organ

; amazing how quickly one can learn y an organ, especially with the help oks written for piano beginners. we will give some simple music their those readers who are not familiar 1.
human ear is a sensitive detector of ncy ratios. For example, it casily nizes a ratio of $2: 1$. The higher ency is said to be one octave above ther. Since piano and organ key$s$ cover an extensive range of freies, let's use an octave as a conveinterval of sound. Each octave is d into 12 equal geometric steps, step representing a change of 6\%.
: keyboard is arranged so that a lan can distinguish and identify a ular key out of the 12 in each The keys are arranged in 2 rows:
one with seven white keys, the other with five black keys forming a pair and a trio (See Fig. 1). A letter of the alphabet, from $A$ to $G$, is assigned to each of the seven white keys. The word "sharp" (written as \#) may be applied to a black key to indicate one step higher. For example, $F \sharp$ is one step above F. Sometimes it is more convenient to use the word "flat" (shown as b) to indicate a black key that is one step lower. For example, $\mathrm{B} b$ is one step below B. Obviously, $A \sharp$ and $B b$ refer to the same black key.

keys. Key caps are sold that mate with the key switches.

Radio Shack has sold individual calculator keys, and some stores may still stock them. They are fairly good and can be cemented down on any flat surface.
(Neither of the switches we used are currently available from Poly-Paks or Radio Shack but you are sure to find suitable substitutes if you keep an eye on ads and catalogs from surplus parts dealers. Any SPST pushbutton switch can be used provided it is large enough to be comfortably used in a keyboard. Simply

FIG. 1-HOW KEYS ARE ARRANGED on the home-built organ. You can salvage individual keys from an old electronic calculator or purchase them from a surplus parts dealer.

An inexpensive keyboard can be constructed with individual calculator keys, approximately $3 / 4$-inch square, that you can take from an old calculator, or purchase from a surplus parts dealer
Poly Paks for instance has carried switches that are easy to operate, and have low resistance. They come in sets of 4 switches, one of which is a dummy switch without leads. You can remove the inoperative switch and substitute a good one from another set. A set of 4 switches can also be sawed apart to make a group of 2 or 3 , which are needed for the black
modify the switch mountings and organ housing to match the switches you use.Editor)

## Building the organ

The top and bottom of the organ are made of three-ply wood, held in place by aluminum supports at the front and rear, as shown in Fig. 2. Two L-shaped lengths of aluminum that are held together with machine screws form each U-shaped support. The aluminum comes in 6 -foot lengths and measures 1 inch on each side. It is readily available in hardware stores.


FIG. 2—PUTTING THE ORGAN TOGETHER. Drawing shows mechanical cross-section. Keys are mounted so the black ones are higher and farther back than the white ones; as on a piano keyboard.

For a 3-octave range, the length of the organ should be about 18 inches.

Note that the top of the organ is narrower than the bottom. This allows you to use a convenient metal base to mount the white keys right in front. The black keys should be slightly behind and somewhat higher than the white ones. Some types of keys have a flat bottom and are made to be cemented onto any flat surface. The Poly Paks key sets came with No. 2-56 screws extending from the bottom. With No. 2-56 hex nuts, I mounted the sets on a metal strip, since the screws are not long enough to pass through the plywood. Then, the metal strip was mounted on the plywood, with the aid of machine screws. Use a strip about three inches long to hold 3 black keys, and another strip about $2 \frac{1}{4}$ inches long for 2 black keys.

Below each key, drill holes for the leads to pass through to the terminals.

Mount the power and the output jacks, as well as the volume control, on the rear metal panel.

To build either organ model, you must have a frequency meter that can measure to about 100 Hz . It is suggested that you construct the simpler organ first to get the feel of playing music. If you are still enthusiastic about playing, then go for the more difficult organ.

## Melody organ

In Fig. 3, IC1 is a VCO (Voltage-Controlled Oscillator) whose output frequency varies with the voltage applied to pin 8 . The frequency is minimum when the pin is connected directly to the positive ( + ) terminal of the power supply. As R2 increases, so does the frequency. With a 9 -volt supply, the minimum frequency is about 130 Hz .

Oscillator IC1 generates three output waveforms: a sinewave (pin 2), a squarewave (pin 9) and a triangular wave (pin 3 ). (The latter waveform is not used.) The squarewave output is sufficient to drive a 45 -ohm speaker directly at J 1 . The sinewave has a pleasing tone, and can drive a high-impedance earphone at J 2 or drive an external amplifier. An internal amplifier, IC2, is provided however. The output at J3 is greatly attenuated for a tape-recorder.

*ACTUALLY, R2 IS VARIED IN STEPS AS SHOWN IN FIG. 4 TO CONTROL FREQUENCY
FIG. 3-SIMPLE MONOPHONIC ORGAN plays melodies-one note at a time. Circuif is based on IC1, a voltage-contrglled oscillator tuned by the value of resistor R2.

Actually, R2 must be varied in steps for organ music, as shown in Fig. 4. Each resistor is selected to tune to the required frequency when the corresponding switch is closed.

To calibrate the organ, let IC1 warm up and connect a frequency meter at J2. Set $R_{A}$ for the lowest tone to be played when $S_{A}$ is closed. In the instrument I built, it is the key of $\mathrm{F}(175 \mathrm{~Hz})$. Now, select $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ to play the next higher tone when $S_{B}$ is closed, and so on up the scale. Table 1 lists the frequencies at the low end of the musical scale.

Each resistance in the series, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{C}}$, $R_{D}$. . . increases gradually over the preceding resistance. The first four resistors I used are 82 ohms each, the next five resistors are 100 ohms each. Then, there are three 120 -ohm resistors, followed by four 150 -ohm resistors, etc. At the upper end of the musical scale, the resistors should be about 300 ohms each. Try for a frequency accuracy of about $0.5 \%$ or better. If your resistors are in smaller incre-ments-such as $82,91,100,110$, etc.you can achieve higher accuracy. To reach a desired value, you can connect two resistors in series. Use terminal strips to hold resistors, or solder them directly to each other and to the keys. Hook the ends of resistors to hold them more securely.

Oscillator ICl is very sensitive to changes in voltage. You must use either a regulated power supply or batteries. If required, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{A}}$ can be used to retune the organ to some extent. The socket of ICl can easily be mounted on a socket adapter


FIG. 4-HOW KEYS ARE WIRED to switch in different resistors to tune the VCO.

## PARTS LIST FOR MELODY ORGAN

Resistors are $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$
R1- 500 ohms, potentiometer
R2-calibrating resistors (see text and Fig. 4)
R3-82,000 ohms
R4-R6-4700 ohms
R7-10,000 ohms
R8-390 ohms
R9-100,000 ohms
R10-10,000-ohm potentiometer
$\mathrm{C} 1-.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, Mylar or low-temperature coefficient
C2-4.7 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10$ volts, electrolytic
C3- $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, disc
C4-500 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10$ volts, electrolytic
IC1-8038, voltage-controlled oscillator
IC2-LM380 audio amplifier
J1-J4-miniature jacks
Misc. - sockets for audio amplifier, keys (12 per octave), plywood, aluminum supports, hardware (see Fig. 2).

Table 2
(Frequency mHz)

|  | Oscillator |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 3 |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  |
| sctave | B | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \\ & 262 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 277 \\ & 294 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 311 \\ & 330 \end{aligned}$ | F | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 392 \\ & 415 \end{aligned}$ | $A$ | $\begin{aligned} & 440 \\ & 466 \end{aligned}$ |
| octave | B | $\begin{aligned} & 494 \\ & 523 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 554 \\ & 588 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 622 \\ & 660 \end{aligned}$ | F ${ }_{\text {F }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 698 \\ & 740 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 784 \\ & 830 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 880 \\ & 932 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pctave | B | $\begin{array}{r} 988 \\ 1046 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1108 \\ & 1176 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1244 \\ & 1320 \end{aligned}$ | F= | $\begin{aligned} & 1397 \\ & 1480 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1568 \\ & 1661 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1760 \\ & 1865 \end{aligned}$ |


*RB IS SHOWN IN MORE OETAIL IN FIG. 6 AS|A SERIES OF 6 FIXED RESISTORS. ONE OF SIX OSCILLATORS based on a pair of CMOS inverters. The instantaneous frequenfermined by the value of resistor $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$.

## TS LIST FOR MELODY AND CHORD ORGAN

irs are $1 / 4$ watt, $5 \%$
K (6 resistors, 1 for each oscillator) alibrating resistors, selected by see Fig. 6 and text)
MEG ( 6 resistors, 1 for each ator)
$2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Mylar ( 6 capacitors, 1 for each ator)

- pair of 74C04 CMOS hex inverters uilding 6 oscillators as in Fig. 5); ets for inverters; terminal strips for tors; and plywood, aluminum, Nare, keys, as for organ 1.
, Shack 276-024). I used a small of PC board to hold the socket of


## l and melody organ

organ is superior in several ways: mly plays the melody but also plays and contains 3 octaves. It is more with respect to frequency and voltte IC's consume less power and are pensive. A disadvantage is that the ting resistors vary over a wide of values, and so are more difficult ct. You may need two or three rs in series to achieve a desired val1 accurate calibration is desirable zrrors are more noticeable when y chords.
blay chords and melody over three s, it at first would appear that we 6 oscillators, and this thought is able! However, we can simplify. oscillator is responsible for two nt musical tones (called half-steps), example $A$ and $A \sharp$. Half-steps are 1, if ever, played together. This cuts quired number of oscillators by inother simplification is to make pscillator responsible for its own eps in all octaves. You cannot play the note in more than one octave. is tuned to six notes selected by the key arrangement shown.


FIG. 7-SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM of the simple power amplifier used in the chord organ.

## PARTS LIST FOR AMPLIFIER

R11-10,000 ohms, potentiometer, 1/4 watt, 5\%
C5, C6-10 $-10 \mathrm{~F}, 10$ volts, electrolytic
$C 7-0.1 \mu F, 10$ volts, disc
C8-250 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10$ volts, electrolytic
J5-miniature jack
IC4-LM386

Table 2 shows how six oscillators cover three octaves.
A typical oscillator is shown in Fig. 5. This oscillator is very stable with respect to voltage and temperature. It uses a pair of CMOS inverters operating at 5 volts. One hex inverter such as the 74 C 04 can be used to make three oscillators. With $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{A}}$ and C fixed, the frequency depends only on $R_{B}$. A larger $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ means a lower frequency. Of course, the voltage applied to the inverter must remain constant. This oscillator can generate only one frequency at a time. For six different frequencies, you must provide six differ-

(See Fig. 6).

## WHAT IS A CHORD?

It is a combination of 3 or more simultaneous tones that harmonize and enhance the playing of a melody. The ear is a sensitive frequency ratio detector. The octave (2:1) was mentioned earlier. If you call any note of an organ, 1, and count halfsteps upwards, you can show that the pair, 1 and 3 , bear the ratio 9:8. Other pairs (and ratios) are: 1 and 4 (6:5), 1 and 5 (5:4), 1 and 6 (4:3), 1 and $8(3: 2)$. If the 4 notes; $1,4,6,10$, are played, it is called a "seventh chord" and combines the following pairs: 1 and 4, 1 and 6, 1 and 3, 1 and 5 . The pair, 4 and 6 , plays the same frequency ratio as, 1 and 3 , since both have the same interval of 2 half-steps. A "major chord" is played, 1, 6, 10. Many other chords, and variations of them, are played in organ and piano music.
ent values of $R_{B}$, each with its own switch

FIG. 6-THE CHORD ORGAN has six monophonic oscillators to cover three octaves. Each oscillator

## Calibration

To calibrate the organ, begin with the oscillator 6. Referring to Table 2, select R1 for 1865 Hz when S1 is closed. Then, select a value for R2 to play 1760 Hz when S2 is closed. Next, select R3 to play 932 Hz when S 3 is closed, and so on. Similarly, proceed with oscillator 5 and the remainder, observing the frequency meter for correct frequencies. Don't try for an exact frequency in each case, but accuracy should be well within $0.5 \%$. You may need two or even three resistors in series to reach the desired value. Here are the approximate values for the resistors shown in Fig. 6:

Resistor RI is about 10,000 ohms for oscillator 6 ; about 12,000 ohms for oscillator $5 ; 14,000$ ohms for oscillator 4 , etc. After selecting the value of R1 for any oscillator, the other values in the same series will be approximately as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& R 2=.06 R 1 \\
& R 3=R 1 \\
& R 4=2 R 2 \\
& R 5=2 R 3 \\
& R 6=2 R 4
\end{aligned}
$$

All the output leads (three leads from each oscillator) are tied together, and the signal is amplified. The simple output stage shown in Fig. 7 can be operated from the same power supply as the organ-either a regulated supply or batteries.

The more complex organ obviously requires more patience and time for proper calibration than does the simpler organ. However, it is uell worth the extra effort.

R-E

# 넵티 Syidigeo <br> CAR STEREO STANDARDS 


#### Abstract

Until now, makers of car stereo equipment have not had a set of standards and specifications that were meaningful to the consumer. Recently twenty-two manufacturers agreed on these new standards. Others are expected to follow.


## LEN FELDMAN

CONTRIBUTING HI-FI EDITOR

IF YOU ARE A HIGH-FIDELITY ENTHUSIAST who has considered duplicating the good sound you enjoy at home in your car, truck, or van, you already know that until now there has been virtual chaos in the car stereo marketplace. Twenty watts of power in a car stereo amplifier or complete receiver is, in most instances. not even remotely related to 20 watts of audio power in a home hi-fi system. And a tuner sensitivity of $2.0-\mu \mathrm{V}$ in a car radio (if quoted at all by the manufacturer) has usually meant sensitivity that is only one fourth as good as that of a home tuner boasting the same $2.0-\mu \mathrm{V}$ sensitivity. As for tapeplaying equipment in automobiles, frequency response, if quoted at all, has provided the prospective purchaser with little or no information as to the fidelity of the product being considered for installation in his or her vehicle.

We can now hope that the situation is about to change. As of this writing, 22 leading car stereo equipment manufacturers have agreed to publish specifications and measurements about their products that will be meaningful and helpful to consumers who want good sound on the road. What follows is some of the background that led to the creation of those new standards and a summary of the standard measurements themselves. Particular thanks are due to Marshall Mack Brown of Craig Corporation, who was in charge of the standards meetings that led to the creation of the new standards, along with Jim Twerdahl of Jensen Sound Laboratories and Don Coleman of Clarion Corporation.

It took more than 30 years for the home audio component industry to
reach its present level. But in less than five years annual sales of car stereo equipment have actually equalled or surpassed those of home audio equipment. Unfortunately, the rapid growth of car stereo has resulted in many practices that are contrary to high-fidelity philosophy and concepts. Perhaps the most flagrant abuse has been the artificially inflated "power ratings" of car stereo products. ( We all remember that battle in home equipment.)

Back in 1974 the Federal Trade Commission formulated a rule that requires all manufacturers of home audio equipment to state the power output of audio amplifiers on the basis of continuous power, with extremes of frequencies at which the rated power can be delivered for a given level of harmonic distortion and into a specified load impedance. Note, however, that the FTC rule applies only to "home" audio equipment. In 1974, car-stereo equipment sales were not significant, and the FTC did not include that category in its rule. Given that loophole, many car-stereo manufacturers began to exaggerate power ratings, omit references to distortion levels, and so forth and so forth. Serious and conscientious audio-equipment makers were caught up in the specification race as well, and were often forced to publish unrealistic figures for their own products. if only to survive in a highly competitive marketplace.
Discouraged, but by no means defeated, those manufacturers (including many in the U.S.. and several importers of equipment from abroad) did not give up. More than a year ago, they formed an Ad Hoc Committee of Car Stereo

Manufacturers and set about to write and publish their own measurement standards. Seventeen well-known manufacturers and importers participated in the deliberations. Their work has now been completed and, in a letter to all car-stereo manufacturers, they have invited all to endorse and use the specifications as presented. By endorsing the new standards, participating companies agree that by June 1, 1980, all of their printed catalogs, specifications sheets, advertisements, and other literature will present product specifications in accordance with the new standards.

## Amplifier measurements standards

The new car-stereo standards are divided into three sections. Section I deals with audio power amplifiers (whether supplied as separate components or as part of a car radio) and parallels many of the standards developed for home audio amplifiers by the IHF (Institute of High Fidelity). Six specifications must be presented by a manufacturer in standard format. The format for specifying power output must read: "Power Output: $\qquad$ watts per channel minimum continuous average power into _. ohms, both channels driven, from __ $\mathrm{Hz}_{\mathrm{t}}$ to ___ Hz with no more than ___ total harmonic distortion." ' While that method of presentation corresponds almost exactly to that required for home-audio equipment, the committee had to address itself to one important additional matter. The nominal 12 -volt supply in most cars may vary from 11 to 16 volts under driving conditions. Figure 1 shows what happens to the power output of a nominally-rated 10 -watt-per-channel amplifier over those
nes of supply voltage. With only lts of supply voltage, clipping disn is reached with only 8 watts ded, while with 16 volts of battery $y$, power output increases to more 12 watts per channel. The new ards call for a standard DC voltage 4 volts to be used when measuring $r$ output of a car amplifier.


POWER/CHANNEL (WATTS)
-HOW POWER OUTPUT VARIES with voltage. Curve A is for 11 -volt supply, B 4.4 volts and $C$ for 16.0 volts.
quency response for a car amplifier be stated as follows: Frequency inse: $\qquad$ Hz , to $\qquad$ $\mathrm{Hz} \pm$
leasurements must be made at a 1sutput level with the amplifier tered in its rated load impedance. :omplete car radios (where the fier is inaccessible as a separate ) the "input" maybe considered at the input of the volume control receiver.
signal-to-noise measurements, A"-weighting network is to be that weighting is also called for in IF Amplifier Measurement StanI and the $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio must be quoted
$\qquad$

_
$\qquad$

[^2] The last required amplifier specification is Tone Control Action and the format will be: Tone (Equalizer) Action:
$\pm \quad-\quad \mathrm{HB}$ at Hz and
Hz . In format will be: Tone (Equalizer) Action:
$\pm \quad d B$ at $H z ~ a n d ~$
$H z$. In the case of bass and treble controls, the
recommended test frequencies are 100 the case of bass and treble controls, the
recommended test frequencies are 100 Hz and $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. For multiband equalizers, the appropriate center fre-


FIG. 2-TONE-CONTROL CURVES can be
shown in specs. These curves are typical of
FIG. 2-TONE-CONTROL CURVES can be
shown in specs. These curves are typical of those for a five-section equalizer. is provided, wherein an additional sensitivity specification may be given for the input voltage required to produce rated output.

A minimum input-impedance specification is called for in the new standards, but that spec is applicable to separate component amplifiers only and is intended to establish compatibility of interfacing between models and brands. It would be stated, simply, in ohms.


SHMEGG ELECTRONICS MODEL 60A input voltage of 0.5 volts.

Input Sensitivity must be referenced to 1 -watt of power output and should be expressed in volts. Here, an option
quencies should be used in making the measurements. Curves, such as those shown in Fig. 2, may also be presented as an option, but those will most likely be used only for multiband equalizers.

## Standards for FM tuners

The second section of the new standards is concerned with FM-tuner specifications, or the tuner section of a complete radio receiver. Nine separate disclosures are called for. The first of those is Monophonic Usable Sensitivity. It is to be stated in dBf. There has been wide variation in practice in measuring and stating the sensitivity of an FM receiver or tuner. Although it has been common practice to state sensitivity either in dB re: $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$, or directly in volts (or microvolts), the modern practice of stating the sensitivity in terms of relative power level (expressed in dBf) eliminates ambiguity and enables the consumer to make direct comparisons between products. The ambiguities have been particularly prevalent when it comes to car stereo FM receivers, largely because their antenna input impedance is usually 75 -ohms as opposed to the more common 300 -ohm input impedance found on home FM equipment.

Figure 3 shows how $2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$, applied to a 75 -ohm antenna input impedance, is
actually four times as much power delivered to the first stage of the receiver as the same $2 u \mathrm{~V}$ would be if connected to a 300 -ohm impedance. Looking at it another way, a tuner that boasts a $2-\mu \mathrm{V}$


FIG. 2-RECEIVER SENSITIVITY depends on the input impedance of the first RF stage. Equations show relationships.
sensitivity (and fails to mention the fact that this figure applies to 75 -ohm inputs) is really only one fourth as sensitive as one which has a $2-\mu \mathrm{V}$ sensitivity but has a 300 -ohm input.

Another indicator of tuner sensitivity that must be stated by manufacturers adhering to the new Car Stereo Standard is $50-\mathrm{dB}$ Quieting Sensitivity, in mono. A signal-to-noise capability of 50 dB is generally considered to be the least amount of noise (with respect to signal peaks) that can be tolerated in highfidelity equipment, whereas the $30-\mathrm{dB}$ $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ figure, often used by car-stereo equipment manufacturers, really amounts to "barely usable" performance. The signal strength required for producing 50 dB of $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ is also to be quoted in terms of power, or dBf.
Frequency response of the tuner section is to be quoted over the range from 30 Hz to $15,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (the frequency limits of FM broadcasting) with a "plus and minus" dB tolerance required in the reporting format
Such less familiar tuner characteristics as Capture Ratio (the ability of a tuner to zero in on the stronger of two stations broadcasting at the same frequency), Alternate Channel Selectivity (the ability of the tuner to reject signals that are removed in frequency from the desired station frequency by 400 kHz ), Image Response Ratio (the ability of the tuner to reject incoming signals that are above 10.7 MHz the local oscillator frequency), and IF Response Ratio (ability of the tuner to reject incoming radio signals that are broadcast at the tuner's $10.7-\mathrm{MHz}$ IF) are all called for in the new standard and are generally to be measured and reported in a manner consistent with the universally used

IHF/IEEE Tuner Measurement Standard which has been formalized since 1975 (IHF-T-200, 1975).

One additional tuner measurement standard called for in the new Car Stereo standards is actually borrowed from the IHF Amplifier Standard, and is called Maximum Output Voltage. It is to be reported in Volts, from__ Hz to Hz , with $\qquad$ ohms load. That specification is applicable to tuners, decks, and integrated units provided with line output terminals and is intended to establish compatibility of interfacing between models and brands. The minimum recommended load impedance must also be stated.

The third and final section of the new Car Stereo Standards deals with tape players. Since IHF standards for tape decks have not as yet been established, here the committee had to develop its own interim standards. Six required measurements and specifications are called for.

The first of those is playback frequency response. Tape playback frequency response has probably been one of the most flagrantly exaggerated specifications relating to car stereo tape equipment. As illustrated in Fig. 4, the frequency response shown in curve " $A$ " for one typical tape deck and that shown in curve " $B$ " for an inferior product could both be reported as extending from " 30 Hz to $15,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ "providing that no tolerance in dB accompanies the published statement.


FIG. 4-PLAYBACK FREQUENCY RESPONSE curves for two tape recorders. The one producing curve $\mathbf{A}$ is clearly superior.

Clearly, the tape deck represented by the response curve of " B " is able to deliver some output at 30 Hz and some output at $15,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. That output, however, is some 15 dB lower than the reference level measured at 1 kHz and is therefore all but useless. For that reason, the format for stating tape playback frequency response must be: Frequency Response: ___ Hz to ___ Hz ,


IN-DASH AM/FM/MPX CAR RADIO that includes an 8-track tape player. This model is the RCA AutoSound 12R711.
$\pm d B$. The specification must be referred to 1000 Hz as zero reference level and a $\pm 3$ - dB tolerance is recommended (but not required) in the standard. Units having selectable equalization (e.g. for ferric oxide and chrome or chromeequivalent tapes) should have frequency response stated for all conditions

Wow-and-flutter performance of the tape equipment is to be measured using an rms-responding meter with weighted response. The meter is read for random 10 -second periods at the beginning, middle, and end of the tape cassette or cartridge, noting the average of the peak readings, but excluding random peaks which do not occur more than twice in any 30 -second period. Wow and flutter is reported as a percentage followed by the notation "wrms" (weighted rms).

To measure stereo separation of car tape equipment, a reference level of 250 $\mathrm{nWb} /$ meter tone at 1 kHz is used, recorded on one channel. The opposite channel is played back through a nar-row-band filter that includes 1 kHz , and the residual signal is measured. The purpose of the filter is to minimize the masking effect of tape noise, since interchannel leakage (crosstalk) may actually be lower in level than the noise and still be more objectionable.
" $A$ "-weighted signal-to-noise ratio is also to be specified for tape playback devices intended for car use and is to be measured with respect to a $1-\mathrm{kHz}$ recorded signal at a level of 250 nWb / meter, using a 20 Hz to $20,000-\mathrm{Hz}$ bandpass filter

Finally, the maximum output voltage of the tape deck is to be specified in volts, over the relevant frequency band and with a minimum recommended load also stated. Again, that specification is intended to establish compatibility of interfacing between models and brands, particularly where separate car stereo components (as opposed to all-in-one car stereo units) are used.

While there are certainly many more specifications which might be measured and published for mobile audio products in those three categories of amplifiers, tuner/receivers, and tape players (or combinations of them), it is significant that a group of audio-equipment manufacturers were able to get together, without any government prompting or pressure, to produce meaningful measurement standards. The result of their efforts can only benefit the audio consumer who wishes to have good highfidelity sound while traveling in a vehicle.

The proposed standards have been printed, and readers wanting to learn more about them may write to Marshall Mack Brown, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Standards Committee of Car Stereo Manufacturers, at Craig Corporation, 921 West Artesia Blvd., Compton California 90220 .

R-E


CIRCLE 106 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

# Wikko Audio EQ-11 Graphic Equalizer 

LEN FELDMAN

IC EQUALIZERS HAVE BECOME ONE OF ost popular add-on products in a high $\gamma$ stereo system. By dividing the audioncy spectrum into several segments, a c equalizer permits the user to tailor esponse of the entire system more prethan would be possible using ordinary id treble controls or even bass, midrange eble controls. Until now, most of the ers we have seen featured either five or ten bands per channel, with a few ig even more frequency segmentation.

Now Nikko has come up with a graphic equalizer, model $E Q-I J$ shown in Fig. 1, that offers six bands of frequency-per-channel, thereby providing a bit more flexibility than that offered by five-band units without increasing the retail price to that of most tenband units.

The all-black front panel of the $E Q-I /$ features a POWER on/off switch at the left-hand side, above which is a small, red indicator light that turns on when power is applied to the unit Nearby, along the lower edge of the panel, are

frequencies in adjacent pairs. Each approach, of course, has its advantages and disadvantages. With all the controls of one channel grouped together, if the user finds that both channels require the same degree of equalization the arrangement on the EQ-II requires that each channel be adjusted separately. When similar center frequencies are paired together, (as on some other equalizers we have tested), the user can adjust left and right sliders with a single finger motion. On the other hand, in most practical situations, with speaker systems placed at different positions in the listening room, in non-identical environments, the likelihood is that the left-channel equalization requirements will differ from those of the right channel, and individual adjustment would be required in any case.
The center frequencies chosen by Nikko for this six-band equalizer are $40 \mathrm{~Hz}, 125 \mathrm{~Hz}, 400$ $\mathrm{Hz}, 1.25 \mathrm{kHz}, 4 \mathrm{kHz}$ and 12.5 kHz . Spacing is therefore something more than one octave and less than two octaves. The slider controls used to adjust response at each of these center frequencies have well defined detents with approximately a $2-\mathrm{dB}$ step per detent. Sliders are calibrated from 0 (center position) to 10 in both the boost and cut directions of the slider. Those calibration points have no direct correlation to dB of boost or cut, however, since maximum boost or cut is 12 dB .
The rear panel of the EQ-II, shown in Fig. 2, is equipped with a pair of INPUT jacks at the left, a pair of output jacks at the center and the previously mentioned TAPE-OUT and TAPEin jacks in between. An unswitched AC convenience outlet, rated at 200 watts, is located at the extreme right of the rear panel above the power cord. There are no externally-replaceable fuses on the rear panel.

Figure 3 shows the inside of the chassis of the unit. Note that the single circuit board at the right rear contains no inductors, as such. Instead, gyrator circuits using op-amps with feedback networks are used to create the necessary individual filter circuits required. The entire circuit is well shielded from any induced hum via the front panel and from the small power transformer mounted at the extreme left of the chassis. That careful layout accounts in part for the excellent signal-to-noise ratio that we found. Figure 4 shows how to connect the $E Q-I I$ into a hi-fi system.

## Lab measurements

Table I summarizes the laboratory measurements made on our sample unit. The exceedingly low distortion levels, measured at midfrequencies as well as at the audio frequency

# MIT) દxis <br> 3½Digit DMM 

> It to design and build your own DMM? If so, this developtal prototype is a good place to start. You can add fea$s$ and select an enclosure and layout to meet your 1s.


## CARSON CHEN*

S HOW AN ACCURATE, INEXPENSIVE git DMM can be built. The DMM ;igned around a single $3 \frac{1}{2}$ digit IC that performs the analog-to1 conversion function. The specifi$s$ of the DMM are shown in Table
erring to the schematic in Fig. 1, age 62) the basic building block of ultimeter is the ADD3501 analogital converter using a pulse-modulaschnique. A 2 -volt reference voltage 1 off the LM336 2.5 -volt precision nce diode allows for a 1 mV resoluAdditional ADD3501 support cir, consists of an NSB5388 LED dis-
a DS75492 digit driver, an RA08 or array and an LM340 to regulate cc supply voltage.
; voltage measurement: Depending the range selected, the positive or ive DC voltage to be measured is id to the + and - meter probes where applicable, attenuated so that laximum voltage per range equates olts full-scale and applied across the $3501 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}+\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}-$ pins (pins 13 and espectively). The ADD3501 then rms a pulse-modulation analog-toil conversion and digitally displays umerical equivalent of the analog voltage.
current measurement: In the DC int mode, the meter probes are d in series with the current to be ured. On any range, the DMM is a known resistance in series with surrent to develop a 2 -volt full-scale
ior Applications Engineer, National Semiuctor
voltage drop. (This voltage drop may be reduced to 200 mV ; refer to the last section of this article). The equivalent drop across the current measuring resistor is then converted and displayed by the ADD3501.

Resistance Measurement: As in all multimeters, a current source develops a voltage drop across the unknown resistor being measured. In this case the resistor to be measured is placed across the + and - meter probes and, depending upon the range selected, a constant current is forced through the resistor developing, at maximum, 2 volts full-scale. This voltage is applied to the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}+$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}-$ pins of the ADD350l and converted to its proper digital equivalent displayed as ohms. The current source is designed around two of the op-amps in the LM346 (IC2-a and IC2-b) and transistors Q1 and Q2.

Isolating the current source and analyzing the circuit in Fig, 2, we see that resistor $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X}}$ sets the desired current for a chosen resistance measurement range. It is essential to note that varying resistor
values placed at $R_{x}$ must not alter the constant current through $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{X}}$. If this occurs, erroneous resistance readings will be displayed. To eliminate any non-constant current conditions, op-amp IC2-b and transistor Q2 function as follows:

To establish a constant-current source, a constant voltage drop must be maintained across load resistor, $R_{L}$. The closed-loop operation of IC2-b trys to maintain a zero differential input voltage. With $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}}$ applied to the non-inverting input, point $A$ is forced to $V_{A}+V_{B E}$ so that the voltage of point $B$ would equal $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}}$. Thus a constant voltage potential is maintained across $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$. With $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}}$ constant at point $B$, the current source remains constant, and varying $R_{x}$ has no effect on the current source, provided that $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{x}} \times$ $I_{\text {SOURCE }}$ is not greater than $V_{A}-V_{B E}$, so that transistor Q2 is saturated. This nonlinear condition however will not be noticed since $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{x}} \times \mathrm{I}_{\text {source }} \geq 2 \mathrm{~V}$ will force the ADD350l to display + ofl. (See Fig. 3.)

A change in the $V_{c c}$ supply voltage is

## TABLE 1-SPECIFICATIONS

DC Volts: Accuracy better than $\pm 1 \%$
Ranges: 2 volts, 20 volts, 200 volts, 2 kV .
input impedance: greater than 10 megohms on 2 -volt range; 10 megohms on 20 -volt to $2-\mathrm{kV}$ ranges.
AC RMS Volts: Accuracy better than $\pm 1 \%$
Ranges: 2 volts, 20 volts, 200 volts, 2 kV
( 40 Hz to 8 kHz , sinewave)
DC Amps: Accuracy better than $\pm 1 \%$
Ranges: $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 2 \mathrm{~mA}, 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 2 \mathrm{amps}$
AC RMS Amps: Accuracy better than $\pm 1 \%$
Ranges: $20 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 2 \mathrm{~mA}, 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 2 \mathrm{amps}$
Ohms: Accuracy better than $\pm 1 \%$
Ranges: $200,2000,20,000,200,000$ ohms, 2 megohms
drive shaft. On its upper end. the shaft has another gear that engages the largediameter threading ring

The threading ring revolves counterclockwise (as you look down at it). The lead guidepost encounters the tape as the rotation brings the post outward and then begins pulling the tape out of the cassette

The tape coming out of the cassette travels around the video-head drum At first, the tape being pulled out by the lead post is doubled. But, at intervals, three additional guideposts on the circumference of the threading ring enter the tape loop. These posts hold the outer side of the tape loop away from the video-head drum. The inner side of the loop, however, wraps very closely around the face of the video-head drum. Behind the drum, two fixed guideposts also shape the outside dimensions of the tape loop.

Meanwhile, on the left-hand side of the cassette. a lever-with a guidepost that is also inside the cassette similar to the lead guidepost-has filled out a tapetension arm . That post has also drawn some tape from the supply reel of the cassette.

Near the end of the threading-ring travel, a cam-follower lever moves the tape-tension arm solidly outward. That completes the tape-wrapping procedure around the video-head drum. As shown in the photo. this action also positions the tape so that it can pass the audiocontrol head properly.

A stopper tab ends the threading-ring travel. Microswitches open the circuit
to the DC threading motor. Toggle levers hold the ring firmly against the stopper. The tape is now in position for any of the RUN modes: PIAY. RECORD FAST FORWARD. OT REWIND.

## Unthreading or unloading

When the EJECT button is down, the voltage at the DC motor reverses and starts the threading ring revolving clockwise. A few degrees of rotation toggles the cam-follower lever and loosens the tape-tension arm.

Tape could suddenly go slack and create a "spill," but a lever lifts the brake from the takeup-reel turntable The direction of the reel rotation winds up any slack in the tape as it occurs.

Continuing clockwise, the threading ring unwraps the tape from the videohead drum-exactly the reverse of how it operates in threading the machine. Finally, at the end of the unthreading operation, the cassette-lift mechanism raises the compartment. The cover at the front of the cassette closes, and the cassette can be removed.

## Tape-loading electronics

Unless you know what happens electronically during the threading sequence, you cannot always determine for certain whether a defect is a mechanical or an electronic fault. Once you are familiar with both sides, troubleshooting can proceed directly.

Several electronic functions must be taken into account during tape loading. Many are safety interlocks that prevent damage to the machine. The basic


FIG. 1-BASIC THREADING CIRCUIT comtains many safety interlocks that prevent damage to the machine during the tape loading process. A microswitch detects when the cassette is in place.
threading circuits are shown in Fig. I.
A CASSETTE-IN microswitch operates from a plunger that is activated when the cassette is in the lift compartment and the assembly has been pushed down to latch it. The switch applies 12 volts of regulated DC to the loadingcircuit board

A LOADING-STOP microswitch connects as an interlock between pin 2 of connector CN 4001 and pin 3 of CN 4002 . This switch is located beside the threading ring. It stays closed at all times except when the threading ring reaches its limit (when the tape is loaded). Thus. at the start of tape loading, the switch carries 12 volts from the CaSSETTE-IN switch to the threading-control circuits.

With both microswitches closed, 12 volts goes to a standhy-lamp stage the circuits are not shown in Fig. 1). An illuminated standby lamp warns the operator to wait until loading is finished before pressing one of the RUN-mode buttons. Some Beta-format machines omit this warning light.

Forward-biased diode D4016 carries 12 volts DC to a charge-up circuit that consists of R4011, R4055 and C4009. This capacitor holds a 12 -volt charge even after the voltage is removed; which is what happens when the thread-ing-stop switch opens. The purpose is to keep the threading motor turning an extra moment or so until the threading ring reaches its mechanical-stop pin. That assures complete loading.

Diode D4015, which is also forwardbiased, places 12 volts on pin 19 of the threading-logic IC. (In digital logic, that constitutes a logic high on pin 19.) As long as the other input of gate AND2 sees a logic high, the output is a logic high. Two logic-high inputs to gate AND-3 gives another logic-high output, that inverts in the gate immediately following it.

The logic low from IC pin 21 cuts off transistor Q4003, placing a logic high on the base of Q4010. Because it is an emitter-follower (noninverting), Q4010 delivers a logic high through switch segment $S 4($ () 4 -I to one side of the DC threading motor. Switch-segment S4004-2 grounds the other side of the motor. The threading motor runs,

Now, let's review some of the ramifications of various circuit elements you have encountered along the way. Some of them can. for one reason or another, inhibit the operation of the threading motor

First, let's start with gate AND-2. To deliver a logic-high output, both gate inputs must be high. However, if certain things malfunction elsewhere in the machine, an automatic-stop system switches a logic-low signal onto this line. A logic-low signal would inhibit gate AND-2, and this would force a logic high at IC pin 21, and, ultimately, a logic high at IC pin 21, and, ultimately,
a logic low at the emitter of Q 4010 . Thus, the threading motor would stop.

Let's look at the delay-logic circuit block shown in Fig. 1. The delay circuit acts as a switch that keeps IC pin 20 normally grounded. This in turn sends a logic low to the delay gate and a normal logic high to gate AND-3.
However, when gate AND-2 applies a logic high to the delay input, it effectively lifts the ground from IC pin 20. Capacitor C4013 begins charging through R4017. If the threading finishes in the usual two or three seconds, the threading-stop switch opens, the output of gate AND-2 goes low and IC pin 20 reverts to ground or zero.

But if something goes wrong and threading has not been completed in ten seconds. capacitor C4013 attains nearly full charge. The delay gate inverts the developed logic-high output from the delay amplifier, sending a logic-low input signal to gate AND-3. A logichigh output thus appears on IC pin 21 , which shuts off the threading motor, thus averting excessive tape stress or breakage.

## Eject or unload

Eject mode is another term for unthreading the tape, returning it to the cassette and raising the cassette-lift mechanism to remove the cassette.

Basically, unthreading can proceed whenever the EJECT button is depressed. Figure 1 shows that Main Eject switch S4004 has four segments. Switch segments S4004-1 and S4004-2 reverse the DC voltage that is applied to the threading motor from Q4010. The motor runs in the opposite direction, and the gearing system now drives the threading ring back clockwise toward the tape-unloaded position.


FIG. 2-THREADING LOGIC IC uses 30-Hz signal to verify that the video head drum is rotating.

Switch segment S4004-3 opens the voltage path from switches S6505 and S6506. Switch segment S4004-4 moves to its Eject position and discharges any voltage stored across capacitor C4009.

The turn-on logic for unthreading


FIG. 3-BRAKE RELEASE ELECTRONICS control the brakes on both the take-up and supply reels. Brakes are released when solenoid is energized.
comes from a safety system. It is important that the takeup reel is operational when the threading ring begins unwinding tape from around the videohead drum. If not, the tape could wad up in the mechanism. Slack tape must be drawn back quickly into the cassette. The takeup turntable depends on the AC motor for its drive, so threading should not begin unless the AC motor is definitely running.

The turn-on voltage (logic) for the unthreading operation comes from this relation-sensing system. The headswitching pulse signal depends on the rotation of the head drum, which is beltdriven by the AC motor. Capacitor C4024, shown in Fig. 1, couples a sample of the switching signal into the threading-logic system

Doubler diodes D4012 and D4014 rectify the signal. Positive DC develops across C4008, forward-biases D4011, and feeds a logic high to pin 19 of the IC. You have already traced through the remainder of the logic that activates the threading motor. Remember, though, that the motor is now turning backwards to unthread the tape.

One type of VCR uses circuits inside the threading-logic IC to verify the video-head drum rotation. See Fig. 2.

Capacitor C4007 couples a sample of the $30-\mathrm{Hz}$ pulse-generator signal to a sample-and-hold stage in the IC. Capacitor C4012 is the charge-holding capacitor. As long as the signal is present, the logic output of the sample-andhold stage stays high. When this logichigh output is fed to inhibit gate AND1 , it keeps the gate operative and feeding a logic high to gate AND-2 (Fig. 1) through threading IC pin 19.

When the signal ceases, indicating that the AC motor has stopped, C4012 discharges-leaving a logic low at pin 23. The sample-and-hold output goes low. Gate AND-I inhibits gate AND-2, stopping any threading action. The same logic-low indication appears on the auto-stop signal line, and also trig-
gers a STOI solenoid into action.
Figure 2 shows that other safety shutoffs work through IC400) and duplicate those shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, the delay system works for the unthreading operation just as for threading. If the unthreading is not finished in less than 10 seconds, the delay system shuts off the threading motor.

## Brake-release electronics

During the loading or threading operations, the brakes on both the takeup and supply-reel turntables must be freed. In some VCR's a solenoid controls the brakes; in others, a mechanical link-up provides control. (In the rewind and unthreading modes, individual links manipulate the turntable brakes one at a time.)

Figure 3 shows the brake-release solenoid electronics. When the solenoid is at rest, the brakes are spring-applied to both takeup and supply-reel turntables. When activated, the solenoid releases both brakes. Inserting the cassette and dropping the lift compartment to its latched position turns on the cas-sette-in switch. This action applies 12volts DC directly to the solenoid.

The bottom of the solenoid goes to ground through Q 4011 , but only when the transistor turns on. Figure 3 shows that there are two paths to the base of Q4011. One is via PLAY switch S4001, PAUSE switch S6080, R4006, and D4013. This path turns Q4011 on only when the play pushbutton is down.

The other signal path goes through LOADING-STOP switch S6506, D4016, EJECT switch S4004-3, R4014 and D4009. Inserting a cassette applies DC to this enable path to Q40I1. Therefore the transistor turns on and the brakes are released.

At the end of threading, switch S6506 opens and the brakes are set again. The same procedure occurs if the EJECT mode is selected; the mechanical linkages control the takeup brake.


FIG. 4-END-OF-TAPE DETECTOR CIRCUT uses sensing coils to detect the metallic leaders at both ends of the magnetic tape.

Once the tape has been threaded, both brakes can be released simultaneously by pressing either the RECORD or PLAY buttons (they're labelled FORWARD on some machines).

The braking system is simple, but you must remain aware of it. If a malfunction leaves the brakes set during the threading operation, the machine will shut down when the ten-second safety delay expires. That's because turntable brakes prevent the tape from being pulled out of the cassette.

## Automatic stop signals

As you already know, due to the load-inhibit operation of gate AND-2 an automatic-stop signal from any stage in the machine can prevent loading or bring it to a halt. Hence, when you set out to troubleshoot a loading problem, you may track the fault to some faraway stage or section.

Now, refer again to Fig. 1, If you're


SENSING COILS detect metallic leaders at both ends of tape to provide an end-of-tape indica tion that is used to trigger automatic shutoff.
familiar with digital-logic diagnosis and tracing, you know there are two ways to check out inhibit operation of the AND-2 gate.

You can check the top input with a logic probe (or voltmeter). If the input measures logic low, the warning must be coming from elsewhere in the machine, and you troubleshoot there for the fault.


FIG. 5-DEW SENSOR CIRCUIT prevents operation if moisture condenses in the tape transport mechanism. Moisture can seriously damage tape.

If the inhibit input measures a logic high, the auto-stop signal line is OK, and the fault must lie inside the thread-ing-logic system.

A less-desirable approach can be used: Disconnect the auto-stop line and feed a logic-high input to the inhibit side of gate AND-2. If all is well in the threading system, loading or unloading will start again. (Warning: Do not let the loading continue. The fault located "elsewhere" might cause damage, which is the reason for including the inhibit gate. Track down the trouble that is causing the auto-stop signal (a logic low).

Automatic-stop signals comprise part of the system control network. The threading/unthreading system you just studied is part of the system control, as are the brake release system and all mode pushbuttons. Here are other stages you must investigate when you detect a logic-low signal on the automatic-stop line.

Tape-end detector-Metallic leaders at both ends of the video tape in the cassette indicate end-of-tape. Two coils do the supply sensing. A supply-end sensing arm holds one coil beside the left-side tape path, next to the tape-tension arm. In the PLAY, RECORD. or FASTFORWARD modes, this supply-sensing coil triggers automatic shutoff just before tape runs out. A fixed bracket holds the takeup-sensing coil next to the tape path on the right side beside the threading ring. It works the same way, but only during REWIND.

Figure 4 shows the switching that connects the sensing coils. DC from one of the forward-mode switches couples supply-sensing coil L6501 into the feedback loop of an oscillator. The signal from the oscillator is rectified and filtered in the detector, and then continued on page 91



#### Abstract

A precision color-bar generator is desirable when servicing the color circuits of TV receivers and all types of video recorders. This new instrument brings TV-station accuracy to the shop at service-bench prices.


UP TO NOW, THERE HAVE BEEN TWO KINDS of TV test equipment: One kind is expensive, accurate and designed for use in TV stations and studios. The other kind is inexpensive, less accurate and made for TV service work. Now, the B\&K-Precision Product Group of Dynascan Corp., 6460 W. Cortland St., Chicago, IL 60635 has come out with an instrument that is accurate enough for use in TV stations and studios and, at the same time, versatile and inexpensive enough to be valuable in the better TV service shops. In fact, the price is a real breakthrough at $\$ 795$.

Their new model 1250 NTSC (National Television Systems Committee) ColorBar Generator will generate the same col-or-bar patterns used in TV stations with the same accuracy. It will also make four stock convergence patterns and all three color rasters (or any mix of the three). The RF output is on Channel 3 or Channel 4 and is crystal controlled. There is an IF output at 45.75 MHz , also crystal controlled. The sound subcarrier is at 4.5 MHz and may be frequency modulated with either a 1 kHz or 3 kHz audio signal that is generated internally. The audio signal is also available at a jack labelled AUDIO OUT for testing audio equipment, and there is a jack for an external audio input signal.
There is a composite video output that can be calibrated to the standard 1.0 volt P-P negative modulation, or can be varied up to 1.5 volts P-P. This is another standard signal for making many tests on video tape recorders, whether the big studio types or the home units. The video can be modulated by any of the standard patterns. A very accurate $3.579545-\mathrm{MHz}$
color subcarrier signal is available. All RF and video output impedances are 75 . ohms and are equipped with BNC connectors. Audio inputs and outputs are phono jacks.

## NTSC

Now, just what is an "NTSC color Signal?" Back in the early 1950's there was quite a hassle over two different color-TV systems. One was approved by the FCC and tried out: That was the CBS system which used a color wheel. The other, developed by RCA, was the all-electronic color system, with all of the matrixing done inside the picture tube. Eventually, that was the system chosen.

A national committee was appointed to study the RCA and other systems, and came up with a set of standards for transmitters and receivers. (That committee was the National Television Systems Committee.) In 1953, after some years of testing, deliberation and probably quite a bit of arguing, they selected what are now the NTSC Standards. The color TV systems now in use in Europe-PAL, and the French SECAM-were considered, tested and not chosen.
The NTSC system has worked very well so far; there have been no major alterations since its adoption. One of the headaches was coming up with a system that was fully compatible with black-andwhite TV.

The NTSC Standards cover every-thing-the TV signal transmitted from the station, color modulation, and you name it. Thus, TV station engineers now had a set of standards to go by in setting up their equipment; and receiver
designers used those standards for making color TV receivers.

Now we come to the nitty-gritty: They also specified an NTSC Standard colorbar pattern that could be used in setting up TV cameras, monitors, and color TV receivers as well. There are several of these patterns, intended for use in checking the ability of TV equipment to reproduce the transmitted signal exactly.

At first, only TV stations had generators capable of producing the NTSC pattern. They were big and expensive, so only very few (if any) TV shops had them. Now, we have an NTSC generator that is not only accurate enough for a TV station but also can be afforded by a service shop. Somewhat simpler and less accurate types had been developed for the service shop, but they had some disadvantages, especially if you wanted precision.

## The NTSC color bars

Let's go into the NTSC color-bar pattern a little more; there's more to it than meets the eye. Figure 1 shows the waveform of one line of the NTSC color-bar pattern. On the screen it looks like an ordinary color-bar pattern, with colors in a different place than we're used to. The first bar is pure white; next, in a logical progression comes yellow, which is nearest to a white. Then comes cyan (bluegreen), green, magenta (blue-red), red, blue, and finally a black bar. It progresses from the brightest color, nearest to white, to the darkest, blue, which is nearest to black. The color signals are carefully controlled both in phase and in amplitude. Each of the colors is fully saturated; that is the difference between the NTSC sig-


| LUMINANCE | 0 | -40 | 0 | 77 | 69 | 56 | 48 | 36 | 28 | 15 | 7.5 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHROMA <br> AMPLITUDE | - | - | 40 | - | 62 | 88 | 82 | 82 | 88 | 62 | - |
| VECTOR <br> (FROM B-Y) | - | - | $180^{\circ}$ | - | $167^{\circ}$ | $284^{\circ}$ | $241^{\circ}$ | $61^{\circ}$ | $104^{\circ}$ | $347^{\circ}$ | - |

Fig. 1-NTSC COLOR BAR waveform for one horizontal line. The waveform is 1 volt P-P and is divided into 140 IEEE units. Note the difference in luminance levels of the different colors and the staircase paftern.
nal and that of lower-priced generators. With lower-priced generators, the color bars are all at the same amplitude, and some are over-saturated.

The NTSC composite video signal is exactly 1.0 volt peak-to-peak. It is divided into 140 equal units, called "IEEF units." At first they were "IRE units" from Institute of Radio Engineers, but when this was changed to IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers), the name of the units was also changed. Note, in Fig. 1, that the zero-reference for the composite video signal is the blanking lev-el-the porches of the horizontal sync pedestal. The tips of the horizontal sync pulses are at -40 IEEE units; the sync pulse is approximately 0.3 volt. Note that the black level is at +7.5 units. That is called the setup level and is the black reference for the picture. Levels of luminance between 7.5 and 100 units produce various shades of gray. The brightest white is 100 units, or $100 \%$ and it is equivalent to zero modulation of the composite RF signal. The sync tips are at -40 units, which corresponds to maximum modulation of the RF carrier-hence the strongest signal. The advantage is that the weakest signal-where interference can cause snow-is in the white parts of the picture where snow isn't so easy to see.

Now, we come to the really different part: Note that each color is at a different luminance level. Note also that there is a difference between some colors. That was done so that each color will have precisely the right amplitude (of the chroma carrier) to give it full saturation-no more and no less. Note that the luminance has a "staircase" effect. That is a very important part of it. The staircase is another standard NTSC signal.

As previously mentioned, on the screen
it looks like a-color-bar signal. On the scope it doesn't! Therein lies a major advantage. For example, when you feed the NTSC signal into the antenna you should see an exact duplicate at the video detector output. (Set the scope to display it at exactly 1.0 volt P-P). Feed in a video signal from the model 1250 to the upper channel of a dual-trace scope. (All RF, IF and video outputs may be used at the same time.) If there is any difference between the two waveforms, you have problems in the RF or IF circuits of the receiver. In fact, you can superimpose the two waveforms to make comparison easier. The model 1250 also provides scope trigger signals at vertical and horizontal frequencies, so that the patterns will be steady. Any distortion or poor frequency response, etc, will make the waveforms look different.

## The -IWQ signal.

If you've ever seen a network color-bar signal (usually switched in by accident!) you've probably seen black and white bars across the bottom. That is another NTSC standard signal, called the "-IWQ." It's composed of equal parts of the signal


FIG. 2-NTSC VECTORSCOPE graticule. Each color phase produces a dot rather than the familiar "petal."
called -1 (which is chroma at a phase angle of $303^{\circ}$ from burst), a fully saturated 100 units white bar and the $Q$ signal (which is chroma at $33^{\circ}$ from burst). Both the I and Q signals are at a level of 40 units. The last bar you see at the right is a black signal at the 7.5 unit reference level.

The IWQ signal is used mainly in studio phase measurements, in video processors, amplifiers, and similar items. For an eyeball test, the first quarter of the pattern should be black, then you see pure white, then black again for the rest. Transitions between black and white should be sharp.
The NTSC color-bar pattern can also be used for vectorscope analysis. That is the method used in TV stations. The pattern is basically similar to the familiar "flower" pattern, but it has no petals; each color makes a single dot on a vectorscope. Fig. 2 shows a vectorscope ratio graticule for use with the NTSC colorbar pattern. Note the small boxes for each color or combination of colors; each color must fall within its box. If it isn't in the box, there's an incorrect phase.
One novel test is possible with this graticule and the model 1250 . The model 1250 will make a pix raster of each primary color-red, blue, or green. You can also use two colors at once to make combinations such as cyan. On the vectorscope only the dots for the color in use will be seen. Very small phase shifts can be detected by this method. Note that the colors, burst, I, Q, etc., are all marked on the graticule

## The Staircase

Another NTSC standard pattern that is available with the model 1250 is the "staircase." The reason for the name should be obvious from the waveform. There are actually three different staircase patterns available, each with a different purpose. They are shown in Fig. 3. The pattern in Fig. 3-a is just 5 steps of video luminance without modulation. The screen will show a pattern of vertical bars, starting at left with black and going to white. The steps are 20 IEEE units each. These bars can be used to check for luminance response and linearity. It's the same procedure as with the color bars: Use a comparison pattern on one channel of the scope. All steps in the signal at the video detector must be exactly the same amplitude as the signal from the model 1250. Turn the chroma switch on the front panel of the model 1250 off to get this signal.

Figure 3-b shows one of the two modulated staircase patterns. Each step is modulated 20 IEEE units with chroma at burst phase. To get this signal, push the low staircase button. Figure $3-\mathrm{c}$ shows the high staircase-identical but modulated at 40 IEEE units.
What can you do with these two unmodulated staircase signals? You can make
WAVEFORM
( I HORIZONTAL LINE OF PATTERN)


W STAIRCASE


| LUMINANCE | 0 | -40 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHROMA AMPLITUDE | - | - | 40 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| VECTOR (FROM B-Y) | - | - | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ |

PATTERN

IEEE
IEEE
UNITS

| LUMINANCE | 0 | -40 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHROMA AMPLITUDE | - | - | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| VECTOR (FROM B-Y) | - | - | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ |

FIG. 3-NTSC STAIRCASE waveforms. The waveform shown in a contains only luminance and produces a series of bars on the picture screen from black to white. The low staircase waveform shown in $b$ contains 20 IEEE unit chroma modulation. The high stairc.ıse waveform shown in $c$ contains 40 IEEE unit chroma modulation. The waveforms shown in $b$ and $c$ are used to measure differential gain.
tests that up to now have been very difficult. They are for differential gain and differential phase. Either of these can cause color distortion. The TV studios use these two signals for checking video processing equipment of all kinds-video monitors, VTR's, ctc. Now, with these two waveforms, you can check for these parameters.
Differential gain means that the chroma amplitude should not vary as the luminance is varied. That is done for you automatically: the staircase steps the luminance from zero to maximum; the amplitude of the chroma signal must remain the same as the input. Any variation means that something is wrong in the equipment. The two modulation levels let
you check so you can be sure there is no difference between low and high modulation levels.

The chrome phase must not shift as the luminance is varied from 0 to $100 \%$. If it does, you have differential phase-shift problems. To check that, the staircase pattern is displayed on a vectorscope with chroma modulation. If there is any differential phase shift as the luminance steps up, it will show up as an angular shift of the dot on the graticule. Use both low and high modulation to make sure.

## On the bench

The model 1250 can be a fast and accurate aid to any kind of service work: color TV sets, VTR's, VCR's, or you name it.

The front panel of the unit is laid out so that switching can be very casy. There are 15 pushbutton switches that are functionally divided into three groups. The NTSC patterns are all selected by the right-hand group, along with the FULL BURST, TOP BURST (that one turns off the burst for only the top fourth of the screen on the color bars and raster patterns: it's used to check the sync), Chroma, -IWQ, Low Staircase and high staircase pushbutton switches.

The next group, from right to left, are the four convergence pattern switches: DOTS, CROSSHATCH, DOTHATCH, and CENter cross. Those are mechanically interlocked with the NTSC switches; if any of those is turned on the other patterns are turned off. Because of interlaced scanning, you may see a small vertical jitter in the convergence patterns. That is normal and won't affect convergence adjustments. It does not indicate any problems in vertical sync.
Last, but definitely not least, are the RASTER switches: one for each primary color and a raster ON-OFF switch. The raster ON-OFF switch is interlocked so that it turns off the NTSC or convergence switches that are on. There are three color raster buttons; you can make eight different color rasters with them. All switches off produces black at the 7.5 unit reference level. This is used for adjusting the receiver brightness control. Pure red, green, or blue rasters are for purity adjustments. Red was used in many older sets and some new ones. In some sets with in-line pix tubes, the green raster is for purity. By pushing any two at once you can get the combination of the two colors. Red and green give yellow, and so on. The three pure colors could be handy for checking the guns of a picture tube for equal emission. Pushing all three primaries at once gives you a pure white raster at a 75 -unit level.
The IF output can be used for tuner substitution. It has a level of 10 mV with no load, which is ample
If you use all possible combinations of switching, you can get a total of 28 different patterns! The manual lists them.

For TV and VTR testing, the composite video signal is available through a jack on the front panel. It has a gain control that will vary the level from 0 to 1.5 volts $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P}$. Turning the control fully counter clockwise until a click is heard sets the output at the standard level of 1.0 volt $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P}$ with the sync negative going. That is the standard video input used for many VTR tests. Any of the patterns can be used to modulate the video signal. You can feed the NTSC color bar signal into a VTR, record it, then play it back to make sure it comes out the same as it went in. If you have sound problems in the VTR, you can feed an RF signal into its tuner, with either of the two audio frequencies as modulation.
continued on page 93

## An inexpensive wide bandwidth preamplifier in kit form that has many applications on your workbench. <br> EARL "DOC" SAVAGE, K4SDS, HOBBY EDITOR

A WHILE BACK I WAS WORKING WITH SOME low-level RF circuits and discovered that my frequency counter would not pick up those feeble signals. Needing that information, I had two choices. One was to rebuild the counter-input stage to provide more gain. That seemed to be too much trouble so I chose to add a preamplifier.

International Crystal ( 10 North Lee St. Oklahoma City, OK 73102) has a little two-stage, broadband-amplifier kit that looked good for this application. The BAX-1 has 30 dB to 6 dB gain over a range of 20 Hz to 150 MHz - that was just what my counter needed. I put it together in about ten minutes and temporarily inserted it between the RF circuit and the counter.

The setup worked so well that I started taking the counter cabinet apart to stick the amplifier inside. Fortunately, I decided to try a few more things before wiring it in. Here is what happened.

With the BAX-I in the input line, my $A C$ voltmeter was much more sensitive. Of colurse, all measurements were relative instead of absolute but those really weak ones were in there

The BAX on the output of a little crystal oscillator made an excellent low-power transmitter. Placed between the antenna and a shortwave receiver, it amplified the incoming signals and thus enabled the receiver to pick up weaker signals.

That's just for starters. There is no reason why the BAX can't be used to increase the sensitivity of a microphone. I want to try it on my TV antenna and on the FM in the car. The BAX is quite versatile and, in some applications, should be even better with a tuned circuit or filter before and/or after it. Needless to say, mine hasn't gotten into the counter cabinet yet and probably won't, at least for a good long while.

The BAX-1 (\$6.67 including postage in U.S.A.) contains a circuit board, all parts, and mounting hardware. You can get the kit or build your own from scratch. With International's permission, the circuit is shown in Fig. 1. There is nothing critical about its construction.

In a couple of applications I found that some method was needed to vary the gain (there was too much). Of course, that can


FIG. 1
be done in several ways; for example: a pot used as a voltage divider at the input, or by varying the bias on a transistor. The easiest way for me was to vary the applied voltage. The BAX-1 specifies 9 to 15 volts but it works fine at much lower voltages, too

By the way, International has several other interesting little kits that I really want to investigate. If you have used any of them in unusual applications, how about sharing your experiences with me and other readers?

## Technical training

In past columns I have mentioned from time to time the need for the serious hobbyist to learn more than just tinkering will provide. The real pleasure of electronics is found beyond the stage of following "cookbook" building plans (though that is a good place to begin). The satisfaction that comes from experimenting, modifying and, ultimately, designing is hard to beat.

Going beyond the simple matter of just following instructions requires a basic knowledge. Several suggestions have been made for acquiring that base. Among the suggestions was independent study-a method probably most suited to a majority of the hobbyists.

One of the problems with independent study has been finding the right materials. I have told you about study materials from the Heath Company and the American Radio Relay League, among others. Recently, I have discovered some excellent materials from the McGraw-Hill Book Company.

McGraw-Hill publishes textbooks on a
wide range of technical subjects. In the electricity and electronics area, the list goes on and on from servicing to applied mathematics. Of particular interest at this point are a couple of texts that I have had an opportunity to examine quite thoroughly. They are: Electronics: Principles and Applications by C. A. Schuler, with its Activities Manual (\$16.00 and \$7.50, respectively) and Digital Electronics by R. L. Tokheim, with its Activities Manual (\$8.50 and \$5.75).

As a professional educator, I have examined many textbooks over the years. Those two are near if not at the top in instructional quality. Both are unusually well-written and well-presented. Organization of content, clarity of circuit diagrams, and explanatory text are outstanding. Best of all, from our standpoint, is that those textbooks are as well suited to independent study as they are to classroom use

I recommend either or both of those books, depending upon your interests and needs, for building that base of knowledge which will enable you to get the most from your hobby. If you choose to go that route, I also recommend that you get the corresponding Activities Manual(s). They are not necessary to an understanding of the texts but they will be an additional help.

The Manuals contain specific lab-type activities to illustrate and "nail down" the concepts in the texts. Components that may be needed to carry out the activities are readily available and inexpensive. (You probably have most of them in your junk box.)

It is unlikely that you can find those books and manuals locally. Exact prices and ordering information can be secured from Gordon Rockmaker, Editor in Chief, Electricity/Electronics, Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020.

Again, I urge those of you who have not done so to do some studying and enjoy your "work" more!

## Photo timer

J. D. Miner of Lima, OH has written about adapting a clock module for photographic use. Color processing, as you know, requires several sequential timed steps. Of course you can do that, J.D. It will start at zero and read elapsed minutes and seconds.

Most, if not all, modules have a reset


## solid state

## CLOCK/CALENDAR KIT

0101 Displays time of day, date or alternate between both automaticaliy. May be connected to 8 ohm speaker for alarm clock. Operates from 120 VAC 60 Hz $\$ 49.95$ Walnut case extra, $\$ 24.95$

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## UNIVERSAL DESIGNER KIT



8 LEDs, 2 generators, Shown with CSC OT47s Breadboard (not included)
capability. Take the National 5316 as an example: Activate the seconds display (pin 32) and then hoth the slow (pin 33) and fast (pin 34) set. The clock resets to midnight and the display, showing minutes and seconds, starts at zero.
As a matter of fact. the off-the-shelf commerical clocks that I have seen do exactly the same thing. You might make it a little more convenient as a timer by wiring the slow and fast pins to one dou-ble-pole switch.

But, J.D., let me pass along another way you may like. Some 25 years ago, when I was deep into photography, I ran across an article in one of the photography magazines about using a tape recorder to time color processing. What I did was to make a tape recording of some favorite music and, at appropriate times, faded to instructions: e.g., "in 30 seconds do thus-and-so. . . now." Not only did the tape do the timing and free me from watching the clock, but it provided instructions ard music to "agitate" by! R-E

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## oonnjutier oonnera

Here's a look at the various ways you can interface a microprocessor to a 7 segment LED display.

## J. TITUS, P. RONY, D. LARSEN and C. TITUS

REGARDLESS OF THEIR APPLICATION, MOST microcomputers nced peripheral I/O devices for the input and output of data. The more common output devices include 7 -segment displays, $5 \times 7$ dotmatrix displays, printers and CRT displays.
This month, we'll look at several methods that can be used to interface 7 -segment displays, as well as different programs to "drive" such displays that are widely used in electronic games, calculators, point-of-sale (POS) terminals, gasoline pumps, children's toys and taxicab meters.

One of the simplest methods for interfacing a 7 -segment display to a microcomputer consists of latching the appropriate data values from the data bus under software control (see Fig. 1). The latch's inputs (7475) are wired to the computer's bidirectional data bus, and the latch's outputs are wired to a 7 -segment decoder/driver (7447). The decoder's outputs (current-sinking) are wired to the 7 -segment display with 220 -ohm current-limiting resistors. When an


Fig. 2


Fig. 1
TABLE 1-DISPLAYING A 39 on the two-digit display.
/THIS SECTION OF A PROGRAM OUTPUTS THE
/BIT PATTERN 00111001 (OCTAL 071 , HEX 39) ITO AN OUTPUT PORT EQUIPPED WITH TWO ISEVEN-SEGMENT DISPLAYS.


OUT1 25 instruction is executed, the content of the 8080's A register is latched by the display interface, and the two BCD numbers represented by D7-D4 and D3-D0 are illuminated on the two displays. The instructions listed in Table 1 cause a " 39 " to be displayed.

To display a 10 -digit number using this method, 10 latches, 10 decoder/drivers, 70 resistors and 10 seven-segment displays will be required. One method of reducing the "parts count" for this interface is to use a device such as the 8255 Programmable Peripheral Interface (PPl) integrated circuit. This device can be used as three independent 8 -bit output ports, so it is the equivalent of six 7475 latches. Therefore, two 8255 PPI IC's, along with 10 decoder/drivers, 70 resistors and 10 seven-segment displays would be required in the interface. An obvious disadvantage of this method is the large number of IC's required. However, one advantage is that the software needed to drive this interface is relatively simple. Also, the microcomputer only has to output this information once to the interface for the information to be continuously
displayed. This, of course, is due to the latches or the 8255 IC's in the interface. Thus, the microcomputer can output numeric information once and then go on to perform any other required operations.
Another interfacing method is digit multiplexing. Multiplexing reduces the display-interface electronics (number of parts) to a minimum; however, at the expense of longer and more complex dis-play-driver software. Multiplexing a display consists of enabling or turning on one particular digit with a digit-enable code and providing the BCD numeric information for that digit to a multidigit display interface. In this way each digit is turned on, one at a time, as the actual $B C D$ data for each digit is provided. Multiplexing is usually only used with multidigit displays

As an example, let's suppose the number " 237 " is to be displayed on a 3 -digit multiplexed display. To display this number the BCD value for the digit " 7 " would be output to the interface along with the digit-enable code for the righthand display. After a short period ( $1 \mu$ s to $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ) the BCD value for number " 3 " would be output along with the digitenable code for the middle digit. Again, after a short delay, the $B C D$ value for the number " 2 " and the digit-enable code for the left-hand display would be output to the interface. By performing this sequence 50 or more times every second, each digit in the display appears to be on all the time. This display method is used in hand-held calculators. Even though the digits are being turned on and off, it happens too fast for the eye to see. The interface for a 10 -digit multiplexed display is shown in Fig. 2.

When an out 125 instruction is executed, bits D3-D0 of register A determines which one of the 10 digits in the display will be enabled (turned on). Therefore, these 4 bits constitute the dig-it-enable code. Bits D3-D0 are latched (7475) and are decoded with a one-of- 10 decoder (7442). The decoded outputs of the 7442 are wired to the common cathodes of the individual digits in the display. Bits D7-D4 provide the BCD code of the value to be displayed ( $0-9$ ). These bits are also latched (7475) and are decoded by a 7 -segment decoder/driver (DS8857, manufactured by National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA)

An additional display method involves the use of an external display controller IC to control the multiplexed display. The Intel Corporation manufactures some of these IC's that are compatible with the $4004 / 4040,8080$ and 8085; these IC's are the 4269, 8279 and 8279-5. National Semiconductor Corporation also has developed two display controller IC's that can be used with 6 -digit displays. One of the devices (the MM74C912) can be used to display $0-9$ and the other (the MM74C917) can be used to display hexadecimal numbers. R-E

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PARALLEL INTERFACE, mode/ VPI- 1 , is an SS50 bus-compatible board providing four I/O ports to interface keyboard, printers, etc., with CPU's. Two MC6820 peripheral interface adapters, two MC6522 versatile interface adapters or a combination of both give a total of 40 I/O lines ( 36 of them for input/output, 4 for input only) to hookup to IC power drivers and buffers. The MC6522 has


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two programmable timers that provide for realtime interrupts and waveform generation. Address selection and port selection are DIP-switch or jumper-selectable. Prices: model VPI-1 board, $\$ 32.50$, plus $\$ 2.50$ per order shipping and handling; documentation, $\$ 5 \mathrm{ppd}$. Ohio residents add state and local taxes where applicable.-F \& D Associates, 1210 Todd Rd., New Plymouth, OH 45654.

SINGLE-BOARD COMPUTER SYSTEM, Superboard $/ l$, is a complete personal computing system on one board. It provides 8 K BASIC in ROM; 8K RAM; 6502 microprocessor; user-programmable 53-key keyboard; video display interface, audio cassette interface; machine-code monitor; and I/O ports. Video display provides upper/lower case, graphics and game characters for up to $156 \times 256$-point resolution. Available options include expander board with 24 K RAM, dual minifloppy disc; port adapter for printer or modem;


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and 48-line expansion interface. Also available are an assembler/editor, extended machine-code monitor and complete software library. System is powered by +5 -VDC 3 -amp supply (not included), and is also available as Challenger $1 P$ complete with case and on-board power supply. Suggested retail prices: Superboard II, \$279; Cha/lenger 1P, \$349.-Ohio Scientific, Inc., 1333 S. Chillicothe Rd., Aurora, OH 44202.

16K EPROM BOARD uses 2708 16K memories compatible with Digital Group 2708 systems. Features 8 K or 16 K selectability with each 8 K memory block jumper to any 8 K boundary and


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fully buffered address and data lines. The board comes assembled and ready for EPROM insertion. Price per board, $\$ 99.50 ; 2708$ EPROM's, \$12.50 each.-PEC, 21720 Alcazar Ave., Cupertino. CA 95014.

SS-50 BUS VIDEO BOARD has an $80 \times 24$ format with hardware scrolling, $X-Y$ addressable cursor and multiple-character generators that allow user-programmable character sets. The board contains a 2716 EPROM with 128 upper


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and lower case ASCII character set, plus a TMS 2716 socket for optional 128-character set; plus 2K RAM. User can create own graphics for storage on PROM, disc or tape. The board can be used to display up to 256 characters simultaneously, either in inverse or normal mode, at half or full intensity. The board is addressable to any 2K boundary; addressing allows multiple boards at the same address. Available software includes GMXBUG video-based 3 K ROM monitor, separate driver routines and a program that lets you create your own characters. Price: \$458.76.-Gimix, Inc., 1337 W. 37th PI., Chicago, IL 60609 . R-E

## new Idees

## RELAY MULTIVIBRATOR

AMONG THE EARLIER MULTIVIBRATORS, one of the simpler models was a device using two relays and one or more capacitors and resistors to control the timing cycle and operating frequency. When it comes to small size and speed, all is in favor of the solid-state electronic multivibrator.
current activates relay RYI and causes its normally closed contacts (RY1-1) to open. When the Cl charging current falls below the hold-in rating of RYI, the relay releases and closes contact RY1-1.

At that moment, the coil of RY2 is connected across Cl . The capacitor starts to discharge and the discharge current energizes RY2 and causes contact RY2-1 to open. When the discharge current drops below RY2's hold-in current rat-


However, from time to time we may need the simplicity of the relay multivibrator. Most circuits shown in literature use the charging of a capacitor to control the timing and one or more resistors to limit the discharge current so it won't damage the relay contacts. The circuit in Fig. I was developed around two relays and a single capacitor to perform the same tasks as the more elaborate circuits.

Circuit operation is as follows: When switch S 1 is first closed, the Cl charging
ing, contact RY2-1 closes to start the cycle anew. The multivibrator will switch back and forth between the relays at a frequency governed by the capacitance of Cl , the resistance of the relay coils, the applied voltage, and the hold-in current of the relays. As the relays cycle, switching operations can be carried out as needed by auxiliary contacts on either or both relays.

A potentiometer can be inserted between the relays as in Fig. 2 so you can vary the cycling.-J. Ofer


## NEW IDEAS

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

All published entries, upon publication, will earn $\$ 25$ plus a Circuit Board Holder, Standard Base and Tray Base Mount from Panavise Products, Inc. (See photo below.) Selections will be made at the sole discretion of the editorial staff of Radio-Electronics.


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OSCILLOSCOPE
continued from page 43
The LM3 18 op-amp (IC302) is used as a voltage comparator, holding the trigger input of the 555 positive until the timing capacitor has completely discharged. Premature triggering during retrace is thus prevented. The 555 provides a squarewave output at pin 3 that goes to +9 volts while the ramp is rising and drops to ground during retrace and hold-off. That line is capacitively coupled to the CRT grid to suppress the beam except during the sweep.

Baseline generator: The retrace-suppression line is used via R330 to synchronize the zero-baseline oscillator Q306, insuring that the switch from baseline to signal display will always occur at the start of a retrace when the beam is suppressed. For the lower sweep speeds, synchronization requires a slower oscillator, and for that C319 is switched in.

Each time unijunction transistor Q306 fires, C316 discharges through R332. setting flip-flop Q307-Q308 through D308 and initiating a baseline sweep. After the baseline sweep (or several sweeps if C316 is not discharged after the first one) pin 3 of the 555 goes low, bringing the base of Q307 low through C315 and D307, thus resetting the flipflop for a series of signal displays.

Power supplies: The power supplies (Fig. 5) are entirely conventional except for the -900 -volt tripler. Diodes D 105 and D106 charge C 102 to the peak negative voltage of the transformer secondary on the negative half cycle. On the positive half-cycle, C102 and the secondary appear in series to charge C101 to twice the peak secondary voltage (negative on top), through D103 and D 104 . On the next negative half-cycle, C101 and the secondary appear in series to charge C 103 to three times the peak secondary voltage through D101 and D102. The drain on that supply is about 200 uA, so the $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Mylar filters are quite adequate. Some of those capacitors are used at $20 \%$ or so above their rated voltage, but many have been tested at four times rated voltage with no breakdowns. Any string of five to ten Zener diodes adding up to about 900 volts will do for D109 through D113 if 180 -volt Zener diodes are hard to find. Capacitor C105 filters out the $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ noise picked up from the power transformer by the CRT heater winding.

We must breakoff our discussion of the oscilloscope's power supplies now and will conclude it next month when we will also go into construction, checkout and calibration.

R-E


## [20170 orootuois

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AMPLIFIED MICROPHONE, model $T^{2} M$, has integral touch-pad encoder, 12-key keyboard and LED display. Other features include preamplified electret element, digital integrated tone genera-


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tor with 3.5795 crystal, and a mixer amplifier with up to $15-\mathrm{dB}$ gain. Power is supplied by 6-0.16volt DC sources. Mike is housed in rugged shielded plastic, and an 8 -foot, 3 -conductor cable is included. Suggested retail price; $\$ 105-$ The Astatic Corp. Conneaut, OH 44030.

THREE-BAND ANTENNA, System Three, is a lightweight antenna designed for 10-15-20 meters, and features low SWR across the entire bandwidth, and a 14 -foot $\times 4$-inch boom length.


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The antenna can survive up $100-\mathrm{mph}$ winds. Direct feed with 52 -ohm coax cable or a balun and has a power-handling capability of 2000 watts. Suggested retail price: $\$ 179.95$.-Wilson Electronics, P.O. Box 19000, Las Vegas, NV 89119.

CORDLESS REMOTE TELEPHONES, mode/s $C P-100 S$ and CP-200S, contain full duplex circuitry and have an effective range of 300 feet. Features include pushbutton number entry, automatic redialing of the last number called, and rechargeable nickel cadmium batteries. Model


CIRCLE 113 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD $C P-100 S$ is portable style and CP-200S is phone handset style. Suggested retail price \$269.95.Cobra Communications, Dynascan Corp., 6460 W. Cortland St., Chicago, IL 60635.

MORSE CODE READER, Morse-A-Word, assembled or kit, is designed for SWL's and amateur radio operators. Accepts audio signals from com munications receivers and displays 8 digital characters sequentially. Other features are a 5- to 35-


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word-per-minute code speed, a built-in oscillator and monitor speaker for code practice. The unit measures $7.735 \mathrm{~W} \times 5.75 \mathrm{D} \times 3.375$ inches H , and weighs 4 lb . Suggested retail prices: kit, \$169.95; assembled, \$249.95.-Microcraft Corp., Box 513, Theinsville, WI 53092.

CB RADIO, model PC-100, has a wide range of control functions including volume/squelch, RF microphone gain, clarifier, tone control and ANL. A panel switch provides instant shift to Channel 9.


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Performance is monitored by a meter reading signal strength and power output, a TX modulation indicator and an RX lamp. Operation is from 13.8 VDC, positive or negative ground. Suggested retail price $\$ 119.95$. $\mathrm{NDI}, 22125 \frac{1}{2}$ S. Vermont, Torrance, CA 90502.

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## How to locate faults in the all-electronic tuners

JACK DARR, SERVICE EDITOR

the all-electronic tuner has been with us for a while. Now they are beginning to show up on our service benches, too. As with all of the other innovations, we have to devise a method of attack for the problems that are showing up.

The problems are complicated. However, there is an old saying: "All complex circuits are nothing but a lot of simple circuits tied together."

If we look at the schematic of the electronic tuner functionally and rationally, we can get a much better idea of what is wrong and where. Most of the troubles will be the same as in the older mechanical tuners-snow, wrong channels, and so on. Translation: What does the thing do? It tunes in, converts and amplifies the RF TV signal, and makes the IF out of it.


The all-electronic tuners are composed of two major parts - the tuner itself and another unit that controls it. Figure 1 shows a block diagram. The tuner contains no moving parts. The only things that "move" when you change channels are voltages. The control circuit can be fairly simple, ranging from a couple of IC's to generate the voltages, all the way up to the frequency-synthesizer and mi-croprocessor-controlled types. The purpose of the control circuit is to generate the tuning voltage in response to signals from the keyboard.

Understanding that gives us our first handle on the problem. Look at the TV set. What is it doing? If the answer is "nothing", providing just a plain or snowy white screen, then we may have a tuner problem. To make sure, use the old test: Feed the output of a tuner subber into the IF input and see if the rest of the set works. If so, the problem is definitely in the tuner and we've eliminated a whole lot of things.

The tuner will have the standard stages: an RF amplifier, usually a dualgate FET, a mixer, another mixer, and the oscillator. All tuning will be done with varactor diodes that are controlled by the tuning voltage from the control unit. If the TV set tunes to a wrong channel, or refuses to change channels, the first thing you need to check is that tuning voltage.

Sams, and others, provide us with the other necessity: very complete service data and pinouts on the various circuits. Among that service data is a table of the tuning voltages you should get for the various channels. For example, let's look at the tuner in an RCA CTC-92A chassis. You should read +1.8 volts for Channel $2,+19$ volts for Channel $6,+8.5$ volts for Channel 7 , and +14.6 volts for Channel 11. Punch in the various channels on the keyboard and make sure these voltages are correct; there is a small tolerance. If the tuning voltage is OK but the tuner still doesn't work, then the fault should be in the tuner itself and not in the control unit.

Bandswitching is also done by voltages and switching-diodes. Those voltages are also given in table form in the service data. If they prove not to be correct, you have a control-unit problem. Same principle goes for the tuning voltages. If the voltages are correct, the trouble lies in the tuner circuitry.

Since these are tuners, we can use sig-nal-tracing tests to find out which stage is bad, just as we did with the mechanical tuners. Inject a signal into the mixer input. If that produces some kind of picture or at least a reaction, move to the RF input. Easy way: you do not have to make contact with the circuit. For safety's sake, connect a short piece of insulated wire to either lead of an antenna, or to the RF output of a bar-dot generator. Just hold-
ing the insulated end of the wire near the input of a stage should radiate enough signal into it to get some reaction.

Many of those units are modular. At first, you would probably be better off simply to replace the suspected module: However, when you're more familiar with them, you could try to locate and replace bad parts since the modules are pretty good-sized with "room to work" and make tests.

A lot of set-makers have come out with very detailed descriptions on how those circuits work, along with servicing hints and check-points-Magnavox, RCA, Sylvania and others among them. Get hold of those descriptions and read up on them. They provide a very valuable source of reference and familiarization material. Service data is absolutely necessary so that you'll know where the test points are for the voltages, etc.
So, I don't see why the new tuners should be any more difficult to service than some of the impossibly-crowded old ones. In many cases, they should be a lot easier! (For our sake let's hope so.) If you use a calm "functional approach:" Look at it and see what it's doing, then look at the service data and see what could make it do that, the new tuners should be much simpler than you'd think at first glance.

## New service center

I've just gotten a notice that PTS Electronics, Inc., has opened a new service center at 1289 Madison Ave., P.O. Box 41043, Memphis, TN 38104. They rebuild tuners, modules, and quite a few other things. That should improve service for people in the Mid-America area. John Postlewaite, General Manager, invites all technicians to visit the new facility and get a first-hand look at the many things they can provide to help us out.

R-E

## service questions

## VERTICAL RASTER LINES

I'm having a problem with a Zenith model 20X1C38. The set has bright vertical lines in the raster. So far nothing that I've checked or changed has had any effect! Any help would be appreciatedO.B.G., Albuquerque, NM.
contimued on page 84

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## SERVICE QUESTIONS

continued from page 82
This one has a vaguely familiar look Quite a while back, I had a similar problem, also in a Zenith of about this vintage. After "checking and ehanging everything we could think of," I noted that with a probe held near the high-voltage cage the stray pickup waveform showed something odd. If you turn the gain up until you can only see the horizontal part of the waveform (the spike is up and oll-screen), note if there are small vertical spikes on it. This is the scan part of the waveform. Alter some nail-biting, we tried changing the flyback and that fixed it!

I've still got the original flyback in a box and to this day I have no idea at all what the defect is! My only guess is that it could be some kind of oddball ringing in one of the windings.

## ARCING PROBLEM

When I turn the brightness up on this Admiral model 4H12 chassis, light and dark horizontal streaks show up in the picture. l've checked quite a few things with no luck. Any ideas?-S.L., Massapequa Park, NY.
(I suggested that he do a few things, and check the high-voltage rectifier tube, etc.) Later he wrote:
"I checked all the things you mentioned. While I was working, I happened to touch the degaussing coil socket and it bit me! I disconnected it, and the areing disappeared. A new degaussing coil fixed it. Thanks!

Glad to hear he found the trouble. Degaussing coils can do some fantastically funny things.

## MYSTERY STEREO IDENTIFIED

I can't identify this AM/FM stereo that's labeled "2S2," and is made in Taiwan. One source told me it was an Admiral model ST-1000, but Admiral says no. Both the output transistors are shorted, and a diode in one transistor base has exploded. The PC board schematic shows a diode as being a "KB-162" and something else is shown as a $15-\mathrm{ohm}$ resistor. The KB-162 in the working channel tests as a diode, but the 15 -ohm resistor looks more like a glass diode. It checks out as a glass diode too, but if it is it's leaky! It has a low front-to-back ratio. Any help will be much appreciated.-J.P., Lewistown, MT.

Without much hope, I looked in my Admiral lile and found a $2 S 2$ listed that certainly looks like the minischematic you sent! (Sams Photofact Folder No. 1443-2 shous it.) The output transistors are a complementary-symmetry pair. An RCA SK-3083 replaces the 2SA699A(Q), PNP. and an SK-3054 replaces the $2 \mathrm{SC} 1260 \wedge(\mathrm{Q})$. The bias diode is an SK-3087.

Both the Sams and Admiral schematics show two diodes in series in this stage. If the "something" you have checks as a
diode, I'd say that it is one. (Just to dou-ble-check on the leakage, lift one end of the transistor and repeat your tests.) Since it has 0.7 volt across it, it is probably a silicon diode. Perhaps an Si and a Ge diode were used in series to obtain the required bias voltage. I once had an amplifier that had one Si and one Ge transistor in the output stages. I replaced them with two Si's; this resulted in quite a lot of distortion. I finally checked and found out what was going on.

## TRANSISTOR SUBS WANTED

I need replacement transistors for a Dynaco model 120 power amplifier. I can't seem to locate them anywhere. I understand Dynaco is out of business. Can you help?-H.K., Akron, OH.

Yes, apparently Dynaco has gone out of busincss. Sams lists the name but not the address and no Photofacts schematics! However, the RCA SPG-202X Transistor Guide shows the 2 N 3053 as an SK3024, NPN silicon, TO- 39 case; the $2 \mathrm{~N} \ddagger 037$ is an SK-3262. NPN silicon, TO- 39 case. The voltage for each is about 90. That should do it.

## TEXTBOOK ON PICTURE TUBES?

I'm looking for a textbook on picture tubes that tells how to test and handle them, what instruments to use, etc. Can you give me the name of such a book? J.O., Richmond, IN.

I' m afraid not. This information is all available from set manufacturers (in their service data), and from picture tube manufacturers such as RCA, GE, Sylvania, etc. The "picture tube characteristics" books show a great deal of data on basing, voltage ratings, specs, etc. You should be able to obtain these books from your local radio-TV supplier.

In order to test picture tubes, you need a picture tube tester! These are manufactured by several companies. The instruction manuals give all the necessary data on how to use them. Suggestion: Try to obtain a Heathkit manual that describes one of this company's better picture tube testers. This manual will usually have a full circuit description and a very wellwritten explanation.

## WORKS ON JIG, NOT IN SET

This RCA CTC-46 works on a test jig. Put it back in the cabinet and the vertical output transistors blew out! However, the yoke resistance checks out OK.-J.S., Lakewood, CO.

Well, the vertical output used here is a complementary-symmetry circuit, as used in audio amplifiers. It will withstand an open but a short will damage it. So, you have a short somewhere in the vertical yoke or in the pincushion circuitry. If the yoke resistance seems to be OK. check the pincushion corrector circuitry, looking for possible shorts to ground or to boost. It's bound to be in there somewhere!

R-E

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

VOLTAGE METER, the Volt Sentry, is designed to identify faulty outlets and circuits. It can be plugged into the common outlet to indicate the voltage level. The scale is divided into Normal,


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Brown-Out and Surge. The meter also shows the actual voltage being fed to an appliance plugged into the same outlet. Measures $2^{1 / 2} \times 2^{1 / 2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price is \$14.95.-Whitesavers Co., 71 E. 13th St., Huntington Station, NY 11746

SOLAR POWERED RADIO, 3 solar cells operate this $802 ., 1.5$ volt AM radio during daylight hours. By means of a selector switch, the radio can also


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run during darkness from a battery contained in the case. Suggested retail price $\$ 39.95$.-Solec International, Inc., 12533 Chadron Ave., Hawthorne, CA 90250

HEX KEYS AND WRENCHES, offers 4 new sizes of short-series standard right-angle hex keys, sizes $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}, 9 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ and $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$, and two new longseries, sizes 8 mm and 10 mm . Featured are pouched sets No. LM 12 with 12 metric-sized keys and No. SLK17 with 17 short-series keys. The


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wrench line is available in short, long, extra and foot-long series, and includes a wrench that can drive at angles up to $40^{\circ}$ with full torque. These products are made of steel, are corrosion resistant and are heat treated for added strength. Vaco Products Co., 1510 Skokie Blvd., Northbrook, IL 60062.

LED SAMPLER KIT, model EK-2, contains samples of LED indicator lights that can be used in breadboarding or building working prototypes The kit consists of 28 different LED's and assem-


CIRCLE 154 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
blies in 21 styles and 3 colors, including plain, panel-mounted, and PC-board-mounted LED's, and complete assemblies that include currentlimiting resistors and protective diodes. Price is \$10 postpaid with check or money order.Industrial Devices, Inc., 7 Hudson Ave., Edgewater, NJ 07020

AC VOLT/AMMETER, model 30 , The Grabber, is a clamp-on handheld instrument designed for fast accurate service checks on electronic equipment. The unit has a one-inch jaw opening, a sin-


CIRCLE 155 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
gle range switch, a lock switch for holding readings and an easy-to-read, large dial face. AC ranges are 0-300 amperes in six ranges and 0 contimued on page 90

## Generate virtually any wave shape with famous B\&K-PRECISION cost-effectiveness!



The B\&K-PRECISION Model 3020 sweep/function generator is the most versatile signal source in its price range. This instrument alone can replace a function generator, sweep generator, pulse generator and toneburst generator. Frequency coverage spans 0.02 Hz to 2 MHz in seven ranges, each with linear 1000:1 frequency control.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

continued from page 85
600 volts in three ranges. Insulated test leads are disconnected when model 30 is set for AC current ranges. Optional accessories include a 0-1000 ohms plug-in adapter that is required for measuring resistance. The model can withstand momentary overloads and has an accuracy of $3 \%$ in alt ranges. Frequency response of voltmeter is flat $\pm$ $1 \%$ of full scale from 20 to 5000 Hz . Price is \$65.-Triplett Corp., Dept. PR, 286 Harmon Rd., Bluffton, OH 45817.

TOOL KIT, model JTK-24, is a miniature and subminiature tool kit designed for servicing, repair and assembly of precision electronic equipment. it contains more than 120 tools including screwdrivers, nutdrivers, pliers, wrenches, drills, hex keys and many more. These tools are useful for repair of many types of equipment such optical.


CIRCLE 156 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
photographic, sound, broadcast and test equipment. Tools come in a $101 / 2 \times 121 / 2$-inch zippered case. Price is \$315.—Jensen Tools, Inc., 1230 South Priest Dr., Tempe, AZ 85281

COLOR PATTERN GENERATOR, model 1250 , is designed as a test signal source for station CATV as well as for maintenance and troubleshooting of
video equipment, It generates the NTSC bar pat tern with a -IWQ signal plus a full-screen color bar pattern. Other patterns include a staircase with selectable chroma levels, plus dot, crosshatch, center cross and color raster


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Model 1250 also produces a 4.5 MHz sound carrier or an external audio signal, and generates RF outputs on either Channel 3, 4, or the standard TV IF frequency. Operating manual is included. Price is $\$ 795$.-B \& K-Precision, 6460 W. Cortland St., Chicago, IL 60635.

PICTURE TUBE MACHINE, the latest in research and development, enables anyone to rebuild any CRT-color, black and white, 20 mm , foreign or domestic picture tube, in approximately two


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hours. Complete information and literature avail-able.-Lakeside Industries, 4071 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, IL 60618.

DIGITAL PANEL METER, model B500, is a $31 / 2-$ digit meter containing 13 parts-one IC, 7 passive components and a display. The unit is bipolar, differential and features auto-zero. The input


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range is from 50 mV to 1000 V . Requires either a 5 VDC source or a $115 / 230$ VAC, $47-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ source. It consumes $200-800 \mathrm{~mW}$ and its accuracy is $\pm 0.05 \% \pm 1$ digit. The red LED display is 5 inches high. Price is $\$ 49.00$. -International Microtronics Corp., 4016 E. Tennessee St., Tucson, AZ 85714.

R-E

- Low Phase Noise Synthesizer
- Solid state, phase locked, digital synthesis tuning.
- Extreme ease of tuninc at all frequencies
- No mechanical tun ng stial error or backlash.
- Switch selectable 4 or 8 kHz RF bandwidth.
- Built in monitor speaker with external speaker connectors.
- Switchable impulse noise limiters for AM and SSB.


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SPECIFICATIONS

50 kHz to 29.7 MHz , continuous. Digital synthesis in 5 kHz steps. fine tune for $\pm 5 \mathrm{kHz}$.

- Reception modes: AM, upper sideband, lower sideband, CW.

| $\square$ | Sensitivity for for $10 \mathrm{dBS}+\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{N}$ : | $\underset{\text { AM }}{\substack{\text { CW SSB }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 5 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ 10 \mu \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 1.5 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ 3.0 \mu \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 400 \mathrm{kHz}-20 \mathrm{MHz} \\ 0.5 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ 1.0 \mu \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \mathrm{MHz-29.7MHz} \\ 0.75 \mu \mathrm{~V} \\ 1.5 \mu \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | Selectivity: | $-6 \mathrm{~dB} @ \pm 2 \mathrm{kHz}$ or $\pm 4 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $-60 \mathrm{~dB} @ \pm 5 \mathrm{kHz}$ or $\pm-4 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | AM Harmonic distortion: | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \% \text { modulation }=0.6 \% \text { T.H.D. } \\ & 90 \% \text { modulation }=1.5 \% \text { T.H.D. }(1 \mathrm{kHz} \text { modulation) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| - | Frequency stability: | Within $\pm 40 \mathrm{~Hz}$ in any 8 hour period at a constart armbient of 25 C , after 30 minute warm up. |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Circuitry: | 43 integrated circuits, 18 transistors, 16 FETs and 54 diodes. |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Dimensions \& Wt.: | $(\mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{H}) 17.5 \times 14.5 \times 5.1$ inches. Shpg. Wt. 19 its. ( 8.7 Kg ) |  |  |  |  |

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## TROUBLESHOOTING

continued from page 68
fed as a DC logic high to gate AND-1. (The other input of gate AND- 1 is fed by the drum-rotation detector stage shown in Fig. 2.) A logic-high output goes to IC pin 15 when both detectors are working.

Near the end of the tape, the metallic strip severely loads down the Q of the supply-sensing coil. Oscillation stops, and the detector no longer sends a logic-high signal to the input of gate AND-1. A logic low goes to the autostop signal line and to gate AND-2 shown in Fig. 1

Besides inhibiting any threading motion, the auto-stop signal triggers a driver stage that activates a STOP solenoid. The result is the same as you get from pressing the STOP pushbutton-tape transport ceases.

Rewind switching connects takeupsensing coil L6502 into the oscillatorfeedback loop. Again, as long as regular tape moves past the coil, the oscillator supplies a signal to the detector and (thus) a DC logic signal to gate AND-1. But when the metallic leader moves alongside the coil, the oscillation is loaded down and stops. A logic low at the input of gate AND-1 places a logic low on the auto-stop signal line.

You have already seen how the drumrotation detector works. If the videohead drum stops spinning, the pulse generator that is a part of the drum immediately stops generating a signal. The sensing stages no longer produce logic high for gate AND-1. Again, a logic low on the auto-sto signal line triggers the STOP solenoid and also (through gate AND-2) inhibits any threading (or unthreading) activity.

Dew sensor-Not all Beta machines include this protective system. It keeps the mechanism from operating if moisture has condensed in the works (that could damage tape seriously). Figure 5 is the diagram of the dew-sensing stage used in one Toshiba model.

The sensor itself is a resistance that decreases in value (generally to below 500,000 ohms) when moisture forms on its probes. The sensor is part of the feedback circuit in a dew-oscillator stage. No oscillation takes place as long as the sensor resistance is high. As the resistance lowers, the feedback becomes sufficient to start the oscillator.

Network R832-C820 feeds the oscil-lator-output signal to rectifiers D802D803. Filter capacitor C819 charges to a negative DC value (note the orientation of the diodes). This negative voltage "bucks" to zero the normal logic high that is fed to the base of Q803 through R830.

A logic low at the base of Q803 creates a logic high at the collector,
and then again a logic low at the collector of Q804. We know that a logic low on the auto-stop line to the STOPsolenoid driver causes the solenoid to activate. The same logic low from Q804 goes to gate AND-2 and inhibits the threading system.

In the Toshiba model, the reed switch on the tape-slack detector arm is also connected at the base of Q803. Any slack in the tape closes the switch and plunges the Q803 base to a logic low. Transistor Q803 generates a logic high and transistor Q804 generates a logic low. The sTOP solenoid is activated, and threading is inhibited too.

Now that we've examined the electronics, we'll break off this issue in order to give you time to digest what you have learned. Next time we'll take a close look at the electromechanical systems.

R-E

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## stareo proderats

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

PHONO CARTRIDGE, model M95HE, is a top-of-the-line phono cartridge incorporating a hyperelliptical nude diamond-tip stylus (model N95HE) that provides up to $25 \%$ reduction in distortion, and is also used with the model V15 Type


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IV cartridge. The model M95HE features an ultra-flat frequency response, light trackability and tracks at between $3 / 4$ and $11 / 2$ grams. Suggested retail prices: M95HE, $\$ 89.50$; N95HE stylus, \$34.-Shure Brothers, Inc., 222 Hartrey Ave., Evanston, IL 60204

GRAPHIC EQUALIZER, model GEM-1, is a five-band-per-channel instrument featuring center-


CIRCLE 132 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD detented linear controls, three tape-deck switches for record equalization, playback equalization and tape monitor, and a separate power supply for low noise. Model GEM-1 also uses a system in which the user contours cards for a specific equalization setting. When a card is moved up the faceplate of the unit, all the frequency controls are automatically positioned. Another feature is narrow-bandwidth circuitry for minimum adjacent band interaction. All components are


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- Positive photo-resist coated AND uncoated copper laminate-no messy photo-reversal-no spraying, dipping, or baking.
- 4 types of art aids: rub transfers, ink, tape, cut and peel-use 1 or all.
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- Everything included-just add water and sunlamp or bright sunshine.
- Liquid etchant and developer-no dry chemical mixing problems.

AND

- Process choices-make circuit on copper and etch for 1 card. Make circuit on film, expose, develop and etch for 1 or many cards.


32XA-1 kit makes 7 PC cards. $\mathbf{\$ 2 8 . 0 0}$. 32X-1 starter kit makes 2 cards $\$ 11.50$ f not available locally factory or der-include $\$ 3.00$ shipping U.S. on Vector Electronic Co., 12460 Gladstone Av., Sylmar, CA 91342 510177
mounted on a single glass epoxy PC board. Frequency response is 10 Hz to $150 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$. Suggested retail price is $\$ 89.95$.-Superex Electronics Corp., 151 Ludlow St., Yonkers, NY 10705.

PERCUSSION SYNTHESIZER, the Drum 5700, is a versatile instrument that uses continuously variable controls for pitch modulation - up or down, oscillator waveform mix, noise filter frequency, and oscillator/noise mix. It features modular construction which allows it to configure any size drum set, and numerous rear panel patching and control points which allow multiple cards to be cascaded for a wide range of effects.

Other features include an encapsulated sensor that can be mounted permanently or temporarily to a drum set, and an optional cancel switch that


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disables the synthesizer when not in use. Price is $\$ 59.95$ for a kit; assembled units are also avail-able.-PAIA Electronics, Inc., 1020 Wilshire Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73116.

DIRECT-DRIVE TURNTABLE, model 650 RC, is an automatic single-play turntable that can be operated in automatic, semiautomatic and manual modes, and has remote-control capability (optional). The turntable features a high-torque DC motor, an ultra-low-mass (ULM) tonearm (with optional ULM cartridge), gimbal suspension, pitch control, cue control, antiskating control and

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an aluminum platter. The turntable comes complete with cover and base, and sells for a suggested retail price of under $\$ 400$. Optional cartridge, model 55E, \$110; and infra-red remote control, model RC 152, \$79.95.-United Audio Products, 120 So. Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY 10553.

SPEAKER SYSTEMS, a line of four speakers feature a unique total motor system that results in a higher than normal efficiency for acoustic suspension speakers. The 8 -inch 2 -way system, model 94-1200, is a lightweight compact speaker rated at 25 watts RMS with a frequency response of 45 to $20,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. The 10 -inch 2 -way system, model $94-1300$, features a 10 -inch woofer and


## CIRCLE 135 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

wide dispersion and is rated at 35 watts' RMS. The 10-inch 3-way system, model 94-1350 (shown), handles a power of 40 watts RMS; the 12 -inch 3 -way system, model $94-1400$, has a 12inch woofer, $41 / 2$-inch midrange, is rated at 45 watts RMS and has a frequency response of 35 to $20,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Prices range from $\$ 59.95$ to $\$ 99.95$. GC Electronics, 400 So. Wyman St., Rockford, IL 61101.

R-E

## COLOR-BAR GENERATOR

continued from page 71
Even video cameras may be tested with the model 1250. You can switch to an external video input signal by just pulling out the center knob of the RF switch. Feed the camera output signal into the EXt video in on the rear panel and you can see the results on a video monitor or color TV set.

Also on the rear panel is a BNC output jack for the 3.579545 subcarrier. A frequency counter can be connected there to check the frequency, or the signal can be used for synchronizing other circuits. The signal is at the 1.0 volt level with no load and is matched for a 75 ohm input impedance.

The model 1250 is an accurate and very versatile piece of electronic equipment for any serious video engineer, technician, or anyone else in the field. It can be used for many tests in CATV and MATV systems, and also for closed-circuit TV systems. Up to now, equipment of such accuracy has been far too expensive for the average TV shop, and also too big to fit comfortably on the service bench.

The model 1250 is only a bit more than 4 inches tall and 17.5 inches wide. The jacks that you will use most often are on the front panel. All of the controls are conveniently arranged, which makes the model 1250 a very easy instrument to operate quickly.

All of the RF and IF signals are crystal controlled for greater accuracy. Each one has its own crystal oscillator for maximum stability. The sync-generator circuitry uses the latest LSI circuit design. A single integrated circuit generates all of the sync signals, again to strict NTSC standards. Even the newer TV receivers, which use a count-down IC to develop the
sync signals will work here. Every one of the outputs of the model 1250 may be used at the same time. You could drive a video monitor with the video output and at the same time feed RF signals to a color TV set!

There's one other thing you can do with it, too. If you run into the hypercritical customer who insists that a problem is in his TV set (and you are almost sure that it is either a network goof or a local TV station goof!), you can show him that his set will indeed make the standard patterns and tell him that this is the kind of equipment that the TV station ought to be using!

R-E


More premium quality features per dollar than any other hand-held $31 / 2$ DMM! The only one with built-in test socket for transistor $h_{\text {FE }}$. Side switches for easy one-hand use. Auto polarity/zero. Large $0.5^{\prime \prime}$ LCD digits. Resolution down to $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. Accuracy
better than $0.8 \% \mathrm{DCV} .10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ input impedance. Full overload protection. All functions color coded. Complete with battery, deluxe test probes and spare fuse. HV probe, multiplier resistor and "LED head" continuity probe available.


## 0.1\% Accurate DMM WD-759 \$159.95

Want top quality? Here's the only hand held $31 / 2$ DMM with full info LCD readout: Function (V, A or $\Omega$ ), Amount (numeric value) and whether AC or DC. Also the only one with full range high and low power ohms. Features auto polarity/zero, RF shielding, recessed input jacks, high impact case with front guard rail that protects against damage if dropped face down. Supplied with battery, tilt stand, spare fuse (stored inside case). Deluxe test probes have dual banana plug, alligator clip and "no-short" probe tip. Full one-year warranty. AC adapter, "LED-head" continuity probe and carry case available.
Lab accuracy WD-758 with LED readout $\$ 149.95$

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Ask about the 7 VIZ bench
DMMs with prices to $\$ 359$
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Test probes designed by your needs - Push to seize, push to release (all Kleps spring loaded).
Kleps 10. Boathook clamp 'grips wires; lugs; terminals. Accepts banana plug or bare wire lead. 43/4" long.
Kleps 20. Same, but 7 " long.
Kleps 30 . Completely flexible. Forked-tongue gripper. Accepts banana plug or bare lead. $6^{\prime \prime}$ long.
Kieps 40. Completely flexible. 3 -segment automatic collet firmly grips wire ends, PC-board terminals, connector pins. Accepts banana plug or plain wire. $61 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ long.
Kleps 1. Economy Kleps for light line work (not lab quality). Mepshịng claws. $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long.
Pruf 10. Versatile test prod. Solder connection. Molded phenolic. Doubles as scribing tool. "Bunch" pin fits banana jack. Phone tip. $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long.

Write for complete catalog of - test probes, plugs, sockets connectors, earphones, headsets, miniature components.
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Insulator design locks elements for top performance and long life

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VHF/FM models, 5 UHF models, an FM only model, and a selection of 75 ohm and 300 ohm antenna kits. Plus the amazing Mini-State - the first truly miniaturized rotating antenna system

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For full information, see your RCA Distributor or write to: RCA Distributor and Special Products Division, Deptford, N.J. 08096, Attn: Sales Promotion Services.

School in San Francisco, and has spent over 17 years as a printed circuit draftsman, designer, and PC supervisor in the commercial and military electronics field.

The book includes chapters on schematics, PC board layout ground rules, discrete components layout, mounting components, IC grouping, digital layout, multi-layer PC boards, production considerations, artmaster tape-up, ground planes, familiarization with fabrication and assembly drawings, silkscreen drawings and artmasters, the manufacturing process of PC boards, and logic as it relates to PC design reference materials. There are over a hundred clear "how to" diagrams and charts

OSCILLOSCOPE APPLICATIONS \& EXPERIMENTS, by Edward M. Noll. Howard W: Sams \& Co., Inc., 4300 West 62 nd St., Indianapolis, IN 46268. 223pp. $51 / 4 \times 83 / 6$ in. Softcover. $\$ 8.95$

For both the neophyte and the advanced technician, this book covers the entire range of oscilloscope application fundamentals and technics. After a chapter on basics there are two chapters dealing with oscilloscope applications in audio, AM/FM receivers, and TV receivers. The fourth chapter emphasizes two-way radio applications, particularly in reference to modulation checks and waveform analysis. The last two chapters go into the dualtrace oscilloscope and applications in digital electronic circuits. Each chapter in the book includes suggested learning experiments. They will aid in developing new skills necessary to make the most effective use of the modern oscilloscope

HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONICS CALCULATIONS FOR ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS, Edited by Milton Kaufman and Arthur H. Seidman. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas ${ }_{5}$ New York, NY 10020. 668pp. $6 \times 9$ in. Hardcover; $\$ 24.50$.

Each of the 24 chapters in this handbook is written by an expert in its particular area, and the volume as a whole covers around 500 worked-out problems ranging from microprocessors to thick-film technology. There are over 700 illustrations.

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| $2 A V 2$ | 1.15 | 1.35 | CFO5 | 2.15 | 2.35 | $8 \mathrm{FQ7}$ | 1.10 | 1.25 |
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selector.
- Control range $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ in 10 octaves $(30 \mathrm{~Hz}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $120 \mathrm{~Hz}, 240 \mathrm{~Hz}, 500 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{KHz}, 2 \mathrm{KHz}, 4 \mathrm{KHz}, 8 \mathrm{KHz}$. 16 KHz. )
- Operating voltage $117 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

FACTORY ASSEMBLED UNIT, NOT A KIT


Sensitivity


Stereo level indicator kit with arc-shape display panel!!! -This Mark III LED level indicator is a new design PC board with an arc-shape 4 colors LED display (change color from red, yellow, green and the peak output indicated by rose). The power range is very large, from -30 dB to +5 dB . The Mark III in dicator is applicable to 1 watt - 200 watts amplifier operating voltage is $3 \mathrm{~V}-9 \mathrm{~V} D \mathrm{C}$ at max 400 MA . The circuit uses 10 LEDs per channel. It is very easy to connect to the amplifier. Just hook up with the speaker output!

MARK II SOUND ACTIVATED SWITCH KIT

100 KHz

TA-1000 KIT $\$ 51.95$ Power transformer $\$ 15.00$ each

PROFESSIONAL

SPECIAL PRICE $\$ 117.00$ ea
MINI SIZE FET
SER MICROPHONE Specification
$65 \mathrm{~dB}=3 \mathrm{~d}$
FEQ. Response: $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \quad 8 \mathrm{KHz}$ Output Impedance: 1 K ohm max Polar Pattern: Omni-directional
Power Supply: $1.5 \mathrm{~V} \quad 10 \mathrm{~V}$ D.C. Power Supply: 1.5 V : 10V D.C.
Sound Pressure Level: Max. 120 dB Sound Pressure Level: Max 120
EM4RP $\$ 2.50$ ea. or 2 for $\$ 4.50$

NEW MARK III 9 Steps 4 Colors LED VU

IN KIT FORM $\$ 18.50$

## MARK IV 15 STEPS LED POWER LEVEL INDICATOR KIT

This new stereo level indicator kit consists of 364 color LED (15 per channel) to indicate the sound Color LED ( 15 per channel) to indicate the sound revel output of your amplifier from - $36 \mathrm{~dB} \sim+3 \mathrm{~dB}$ Comes with a well-designed silk screen printed plas tic panel and has a selector switch to allow floating or gradual output indicating. Power supply is $6 \sim$ 12 V D.C. with THG on board input sensitivity controls. This unit can work with any amplifier from 1 W to 200W
Kit includes 70 pcs. driver transistors, 38 pcs. matched 4 -color LED, all other electronic components, PC board and front panel


MARK IV KIT $\$ 31.50$
30W + 30W STEREO

## HYBRID AMPLIFIER KIT

 It works in 12V DC as well! Kit includes 1 PC SANYO STK-043 stereo power amp. IC LM 1458 as pre amp all other electronic parts, PC Board, all controi pots and special heat sink for hybrid. Power transformer not included. It produces ultra hi-fi output up to 60 watts (30 watts per channel) yet gives out less than $0.1 \%$ total harmonic distortion between
## BATTERY POWERED

## FLUORESCENT LANTERN

## MODEL 888 R

## FEATURES



Circuitry: designed for operation by high efficient, high power silicon transistor which enable illumination maintain in a standard level even the battery supply drops to a certain low voltage. $9^{\prime \prime} 6 \mathrm{~W}$ cool/daylight miniature fluorescent tube.
$8 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$
$8 \times 1$. Easy sliding door for changing batteries $\$ 10.50 \mathrm{EA}$ creasing lumination of the lantern
STEREO
AMPLIFIER


60 W

60 W

COMPLETED UNIT - NOT A KIT!
OCL pre amp. \& power stereo amp. with bass, middee, treble 3 -way tone control. Fully assembled and tested, ready to work. Total harmonic distortion less than 0.5\% at full power. Output maximum is 60 watts per channel at $8!$. Power supply is $24-36 \mathrm{~V}$ AC or DC . Complete unit

Assembled $\$ 49.50$
Power transformer
\$ 8.50 ea.
5W AUDIO AMP KIT


2 LM 380 with Volume
Suply $6 \quad 18 \mathrm{~V}$ DC ONLY \$6.00 EACH

## PROFESSIONAL <br> PANEL METERS


A. 0.50 UA
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { A. } 0.50 \mathrm{UA} & 8.50 \mathrm{ea} \\ \text { B. } 0-30 \mathrm{VDC} & 8.50 \mathrm{ea}\end{array}$
C. $0-50 \mathrm{VDC} \quad 8.50 \mathrm{ea}$.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { D. } 0-3 A D C & 9.00 \mathrm{ea} \\ \text { E. } 0-100 \mathrm{VDC} & 9.00 \text { ea. }\end{array}$
ployed 2 I.C., a DPDT relay with a led indicator. A condensor microphone comas with the kit. The relay can handle up to 200 watts contact to allow to control most things. Just click the finger, the relay will close, the sec
ond click will release it. Sensitivity can be adjusted by an on board trim-pot. Operating voltage 9 V D.C. TY-18 S8.50 PER KIT

FLUORESCENT LIGHT DRIVER KIT


VOC POWERED
Lights up $8 \sim 15$ Watt Fluorescent Light tubes. Ideal boat. Kit includes high voltone coil power transistor, eat sink all other electro nic parts and PC Board, light
With Case Only ic parts and PC Board, ligh

## SUPER FM WIRELESS MIC KIT - MARK III

This new designed circuit uses high FEQ. FET transistors with 2 stages pre amp. Transmits FM Range (88 120 MHz ) up to 2 blocks away and with the ultra sensitive condenser
microphone that comes with the kit allows you to pick uo any sound allows you to pick up any sound
MC-10s electronic parts OSC coils ades al $\$ 11.50$ PER KIT Board. Power supply 9V D.C.

PRESS-A-LIGHT SELF GENERATED FLASHLIGHT


Never worry about battery because it has none! Easy o carry in pocket and handy to use. Ideal for emergency light. It generates its own lectricity by squeezing grip lever. put one in your car, oat, camper or home. You

ELECTRONIC DUAL SPEAKER PROTECTOR

or over load to protect your amplifier as well as your circuits.

## KIT FORM

"FISHER" 30 WATT STEREO AMP

MAIN AMP ( $15 \mathrm{~W} \times 2$ ) Kit includes 2 pCS. Fisher PA 301 Hybrid IC all electronic parts
with PC Board. Power supply + with PC Board. Power supply $\pm$ 16V OC (not included). Power
Super Buy band with (KF 1\% $\pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ ). Vol

## SUPER 15 WATT AUDIO AMP KIT

Kit includes: STK-015 Hybrid IC, power supply with power transformer, front Amp with tone control, all electronic parts as well as PC Board. Less than $0.5 \%$ hiarmonic distortion at full power $1 / 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ re-
 sponse from $20-100,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. This amplifier has QUASI Complimentary class B output. Output max is watt ( 10 watt RMS) at 4?. ONLY $\$ 23.50$ each

HICKOK LX303
DIGITAL LCD MULTIMETER

battery life - Auto zero polarity overrange indication. 100 MV OC F.S. sensitivity - 19 ranges and 1000 V - A.C. volt: 0.1 V to 600 V - Resistance: 0.1 ? to $20 \mathrm{MO} \cdot \mathrm{DC}$ current: 0.01 A to 100 MA

OUR PRICE $\$ 71.45$

## PUSH-BUTTON SWITCH

N/Open Contac 3/\$1.00
$\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{Close}$ also Available 50 e each

MANY SOUND DECISIONS! Solid state sound indicator operating voltage $6 \mathrm{~V} D \mathrm{C} 30 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. Small size ap proximately $3 / 4$ " $\times 11 / 4$
Model EB2116 (Continuous) Model EB2126 (Slow Pulse)
 ode EB2136 (Fast Pulse)


BATTERY PACK 10 C size ni-cd battery in dng pack, gives out 12.5V D.C. 1.8 amp pes hour. All fresh code, pull-out fram movie cameras. Can be disconneced to use as single e cells. Hard
ELECTRONIC ALARM SIREN COMPLETE UNIT
deal for use as an Alarm Uni or hookup to your car back-up to make a reverse indicator. Light ply $6 \quad 12 \mathrm{~V}$

SUB MINIATURE TOGGLE SWITCH SPST 2 FOR 2.80 SPDT 2 FOR 3.20


TRANSFORMERS

| 30 V | 4 AMP | 58.50 EA |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 36 V CT | 3 AMP | $\$ 10.50 \mathrm{EA}$ |
| 48 VCT | 3 AMP | $\$ 10.50 \mathrm{EA}$ |
| 24 V CT | 3 AMP | $\$ 10.50 \mathrm{EA}$ |
| 24 VCT | 0.8 AMP | $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{EA}$ |
| 12 V CT | 0.5 AMP | $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{EA}$ |
| 12 VCT | 120 MA | $\$ 1.80 \mathrm{EA}$ |


| POWER SUPPLY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wall type Transformer |  |  |  |
| 12 VAC | Output | 200 MA | $\$ 2.75 \mathrm{EA}$. |
| $16 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{CT} A C$ | Output | 100 MA | $\$ 2.10 \mathrm{EA}$. |
| 6 DCC | Output | 120 MA | $\$ 1.90 \mathrm{EA}$. |
| 12 VDC | Output | 100 MA | $\$ 1.90 \mathrm{EA}$. |

Kit includes the Ultra Sonic Transducers, 2 PC Boards for transmitter and receiver. All electronic parts and instructions. Easy to build and a lot of uses such as remote control for TV, garage door, alarm system or remote control ior TV, garage door, alarm system or
counter. Unit operates by $9-12 \mathrm{DC}$. $\$ 15.50$

## COMPLETE TIME MODULE


. ${ }^{*}$ digits LCD Clock Module with month and date, hour, minute and seconds. As well as stop watch function!! Battery and back up light is with the module Size of the module is 1 " dia. Ideal for use in auto panel, computer, instrument $\$ 8.95$ EACH

## SOUND ACTIVATED SWITCH

 All parts completed on a PC Board SCA will turn on relay, buzzer or trigger other circuit for 2 - 10 sec . (adjustable). Ideal for use as door a arm, sound controlled toys and
many other projects. Supply voltage

$\$ 1.75$ ea. | many other projects. Supply voltage |
| :--- |
| 4.5 V |

## FM WIRELESS MIC KIT



It is not a pack of cigarettes. It is
new FM wireless mic kitt sign PC board fits into a plastic cigarette box (case included). Uses a condensor microphone to allow you to have a better response in sound pick-up. Transmits up to 350 ft ! With an LED indicator to signal the unit is on \#FMM2 KIT FORM $\$ 7.95$

REGULATED DUAL VOLTAGE SUPPLY KIT

30 V DC 800 MA adjustable, fully regulated by Fairchild 78 MG and 79 MG voltage regulator I.C.


AA SIZE NI-CD SPECIAL SALE bechargeable batterie

CRCKMAN FET
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

## Overall size $2^{\prime \prime} \times 1.2^{\prime \prime} 0-5^{\prime \prime}$ characters

reflective type
Model 737-01 - for clock 4 digits with
ถ̃s:bē
PM, alarm, snooze, colen indicators.
digits
Model $739-03$ - for panel meter $31 / 2$
8.8:8.8 digits with $\pm$ sign and over range digits with $\pm \operatorname{sign}$ and over range
indicator, All displays include zeber connectors and front bezel. With data sheets.
Your chaice - any model $\$ 7.50$ EA


## POWER SUPPLY KIT

0-30V D.C. REGULATED
Uses UA723 and ZN3055 Powe TR output can be adjusted from $0-30 \mathrm{~V}, 2$ AMP Complete with PC board and all electronic parts. Transformer for Power Supply,
 2 AMP $24 \mathrm{~V} \times 2 \mathrm{Z}$ ( $\$ 10.50$ each

## I.C. TEST CLIPS

Same as the E-Z clips
In Black and Red Colors per pair
SOUND GENERATOR I.C.
Creates almost any type of sound $\rightarrow$ gun shot, ex plosion, train, car crash, star war, birds, organ ext A built-in audio amplifier provides hiah level output. Operates from one 9 V battery, 28 pin dip; we supply the datas. $\$ 2.90$ EACH
ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT
CONDENSER TYPE
Touch On Touch Off
uses 7473 I.C and
12 V relay
$\$ 5.50$ each


1 WATT AUDIO AMP
All parts are pre-assembled on a
mini PC Board. Supply Voltage 6
9V O.C. SPECIAL PRICE $\$ 1.95$ ea.

## LOW TIM DC STEREO

## PRE-AMP KIT TA-10 20

Incorporates brand-new D.C. design that gives frequency response from $0 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ Added features like tone defeat and loudness contro let you tailor your own frequency supplies to eliminate power fluctuation
Specifications: - T.H.D. less than $.005 \%$ - T.I.M. less than $.005 \%$. Frequency response: DC to 100 KHz $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB} \cdot$ RIAA deviation: $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB} \cdot$ S/N ratio: bet-
ter than 70 dB . Sensitivity: Phono $2 \mathrm{MV} 47 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{Aux}$ ter than 70 dB . Sensitivity: Phono $2 \mathrm{MV} 47 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{Aux}$. $100 \mathrm{MV} 100 \mathrm{~K} \cdot$ Output level: $1.3 \mathrm{~V} \cdot \mathrm{Max}$. output: 15 V

- Tone control: bass $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz} /$ treble $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB}$ - Tone control: bass $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz} /$ treble $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB}$ @ 15 Hz • Power supply: $\pm 24$ D.C. @ 0.5 A Kit comes with regulated power supply, all you need is a 48 V C. T .
ONLY $\$ 44.50$
X'former


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O-TERMINAI STRIPS, asst'd soider and screw trpes, 2 lugs at up, (\#33a) 1-WATCH GUTS, LEO, who knows how good, micro-digital bonan1a,
\(10-1000 \mathrm{~V}\) 1A RECTIFIERS, IN 4007 , epoxy Case, axial leads, ( \(\# 5926\) ) 6-25 WAIT PLASTIC POWIR, 2 N6100 series, TO-220, 200bvcbo, 3A, ( \(\$ 1786\) ) 4-CALCUIATOR AC JACKS, 3 terminals, takes mini plug, ( \({ }^{2316 \text { ) }}\) 40-LOW NOISE RESISTORS, \(1 / \& \& 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}\), oxide \& magnetic film, ( \(\# 22\) 40pC-SEMI-CON SURPRISE, asst. zeners, diodes, etc. untested, (\#2226) 20-TRANSISTOR ELECTROLYTICS, asst. voltages from \(\mathbf{5 - 1 0 0} \mathbf{~ m i d , ~ ( \# 4 5 3 ) ~}\) 1-LASCR OPTO COUPLER, Iype H11C3, mini dip, ( \(\# 5700\) ) 10-UPRICHT ELECTROS, \(100 \%\) asst'd values and voltages, \(\mathbf{1 5 5 9 0 0}\) -GE 3W AUDIO AMMITCH, PA-2631C Chip, mono, (A 522 ) -MERCURY TILT SWITCH, N.C. rated 24VOC . 05 A, w/leads, (*5686) SO-FEEDTHRU CAPACITORS, used for hams, RF, UHF circuitry 40-PLASTIC TRANSISTORS. asst'd untested and hobbv, \((H 2604 \mathrm{~A}\) 2-6-CELL BAI TERY HOLOER, 9V, for AA size cells, with 9V clip ( 76365 \(4-12\) VOLT LAMPS, w/leads, popular voltage, 100 's of uses, (a5942) i.12 VOC SOLENOID, sImilar to Guardian 16-P, w/plunger, \(1 / 6^{\prime \prime}\) stroke, ( 46013 ) 10.AXIAL ELECTROS, assorited values and capacitance, ( 45901 )
10. POWER TAB TRANSISTORS NPN, plastic TO-220, 10.POWER TAB TRANSISTORS, NPN, plastic, TO-220, (a 5629 )...................
6-PRECISION TRIM POTS, assi'd singles and mulli-turns, untested. (a389) \(20-1 \mathrm{~N} 4148\), A NANO, SWITCHING DIODE, axial leads \(10 \mathrm{~mA}, 100 \%\), \((\$ 3000)\) 10-ASSORTED IC SOCKETS, 24, 28, \& 40 pin sockets on G. 10 board, ( \(\mathbf{4} 6357\) ) 4-PUSHBUTTON ALARM SWITCH, 125 VAC 1A SPST, NC, ( \(\# 5289\) ) 6-CABLE \& PIUG SET, 2 cond. 2.5 mm mini plug w/6'polarized cable; ( 573 10-RESISTOR NET WORKS, as sorted values in dips and singles, ( \(\# 5699\)
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## HY-GAIN ONE ARM BANDIT

Only
$\$ 14.99$
2 FOR \$15

## Take one hand command of your mobile or base rig with Hy Gain's One Arm Bandii Mike. ONOFF

 With Hy Gain's One Arm Bandi Mike, ON OFFVOLUME. SQUELCH, CHANNEL SELECTOR SPEAKER, and DIGITAL DISPLAY ate all conve
niently locnted where your fingery do he calk hing.
Cornes with 6 fl. multi-conductor, color-coded, coiled Comber with 6 f 1 . multi-conductor, tolor-coded. coile
cable teparste) for eny integration into any iype

[^3]
## SO-PRECISION RESISTORS

60-CERAMIC CAPS, assi'd val. \& styles, incl; tubulars, NPO's, etc., (A590)
30-MOLEX CONNECTORS,
4-ROCKER SWITCHES, OPDI, solder evelet terminals, (\# 3302 )
1- RELAY, BABCOCK 6VDC, SPST, plastic case ( 95807 )
 30pc.-HEAT SHRINK
10-SLIDE SWITCHES, SPST, SPDT, etc. all shapes and sires, (\#5927)
10-MAN-3's, 7 segment, w/bubble magnifier, $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ material (H3842)
4.PL-259 COAX PLUG, males to SO-239, Amphenol, ( $\mathbf{4} 5221$ )

1-LIJE SENSITIVE UNIIUNCTION TRANSISTOR, Drogrammable, (*5719)
100-PRE-FORMED $1 / 2$ WATTERS, POpular values, some 5 \& $10 \%$ \%ers, ( 1060 ) 4.PHOTO ELECTRIC DARLINGTON TRANSISIORS,
40-POWFR RESISTORS,
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30- 1435 )
CRIMP-ON" IERMINAIS, rings and spades, for
50-ONE-WATT RESISTORS, DODular assort, some $5 \%$, ers, 100 's of uses, ( $x 3844$ 30-FT. WIRE. WRAP WIRI, 30 ga ge, insulated, continuous length (\# $\# 3803$ ).
6-SPDT MICRC SLIDE SWITCH, only $3 / 7 /$ " cube for PC mount ( 33429 ) 6-5PDT MICRC SLIDE SWITCH, only 3/"" cube, for PC mount, (\#3429).
10-PR.-RCAPLUGS \& |ACKS, for audio, speakers, etc. ( $\# 402$ ) 10-PR.-RCAPLUGS \& IACKS, for audio, speakers, etc., ( 40.02 )
GSINGIE PIN MICRO
6-SINGIE PIN MICRO GREEN LEDS, 3V, 10 mils, "pin heads", $100 \%$, (m6t26)
6.JUMBO RED LEDS, $1.5-3$ ( G-MAGNE IIC OISCS, 1.53 . 10 mA . $100 \%$ material, 100 's of uses, ( $\# 2135$ )

 60-PREFORMEO OISC CAPS, handy assortment of values, marked, (\#1181)

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MOTION DETECTOR
Completely assembied on circuit board with capacitors
Specs and application notes included-4.95 ase with ming tabs/3.00 CRYSTALS— $3.579545 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{99c}$ 6.0 MHz 2.95 JUMBO LED's
Green, $7 / 1.00$-Yellow, $7 / 1.00$-Red, $10 / 1.00$ /13.00 $100 / 13.00 \quad 100 / 9.00$ MOUNTING CLIPS—12/1.00
$3^{\prime \prime} 1954-6^{\prime \prime} / 145$ (speciity ann or cath)
AM /FM RADIO CHIP_(\$4408) 2.00 or $3 / 5.00$
Complete AM/FM IC-external If required DIPPED TANTALUMS $47 \mu 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ( $1^{\prime \prime}$ leads) $10 / 1.00$ SUPER SUB MINI LYTICS rad. leads, by Nichico
$1000 \mu \mathrm{f} 50 \mathrm{~V}\left(13 / 16^{1 \prime} L X^{5 / 8} \mathrm{~W}\right) .754$ or $10 / 6.00$ $47 \mu^{\prime} 25 \mathrm{~V}\left(/ / 16^{\prime \prime} L X^{3 / 4}\right.$ W) $10 / \$ 1.00$ $400 \mu 1330 \mathrm{~V}$ (photo flash or laser circuits) $-2 / 1.00$ COMPUTER GRADE TWIST LOCKS
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DISCS-.001 1KV 25/1.00. .150V 15/1.00 HEAT SENSITIVE SWITCH-4/1.00 self contained unit opens at 150 C 9 DIGIT FLUORESCENT DISPLAY by NE complete with driving circuitry- 2.50 EXTRA LOUD 9 V BUZZER- $3 / 2.00$ WALL PLUG ADAPTER-5VDC @ $160 \mathrm{ma}-1.50$

MINI AUDIO TRANSFORMERS- $3 / 1.00$ DIGITAL MOTION/UNIT COUNTER MODULE (Fairchild) with large 4 digit display \& specs 7.00 8035 Microprocessor, 17.00 INTERFACE CHIP-D8243

## 16 line I/O extender for all single chip $\mu$ Ps 5.75

BRAND NEW ITEM FREQENCY COUNTER CHIP ICM 7225 IP ( 40 pin), with on board dividers, coders/drivers. 18.95-specs included A/D CONVERTER by Datel ADC-MC8BC-8 bit analog to digital converter high speed 18.00 D/A CONVERTER-DAC- 088C- 8 bit- 12.00 нa 741 OP AMPS (mini-dip) 4/1.00
ZENER DIODES-20V 1 amp 10/1.00 BRIDGES $11 / 2 \mathrm{amp} / 50.6 \mathrm{amp} / 2.00,25 \mathrm{amp} / 1.00$

| linear |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LM 323K | 4.00 | LM 1303 | 70 |
| [M 300H | 70 | LM 1304 | 95 |
| LM 3018N | . 30 | LM 1305 | 1.15 |
| LM 307H | . 50 | LM 1307 | . 60 |
| LM 307 | 30 | LM 1307E | 90 |
| LM 308H | 85 | LM 1310 | 75 |
| LM 308 | 85 | [M 139] | 200 |
| LM 310 | . 80 | LM 1414 | 1.50 |
| LM 311H | 80 | LM 1800 | 70 |
| LM 317K | 2.75 | LM 1808 | 2.50 |
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| LM 377 | 2.00 | LM 3046 | 60 |
| LM 380 | 1.00 | [M 3054 | 1.50 |
| LM 38! | 1.25 | (M) 3064 | 2.00 |
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| LM 386 | 120 | LM 3067 | 2.50 |
| LM 389 | 1.20 | LM 3070 | 2.50 |
| LM 390 | 1.65 | LM 307] | 2.00 |
| (M 746 | 2.50 | [M 3075 | . 25 |
| LM 748CN | 30 | LM 3089 | 1.25 | $\frac{16 \text { line } 1 / O \text { extender for all single chip } \mu \text { PS } 5.75}{\text { Terms MICRO-MART accepts Visa, MC, and telephone COD'S. Foreign orders } \$ 50.00 \text { minimum plus }}$ shipping. US funds only. Orders under $\$ 10.00$ include $\$ 2.00$ for shipping/handling. All components guaranteed or money refunded. Immediate shipping. N.J. residents add $5 \%$ sales tax.

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5 Volt panel $1 / 4 \mathrm{amp} \$ 502.5$ Volt panel $1 / 2 \mathrm{amp} \$ 40$
GIANT $31 / 2$ inch cell, delivers $1 \mathrm{amp} \$ 8.50$
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IR viewer, portable, new with choice of one lens...close up, telephoto or gen. purpose.
Requires 6 volt DC btry. $\$ 250$ PRINTER CENTRONICS \# 101 Visually OK, with head.
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Govt surplus walky talky, used cond. $47-55.4 \mathrm{mc}$ range. Ant. $\$ 5$ each extra. With data.
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VCEO $=450$ VDC $-1 C=3 A$ (5A Peak)
FOR TV HORIZONTAL SECTIONS: HIGH VOLTAGE REGULATORS REPLACES: 2N5076, 2N5077, 2N5838, 2N5665, BDY94, BU126, 2SC2121, 2N5840, 2SC1046 2N5466. TIP556 AND MANY OTHERS.
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$6 / 1.00$ 8/1.00
SE OI Sound Effects Kit 17.50 Contains all the parts to bulla a programmable sound eliects
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SN76477 Sound Chip. The bN76a77 Sound Chip. The DIF swithes and pors to program the various com-
binations of the SLF Oscllator binations of the SLF Oscillator,
vCO. Noise. One Shot, and VCO. Noise. One Shol, And
Envelope Controls. A Quad Op Amp IC is used to mpiement an Adjustable Pulse Genera-
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area 10 allow for user adce area 10 allow for user added
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low price includes ait parts, assembly manual. pluyfamming chans. and detailed 76477 chip spectfications. It runs on a 9V battery (nol included). On board 100 MW amp will dfive a smal speaker directly. or the unit can be connected to your 76477 CHIP IS INCLUDED. EXTRA CHIPS $\$ 2.95$ EACH - $\$ 17.50$ LESS SPEAKER \& BATTERY

AY3-8910 PROGRAMMABLE SOUND GENERATOR The AY3-8910 is a 40 pin LSI chip with three oscillators, three amplitude controls, programmáble noise generator three mixers, an envelope generator, and three $D / A$ converters that are controlled by 8 BIT WORDS. No external pots or caps, required. This chip hooked to an 8 bit microprocessor chip or Buss ( $8080, \mathrm{Z80,6800} \mathrm{etc}$.) can be software controlled to produce almost any sound. I will play three note chords, make bangs, whistles, sirens gunshots, explosions, bleets, whines, or grunts. In addition, it has provisions to control its own memory chips with two 10 ports. The chip requires $+5 \mathrm{~V} @ 75 \mathrm{~m}$ chips with two IO ports. The chip requires $+5 \mathrm{~V} @ 75 \mathrm{ma}$
and a standard TTL clock oscillator. A truly incredible and a
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Super Color S-100 Video Kit \$99.95 Expandable to $256 \times 192$ high resolution color
graphics. 6847 with all display modes computer controlled. Memory mapped. 1 K RAM expandable to 6 K . S-100 bus 1802, 8080, 8085 , 280 etc. Gremlin Color Video Kit \$59.95 $32 \times 16$ alpha/numerics and graphics; up to 8 colors with 6847 chip; 1 K RAM at EOBO. Plugs
into Super Elt 44 pin into Super Elt 44 pin bus. Not expandable to high resolution Graphics.

## Quest Super Basic

Quest, the leader in inexpensive 1802 systems announces another first. Quest is the first company worldwide to shlp a tull size Basic for 1802 Systems. A complete funclion Super basic by
Ron Cenker including floating point capability with scientific notation (number range $\pm 17 \mathrm{~F}^{3 \text { P }}$ ). With scienific notation (number range $\pm$. $17 \mathrm{E}^{50}$ ). 32 bit integer $\pm 2$ biltion; Multi dim arrays; String anrays, Slirng manipuiation; Cassette I/, Save and load, Basic, Data and machine language programs; and over 75 Statements, Functions and Operators.
Easily adaptable on most 1802 systems. Re-


RCA Cosmac Super Elf Computer \$106.95
Compare features betore you declde to buy any
other computer. There is no other computer on other computer. There is no other computer on
the market today that has ali the desirable benefits of the Super Ell for so little money. The Super Elf is a smail single board computer that does many big things. It is an excellent computer for training and for learning programming with its
machine language and yet it is easily expanded with addltional memory, Fu\#t Basic, ASCII Keyboards, video character generation, etc.
Before you buy another small computer, see if includes the following features: ROM monitor; State and Mode displays; Single step; Optional address displays; Power Supply; Audio Amplifier
and Speaker: Fully socketed for ail IC's. Real and Speaker; Fully socketed for ail IC's; Real cost of in warranty repairs; Full documentation.
The Super Elf includes a ROM monitor for pro-
gram loading, editing and execution with SINGLE gram loading, editing and execution with SINGL
STEP for program debugging which is not in cluded in others at the same price. With SINGLE STEP you can see the microprocessor chip operating with the unique Quesl address and data bus displays before, during and after executing structions. Also, CPU mode and instruction cycle An RCA 1861 video graphics chip allows you to connect to your own TV with an inexpensive video modulator to do graphics and games. There is a speaker system included for writing your own muslc or using many music programs already written. The speaker amplitier may also be used to drive relays for control purposes.

## Super Expansion Board with Ca

This is truly an astounding value! This board has been designed to allow you to decide how you
want it optioned. The Super Expansion Board want it optioned. The Super Expansion Board
comes with 4 K of low power RAM fully addresscomes with 4 K of low power RAM fully address-
able anywhere in 64 K with buill-in memory protect and a cassette interface. Provisions have been made for all other options on the same board and it fits neatly into the hardwood cabinet alongside the Super Elf. The board includes slots for up to 6K of EPROM (2708, 2758, 2716 or TI 2716) and is fully socketed. EPROM can be used for the monitor and Tiny Basic or other purposes. A IK Super ROM Monitor $\$ 19.95$ is available as an on board option in 2708 EPROM which has been preprogrammed with a program loader/ editor and error checking multi file cassette read/write sottware, (retocatible cassette file) another exclusive from Quest. It includes register save and readout, block move capability and video graphics driver with blinking cursor. Break points can be used with the register save feature to isolate program bugs quickly, then follow with

Elf II Adapter Kit \$24.50
Plugs into Eff II providing Super Eli 44 and 50 pin pansion). High and low address displays, state and mode LED's optional $\$ 18.00$.
1802 16K Dynamic RAM Kit \$149.00
1802/S-100 expandable to 32 K , Hidden refresh w/clocks up to 4 MHz w/no wait states Addl. 16 K
RAM $\$ 79.00$.
programs. Cassette version in stock now. ROM versions coming soon with exchange privilege allowing some credit for cassette version
Super Basic on Cassette
$\$ 40.00$
Tom Pittman's 1802 Tiny Basic Source listing now available. Find out how Tom Pittman wrote Tiny Basic and how to get the most out of it Never offered before.
S-100 4-Slot Expansion
Super Monitor VI.I Saurce Listing $\$ 15.00$ Coming Soon: Assembler Editor, Disassembler, OA/AD, Super Sound/Music, EPAOM programmer, Stringy Floppy Disc Syslem.

A 24 key HEX keyboard includes 16 HEX keys plus load, reset, run, wait, input, memory protect, monitor select and single step. Large, on board displays provide output and optional high and low address. There is a 44 pin standard connector slot for PC cards and a 50 pin connec tor slot for the Quest Super Expansion Board. Power supply and sockets for all IC's are included in the price plus a detailed 127 pg . instruction manual which now includes over 40 ogs. of software info. including a zeries of lessons to help get you started and a music program and help get you started and a Tusic program and
graphics target game. Many schools and graphics target game. Many schools and
universities are using the Super Elf as a course of study. OEM's use it for triining and R\&D. Remember, other computers only offer Super Eli features at additional cost or not at all. Compare before you buy. Super Elf Kit \$106.95, High address option \$8.95, Lcw address option \$9.95. Custom Cabinet with drilled and labelled plexiglass front panel $\$ 24.95$. Expansion Cabinet with room for 4 S-100 boards $\$ 41.00$. NiCad Battery Memory Saver Kit $\$ 6.95$. All kits and options also completely assembled and tested. Questdata, a 12 page monthly software publication tor 1802 computer users is available by subscription for $\$ 12.00$ per year. Issues 1.12 subscription for
Tiny Basic Cassette $\$ 10.00$, on ROM $\$ 38.00$, original Elf kit board $\$ 14.95 .1802$ soltware; Moews Video Graphics $\$ 3.50$. Games and Music $\$ 3.00$, Chip 8 Interpreter $\$ 5.50$.

## sette Interface $\$ 89.95$

monutines allowing users to take advantage of monitor functions simply by calling them up Improvements and revisions are easily done with the monitor. If you have the Super Expansion Board and Super Monitor the monitor is up and running at the push of a burton
Other on board options include Paratlel Input and Output Parts with full handshake. They atlow easy connection of an ASCII keyboard to the input port. RS 232 and 20 ma Current Loop fo teletype or other device are on board and if you need more memory there ars two S-100 slots for static RAM or video boards. Also a 1 K Super Monitor version 2 with videc driver for full capability display with Tiny Basic and a video interface
board. Parallel $/ / 0$ Ports $\$ 9.85$, RS $232 \$ 4.50$, board. Parallel V/O Ports \$ 9.85 , RS $232 \$ 4.50$,
TTY 20 ma I/F S $1.95, \mathrm{~S}-100 \$ 4.50$. A 50 pin TTY 20 ma I/F S1.95, S-100 \$4.50. A 50 pIn connector set with ribbon cable is available a Elf and the Super Expansion Board.
Power Supply Kit for the complete system (see Multi-volt Power Supply below).

Same day shipment. First tine parts only Factory tested. Guaranteed money back Quality IC's and other components at fac lory prices.

## INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

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6502 based single board with full ASCI keyboard and 20 column thermal printer. 20 char, alphanumeric display. ROM monitor, fully expandable. $\$ 375.00$. 4 K version $\$ 450.00$. 4K Assembler $\$ 85.00,8 \mathrm{~K}$ Basic Interpreter $\$ 100.00$
Special small power supply for AlM65 assem. in frame $\$ 49.00$. Complete AIM65 in thin briefcase with power supply $\$ 485.00$. Molded plastic with power Supply $\$ 485.00$. Molded plastic
enclosure to fit AlM65 plus power supply $\$ 47.50$. enclosure to fit AlM65 plus power supply $\$ 47.50$. Special Package Price: 4 k
Supply, cabinet $\$ 599.00$
AIM65/KIMNIM/Supe
AIM65/KIMNIM/Super Elf 44 pin expansion board, 3 temale and 1 mate bus. Board plus 3 connectors \$22.95

AIM65/KIMNIM I/O Expansion Kit: 4 parallel and 2 serial ports plus 2 internal timers $\$ 39.00$. PROM programmer for $2716 \$ 150.00$.
Multi-volt Computer Power Supply
$8 \mathrm{v} 5 \mathrm{amp} . \pm 18 \mathrm{v} .5 \mathrm{amp}$. $5 \mathrm{v} 1.5 \mathrm{amp} .-5 \mathrm{v}$ $.5 \mathrm{amp}, 12 \mathrm{v} .5 \mathrm{amp},-12$ option. $\pm 5 \mathrm{v}$. $\pm 12 \mathrm{v}$
are regulated. Kit $\$ 29.95$. Kit with punched irame $\$ 37.45$. $\$ 4.00$ shipping. Kit of hardware $\$ 14.00$ Woodgrain case $\$ 10.00$. $\$ 1.50$ shipping

PROM Eraser Will erase 25 PROMs
15 minutes. Ultraviolet. assembled $\$ 37.50$ Satety switch/Timer version $\quad \$ 69.50$

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Converts digital clocks from AC line frequency to crystal time base. Outstanding accuracy

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and then charges them up, all in one kit w/full
parts and instructions.

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Televideo Terminal $\$ 845.00$ 102 key, upper, Iowercase, 10 Baud rates $24 \times 80$ char. microprocessor cont. edit. cap Intertube II Terminal \$874.00

## Super Brain

Floppy Disk Terminal \$2895.00
79 IC Update Master Manual \$29.95 Complete IC data selector, 2500 pg . master reference guide. Over 50,000 cross references. Free update service through 1979. Domestic postage $\$ 3.50$. No foreign orders

## S-100 Computer Boards

 8K Static RAM Kit 16 K Static RAM Kit 24K Static RAM Kit 32K Static RAM Kit 16 K Dynamic RAM KIt 32K Dynamic RAM Kit 32K Dynamic RAM Kıt 64K Dynamic RAMVideo Intertace Kit

## Video Modulator Kit

 265.00423.00 423.00
475.00 199.00 199.00
310.00 470.00
$\$ 129.00$

S8. 95
affecting usage. Comp. kit whfull instruc
Digital Temp. Meter Kit \$34.00 Indoor and outdoor. Switches back and forth.
Beautiful. $50^{\prime \prime}$ LED readouts. Nothing like it available. Needs no additional parts for complete, full operation. Will measure $-100^{\circ}$ to $+200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, tenths of a degree. air or liquid.
Beautiful woodgrain case w/bezel $\$ 11.75$


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\$319
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five-function, $4^{1 / 2} 2$-digit
DMM has $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{nA}$ sensitivity, TRMS AC, $0.03 \%$ basic ac- $\$ 429$

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| \%xamc. | W | 34tratis <br> 5ax to | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EED } \\ & \text { OKITS } \end{aligned}$ | SENSITIVITY50 OHM INPUT |  |  | HI-Z INPUT $10 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 60 \mathrm{Mrz}$ | 6 <br> MU | RESOLUTION |  |  | TCXO TIME BASE |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EXT } \\ & \text { CLOCK } \\ & \text { INPUT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NI-CAD } \\ & \text { BATT } \\ & \text { PACK } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 7010 \\ \cdot 7010.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.00 \\ & 225.00 \end{aligned}$ | 600 RHz | 9 | 5-30 mV | $10-30 \mathrm{mV}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20-40 \mathrm{mV} \\ 10600 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ | 1.10 mV | \{3\| 1, 1, 10 SEC | .1 $\mathrm{Hz}_{2}$ | 1 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 600 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{PPM} \\ 0.1 \mathrm{PPM} \end{gathered}$ | 10 MHz | YES OPTION S25. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { YES } \\ \text { OPTION } \\ \$ 15 . \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 8010 \\ \cdot 8010.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325.00 \\ & 405.00 \end{aligned}$ | 1 CHz | 9 | 1-:0 mV | 5-20 mV | 10-35 mV | 1-10 mV | [8].01-20 SEC | . Hz | 1 Hz | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 1 \mathrm{cHz} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{PPM} \\ 0.1 \mathrm{PPM} \end{gathered}$ | 10 MHz | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { STD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YES } \\ \text { opition } \end{gathered}$ |

## MODEL 7010

w 7010 600 MHz Counter - 1 PPM TCXO $\$ 145.00$ w7010.1 600 MHz Counter - a: PPM TCXO $\$ 225.00$

## OPTIONS

WN-Cad-701 Ni-Cad Battery Jack \&
charging circuitry Installs inside unit EC-70 External Clock input, 10 MHz $\begin{array}{lll}\text { WEC-70 } & \text { External Clock inpu:, } 10 \mathrm{MHz} & \text { \$ } 25.00 \\ \text { \#CC-70 } & \text { Carry Case, Padded Black Vinvi } & \text { § } 8.95\end{array}$

MODEL 8010
\#8010 1 GHz Counter - 1 PPU TCXO $\$ 325.00$ *8010.1 1 GHz Counter - 0.1 PPM TCXO $\$ 405.00$ msoto.1-13 1.3 GHz Counter - 0.1 PPM TCXO $\$ 495.00$

## OPTIONS

*Ni-Cad-801 Ni-Cad Battery Fack \&
charging circuitry
Installs inside unit
*CC-80 Carry Case, Padded Slack Viny $\$ 9.00$

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RADIO-ELECTRONICS: "The results of our tests showed that, in three different positions of the monitoring receiver, the model K40 equaled or out-performed the compelitive antenna. Apparently, American Antenna's advertising is not merely Madison Avenue showmanship.'
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in every case, the K40 either equaled or out-performed its competitor.
"No ifs, ands, or buts! The K40 Antenna from American Antenna would have to be just about the best antenna around.
CB MAGAZINE: "Introduced in October, 1977, the K40 quickly became the top seller and in mid 1978, became the number one selling antenna in the nation."

## ...Here's what CB'ers all across the country said.

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truck driver and CB'er for 10 years . . 50\% further than my M410 'Big Momma'."

## -J.H. Colleth, 207 McFee, Bastrod, LA

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-H.R. Castro, VRB, Monserrante D-67, Salinas, Puerto Rico
PAL: ". . 20\% better in transmission and reception than my $5 / 8$ wave Pal Firestik."
-John A. Blum, Box 446, Zelienolple. PA
SHAKESPEARE: ". . . I've been a CB'er for three years and the K40 is the best l've ever had. Better in reception and transmission than my Shakespeare.'
-H. Bachert, Jr., 15 King Rd., Park Ridge, NJ
HUSTLER: "Compared to my Hustier XBLT4, the K40 can consistently transmit $40 \%$ further and the reception was better. The K40 is the perfect way to complete a CB system." -Jerome R. Brown, 7800 S. Linder, Burbank, iL

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[^1]:    PARTS LIST (Attenuators, Fig. 2)
    Resistors 1\% tolerance or better, $1 / 2$ watt
    R401-806,000 ohms
    R402- 162,000 ohms
    R403. R4 12-40,200 ohms
    R404, R408, R409- 1 megohm
    R405- 604,000 ohms
    R406-909,000 ohms
    R407-953.000 ohms
    R410-402,000 ohms
    R4 11-100,000 ohms
    R4 13- 10,000 ohms
    R414- 4.020 ohms
    R4 15*-9 megohms

    ## Capacitors

    C401-. $05 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 600$ volts, ceramic
    C402-100 pF, Mylar
    C403, C405-C414, C416*-6-60 pF ceramic trimmer
    C404, C4 15*- 10 pF, ceramic
    C410-62 pF, mica
    C411-250 pF, mica
    C412-620 pF, mica
    C413-. $0022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, Mylar
    C414-. $0062 \mu$ F. Mylar
    S401-miniature double-pole 3-position toggle switch (Alco MST205T)
    S402-3-pole, 6-position rotary wafer switch
    R403-2-pole, 6-position rotary wafer switch
    Miscellaneous: printed circuit board
    *Note: Components required for optional $\times 10$ probe

[^2]:    

[^3]:     60-TUBULAR CAPACITORS, asst'd 100 mmi to 1 ml to 600 WVDC, ( ${ }^{(35 A 219)}$ ) $1.29 \quad 120$ for 1.30 10-TANTALUM ELECTROS, asst'd mini, axial, hermetically sealed, (a 5848 ) 50-OISC TYPE CAPS, incl:' NPO, hi-Q, mylar, ceramics, asst'd talues, (\#437) 60-COILS \& CHOKES, assl'd RF, OSC, IF, parasitic types, (A 35A297)
    6-SWITCHCRAFT PHONO IACKS, hi. O, chasis mounl teflon base 30-SU8MINI IF TRANSFORMERS, asst. slug tuned, shielded, (a35A9) 0-ADIUSTABLE FERRITE CORES, center cul tor hex adiust, (a5701) 0-PC TRIMPOTS, screwdriver adjust, assorted values, (\#3346) .. $25-4^{\prime \prime}$ CABAE THES, plastic, like Ty-wrap style, (1a5217). -CRYCRO SWITCHES SPST NO COntacts, plunger and sizes, (\#5716) GS-MOLEX SOCKETS, "On-a-5trip", for $\mathrm{B}-40$ pin IC5 ( A 1609 ) 6-PAIRS $9 V$ BATERY CLIPS, w/red \& black color-coded leads, ( $\mathbf{2} 2852$ 6-LM340T VOLTAGE REGULATORS, 5 to 24 volts, TO-220, (\#5897) 10-POLYSYRENE CAPACIIORS, asst 'd values and voltages, (\# 1052) 15- THERMISTORS, resislors that change with the iemperalure, (*204
    65-1/4 WATT RESISTORS, asst'd values, metal film, marked, $(\$ 5797$ ) 10-MODULAR SWITCHES, Centralat "push-on"" type, up to 4 PDT, (\# 3150 ) 5-"MOTORS MOTORS", small, high speed, asst'd sizes 3.6VDC ( 42551 ) 50-MICAS asst. sizes-n-shapes, incl. "silvers" too! (:4 373). 10-TRANSISTOR SOCKETS, for npn and pnp types, ( ${ }^{(z 3845 \text { ) }}$
     60-RESISTOR SPECIAL. $1 / 4$ to 1 watt, carbons, carbo-films, etc. ( $\# 35 \mathrm{~B} 96$ 65-HALF WA TT RESISTORS, as std. carbons, carbo-films, various values, (is 15-HUMBUCKER CONTRQLS, assorted values. Manufaclurers dump, ( 43807

[^4]:    

[^5]:    RADIO-ELECTRONICS
    CIRCLE 8 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
    

